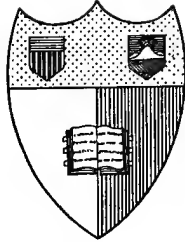


THE
NEW
LIBRARY



3
5
7



Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

**THE JAMES VERNER SCAIFE
COLLECTION
CIVIL WAR LITERATURE**

THE GIFT OF
JAMES VERNER SCAIFE
CLASS OF 1889

1919

Cornell University Library
E523.5 127th .M14

The history of the 127th New York Volunt



3 1924 030 912 137

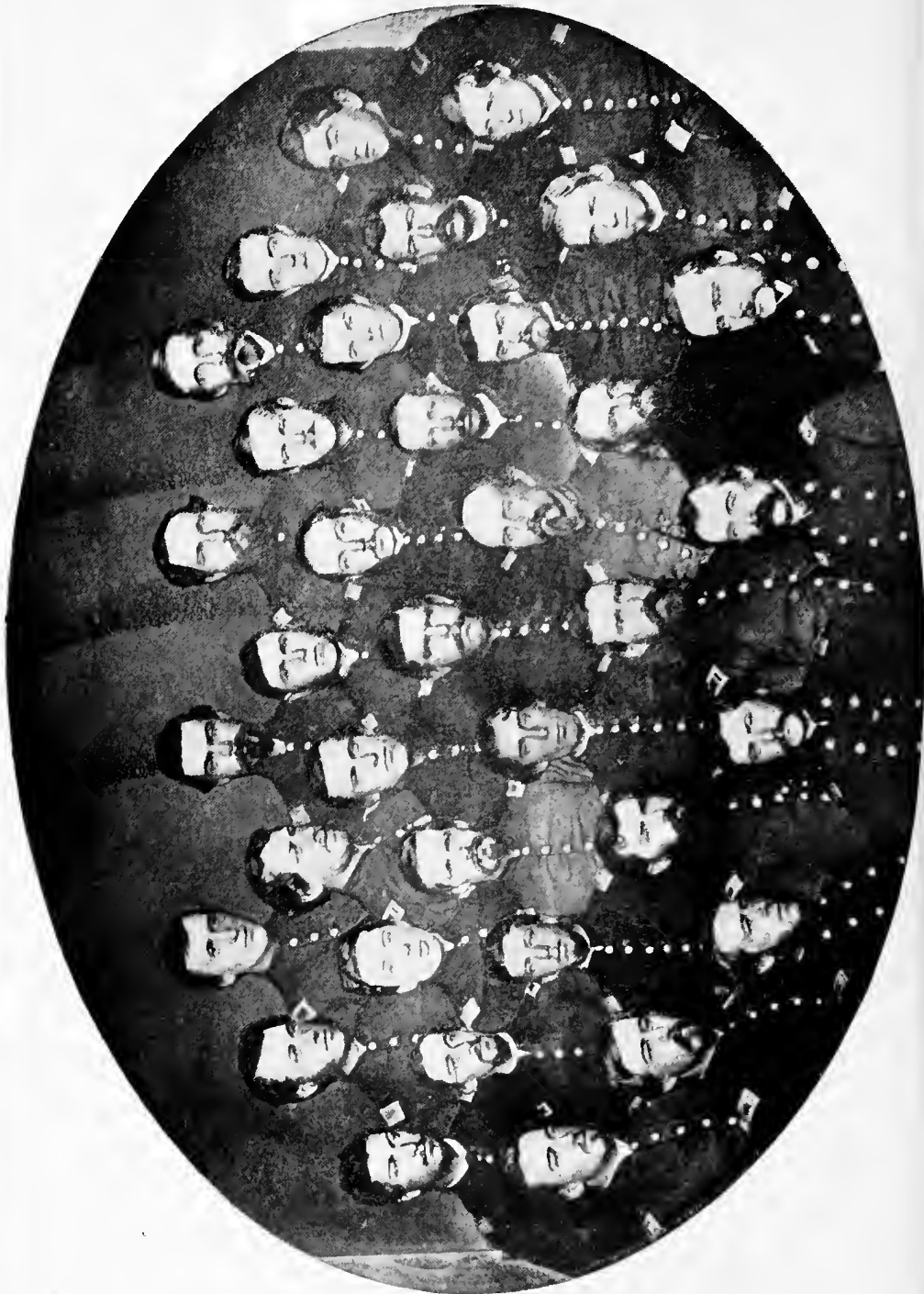
olin



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.



THE HISTORY
OF THE
127th New York Volunteers
"MONITORS"



IN THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE UNION—SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1862,
JUNE 30TH, 1865.

MATERIAL COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY
FRANKLIN McGRATH, CO. A.

INTRODUCTORY.

"A POEM."

The gulf of two and thirty years
We stretch our welcoming hands across;
The distance but a pebble's toss
Between us and our youth appears.

For in life's school we linger on
The remnant of a once full list,
Conning our lessons undismissed,
With faces to the setting sun.

And some have gone the unknown way;
And some await the call to rest;
Who' knowest whether it is best
For those who went, or those who stay?

And yet, despite of loss and ill,
If faithful hope and love remain,
Our length of days is not in vain
And life is well worth living still.

Dear comrades, scattered near and far,
Send from their homes their kindly word,
And dearer ones, unseen, unheard,
Smile on us from some heavenly star.

Soul touches soul; the monster roll
Of life eternal has no gaps;
And after one-third a century's lapse,
Our war time ranks are closed and whole.

Adaptation from Whittier.

PREFACE.

The aim of the committee to whom the comrades intrusted the collection of material and the preparation and publication of a History of the service of the Regiment in the "War for the Preservation of the Union" has been to confine themselves to such line of official orders and correspondence and to the comrades' diary record and war time letters as would afford an intelligent, reliable and interesting record of the regimental service, and as would not only be valuable for reference as to marches and movements, but as would also explain the reasons for many such that at the time seemed aimless, and that would also enable a comrade, in imagination, again to go over the camp life, marches, bivouacs, battles and experiences from the date of muster in, September 8, 1862, to the date of the return to New York, City, July 7, 1865.

The committee extend their cordial thanks to the following comrades, all of whom, either by the furnishing of diary or war time letter record, have rendered valuable service, viz.: Comrades Woodford, Allison, Fisk, Long, Abercrombie, Garret F. Eaton, Eldridge, Stevenson, Wessells, Payne, Underhill and Bodine.

To Comrade Woodford, specially for valuable aid in securing from the War Department, Washington, copies of the membership rolls of the field and staff and of four companies of the regiment that could not otherwise have been secured, and to Comrade Fisk for the large encouragement extended the work and for the removal of obstacles that at times seemed to imperil the work; and the committee express the hope that the result which the above-named comrades have aided to produce will be, in some degree, a recompense for the labor and trouble which their aid involved.

FRANKLIN McGRATH,
A. S. BODINE,
REV. WM. A. BRONSON,
WM. P. JESSUP,
Committee on Regimental History.



Gen'l. WM. GURNEY.

Chapter I.

THE FORMATION.

The heavy losses sustained by the Union forces in the swamps of the Southwest and in the disastrous Peninsular campaign of General McClellan in the early summer of 1862, led to the Governors of twenty of the loyal states requesting the President to issue a call for additional volunteers to aid in the restoration of the Union.

In response to this request the President, on July 1st, 1862, issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war; and on the 2d of July, Governor E. D. Morgan of New York issued a proclamation appealing to the citizens of that state to come forward and promptly fill its quota. He said: "The appeal is to each citizen. Let the glorious example of the Revolutionary period be our emulation. The time has come when all must aid. The insurrection is in its death throes and a mighty blow will end its monstrous existence."

Under this call Captain William Gurney of the 65th New York Volunteers, who had been in the field since the commencement of hostilities, was authorized to recruit a regiment, which when completed was to be designated the 127th New York Volunteers. Recruiting progressed rapidly, and on the 22d of August he was commissioned Colonel; Stewart L. Woodford, at that time an assistant U. S. District Attorney, and who had actively aided in the work of recruiting, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Edward H. Little, of the 65th N. Y. Vols., who had also been in active service in the field under General McClellan, was on September 1st commissioned Major.

Six companies, viz., A, B, C, D, F and G, were recruited in New York City and the country adjacent thereto, and four companies, viz., E, H, I and K, were recruited on Long Island. Company E was raised in Huntington and its vicinity. Company I chiefly from Babylon and Canarsie, Company H from Orient, Greenport, Southold, Cutchogue and Mattituck, and Company K from Sag Harbor, East Hampton, Amagansett, Riverhead, Bridgehampton and Good Ground.

Both Colonel Gurney and Major Little had, previous to their service in the 65th New York Volunteers, been members of the Fourth Company of the famous 7th Regiment, New York State Militia, as had also the following, who were commissioned as officers in the regiment: Captains Howland, Allison, Smith and Henry, and Adjutant John L. Little. Captain James Gurney of Company E and Lieutenant A. W. Fisk of Company C had already served thirteen months in the 65th New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant John A. Bogart of Company B had been at the front since the commencement of the war with the 9th N. Y. Vols., known as the Hawkins Zouaves. Lieutenant James F. Haviland of Company A, Sergeant-Major George J. Collins and Orderly Sergeant Bodine of Company B had been members of the New York State Militia, Lieutenant Haviland and Bodine having been with the 71st Regiment at the first Battle of Bull Run. Orderly Sergeant Proulx of Company F and Drum Major Corneen had served five years or more in the U. S. regular army.

Company A. The first recruits for this company, which was to be the nucleus for the regiment, were secured in response to an appeal made by Stewart L. Woodford at a patriotic meeting held on the evening of July 28th, in the basement of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church of New York City. At this meeting it was stated that an independent company was to be formed, to be known as the "Monitor Company" and to be composed of young men of good moral character, each of whom was expected to exert a "monitorial" restraining influence over the others, that the demoralizing influences of camp and army life might thereby be minimized. William Howland, a former sergeant in the 7th Regiment, New York State Militia, and who was then a teacher in the Sabbath school of the said church, was to be its Captain. In response to this appeal the following members of the congregation and Sabbath school enrolled themselves as members of the company, viz.: James F. Haviland, John C. Stevenson, Charles H. Wessells, Levi Farr, Alonzo Bookstaver, David C. Lewis, Thomas B. Tabor, Rufus Shipman and Franklin McGrath.

Advertisements were inserted in the New York daily papers of August 11th, in which the prospectus of the Company was set forth and a call made for recruits. So attractive was the plan to men of moral standing that by the end of ten days the quota was

PATRIOTS, COME FORWARD!

The undersigned, by the advice and encouragement of numerous friends, is enrolling a company of young men of good moral character, and such as prefer such companionship, to serve for "three years of the war," to be known as the

"MONITORS."

The company is now rapidly filling up under the auspices of several of the most prominent and energetic of our citizens, and bids fair to equal in the character of its men, and facilities for seeing service, any company yet enrolled. The members pledge themselves to avoid, as far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers not to forget their obligations as gentlemen. The bounties, public and private, equal those offered by any other organization. Recruits can be mustered in at once, and go into quarters in one of the most beautiful locations on Staten Island.

In the present critical state of our country, will young men still wait to be drafted?

Will *Parents* withhold their sons because they dread the immoral influence of the camp, longer excuse themselves, and expose them to the caprice of fortune when drafted?

Come voluntarily, young men, and choose your associates in the performance of a most sacred duty. Who would not rather be a *Volunteer* than a *drafted man* in such a glorious cause?

HEADQUARTERS 308 BROADWAY.

Drill every evening at Jefferson Market Hall.

Recruits in this company will receive *in addition to all other bounties*, FIVE DOLLARS each from private sources.

A Number of friends to the enterprise are pledged to furnish the necessary funds to forward it, over \$600 being already subscribed for that purpose.

WM. HOWLAND, Capt.

REFERENCES.

Lt. Col. PRICE, 7th Regt., N. G.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

W. H. ANTHON, Judge Adv. Gen. N. Y.

R. G. PARDEE.

S. W. STEBBINS, Pres't N. Y. Y. M. C. A.

Present and Ex-Officers Co. C., 7th Regt.

Rev. J. H. BURTIS.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, A. U. S. D. A.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

COMMITTEE.

GEO. W. BEALE	-	-	13th St. Pr. Ch. Dr. Burchard.
GEO. W. COOPER	-	-	50th " Rev. W. Jamison.
LEVI ONDERDONK	-	-	Greenwich R. D. C., Dr. Strong.
DAVID JACOBUS	-	-	" " "
WM. J. VALENTINE	-	-	Presb. Ch., 15th Street.

completed at the recruiting office, which had been opened in the store of Fowler & Wells at 303 Broadway. The officers were as follows: Captain, William Howland; First Lieutenant, Henry J. Weston (a clerk in the store of Fowler & Wells); Second Lieutenant, James F. Haviland (the assistant librarian in the Sabbath school of the Thirteenth Street Church), and Orderly Sergeant, Henry A. Batterson (also a clerk with Fowler & Wells).

Company B. The success met with in the formation of the first company induced George W. Cooper, a brother-in-law of Captain Howland, and at that time a teacher in one of the public company on the same plan, which he did on the 14th of August. In five days the company was complete and officered as follows: Captain, George W. Cooper; First Lieutenant, John A. Bogart; Second Lieutenant, John Osborn.

Company C. On the same day Cornelius Cooper, a brother of George W., started a third company on the plan which had met with so much favor, and on the 30th of August its quota was completed with the following as officers: Captain, Cornelius A. Cooper; First Lieutenant, Alonzo W. Fisk; Second Lieutenant, Horace H. Gardner, formerly of the 9th N. Y. Militia.

Company D. Recruiting was commenced in New York City on the 25th of July and completed on August 30th. The officers were as follows: Captain, Frank K. Smith, formerly attached to the 9th New York Militia; First Lieutenant, Edward W. Schaufler; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Benjamin.

Company E. This company was also started as an independent organization on the 16th of August at Huntington, L. I., by Hewlett J. Long and George S. Sammis, but on the 20th, acting upon the advice of Captain Howland of Company A, it was decided to unite the company with the "Monitor" Regiment, and on the 26th it was assigned as Company E, with the following as officers: Captain James W. Gurney; First Lieutenant, Hewlett J. Long; Second Lieutenant, George S. Sammis. The recruits were largely in excess of the required number, and this excess was transferred to other companies then forming.

Company F. Recruiting for this company was commenced in New York on July 5th. It completed its quota by August 25th and was officered as follows: Captain, Joseph S. Cook; First Lieutenant, William L. Conant; Second Lieutenant, William B. Dean.

Company G. Recruiting was commenced in New York City on the 25th of July, and the company was completed by August 30th and officered as follows: Captain, Edmund S. Henry, formerly of the 7th N. Y. Militia; First Lieutenant, Sheldon A. Hull; Second Lieutenant, John S. Gardner, formerly of the 9th N. Y. Militia.

Company H. Recruiting for this company was commenced by Stewart L. Woodford on August 16th at Greenport, L. I., and continued on the morning of the 18th at Riverhead, and on the evening of the same day at Southold, at which place twenty-three recruits were secured. On the 20th a meeting was held in the Mattituck Church, on the 21st at the Greenport M. E. Church, and on the 22d at the Orient Presbyterian Church, on the 23d at South Hampton and again at Riverhead on the same day. These meetings resulted in a large number of recruits being obtained, and on the 24th farewell services were held in the M. E. Church at Greenport. On the 25th the recruits were taken to 308 Broadway, New York City, and there mustered into the State service.

Company I. The recruits for this company were obtained from the vicinity of Babylon and Canarsie, and the overflow of Company E, which had recruited a greater number than Army regulations allowed to a company. To the command of this company Orderly Sergeant Richard Allison of Company B, 7th Regiment, New York State Militia, was called; H. B. Dennison as First Lieutenant, and George H. L. Coggeshall, Second Lieutenant.

Company K. This company was formed at Sag Harbor, L. I., by Stewart L. Woodford from recruits that had been secured by A. DeBevoise, J. G. Raynor, Charles P. Cook and Dr. Charles P. Dayton from Sag Harbor, Springs, East Amagansett, Good Ground, West Hampton, Riverhead and East Hampton. A. DeBevoise was commissioned Captain; J. G. Raynor, First Lieutenant; Charles P. Cook, Second Lieutenant, and Dr. Charles P. Dayton, Orderly Sergeant. Dr. Dayton, shortly after the regiment reached the field, was appointed Second Assistant Surgeon, and continued with the regiment in that capacity until its muster out at the close of the war.

The religious and patriotic enthusiasm in which the men of a great part of the regiment joined is indicated by the fact of the churches having been, in so many instances, the places from

which the appeal for their services was made; and the enthusiasm which prevailed is well indicated by the following extracts from the editorial and advertising columns of the Suffolk Times of August 21st, 1862, which paper was published at Greenport, L. I., and was edited and owned by John J. Riddell, who was afterwards a sergeant of Company H, and finally commissioned Lieutenant. His editorial was as follows: "OLD SUFFOLK AROUSED. The patriotism of our township has finally been aroused; her sons are flocking to the recruiting offices, leaving the plowshare buried in the furrow, and the stately corn fields to some other harvester. Good farmers give great attention to their fence, and a weak post or rail must be replaced that the 'herd' may be kept from devastating the ripening crops. The herd is aroused, wild and hungry, trying every ingenious plan to break down the fence that divides a generous from a desolating people! The decayed posts and the weak rail must be strengthened. All who desire that the crops of peace and love shall be harvested in abundance must turn out and repair damages. The good old town of Southold desires her sons to be volunteers for the army, and many of our best men have already rallied around the standard, 'The Stars and Stripes.' A company is now being formed. All who can carry a musket should now come forward. Let no man skulk from his duty!"

In another part of the same paper appears the following advertisement: "TO THE PUBLIC: The undersigned having volunteered his services as a United States soldier in defence of his country would respectfully request all persons indebted to him, either for subscription, advertising or for work, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against him will please present the same without delay. John J. Riddell, Greenport, August 19th, 1862. Company Southold Volunteers."

In unselfish patriotic devotion to the needs of his country, Comrade Riddell was but a type of a large number of those who enlisted in the Monitor Regiment, whose influence for good was marked not only during their service, but on their return to civil life; and to many such could fittingly be applied the words of Comrade Riddell's daughter, who replied to the writer's request for his record of service by saying: "Father entered eternal rest June 9th, 1894."

The recruits, when mustered into the State service, were ren-

dezhoused at Camp Washington, Staten Island, where there was a fine camp ground and commodious barracks. The following is a good description as given by one of the members of the regiment: "After arriving at camp we were escorted to the barracks, which consisted of wooden buildings covered with clapboards, containing numerous racks of bunks, three in a tier, one above the other. When the drum beat the call for supper, we were ordered to fall in and close up, right dress, right face, and forward march! As this was new work, the movements were not very gracefully executed. After waiting impatiently until the other companies had filed by in alphabetical order and taken their rations, we, in accordance with military discipline, were marched to the great cook house and were given our cup of tea and slice of bread, when we retired to make room for others.

"I think that this, our first supper in camp, and the various attitudes presented by us as we sat upon the ground, sipping our tea, would have formed an interesting picture for the pencil of an artist. There was the hardy son of toil side by side with the delicate student, clerk, teacher and professional man, coming from the various departments of society, and from the laps of ease and luxury, to engage in the exposure and hardship of active military life. After we had finished our meal and returned our cups and plates to the cook house, we were permitted to return to our barracks without military parade, for which we were very thankful. We passed our first night in camp lying upon the hard side of the barrack floor, and I guess the soundest sleepers that night were under the floor, as it did not give a bit. We were so closely packed in our barrack bedstead that our extremities occasionally came in contact with the body of a comrade, occasioning a grunt of more emphatic remonstrance from the unlucky recipient of our nightly gymnastics. We were called up in the morning at day-break, and before receiving our breakfast were compelled to stand in line to answer roll-call, to enable them to determine whether any adventurous hero had "run the guard" during the night. Generally some ten or twelve were missing, the most of whom turned up during the day and were sent to the guard-house charged with being absent without leave, and perhaps other violations of army regulations.

"After roll-call we were divided into squads and set to work policing (cleaning) camp. This being ended, we were called to

breakfast, which consisted of a cup of coffee, a piece of boiled beef and a chunk of bread."

Another comrade describes the daily drill in camp as "hard" and the camp fare "still harder." "The food," he said, "was furnished by a contractor and was as follows, viz.: Breakfast, beef stew and a villainous coffee; dinner, boiled ham, two chunks of bread and a bowl of vegetable soup; supper, a few chunks of bread, sliced raw onions and coffee." In a letter to his relatives he expressed the opinion that it was not to be wondered at that some of the men, after partaking of such rough fare so near home, were so unfavorably impressed with the prospective hardships of camp life as to change their mind about being mustered into the United States service, and had taken "French leave," while as yet such action did not constitute an offence against the general government. It should be stated that six months after being in active service the writer was greatly pleased to have such fare given to him, and considered soft bread a pudding!

Quoting from a characteristic letter, a member wrote: "After breakfast those detailed for camp guard were duly notified and stationed at their posts, muskets in hand; a very important, but not a dangerous position just then. We had been on the island but a short time when we received our outfit of thick woolen materials, which during such warm weather as then prevailed made us sweat to look at. It consisted of overcoat, pants, blouse, two woolen shirts, two pairs of woolen drawers, two pairs of heavy woolen socks, heavy cowhide shoes, woolen blanket and a rubber blanket with a slit in the middle, so that by thrusting the head through the opening it might be used for a cape for protection against rain. As the men varied largely in their physical build, the appearance of many of them after being dressed in this uniform caused much mirth on the part of their comrades, as they sallied forth in the hot sun with the perspiration dropping over their faces. At a later time the services of the regimental tailor were utilized by some in having their coats and pants altered into a closer fit. The citizen's clothing was now packed up and expressed back to the dear old homes that many would never see again."

Companies A and B occupied adjoining barracks, and as many of the men were church members, nightly devotional meetings



Gen'l. STEWART L WOODFORD

were held, which were largely attended by the members of these and of other companies, and were of much interest.

On the 28th of August a visit to Huntington was made by Companies A and E in response to an invitation from the residents of that village. A light rainstorm proved no other obstacle than slight discomfort to the men, who marched up Broadway to Chambers Street and thence to James Slip ferry. A member said: "Upon reaching Huntington we met with a most cordial reception from the citizens of that village, who together with those from the surrounding country turned out en masse to greet us with words of cheer and the good things of this life. The tables were loaded with the bounties of Providence, prepared by loving hearts and willing hands. The scene then witnessed will long be remembered by all who were present. The fact that Company E had been recruited from this town and from the surrounding country caused the meeting to be a solemn one for many. Friend parted from friend, good-byes were repeated and hands were clasped perhaps for the last time, while the nearest and dearest ties of humanity were sundered, for aught we knew, forever upon the shores of time."

One pleasant incident of our visit was the presentation of a handsome flag to Company E by the ladies of the town, the presentation speech being made by Lawyer Wells and being responded to by Captain Gurney, who accepted the colors and gave them into the hands of Sergeant John Moore, the color bearer of the company. We then left our native village and returned to New York, crossing into the city over the 34th Street ferry, from which point we marched down Broadway, reaching our camp on Staten Island at 10 p. m."

On September 1st the necessary regimental documents and commissions for William Gurney, Stewart L. Woodford and Edward H. Little as Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, respectively, of the 127th New York Volunteers, were received from Governor Morgan at Albany.

On September 2d the regiment crossed to New York and marched up Broadway to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stickney on East 12th Street, where it was presented with a handsome stand of colors. After enjoying the lunch served by Mrs. Stickney the regiment returned to camp.

On September 6th accoutrements and knapsacks were issued

to the regiment, the flanking companies, A and B, being armed with Springfield, and the other eight companies with Enfield rifles.

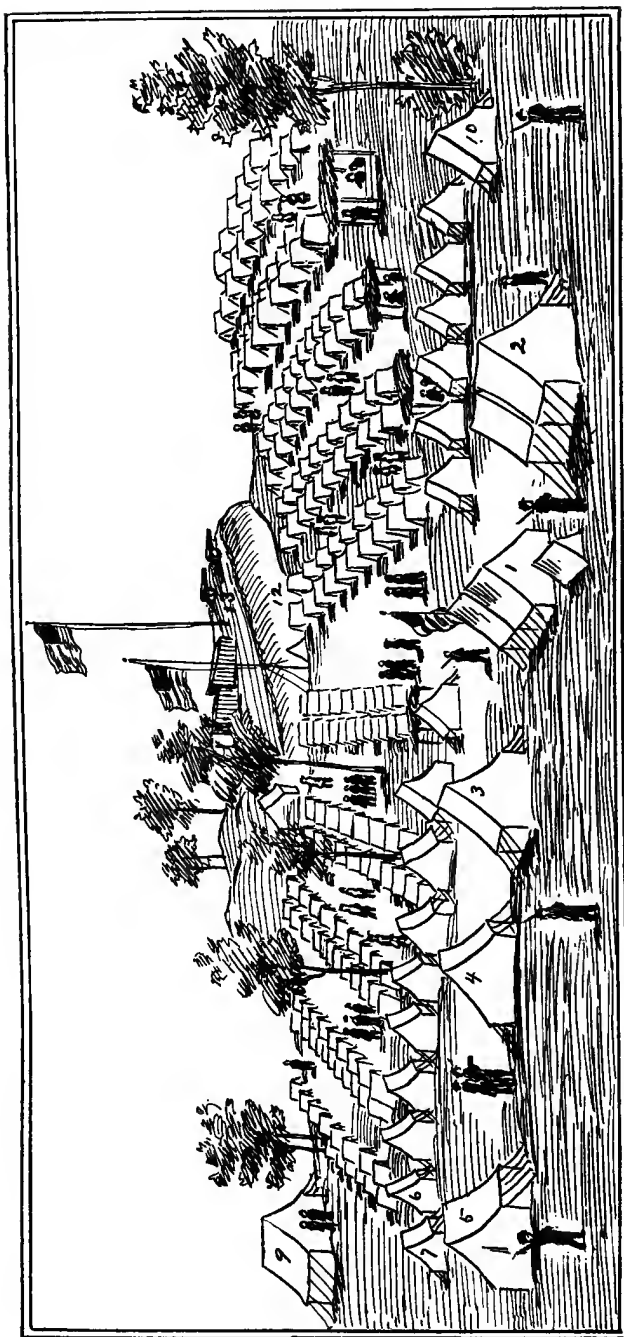
On September 8th the regiment was mustered into the United States service by First Lieutenant Alfred Foot of the 14th U. S. Regular Infantry, and the men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

Amid the sad farewell of relatives and friends, at 6 p. m. of September 10th the regiment left Camp Washington, Staten Island, and boarded the steamer "Kill Von Kull," bound for Elizabethport, N. J., where it arrived at 8 p. m. Passenger cars of a style long since discarded by all railroad companies of the North awaited the regiment here, and when knapsacks, haversacks and accoutrements, besides the two days' rations which had been issued to the men, were stowed in between the crowded seats, little rest or sleep was possible during the night.

Early on the morning of the 11th the train passed through Phillipsburg and Easton and through the coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania, affording many of the men their first glimpse of iron furnaces in operation. Trains of coal cars that seemed to be of interminable length were constantly met with, and the numerous signs of industry were in striking contrast to what we were so soon to see further South. Later we passed through York and reached Harrisburg at noon, where a stop long enough to fill our canteens with hot coffee was made. The journey was then resumed, and at 4 p. m. the train crossed the state line into the "land of Dixie." Baltimore was reached at 6 p. m., where we left the train and marched through Cathedral, North Biddle and West and Eutaw street to the rooms of the Union Relief Association, where a clean, excellent supper was furnished us, after which we boarded old baggage cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bound for Washington. The train was delayed in Baltimore until 9.30 p. m., and while waiting we were entertained with a Union speech by an old gentleman named Oldham, who claimed that the majority of the people of Baltimore were Union in sentiment and not "Secesh," and to which the men responded by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The train at 9.30 p. m. ran out a few miles beyond the Relay House and lay there all night, for what reason we could not learn except that the track ahead was reported blocked. The night was any-

thing but comfortable, as it rained hard and the roofs of the cars were by no means water tight.

General Lee's army was at this time in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, and one rumor was that we might be ordered up to join McClellan, who was also in that vicinity.



CAMP MORGAN near Chain Bridge, 127TH REG. N.Y.V.I.

Col. Wm. Lunnays Commandg.

Chapter II.

IN THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Sept. 12th, 1862, to April 15th, 1863.

We left the Junction at 10 o'clock a. m. Sept. 12 and arrived at Washington at 1 p. m., and then lay around in the sun the balance of the afternoon, after which coffee and bread were issued to the men at the Soldiers' Retreat. At 6 p. m. we took up our march for Fort Ethan Allen, about eight miles distant. The route was up Pennsylvania avenue, past the "White House," through George town, and over the Chain Bridge into Virginia. As the men had been two nights practically without sleep and were heavily burdened with many articles they then thought indispensable, as well as with their regular accoutrements, the march was a trying one, and many dropped out before the final halt was made, content to spend the night by the roadside and find the regiment in the morning. At about 11 o'clock the regiment halted and bivouacked near Fort Ethan Allen. A member of Company D, Christopher Corblay, in his effort to maintain his place in the ranks ruptured a blood vessel and was placed helpless in one of the carriages that accompanied the regiment as ambulances. When the regiment halted it was found that life was extinct and he was quietly buried the following morning, the first of the regiment to die while performing his duty.

The next morning at 9 o'clock we were ordered to pack knapsacks and were then marched about a mile back and up the Potomac, where we camped on the top of a hill near Fort Marcy and between the banks of the Potomac and the Georgetown and Leesburg Pike, with the Chain Bridge just to our left. The men were at once set at work clearing away the undergrowth with which the camp site was covered. No shelter tents having as yet been furnished, we bivouacked in the open air, exposed to the heavy night dew, with which our woolen blankets were almost saturated by morning. This, our first camp, was named "Morgan" in honor of the War Governor of New York State.

The next day, our first Sabbath in camp, no religious services were held, and the men, excepting those detailed for camp guard, were allowed to do about as they pleased. Some busied themselves in setting up their tents, which were given out that morning. These "shelter tents" consisted of pieces of cotton twilling five feet by six, with buttons and button holes on each edge to permit of being joined together. Two pieces thus joined when thrown over a cross bar, with a third piece drawn around one end, afforded protection from wind and weather for three men. The men were thus formed into groups of three, as tentmates in camp and comrades on the march. The friendships thus formed continued, in many cases, during the three years' service, and in not a few others continued throughout life. On September 15th camp routine commenced in earnest and the men had but little spare time. Reveille roll call at sunrise was followed by policing the company streets and parade ground; breakfast at 7 a. m.; squad drill 7:30 to 8:30; guard mount at 9; company drill 9:30 to 11; dinner at 12 m.; squad drill 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.; company drill 4 to 5:30; dress parade at sunset; supper at 6:20 p. m.; tattoo roll call at 8:30 p. m., and taps at 9, at which time all lights were to be extinguished.

This order was at first closely observed but as the men became more used to camp life various devices to evade it were indulged in. In one company a private who had left his college duties to serve his "Uncle" and who desired to avail himself of the time after 9 p. m. obtained an empty cracker or "hard tack" box, and, removing one end, arranged a curtain around the opening. When taps sounded he placed his lighted candle in the further end of the cracker box, and, thrusting his head in the open end and drawing the heavy curtain about his shoulders, he was able without fear of detection to continue his studies long into the night. This comrade after the close of the war became a respected minister of the Gospel, exhorting his hearers to refrain from hiding their talents under a bushel, but urging them to let their lights so shine as to be seen and known of all men. The same tent also covered another private whose mental recreation consisted in reading "Butler's Analogy" and who after the close of the war became a successful practitioner of law.

The heights upon which our camp was situated were some distance back from and above the level of the river or "run"

emptying into the Potomac, the bank of which was steep and difficult of ascent. It was our custom to go down to the "run" every morning in charge of a non-commissioned officer for the purpose of bathing and washing our clothing. The current at this point was very rapid, making it dangerous for other than strong swimmers to venture far from shore; but notwithstanding that all were warned to exercise due caution, Private Thomas Murphy of Company F on the 16th got beyond his depth and was drowned.

The distance and the roughness of the road we had to travel in going to and from the river made good exercise for us and increased our appetite, which a change of food and climate had somewhat abated, but we were getting used to Uncle Sam's rations, which, though not delicate, were plentiful and of good quality, and were as follows, viz.: Fresh bread four times a week and "hard tack" the other days; boiled fresh beef some days and boiled salt pork or salt beef on others; bean, rice or pea soup three or four times each week; occasionally boiled rice with a tablespoonful of molasses for flavoring and plenty of good coffee. A comrade said "The only article of food that proved too much for me was the soup made from peas, which occasionally was flavored by burning some of the savory sauce on the bottom of the iron mess kettle."

The men varied this fare by buying condensed milk or butter from the sutler, or what was beginning to be regarded as delicacies from the colored folks and country people who were allowed to approach and sell across the camp guard line. In anticipation of the time when some of its members might be in the camp hospital and unable to obtain these luxuries, Company A, by taxing each of its comrades one dollar, raised a fund to provide delicacies for their sick comrades.

On the 16th ten men were detailed from each company to dig rifle pits commanding the Leesburg Pike near our camp. Company E were sent on picket with line extending from the Potomac to the Leesburg Pike, and men were compelled to stay up all night in anticipation of an attack; but there was probably no enemy within twenty miles. At night Company A occupied the rifle pits, and as it rained all night the men had their first sample of the clayey Virginia mud which so much delayed the forward movement of General McClellan's army. An officer while making the rounds got inside the picket line and had to stand before the

pointed rifle of a green and nervous picket until relieved by the sergeant of the picket squad.

On the 18th the picket line was established from the Potomac on the right to where our line joined General Siegel's on the left.

On Sunday, September 21st, Chaplain Francis preached from the text, 133d Psalm, 12th verse: "Behold how pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity." As the existing conditions were suggestive of war rather than peace the presumption was that the intent of the kindly chaplain, who was a Universalist in belief, while the men represented almost every other denomination, was to urge upon all the desirability of overlooking for the time all doctrinal differences and accepting Christianity as an uplifting moral power.

On September 24th two hundred men were detailed from the regiment to cut down trees in the front of Fort Ethan Allen to afford greater range for the guns of that fort, and many still remember the feelings of regret that the circumstances seemed to require the destruction of the splendid grove. While engaged in this work Private Tallman, of Company A, was struck by a falling tree which he had been cutting and severely injured. A few weeks later he was discharged from the army on account of disability arising from said injuries. The same day the balance of the regiment had their first battalion drill, and at night furnished a strong detail for picket duty. The picket posts were located at distances of two to three hundred feet in the woods along the edge of the Leesburg Pike. The men had no shelter except as could be improvised by pine trees or boughs which some fashioned into "lean-tos" and others into primitive huts, which afforded excellent protection from the sun, but none whatever from the rains. While here the men who cared to indulge their appetites had the opportunity of obtaining an excellent dinner at a farm house just inside the picket line with a bill of fare of "chicken pot pie," boiled ham, biscuit, lima beans, stewed peaches and pie, at fording an agreeable change from the fare furnished by "Uncle Sam," who, however, made no allowance for the outlay of cash which this change in diet involved.

On September 29th Captain Howland, of Company A, reported in camp, he having remained in New York to settle private business matters. The same day the regiment had a battalion drill of two hours' duration in heavy marching order.

On October 3d the men were vaccinated, and on Sunday, the 5th, regimental inspection was the order for the forenoon, and church services were held in the afternoon. Regular prayer meetings were also held on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

October 11th General Abercombie was appointed to the command of the division, of which the 127th New York, 127th Pennsylvania and 40th Massachusetts formed a brigade, commanded by Colonel Jennings of the 40th Massachusetts.

Sunday morning, October 12th, company inspection; church service was again held in the afternoon. Halsey Moore of the 13th Street Presbyterian Church and the wives of Lieutenant Colonel Woodford and Captain Smith were among the visitors to the camp.

On October 17th the regiment struck tents and at noon marched six miles to Miners Hill, which was about two miles north of Falls Church, and there bivouacked. A number of old log huts were still at this place which one year before had been occupied by General McClellan's troops for winter quarters, but which for sanitary reasons we were not allowed to use. The next day the men were set at work removing the huts and clearing ground for camp, the location, although exposed to the high, cold winds, was excellent in other respects.

In the evening many of the men gathered around a large camp fire, joking and singing. A comrade entertained the men with his inimitable rendering of his one hundred verse song, describing "the death of the grasshopper that was snapped off the sweet potato vine by the hungry turkey gobbler that came up behind," and after working off half a dozen verses, all of which were exactly alike, the men managed to squelch him; but the song had served the purpose of driving off for the time being the depressing effect of homesickness, which we all felt to a greater or less extent.

Monday, October 20th, the regiment spent in drilling and in getting in readiness to again change camp to Uptons Hill, a much more favorable location. The next morning at 10 a. m. the regiment broke camp and marched through Falls Church to Upton's Hill, near Fort Ramsey, a distance of three miles, where our new camp was laid out. The hill took its name from Colonel Upton, a Union man, of whose farm it was a part and whose house was just back of headquarters. Our camp was pleasantly located, but

wood and water for the cooks had to be brought about half a mile, and the wood and water squads saw no appropriateness in the name of "Bliss," which was given to the camp, possibly in honor of Colonel Bliss, the District Attorney of New York, with whom the Lieutenant Colonel had been legally associated before entering the army.

Colonel Gurney was now assigned the command of the brigade, which was composed of the 127th, 142d, 143d and 144th New York Volunteers, and was designated the 3d Brigade, Abercrombie's Division, Defences of Washington.

We still had only our shelter tents, to enter which it was necessary to crawl on hands and knees, and our rubber blanket was the only protection from the ground, which was frequently cold and wet. However, in a day or two we had our camp as comfortable and attractive as circumstances would permit. The fall rains had set in and severe storms were not infrequent. On the 27th one of unusual severity visited us and by night had increased so that half of the camp guard was relieved from duty, the men drawing lots by aid of white and black beans to determine who should serve and who be relieved. The Sibley guard tent leaked so badly that the men when not on duty spent the night around a fire in the open air with their rubber blankets about their shoulders, and by morning all were thoroughly chilled and wet. Matters were enlivened somewhat during the night by a drunken cavalryman confined in the guard tent, who blew out the candle and then passed out of the tent as one of the guard, but being detected made a run across the camp pursued by the guard, whose threats to shoot had little effect, as the escaping prisoner probably knew as well as the guard that the muskets were empty. This episode was repeated once or twice during the night.

The pegs of many of the shelter tents in camp yielded to the storm toward morning, and the disgusted men crawled out from beneath the wrecks and "ran the guard line" in large numbers, taking refuge in the barns and sheds of neighboring farmers. Just after daybreak Major Little was seen wearing a slouched hat and weather stained overcoat and looking like a professional tramp, making the rounds of the camp guard line to see whether the sentries were alert. The storm cleared off early and the men of the guard, who had been up all night and were thoroughly drenched, were ordered to fall in and go with the rest of the reg-

iment on division review to Bailey's Cross Roads, about three miles distant, where it was reviewed by General Abercrombie. Most of the camp guard on duty during this storm afterward suffered from chills and fever. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding, although of kindly disposition, was a strict disciplinarian and many lectures were delivered to various line and non-commissioned officers that had been summoned to his tent and who as they were about to make some reply were abruptly dismissed from the august presence by the polite "Good morning, lieutenant or sergeant," as the rank might be. The number of "Chinese orations" delivered by the lecture recipients as they took their way from the headquarters' tent were not supposed to be for the edification of the general public.

On the 30th the regiment was drilled in firing, blank cartridges being used.

On November 1st it became known that volunteer infantrymen could if they chose enter the New York regular cavalry. Private B. determined to make the change and got leave to visit Washington. B. was suspected and Corporal Van — was directed to go with him and to be sure to bring him back. The pair "did" Washington and while returning to camp in a wagon about three miles from the regiment B. jumped out and calling out that he had joined the regular cavalry, ran away. A few days afterward one of the staff officers of the 127th took a guard and went to arrest B., but the New York officer of cavalry, whose squadron he had joined, refused to give him up, and the regimental infantry officers had to go back without the alleged deserter, who was borne on his company rolls as a deserter until the end of the war, but finally was righted, and, it proved, had done faithful duty as a cavalryman.

November 2d heavy firing was heard in the direction of Centreville. During the preceding week a large number of cavalry and a few batteries of artillery passed our camp, going toward Fairfax Court House, and our regiment was ordered to be ready to move in the support of the cavalymen should this be necessary. General Pleasanton was said to be making some demonstration before the enemy, which was the cause of the unusual activities.

On November 7th, 1862, snow fell so heavily all day that by night there was a depth of six inches on the level, and the men were kept busy during the whole of the following day removing

it from the company streets and parade ground. Of this storm a comrade writes: "I well remember our first snow storm in Virginia. We were all in our little shelter tents, each of which was surrounded by a shallow ditch just sufficient to prevent the water flowing to the inside. We had no fire except the one where the company rations were cooked, and that was out of doors, like everything else in the army. So we had to brush the snow from our feet and crawl into our tents, with our overcoats on, cover up with our woolen blankets to try and keep warm; and right glad were we to get even such protection from the cold and storms.

"But even if the snow did fall the men must have their muskets and equipments ready to fall in at the first tap of the drum, for the indispensable dress parade, at which the regiment after being drawn up in line of battle was put through a few movements in the manual of arms by the Colonel, after which the drum corps, followed by the members of the commissioned staff, including the chaplain, decorously marched up and down in front of the regimental line. The movements concluded with the Orderly Sergeant of each company stepping to the front of the regiment and going through the formality of reporting all members of his company present or accounted for, after which the regiment was dismissed, each company returning to its street to await the more satisfactory order to 'fall in for rations.'

"In such weather a fire was greatly to be desired, and some of the men tried to build chimneys in their tents of old bricks or of clay and twigs, but as the draft was necessarily defective and fuel (owing to the close watch kept by the cooks on their wood pile) hard to get, their efforts to keep warm met with little success.

"This scarcity of wood sometimes caused one of the ten commandments to be badly strained. One dark evening a negro servant had a large stick of cord wood on his shoulder, and, arriving in front of a tent, dropped the stick and went inside. Just as he did this Orderly Sergeant Batterson, who was passing, quietly shouldered the stick and going off in the darkness placed it on the cook house wood pile of his company. The darkey quickly reappeared, ax in hand, prepared to convert the stick into more convenient shape for burning, but no stick was there, and getting no answer to his soliloquy of 'Whar dat wood?' he finally concluded that he had seen the last of it, and so he put up his ax and started off to recoup his loss from some ungarded wood pile."

The commissioned officers did not have such a struggle to keep warm, for at Camp Morgan they had been furnished with canvas wall tents, and after reaching Camp Bliss many of them had obtained a stove, and, with their negro servant to find wood, they had been much more comfortable than the enlisted men; but as this was merely the fortune of war there was little feeling of envy.

On the 24th Lieutenant Zebulon H. Brower of Company H resigned and returned north, the first commissioned officer to leave the regiment. On the 25th Captain Cornelius Cooper of Company C died of typhoid fever, and the regiment were at once required to strike tents and air the ground on which they stood.

The next day was observed as Thanksgiving, and the "boxes" which had been received clearly proved that the boys, though absent, had not been forgotten. These boxes came to Washington by express, from which place they were brought to camp by the regimental baggage wagons, their coming occasioning an interest second only to the arrival and distribution of the letters from home. The boxes contained roast turkeys and other choice edibles, and the many recipients were greatly pleased.

On the 28th the regiment took part in a brigade drill at Bailey's Cross Roads, under the command of Colonel Gurney. The manoeuvres consisted in marching and countermarching around a large field of some one hundred or more acres for the purpose of developing the skill of the men in changing formation and lines of battle preparatory to entering active service.

On the 29th a storm set in which continued three days, and the men on picket duty had an experience far from delightful or even comfortable.

The death and resignation among the officers made changes necessary and the following about this time were announced: First Lieutenant A. W. Fisk to be Captain of Co. C, to rank from November 26th, 1862; Second Lieutenant H. H. Gardner to be First Lieutenant of Co. C; Sergeant Major George J. Collins to be Second Lieutenant of Co. H; Orderly Sergeant A. S. Bodine to be Second Lieutenant of Co. B; Sergeant J. H. Young to be First Lieutenant of Co. H.

On the 30th of November the chaplain preached a sermon on the recent deaths of Captain Cooper and Privates Sayres and

Halsey of Company K. Funeral services of Halsey were held at Mr. Upton's house.

On December 4th the regiment again took part in a brigade drill at Bailey's Cross Roads. Drill lasted from 11:30 a. m. until 4 p. m. with an interval of one hour for dinner.

December 5th it snowed all day. Captain Howland of Company A, whose health had been completely broken by the exposure of camp life, resigned his commission, and together with Private Luff of Company A, who had received honorable discharge, returned home.

By the resignation of Captain Howland Company A became the junior company and compelled the exchange of its Springfield for Enfield rifles, that the two flanking companies of the regiment might be armed with the former.

December 6th the weather was very cold, and as we still had only shelter tents, sleep at night was almost impossible. Snow had again fallen, and on December 9th the regiment indulged in a snowball fight, the right wing of the regiment under command of Lieutenant Young against the left wing under Captain Gurney. This same day the regiment received A or wedge tents, which were most acceptable, as the indications were that we would spend the remainder of the winter at this camp or in its vicinity.

Early in December the following promotions of commissioned officers were announced: Adjutant John L. Little to be Captain of Co. A; First Lieutenant Schauffler of Co. D to be Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Dean of Co. F to be First Lieutenant of Co. D; Quartermaster Sergeant Dodge to be Second Lieutenant of Co. F. Dodge was a refugee from Tennessee and enlisted as a private in Co. C. He finally became First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the regiment.

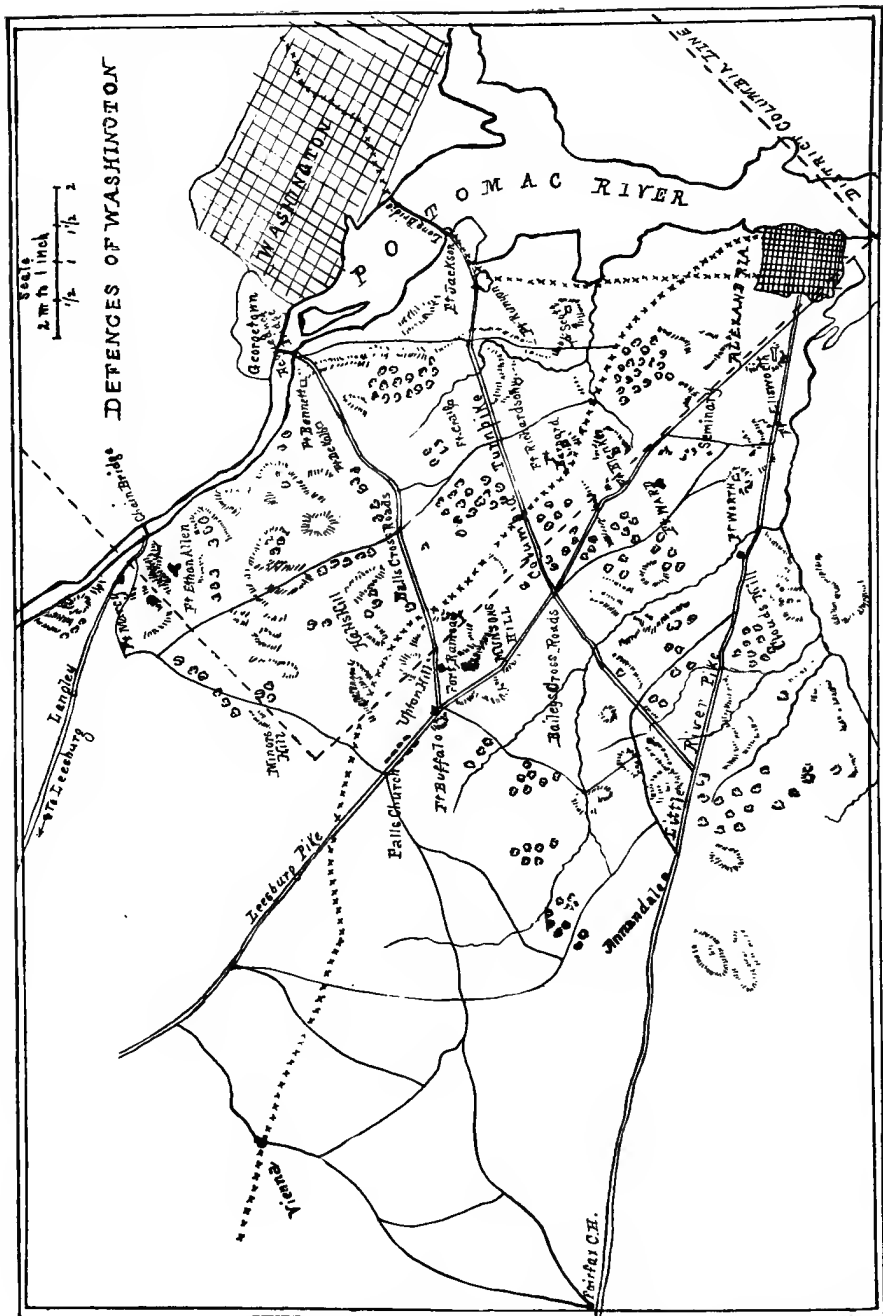
On the 20th the regiment commenced to arrange winter quarters. For the protection of the cooks of each company a shed of boards was fitted up, the front part of which was left open for the fireplace to allow the smoke to escape, but the smoke was often obstinate and would frequently go the wrong way, almost blinding those within. Some of the cooks were greatly affected, nearly losing their eyesight, so that they had to go under the surgeon's charge.

The men also commenced setting up their canvas wedge-shaped (A) tents upon sidings of chestnut slabs eight feet square

and three feet high, which were cut from the neighboring woods by men detailed for that purpose. The tents were also floored and fitted with bunks of same. Some of the tents were sided and and floored with boards which were bought in Washington by the men, and many of the tents were warmed by small sheet iron camp stoves obtained from Washington.

One squad of Company A, consisting of Stevenson, Votey, Howland, Jarvis and McGrath, with John C. Merritt as non-resident brevet member, whose presence always added pleasure as well as "Merritt" to the group, obtained boards and camp stove from Washington and by the mechanical skill and handiness of J. C. Howland, who before his enlistment had worked at carpentry, fitted up one of the most comfortable tents in the regiment with board floor, three feet high siding of boards, hinged door and bunks for five men. This tent when heated with a sheet iron camp stove was patronized to its full capacity by different members of the company on cold and stormy evenings. The enjoyment of its comfort was occasionally somewhat impaired by conditions of draft suggestive of the pipe being on the wrong end of the stove, and an investigation generally resulted in finding that Drummer "Daddy" Lake had been utilizing the outer end of the pipe as a receptacle for old clothes. Lake, when his attention was called to the matter, always regretted his error and was forgiven until his weak memory again caused him to repeat his error. The dude of the squad was William H. Jarvis, whose natural neatness was supplemented by a skill in the polishing of rifles and brass breast plates and in the blacking and polishing of belts and shoes that caused him to be frequently picked from the camp guard to act as Orderly at the Colonel's marquee. In the tent his droll wit and sunny disposition helped keep away the blues from all the members of the squad during the winter. Never very strong, he finally succumbed to camp dysentery and was transferred to the hospital on David's Island, New York, where he died almost within sight of his home.

December 25th, Christmas, the regiment in camp indulged in the following sports, viz.: A greased pole was erected in camp on top of which a sum of money was placed, which was to be the property of the lucky man who might climb high enough to reach it. It was amusing to see the men try this slippery exercise. Wearing old clothes and with their pockets full of sand, they



would sand the pole as they climbed till both sand and muscle were exhausted, when the effort would be relinquished only to be taken up by another.

This method failing to produce the desired result, permission was finally given to use any available means of getting to the top. A long plank was quickly obtained and after one had reached the highest altitude possible he was propped with the plank and thus helped to the top. Whether the climber or pusher reaped the reward is immaterial.

Another object of amusement was a slushed pig, with his tail shaved and greased, and which was turned loose to be caught by the slippery appendage. The men formed a circle with the pig placed inside, together with those who desired to have a hand or foot in the chase. The animal was very fat and could not run fast, but seemed to have little difficulty in eluding a capturing grasp. After being chased thus for some time the pig became weary and Sergeant Moore of Company E stepped up and caught him by the tail. This ended the pig chase, and Company E that night made a sumptuous dinner on the pig, which was roasted whole, together with a hundred pies and many other good things.

The sack races, which also took place on this day, were also amusing. The contestants were each tied up in bags, leaving only their hands exposed. They could not run, but had to jump. As the race progressed some were unlucky enough to fall and of course were out of the race.

Another sport indulged in was a three-legged race. The men were in pairs, with one leg of each man tied together, and the efforts made by each pair of men to get a progressive gait on by using the three legs was most ludicrous. In the evening we had a visit from a squad of men from one of the other regiments in the brigade who came to join in the sport. Boxing and jumping were added to the programme, but none were able to equal the distance jumped by Sergeant John Moore of Company E, who was the champion runner and jumper of the brigade.

We now had been in the field a little more than three months, and though we had seen comparatively little real service some were getting homesick or found the duties too trying for their health, and Captain DeBevoise of K, Captain Cook of F and Lieutenant Gardner of Company G resigned their commissions and returned home.

On December 28th at 10 p. m. that portion of the regiment which were on picket duty were relieved and returned to camp, where considerable excitement prevailed. Cooks were issuing rations and sergeants distributing ball cartridges to the men, orders having been received for the regiment to take part in some expedition. Tents were left standing, and those men who had recently received boxes from home containing extras for Christmas were glad to divide what was unconsumed among their best friends, with the result that here and there might be seen a comrade with a roast chicken fastened on the outside of his already full haversack.

After falling in column with the rest of the brigade the regiment marched out about six miles to a small hamlet called Annandale on the Alexandria and Fairfax Court House Pike, where at 4 a. m. it was drawn up in line of battle across an open plain and bivouacked behind stacked muskets. The night was quite cold, and as no fires were allowed the men were obliged to make themselves as comfortable as possible under their woolen blankets until daybreak, at the earliest sign of which large fires were started, and the men soon had steaming coffee with which to warm their chilled blood. The object of the movement had been to repel a suspected raid by Stuart and Mosby upon the Union lines at this point. After waiting through the following day for the enemy, who was probably miles away, the troops were at sunset marched back to camp, we reaching ours about 8p. m.

On December 30th the regiment received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, but whether simply in line of discipline or in anticipation of some movement it was not known. No movement followed, however, and on the 31st the camp was dressed in holiday attire.

Companies E and I erected arches of greens over the end of their company streets; these arches were decorated with stars and the figures 1863 in greens, and many of the men in the regiment also decorated the front and top of their tents with greens. On the next day, January 1st, 1863, the New Year was observed by setting up a tall flag staff and firing a "national salute" by the 4th Massachusetts battery, after which speeches were delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Woodford and Honorable Charles Upton; a prayer by Chaplain Francis and the singing of "Columbia" and "The Dear Old Flag" by four comrades. At night the boys cele-

brated with a Calathumpian band and mock drills; but at taps the camp settled down to its usual quietude.

January 7th: Weather was very cold, and on the 9th snow fell, the storm lasting all day. This was followed on the 10th by rain, affording extremes of weather most trying to those on guard and picket. About this time our camp was inspected by the medical officers of the division, and the regiment was reported as standing first in the division for cleanliness and good order of the camp, which perhaps reconciled to some extent those who had persistently "kicked" against what they had decided was unnecessary work in "policing" the camp.

On January 11th J. J. Abercrombie, a son of Major-General Abercrombie, commanding our division, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 127th. January 15th the regiment received brass epaulettes or shoulder "scales," which later was the cause of more kicking in which all joined who were compelled to wear them.

Sunday, January 18: Sabbath in camp was now spent as follows: Inspection of companies at 8 a. m., church service in the Colonel's tent at 10:30, dinner at 12 o'clock, inspection of tents at 3:30 p. m., when the men were expected to have everything clean and in order, and dress parade at 4:30 p. m.

On the 25th the regiment received and raised a forty-two-foot regulation flag, which had been presented to it. On the 28th and 29th of January there was again a heavy fall of snow, covering the ground to a depth of twelve inches on the level and in places drifting to the depth of three feet. The regiment were busied the next day in cleaning snow from the company streets and parade ground. On January 31st the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Curtis of the 142d New York. As the men turned out in their new suits of dress coats and dark blue pants and wearing black felt (Kossuth) hats turned up on one side, where they were fastened with a brass ornament in the shape of a shield or an eagle and trimmed with a turkey feather, and as the brass shoulder scales and belt plates and buttons on the dress coats had been polished up for the occasion and the cross belts and shoes blackened and polished, the men answered the Western soldier's description of a "gilt-edged, paper collar regiment."

The evident purpose of fitting up the men with dress coats, felt hats and shoulder scales was an endeavor to bring it in drill,

discipline and soldierly appearance to compare favorably with the regular troops; but the amount of labor necessary to clean muskets and equipments and to polish these shoulder scales and belt plates and blacken cross belts and shoes for guard mount and daily dress parade used up about all of the daytime not required for drilling and fatigue work around camp. As the rifles and equipments must need be kept in a state of cleanliness and polish up to the inspecting officer's standard, any falling below being punished by extra duty, the introduction of more work yet in these shoulder scales caused them to become very unpopular with the men, and they watched for an opportunity to get rid of them.

In preparing for the winter at this camp a number of the officers fitted up two wall tents end to end, which, floored and framed, made very comfortable quarters, particularly as they could be fairly well heated with stoves or fire presses. Several of the officers had their wives in camp with them. Those who were either wifeless or whose wives were not in camp added to the happiness of the more fortunate ones by occasionally on a cold or stormy night changing the set of the hood on their stove pipes, thus causing the draft of the stove to be to the inside of the tent and compelling the married officer to go out into the storm and rearrange stove pipes.

Others of the officers occasionally spent their evenings at a conference meeting, which was held at Sutler Bedford's marquee, while some preferred to pass their spare evenings with the regimental chaplain. It was this exclusive association of the chaplain with only the officers, together with his apparent inability to render himself helpful to the men of the regiment, which caused his unpopularity.

It was while at this camp that we became thoroughly acquainted with that famous substance "Virginia mud," whose adhesive qualities were of wide renown. It was interesting to observe the government wagons drawn by six mules trundling along the miry roads, hub deep in the slush and loaded with two bundles of hay of about five hundred pounds weight; but we did not think it so interesting when we had to wade ankle deep through it ourselves with our heavy brogans when going to and from the picket line. Another interesting performance was our occasional method of fording streams of water. When no other way of crossing offered we would fell a tree and over this we

would walk in single file. With knapsacks and accoutrements on it was not always easy to get safely across these rough bridges with the water flowing madly below, and it was rather amusing to witness the efforts of some, who, thinking it unsafe to walk over, would get astride the trunk and hitch along the whole distance, a process hard on the trousers, but more satisfactory than it would have been to have fallen into the cold streams.

February 3d and 4th more snow fell, and on the night of the 7th it froze hard; but it was quite warm in the sun on the following day. However, as the camp was now well fitted up for winter quarters these radical changes of weather were less trying to the men. The men had recently built a new guard house, a new mess room for officers and cook houses for each of the companies, and the outlook for passing the balance of the winter in comfort was promising; but one of the perplexities of a soldier's life is that he never knows when or where he is going nor how long he will stay in one place, and this now proved to be the case, as the regiment on the 12th received orders to break up their comfortable winter quarters and prepare to march. Tents were struck at 9 in the morning, and in a light rain storm that caused the roads to be slimy with mud the regiment marched to a point near Fairfax Seminary and made temporary camp on a low, level, muddy piece of ground which by reason of its condition the men named Camp Misery or Mud. Many of the men whose tents had been floored and sided with boards paid neighboring farmers to move the boards and stoves to the new camp.

Our old quarters at Upton's Hill were occupied by the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves (Bucktails), who had seen hard service under General McCall with the Army of the Potomac and had been sent into the "Defences" to recruit. They had only about one hundred men in line and one company. At 8 a. m. of the 14th we again broke camp and marched to a point on the Little River turnpike, about three miles from Alexandria, where we pitched tents. Fort Ward was a short distance east of us and Cloud's Mills stood on a hill just west. "Four-mile run," which flowed near the camp, furnished an abundance of clear, good water, and there was also a good supply of wood near at hand. Many of the men again paid to have their boards and stoves moved to the new camp, which was called "Gurney," and by the 15th the men

had once more made themselves as comfortable as the means at hand would permit.

Several changes now occurred in the regiment, Corporal Farr of Company A being discharged on account of rheumatism, and the following receiving promotions, viz.: First Lieutenant John A. Bogert to be Captain of Company F, First Lieutenant H. H. Gardiner transferred from "C" to "B," Sergeant-Major George N. Little to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, and Orderly Sergeant Batterson of "A" to be Sergeant-Major.

On February 17th we had a fall of several inches of snow, followed on the 18th by rain, which cleared away the snow. The 21st was warm and pleasant, but at night a snow-storm set in, which continued most of the following day and resulted in leaving about 12 inches of snow on the ground, so that comfortable tents were now doubly appreciated.

On the 27th, as it was reported that the enemy were in force towards Manassas Junction, shelter tents were again issued to the regiment and other preparations made for a forward movement. The cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy at Union Mills the preceding night.

On Sunday night, March 1st, a detail from each brigade in the division was ordered out to reconnoitre. The 127th was ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and all was excitement and expectancy. On March 3d the 127th and 144th N. Y. were sent on fatigue duty, which consisted in digging rifle pits near Fort Ward. The weather made this very disagreeable, as, although the forenoon was clear, both snow and rain fell in the afternoon. The anticipated forward movement failed to take place and the time of the men was, instead, largely taken up with work on fortifications, and cutting down trees to afford fuller range for the guns of the forts.

It was interesting to observe the plan followed in felling trees, which was as follows: One man would go along and cut a half a dozen or more trees about half-way through, and then, going to the windward of this half-cut row, he would select a large tree opposite, which was called the "driver," and, cutting this down, would cause it to fall against the first of those partially cut, which in turn fell against the next, and thus the whole row of half-cut trees was brought down almost at once.

These trees were cut about three feet from the ground, mak-

ing an impassable barrier against either infantry or cavalry. Our army thus destroyed an immense amount of fine pine timber, besides marring the face of the country with immense rifle pits and earthworks.

Regimental inspection, of large interest generally, took place about once a month. Not only must the muskets and accoutrements be absolutely clean, but the inspecting officer examined the clothing of the men, so that the cleanliness of the troops should be assured. It was not a pleasant or slurred-over inspection, and to await for it for hours sometimes in heavy marching order was most fatiguing.

On March 11th a detail of 38 men was sent to the Arlington House, which was then the headquarters of some of our Generals. This place before the war had been the residence of General Robert E. Lee, and was the property of his wife, Nellie Custis, a granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington.

On the 23d a detachment from the regiment was sent out about six miles from camp on the Loudon and Hampshire road to load pine wood. Here the darkies could be seen driving their six-mule teams with one rein, which they seemed to do as easily as it was for us to drive one horse with two reins. We occupied most of the day in loading on the cars pine wood, which the colored men brought.

March 28th was rainy, but the time for the long-expected advance seemed to have arrived, and the regiment was ordered to get ready to march with three days' cooked rations. At 6:30 p. m., leaving tents standing, we fell in and marched over very muddy roads to Falls Church, where at 10 p. m. we bivouacked in a piece of woods where formerly we had performed picket duty. The ground was wet, but we could not stay up all night on that account, so we turned in and slept like pigs in a clover lot.

The next day was cold, and about 7 a. m. the regiment fell in and marched to Vienna, a small hamlet on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, about five miles west of Falls Church, to repel an expected attack by rebel cavalry under Stuart and Mosby. We arrived at Vienna about 11 a. m., and after eating dinner pitched our shelter tents. After foraging around for boards and fence rails we turned in, as was supposed for the night, but at 9 p. m. we were suddenly aroused and ordered to fall in, taking only our woolen blankets. We were then marched about one-

quarter of a mile, and halting, formed a line of battle on the brow of a hill, where we lay down behind our musket stacks. The weather was so cold that the troops could not sleep, and no fires were allowed.

At first sign of daybreak fires were kindled, which soon warmed us up, and at 7 a. m. we returned to camp. After breakfast Companies A and E were ordered to get ready for picket, and went off expecting to be away during the day only, but were compelled to stand all night in the woods without being relieved, which was hard duty in itself, but made harder because of the snow which fell during the night.

The part of the regiment not on picket duty at 3 p. m. of the 30th moved the tents to the west side of the railroad, and then were set at work digging rifle pits. The 6th Michigan Cavalry scouts reported the rebel Generals, Stuart and Mosby, at Addie, and Colonel Gurney asked to be reinforced by another regiment, but his request was not complied with.

On the 31st the companies on picket returned to camp and found that in moving the tents in their absence part of their effects which they had not taken with them had been so carelessly handled that everything was soaked with the rain and snow; but they speedily cleared away the six inches of snow yet on the ground, and after tearing down some sheds and barns, with the materials thus obtained made their tents fairly comfortable.

On April 1st, 2d and 3d the men were busy digging rifle pits. On April 5th the snow was 10 inches deep and still falling; but many of the shelter tents had board floors, which made drier bedding than the wet ground. Yet, notwithstanding, it was said the camp presented a "scene of squalid misery."

On the 7th we had a heavy fall of rain, which helped clear off the snow. On this date the following promotions were announced: First Lieutenant Weston to be Captain of Co. F; Second Lieutenant Haviland to be First Lieutenant of Co. A; Sergeant-Major Batterson to be Second Lieutenant of Co. A.

When the regiment first reached Vienna we were short of rations and discovered and killed some sheep belonging to a neighboring farmer, who claimed to be a loyal man. Upon his making complaint, the Colonel ordered every man found with mutton in his possession to come before him and pay the man the full value of the sheep.

April 10th, at 2 p. m., the enemy not having put in an appearance the regiment struck tents and started on their return to Camp Gurney, a distance of 18 miles, reaching there at 9 p. m., the roads being very muddy. The next day was spent in cleaning up camp, and on the following day, Sunday, April 11th, the regiment was inspected and mustered for pay.

Orders were read stating that the 127th, 142, 143d and 144th New York, 40th Mass., 22d Conn., 17th New York and 9th Mass. Battery were to take the field on the 13th. These orders had been issued at the request of General Peck, in command at Suffolk, who represented that General Longstreet was before that place with 30,000 troops, while he (Peck) had but 15,000, and he requested that another division be sent him.

The "Richmond Whig" of the 14th reported Suffolk completely invested by General Longstreet, and under date of April 15th the War Department ordered General Abercrombie's Division transferred to the 7th Army Corps.

Shortly after daybreak of the 15th the regiment broke camp at Cloud's Mills, and, in a drizzling rain, marched to Alexandria, where we embarked on the steamer Utica, the men being so closely crowded together on the deck as to make it difficult for them to lie down.

CHAPTER III.

SUFFOLK AND WEST POINT, VA.

April 15th, 1863, to June 1st, 1863.

It was 3 in the afternoon before the steamer left Alexandria on her journey down the Potomac. Off Maryland Point, at 7:30 p. m., it grounded on a bar and the men were transferred to a canal boat while the steamer was being pulled off by four tug-boats. At 3 p. m. of the 16th the steamer resumed her way and arrived off Fortress Monroe at 9 a. m. of the next day, where Colonel Gurney received orders to proceed to Norfolk. We reached there at 1:30 p. m., and on landing were immediately embarked on open-platform cars for Suffolk, a place about twenty miles distant, where we arrived at 5 p. m.; the day was warm and Spring-like, and the fruit trees were in blossom. The railroad ran through the edge of the Dismal Swamp, and the water which in many cases lay at the base of the trees, all of which were of good height, made the place look very gloomy.

Arriving at Suffolk, the regiment bivouacked in a beautiful piece of pine woods about one-quarter of a mile from the Nansemond River, which, with an average width of three hundred feet, flowed for about seven miles between the contending lines.

The enemy held a belt of woods that surrounded the town, in front and flank, from the Nansemond River on the right to the Dismal Swamp on the left; their rifle pits covered the line far to the front, while their sharpshooters annoyed not only our gunners, but also the men in camp. The defences of Suffolk consisted of an inner and outer line of entrenched works protecting the front, strong enclosed works protecting the flanks, while the whole was connected by a line of entrenchments for infantry, strengthened by ditches and abattis. The woods had been cleared for half a mile in front, and afforded full sweep to the Union Artillery.

General Corcoran's Brigade and Hawkins' Zouaves, 9th N. Y. V., of New York City, were with the troops at Suffolk. The sounds of the skolling of the woods on the opposite side of the

river by the Union batteries and gunboats continued during the day and night, it being known that General Longstreet was pressing on the river, cutting new roads and building batteries for the purpose of driving the gunboats out of the river, and thus rendering more feasible his attempt to throw pontoon bridges over for the purpose of crossing his troops.

On the 18th our regiment broke camp and moved one mile south and camped. On Sunday, the 19th, there was heavy firing all day. A part of the regiment were detailed cutting down trees, and several of the men took an involuntary bath while trying to cross a felled tree improvised for a bridge. They were hauled out both wetter and wiser men, and the tendency to contract cold was counteracted by a dose of quinine and whisky. Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the Union forces the enemy succeeded in locating a battery at Hill's Point, toward the mouth of the Nansemond, which gave the Union gunboats great trouble, and on the 19th Commander Wheeler notified General Peck that unless the battery was either silenced or captured the Union gunboats would be shut out of the river. Late in the evening a detachment of three hundred men from the 89th New York and 8th Connecticut, led by General Getty, crossed the Nansemond on the steamer "Stepping Stones," assaulted and captured the battery of six guns, taking two hundred prisoners of the 44th Alabama and destroying the battery. After this successful venture the detachment withdrew.

The regiment was now compelled to turn out under arms at 3 o'clock each morning and remain with equipments on until daybreak, in readiness to repel any attack which the enemy might make on the works. On the 20th Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford arrived in camp and assumed command of the regiment, Colonel Gurney being temporarily in command of the Brigade. The regiment was then doing duty on General Harland's front, and about one-half the men were on night detail, cutting down trees and building earthworks. The night of the 21st was stormy, but about one-half of the regiment was kept at work under command of Captain Cooper building a five-gun fort under protecting gunboats, which kept up a continual firing. General Dix notified General Hooker that Longstreet was delaying his attack until the arrival of General Hill's Division from North Carolina. General Peck and staff visited our camp on the 23d, the same day that a

avy thunderstorm occurred, setting the camp afloat; the grounds were low and flat, and even the ditches dug around the tents did not keep the water out. New fortifications were being constructed, and about one-half the regiment was detailed at this work.

On the 24th it rained all day, but at 2 p. m. the regiment fell in with three days' cooked rations, prepared to march, but after standing about an hour, were allowed to take off equipments. We had been awaiting the result of a reconnoissance that was being made by Generals Foster and Corcoran with five thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry and ten pieces artillery on the enemy's right, on the Edenton and Sommerton roads, but the enemy were found in too great force, and our troops returned with a loss of six killed and twenty-nine wounded.

The 25th was a splendid day, and the regiment was turned out at 3 a. m. and remained under arms until daybreak. The Confederates had cut a new road down to the river the night before between Jericho Creek and Fort Connecticut, but the guns of the Union fort "Onondaga" fully commanded the road and no attempt to cross was made by the Confederates.

On the 27th chopping parties of the enemy were broken up by the Redan and Mansfield batteries, and a reconnoissance in force was made on the Confederate's right on the Edenton and Sommerton roads. After some skirmishing they were driven back upon the main line. The 127th were ordered to strike tents, and with three days' cooked rations, to report to Colonel Foster of the 13th Indiana on the Sommerton road. We arrived there at 9 a. m. and bivouacked back of the 165th New York. At night the enemy made a movement of troops, with artillery, down the river in front of General Getty, indicative of crossing.

At 8 a. m. of the 28th our regiment was moved back on Sommerton road near the railroad depot, and at 2 p. m. occupied the fle pits at the right of Fort Union, and next to the camp of the 3th Indiana. This regiment was noted for its bravery at Mill Springs, Kentucky, where it lost thirty per cent. of its number in killed and wounded.

On the 29th our regiment formed line of battle at 3 a. m. and remained under arms until 7 a. m. General Hooker notified General Peck that he was about to cross the Rapidan, and that he, Peck, had better watch Longstreet closely, and the Richmond

War Office the same day notified General Longstreet to report with his troops back to Richmond and join General Lee. There had been firing each day between the rebel batteries and our gunboats, but at sundown of the 30th there was heavy firing by the fort near our camp, and the 127th was formed in line of battle in the rifle pits to the left of Fort Union. The official reports at this time showed 23,975 Union officers and men present at Suffolk, and the 127th was reported as being in Hughson's Brigade, Gurney's Division, 7th Army Corps.

April 30th the regiment was mustered for pay, and on May 1st it was again busy throwing up rifle pits. General George H. Gordon, a graduate of West Point, who had seen active service in the Mexican war, and who had served with credit with General Banks when that officer fell back before "Stonewall" Jackson's advance in the Summer of 1862, was placed in command of our division. General Peck made a reconnoissance in front of Fort Nansemond, sustaining a loss of forty killed and wounded.

On May 2d the Confederate General Hill reported the arrival of his division of troops and asked General Longstreet for orders. He had arrived too late, however, to take any part in an assault on the Union lines, as General Longstreet, on April 29th, had received orders to return with his troops at once to Richmond, and he had already commenced the removal of his heavy guns to Petersburg.

Orders were this day issued by him to his Division Commanders to move back to the right bank of the Blackwater on the night of the 3d, Major-General French by the South Quay road, Major-General Pickett by the Sommerton road and Major-General Hood by the Blackwater road.

All of the light batteries were ordered to move back at sunset to a point where their movements could not be heard by the Union troops, and there await further orders. General Dix notified General Halleck that the Confederates had been "felt off" the day before and found in considerable force. At 9 p. m. the long roll sounded and the 127th fell in, getting in position within six minutes, and after waiting an hour stacked arms in the company streets and slept with equipments on, expecting to be ordered out at any moment; but the night passed without further alarm.

At 9 a. m. of Sunday, May 3d, five thousand of Generals Getty's and Harland's troops crossed the drawbridge under the fire of Forts Onondaga and Mansfield. While Suffolk was filled with moving troops, artillery and ambulances, in front, across the river, could be seen three regiments of infantry deployed as skirmishers, and shell bursting in all directions. The Union skirmishers dislodged the Confederates out of one ravine, but the next could not be carried so easily, the approach being made by a narrow road across a swamp, commanded by a rebel battery which checked the advance of the Union forces.

The regiment which was camped next to the 127th took part in this movement, and the 127th was held in readiness to follow. General Getty, after advancing his troops two miles, found the enemy entrenched in force and fell back with a loss of sixty killed and wounded. The battle at Chancellorsville was at this time taking place, and our movement was supposed to be for the purpose of delaying the departure of rebel troops from this place.

Another movement to be made on the enemy's right was planned for the day following, but in the meantime the Confederates were slipping away and at 2 a. m. our regiment, with the 12th N. Y. V., fell in with the rest of Colonel Foster's command and started in pursuit, marching out about fifteen miles on the Sommerton road to a point beyond Leesville. For the first five or six miles the troops were "double-quickened," and as the day was extremely warm the march proved very trying to the men, many of whom in the effort to maintain their place in line threw away woolen and rubber blankets and overcoats, strewing the roadside with clothing.

As the cavalry, Dodge's Mounted Rifles, in their advance had fired a number of houses along the road, from which they had previously been fired upon when they fell back before Longstreet's advance on Suffolk, the scene in the early morning was most exciting.

At 6 a. m. the Union advance under Colonel Foster was so closely pressing a superior force of the enemy near Leesville that they were ordered to await the arrival of General Corcoran's troops from the Edenton road, after which they were unable to gain overtake the enemy before they crossed the Blackwater. Colonel Foster had before starting received instructions to be careful and not allow himself to be drawn into a position where his

troops would be badly cut up; but he was a pushing, brave officer, and made a strong effort to strike and delay the rebel column.

As the Confederates had commenced their retreat at 9.30 p. m. of the previous night and had obtained too much of a start of the Union troops, who did not get under way until some four hours later, the only result of the pursuit was the capture of a few hundred prisoners. These prisoners were all conscripts, and were from Longstreet's retreating corps, and they were glad enough to be captured. The troops returned to camp thoroughly exhausted, having marched about thirty miles, and at times having waded through creeks the waters of which were badly roiled with sand which worked into the men's shoes, compelling many of them to remove them and finish the march barefoot.

Notwithstanding the extreme fatigue of this forced march, a number of General Corcoran's troops returned carrying chickens and sweet potatoes, and in some cases young pigs in sacks. They had seen enough service to know what would make a tired soldier feel better after once reaching camp.

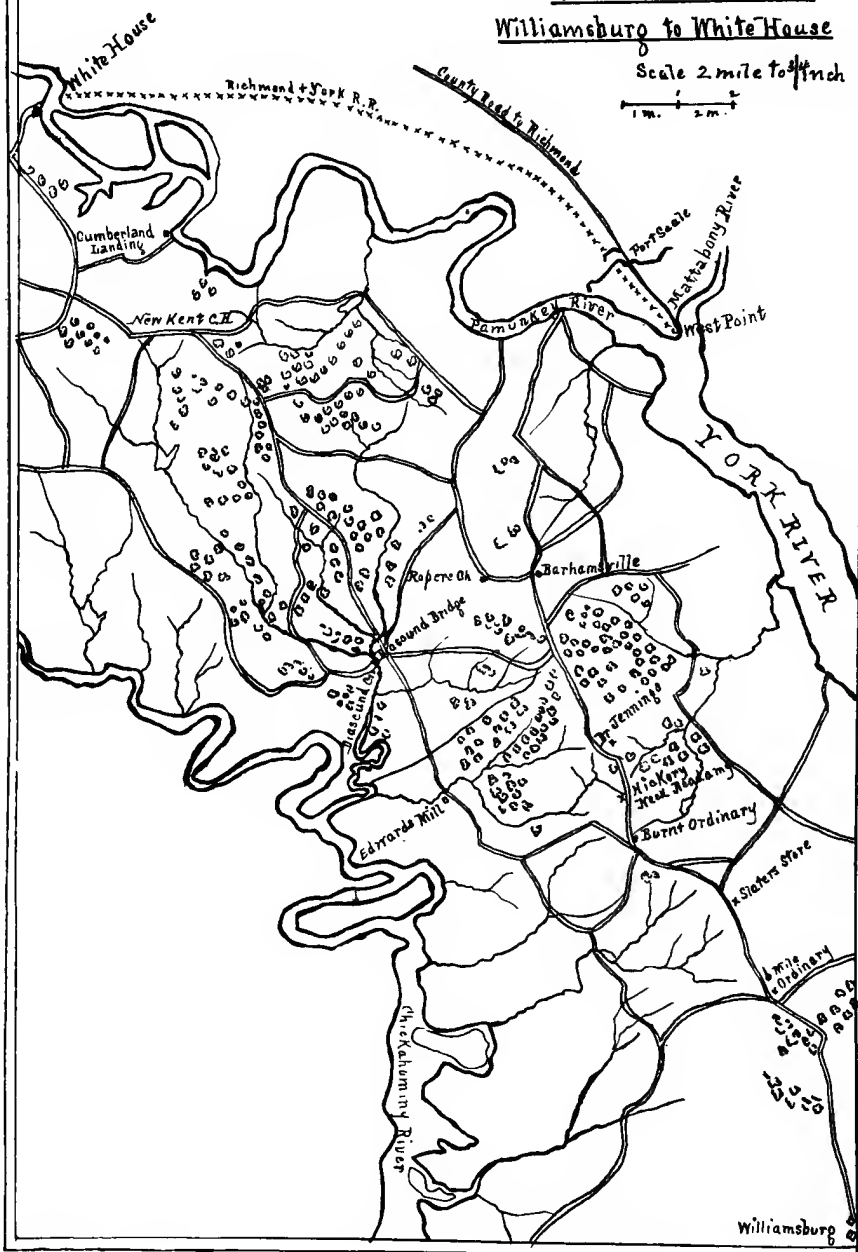
The 127th reached camp at 7:30 p. m., where they were refreshed with hot coffee which had been made for them by some of their comrades who had been left in camp. The severity of the march was evidenced by a comrade, a strong, athletic fellow, well built for marching, who, when asked upon his return what he had done with a \$10 rubber overcoat which he had recently received from the North, replied that he carried it as long as he could and finally hung it on a fence post and returned to his place in the column; but he had held his place in the line even if the overcoat had to be abandoned.

At 9 o'clock the following morning Gordon's Division, which had been designated by General Peck to carry out a movement which General Halleck had ordered to be made as soon as General Longstreet should withdraw from before Suffolk, was marched to the railroad depot and lay there all day awaiting transportation.

At 8 p. m. the 127th were embarked on open platform cars and in a heavy thunderstorm proceeded to Norfolk, reaching there at 11 p. m., and after standing an hour in a pelting rain, went aboard the steamer Express. Again the enlisted men were crowded on the lower deck like so many sheep in a pen. The men made the best use of the room at their disposal, some sitting

West Point + Peninsular
Williamsburg to White House

Scale 2 mile to 1 inch
1 m. 2 m.



and some lying down, and with the steam rising from their wet clothing, the condition of comfort can be better imagined than described; however, there was but little grumbling, as the men were getting more used to the roughing required in active military service.

At 8 a. m. of the 6th the steamer sailed for Fortress Monroe, anchoring off the fort at noon, and lay there all night awaiting the arrival of some batteries of light artillery which had been assigned General Gordon.

At daylight of the 7th the expedition started for Yorktown, arriving off that place at 9 a. m., and after waiting two hours the journey up the York River to West Point, at the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, was resumed, and at 2.30 p. m. one hundred of the 6th New York Cavalry were landed, who at once pushed forward and burned the bridge over the Pamunkey at White House.

At 3 p. m. the infantry landed. Each man having been furnished with a shovel, or pickaxe, our regiment marched about one and one-half miles up the Richmond & York Railroad, where we halted and stacked arms in the edge of a fine piece of woods fronting an open plain about one mile wide, which was situated between the Richmond & York Railroad and the County road to Richmond, and at once commenced throwing up a line of entrenchments. The 40th Massachusetts Infantry were posted as pickets on the further side of the open plain. The men worked until 10 p. m. in a drizzling rain, digging and carrying railroad ties with which to face the works. The rain made the work difficult and the men were ready for a rest when the order was given, even if they were not quite prepared for the advance of an enemy. It did not take them long to spread their rubber and woolen blankets, and, covered with another set of woolen and rubber blankets, which lying in couples permitted, they were soon asleep and the discomforts of soldiering were for the time forgotten. The men had no time to put up shelter tents and had to spread rubber blankets on the wet ground under trees dripping with water, and with wet feet and muddy shoes turn in and sleep, or lie and listen to the rain dripping from the limbs of the trees overhead. Comrade Eldridge states that he revisited these works in 1893 and they were still in fine condition, so that he had no trouble in identifying them.

The next morning at 4 o'clock the regiment was again set at work on the entrenchments and dug until noon. This line of entrenchments, when completed, extended from the Pamunkey on the left to the swamps bordering the Mattapony on the right, with three earthworks a little in advance, one at the centre and one at each end.

Our Brigade held the left of the line, the 127th being formed in the shape of the letter L on the County road and behind rifle pits to the left of the road. The ground in front of the works was cleared by pulling down a large granary and by burning eight or ten log slave huts to afford free range for the Union guns.

Many of the men were engaged in carrying railroad ties with which to revet the works, and also to build platforms for the twenty-pound Parrott guns with which the outworks were armed. Work was resumed the next day and continued until 4 a. m. of the 10th, when rest was taken till 1 p. m., after which the work was continued till 7 p. m. Camp had been moved to the left side of the County road behind the broken rifle pits, but the regiment continued working on the forts till the 13th.

On that day the Richmond War Office notified General Lee that the Federals had five thousand troops at West Point and were entrenching formidably, and they ordered General Pickett to move forward at once to Hanover Junction and guard the railroad bridges over the North and South Anna rivers.

On the 16th the regiment again changed the lay-out of the camp to conform to the views of General Gordon. It was situated in a beautiful piece of pine woods just back of the line of entrenchments; the shelter tents were pitched on twenty-inch-high platforms constructed of small pine saplings, affording fine ventilation, and when covered by the woolen blankets made very comfortable quarters. The cook-houses and officers' tents were embowered in green foliage interwoven like basketwork, and the camp was not only picturesque, but very attractive.

The Pamunkey River was near enough to afford the men an opportunity to bathe and wash their clothing, which the recent quarters on dirty transport steamers rendered very desirable, if not necessary. Wood says that some of the men expressed the opinion that they would like to spend the balance of their three years at this beautiful camp.

Attractive as was the camp of the 127th, still more so was that of the 142d New York. This regiment was composed largely of men accustomed to the use of the axe, and as their camp was located on ground rather more open than was ours, they had not only embowered their officers' quarters, but had erected over their shelter tents screens of green extending about three feet in front, under which extension they had erected seats. The effect of the company streets thus fitted was attractive in the extreme.

Sunday, May 17th, was very warm, and General Gordon ordered all work stopped for the day; and at 4 p. m. Chaplain Francis preached in front of the Marquee, his text being from Proverbs, the 30th chapter, 5th verse. At dusk we had a very heavy shower, that deluged our shelter tents. On the 18th our regiment formed in the rifle pits and the companies were drilled in skirmishing, and we also had battalion drill by Colonel Gurney. On the 20th Lieutenant Benjamin resigned and returned North.

On the 21st twenty men from Company D left camp at sundown, and, embarking on a gunboat, went about four miles down the York River, where they landed and scouted about, looking for rebel pickets near the river. They came on a cavalry picket, which fled, leaving blankets behind. Of this special picket duty a comrade says: "We took up our quarters in what had once been a garden of some wealthy planter, who had left. The chimneys were still standing, although the house had been destroyed. We had a very pleasant time during the few days we remained here. We put up our tents on poles cut from fig trees, which grew finely in this beautiful spot. The bank upon which we had our bivouac was elevated quite a distance above the river, where a gunboat was anchored near by, from which we could hear the bells strike every half hour. Our company remained together during the day, but at night divided into squads and stationed along the bank of the river, on the lookout for any rebels who might venture to show themselves.

On the 23d, at about 3 p. m., cannonading was heard on the York River, where a recently erected rebel battery had opened on the mail and supply boat "Swan," which plied between Yorktown and West Point; but the battery was speedily silenced by the United States gunboats Morse and Mystic, and the houses in the vicinity were destroyed by boats' crews sent ashore for that purpose.

On the 24th General Gordon, having received information that General E. O. C. Ord had been appointed to the command of the troops at West Point, ordered an inspection of all the troops. The 127th were ordered to turn out in full-dress uniform, with dress coats and brass shoulder scales. The regiment, notwithstanding the loss of its scales, presented a very neat, soldierly appearance, and General Gordon expressed himself as proud to command such a fine body of troops. But the disciplinarians were not satisfied, and after the inspection was over those of the regiment who did not have shoulder scales were set at work with axe and shovel digging up the stumps of trees around camp.

While the commanding officer of the regiment stood in front of the Adjutant's tent enjoying the work of the stump digging it suddenly occurred to him to suggest to the Adjutant's clerk that he, of course, had not thrown away his shoulder scales. When the prompt answer "No, sir," came the lawyer-like doubt caused the further question: "You still have them with you?" and the reply was still the same. When he desired to know how the two contrary statements could be truthful he was informed that the clerk had, when at Suffolk, posted his scales on picket and neglected to call them in when the regiment left. The commanding officer then stated that he had quite a disposition to set the clerk-digging stumps, but his kindlier nature prevailed and the clerk dug no stumps. The men after this stump-digging experience dubbed the fort at West Point "Fort Scales."

On the 26th the regiment left this beautiful camp in the woods and relieved the 40th Massachusetts on picket duty on the edge of the woods at the further side of the open plain. This regiment was divided into squads of twenty men to a post, with a commissioned officer in charge of each post. They pitched their shelter tents and spent the time when not on guard fighting mosquitoes, woodticks and other crawlers, and writing letters home. It was at this place that the gray roan horse, afterward named "Rebel," was captured and brought in, and after being condemned and appraised, was purchased and ridden by one of the field officers of the regiment. The horse proved a tough, reliable and serviceable saddle horse.

It was also at this camp that Major Little's negro "Dick" discovered his twin brother, and in the later movements of the regi-

ment up the Peninsular to White House they helped enliven matters evenings by dancing a double shuffle to the patted time of "Juba" for the pennies and dimes of an appreciative audience.

The last recollection the regiment has of either of these dwarfed darkies was as they wrestled with each other in the edge of the river while the regiment was awaiting transportation at Yorktown on its way to join Meade's army, when the darkies became so much interested in their wrestling that they got ankle deep in the water.

The Lieutenant-Colonel had for a servant a yellow darkey called "Walker," who was a man of unusual intelligence for a negro, and of whom the Colonel expressed the opinion that if he in his boyhood had enjoyed educational advantages he would have made his mark in the history of this nation. The last seen of Walker was when he, through the influence of the Lieutenant-Colonel, secured a pass and transportation to North Carolina, where he hoped to be able to find his wife, from whom he had long been separated.

The Lieutenant-Colonel's servant "Walker" and the Major's "Dick" were prominent regimental characters while they were with the regiment. At this time General Ord visited West Point, and, after inspecting the troops and the place, expressed approval of the defensive works erected, but regarded the position as too much exposed, unless it could be strengthened by at least four thousand additional troops, twenty-eight guns and a thirteen hundred yard pontoon bridge with which to bridge the Pamunkey, and thus afford safe communication with Yorktown. He thought that unless so protected their supplies and reinforcements were liable to be cut off by the erection of rebel batteries on the York River, while being attacked by a superior force in front, and he left for Yorktown to lay his views before General Dix; but upon reaching that place he found an order awaiting him which assigned him to command in the West, and General Gordon was left in command at West Point.

General Dix now advised General Peck that the troops at West Point were threatened with an attack and asked for troops and guns. General Peck replied that he would have a Brigade ready, and expressed the opinion that, unless General Hooker moved, the position of the troops at West Point would be very perilous. On the night of May 27th heavy firing was heard on

the line of the Mattaponi. But while General Halleck was advising General Dix that he deemed the position of the troops at West Point unsafe General R. E. Lee was informing General D. H. Hill that he was at a loss to account for the troops at West Point, but thought they might have come from North Carolina, and General Foster be in command.

On the 30th General Lee informed Jefferson Davis that he feared the movement at West Point might be part of a plan to force him back toward Richmond, and to transfer the Federal army to the James River, which he feared he was not strong enough to prevent. In reply Jefferson Davis expressed regret that he was unable to relieve him from anxiety regarding the movement of Federal troops on the York River, while General Lee was moving to the North and West.

Possibly it was a case where one was afraid and the other dared not, for while Jefferson Davis and General Lee were thus worried about the purpose of the troops at West Point, the Federal officers had decided to withdraw from that position and locate up the Peninsula toward Diascund Bridge, which was as near Richmond as West Point. The earthworks at West Point were, therefore, disarmed and levelled, the heavy guns loaded on steamers and the troops ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On Sunday, May 31st, the 127th New York were reported as being in the 1st Brigade (Gurney's), 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, and the number of troops "for duty" at West Point as four thousand, seven hundred and fifty. At midnight of June 1st the regiment was withdrawn from the picket line and marched to the landing at West Point, a small detachment of cavalry bringing up the rear.

Chapter iv.

PENINSULAR AND HAGERSTOWN, MD., TO WAR-
RENTON JUNCTION.

June 2d to August 4th, 1863.

At 4 p. m. the men embarked on the steamer *Belvidere*, and, arriving at Yorktown at 7 p. m., marched to a point about one mile to the rear of the town and there pitched their shelter tents. The camp was named "Howland," presumably in honor of Captain Howland, the former Commandant of Company A. The same day the Richmond War Office, which had been keeping a close watch on our troops at West Point, notified General Lee of the evacuation of the place. As soon as we were fairly in camp at Yorktown drills and camp routine were resumed, and on the 5th and 6th of June the regiment participated in a Brigade drill, and was also drilled at target firing. This camp was situated about half a mile from the river and the same distance from the village of Yorktown, a place consisting of a few houses, the most of which are venerable looking; the country about is level and swampy, and gives evidence of the desolation of war; "the river is quite salt here and abounds in fish, oysters, clams, crabs, etc., which were quite a treat to us (when we were lucky enough to get any of them). June 3d the whole of Company H went in bathing in salt water for the first time since leaving old Long Island's sea-girt shore." At 10 a. m. of the 9th the 127th Regiment with two brigades of infantry, six batteries of light artillery and some cavalry left Yorktown and marched to within one and one-half miles of Williamsburg, and then filed to the right and camped, about 6 o'clock, within sight of the York river. The day had been excessively warm, and the roads very muddy. The next morning we pitched our shelter tents, expecting to remain at the new camp a few days.

The Confederates were still closely watching every movement of our troops, and the Richmond war office notified General D. H. Hill that the Federals were about to make a movement to

cut the railroad between Richmond and the Rappahannock, and perhaps march upon Richmond, and General Lee advised that General Cook's brigade be sent to Hanover Junction, and Jenkins' brigade to the crossings of the Chickahominy.

General Gordon having received orders from General Dix to move his Division forward as far as seemed prudent, with a view of locating the Confederates and keeping them on the move, the Division left Williamsburg, soon after daybreak of the 11th, in light marching order, leaving tents standing, and taking only rubber and woolen blankets, 60 rounds of ammunition and three days' rations, the march being up the old Richmond post road, the 127th New York leading the way. From about ten miles beyond Williamsburg the right wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. At 3 p. m. column halted for dinner at Burnt Ordinary, about twelve miles from Williamsburg. At 4 p. m. the 127th New York, accompanied by a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery, were ordered forward toward Diascund Bridge, in front of which a body of Confederates was supposed to be posted in a strong position. The left wing of the regiment, consisting of Companies A, D and I, were deployed as skirmishers. After marching about four miles, as the regiment approached Edward's Mill, several men were seen to run from the mill toward the bridge. After crossing the bridge over the mill stream, one section of artillery and Company H were left to guard the bridge and about one mile further on Company B were posted at a cross road. The balance of the regiment pressed forward for about one-fourth of a mile, when the skirmish line was met by a brisk fire from the Confederates concealed in the woods, and by the time the rest of the troops reached the top of the hill the firing became general.

Private Bookstaver of A was wounded in the first fire and taken to the rear, as the regiment moved to the front. The musketry fire was kept up by both sides for about an hour, but no further advance was made, and as darkness was approaching and the section of artillery could not be brought into position the regiment was withdrawn and returned to Burnt Ordinary about 11 p. m., and there bivouacked, the men being thoroughly tired and thirsty, as the day had been hot and the water scarce.

The march had extended over 26 to 28 miles, and when the regiment finally halted, the men were glad to roll themselves

in their blankets without waiting to find particularly soft spots to lie on, and they did not permit the shots fired by the pickets at some stray sheep to disturb them.

On this day Confederate General Jones reported the Federal troops, between two thousand and twenty-five hundred strong, advancing as far as the Burnt Ordinary, and General Wise also reported the Federals in force at Hickory Neck Academy and also on the Diascund Road.

While on the skirmish line in the advance toward Diascund Bridge, the second platoon of Company H lost their way and was unable to join the regiment until the following afternoon. While wandering around they visited several houses, possibly with a view of adding to their store of rations, which was not especially inviting.

Learning at one house that the old man "had just returned from Richmond," and was at a neighbor's half a mile distant, Corporal Hunting and four men were sent to find him. Each man had his position assigned him, the approach of the house being made from the rear. As the Corporal came in front of the house two supposed Confederates dodged in. He, the Corporal, soon saw a double barreled gun pointed at him from a window, to avoid the contents of which he slipped behind an out-building. The gun was fired either at him or at one of the men, and, thinking they had run into the picket line, the squad hastened back to the main body. Then they learned that Jacob Reese was missing, and recollecting having heard a cry they concluded that he had received the shot fired.

Saturday, the 13th, a force from the 4th Delaware Cavalry was sent to the house, which they burned, and the body of Reese was recovered. He had been shot through the body and had lived three hours and had been buried by the negroes on the place. Men were detailed to recover the body and give it a soldier's burial, the place of interment being near a church about two miles from our camp. The scouts of Holcomb's Confederate Cavalry reported that they killed one of the Federals at Dr. Jennings', whose residence it probably was from which the shot was fired.

Then on the march from Williamsburg a point was reached where a fine stream of clear, cool water flowed alongside the road, and several men quickly stepped out of line and dipped their

tin cups in the stream; but they were ordered back in words more forcible than polite. The captain having resumed his place, the temptation proved too great to resist, and the attempt to quench the thirst was again made, and in some cases met partial success, which even the presence of a dead horse discovered in the stream a few feet further on did not materially mar. The water was wet and had cooled the parched throats, and we had long since ceased to be fastidious in supplying our various wants.

The next morning found the men footsore and ready to rest. The bivouac was moved into the edge of a piece of woods, and most of the men were soon taking advantage of a stream flowing near the camp, washing and getting in trim for the next movement. At 2 o'clock the regiment was marched back four miles to Airy Plains, near the Six Mile Ordinary, where it bivouacked without, however, any shelter except what could be improvised with the blankets.

On June 14th Colonel Porter of the 40th Massachusetts reported that he had captured Diascund Bridge without serious opposition, and General Halleck the same day informed General Dix that General Lee's army was in motion up the Shenandoah Valley, and directed him to concentrate all of his available force and threaten Richmond, to seize and destroy the railroad bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers, and to do the enemy all the damage he could. General Dix was unable to promptly comply with this order, as the transports necessary to transfer the portion of his force from Norfolk were being used at Acquia Creek by the War Department; still the probability is that the delay made little difference, as General Lee had on the 12th ordered General Hill to move troops forward, and protect the bridges over the two Annas, and also to protect the approaches to Richmond.

On the 15th the weather was again oppressively warm. The pickets brought in about a dozen prisoners, suspected of bushwhacking, and a wounded Union cavalry man, who had been fired upon from ambush, while picking berries, passed through camp on his way to the rear. The 16th was another very warm day, and as the regiment was camped in an open field with no other shelter than a rail fence the heat was very oppressive. Rations, which consisted of hard tack, pork and coffee, were

getting scarce, and the visit of the paymaster afforded no relief, as nothing could be purchased in the neighborhood.

On the 18th General Dix ordered General Gordon to make his troops as comfortable as possible, and on the 19th we were glad to get our knapsacks and shelter tents which had been left behind at the Williamsburg camp. The regiment had been since the 11th in bivouac under such shelter as could be improvised by the use of fence rails and rubber blankets, and the officers had not only fared the same as the men in this respect, but some had been glad to share the men's rations. The Field and Staff occupied a four foot high shelter made of fence rails and rubber blankets, and the dignified Lieutenant Colonel and the gruff Major could, at times, be seen crawling in and out on their hands and knees. The whole situation tended to laxity in dignity, and the customary lectures to delinquent officers, which were usually followed by the "good morning" style of dismissal, were for the time omitted. The writer recalls seeing General Schimmelfennig and Staff crawl out at reveille from among the bivouac of the rank and file when the troops first reached Newport News on their way to South Carolina, but he never again had the pleasure of seeing any of the Field officers of the 127th regiment roughing it as the enlisted men had to do, though they enjoyed that privilege when the regiment marched up the Charleston and Savannah Railroad from Pocotaligo to Charleston. The shelter tents were received and pitched not any too soon, as on the night following their arrival it rained very hard, and we were glad to have even this partial protection.

The Confederate Field returns on the 20th showed 10,176 troops "for duty" in the defenses of Richmond, and on the 21st the Confederate Secretary of War notified General Hill that the Federals were concentrating 20,000 troops at Yorktown for an advance on Richmond, but General Hill expressed the opinion that the Federals were going to attack the bridges over the Annas. On the 23d our regiment was ordered to pack our woolen blankets into the knapsacks that they might be sent back to Fort Magruder to be stored. General confusion now prevailed in camp; cooks were preparing rations, and those men who had received boxes from home were distributing their contents among their best friends, that the good things of this life, which they

had just received, might be put where they would do the most good.

At 11 p. m. the regiment fell in and marched about eleven miles, reaching Barnesville about three o'clock the next morning (24th), where we bivouacked near the camp of the 144th N. Y. We did not break camp until the 25th, and the men made themselves as comfortable as possible by the use of small pine poles and shelter tents. Colonel Spear with eight hundred Pennsylvania and two hundred and fifty Illinois and Massachusetts Cavalry started out to attempt the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna River.

It rained hard during the night of the 24th and the day of the 25th, and while other troops were still marching by the regiment remained in bivouac until 4.30 p. m., when we were ordered to fall in and follow them. After marching about 1½ miles we came to a large piece of woods near Ropers Church, in which the other troops were camped and where we also bivouacked. It was raining hard and the outlook for a comfortable night was not promising, but the shelter tents were quickly pitched and floored with a rubber blanket, and large fires were soon started at which the savory coffee furnished by Uncle Sam was cooked, and the groups of three could soon be seen sitting in the edge of their tents laughing and joking as they ate their supper of coffee, crackers and pork. The ground outside of the tents was speedily ditched enough to keep out the running water, and it was not long after supper before the men were dreaming of the "good time coming." General Gordon in commenting upon the cheerful bearing of the troops under such gloomy circumstances, said it indicated the ability of the American soldier to adapt himself to his surroundings.

The same day the Confederate Secretary of War notified General Hill that the Federals had landed six thousand troops at White House, and he ordered Jenkins' Confederate Brigade (2,632 strong) up to Richmond. At an early hour on the morning of the 26th, the regiment with the rest of the column broke camp and in a drizzling rain resumed the march toward the White House; as the roads were heavy with mud and the clothing and equipment damp, the march was very trying. At 3 p. m. we passed New Kent Court House on our left and arrived at Cum-

berland Landing on the Pamunkey River about 6 p. m. and bivouacked with many other troops already there.

The next morning (Saturday) at 8 a. m. the regiment marched for White House. The roads were still heavy with mud and marching was very tedious. The ground at White House has a beautiful flat two miles long, lying about thirty feet above the level of the river, where boats were passing up and down within fifty feet of the bank. This plantation was the property of the Widow Custis when Washington married her, and it was here that the first three months of their married life was spent. The house had been destroyed, but the ruins, including the large chimney, were plainly visible.

At sunset the steamer John Brooks passed up the river loaded with troops; also a schooner which brought up a locomotive and freight cars. On the next day we had a regimental inspection, followed by a storm in the afternoon; seven transports with troops arrived, among whom were the 13th Indiana that was camped alongside our regiment at Suttolk; our men cooked supper for them, and their officers were entertained by ours. Troops continued arriving all day. Rain had fallen every day from the 24th, when the regiment left the Six Mile Ordinary. The confederate Adjutant General Cooper advised General Lee that the concentration of 20,000 to 30,000 Federal troops on the Peninsula, either for the purpose of assaulting Richmond or interrupting Lee's communication, rendered it impracticable to carry out General Lee's wish to have an auxiliary force concentrated at Culpeper, Virginia.

On the 29th a conference of Generals Dix, Keyes, Terry, Getty, Gordon, Harlan and Foster was held, at which Colonel Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry reported that in his raid he had destroyed the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad Bridge over the South Anna and had captured General Fitz-Hugh Lee and one hundred prisoners; he also reported that the available force protecting Richmond was from twelve to fourteen thousand men. It was then decided that the Richmond fortifications could not be successfully attacked with our force of 20,510 men, and it was decided to request General Halleck to transfer the troops to General Meade's army.

On June 30th it was still raining, and troops were still arriving; the regiment was mustered for pay and the lost shoulder scales

were charged to the men. On July 1st General Getty with 10,000 troops started to seize and destroy the railroad bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers, while General Keyes with about 6,000 men was to cause a diversion in his favor by vigorously attacking the enemy at Bottoms Bridge, with orders to maintain his position two or three days; while General Gordon, reinforced by Spinola's Brigade, was ordered to Tunstalls Station as a reserve for both columns. The 127th were kept on guard at White House with pickets well thrown out, all the troops but our brigade having marched with these two expeditions. July 2d was very hot; at 4 p. m. firing was heard from the direction of Bottoms Bridge and continued for half an hour and at intervals during the evening and through the night there was both heavy musketry and cannon firing.

General Keyes, who had been ordered to vigorously attack the enemy at Bottoms Bridge and to hold his position for two or three days, made the attack, but afterwards fell back, and the Confederate General Hill reported to the Richmond War Office that the Yankees had been driven back toward White House, and offered to send up Cooke's Brigade, 2,751 strong, to reinforce the troops defending the bridges over the Annas. It was therefore evident that General Keyes' attack was of little value as a diversion in favor of General Getty.

On July 3d the men of our regiment on picket were relieved at 3 a. m. and were ordered to pack up and be ready to move; wagons were loaded and horses kept harnessed, and it was rumored that we were going to Baltimore or Washington; but after waiting all day marching orders were countermanded.

July 4th, which was another very hot day, was observed by firing a national salute at noon, while the sound of distant guns indicated that General Getty was attacking the bridges over the Annas. Troops in camp kept pretty quiet during the day, but at night we were allowed to build a large fire and addresses were made by General Gordon, Colonel Gurney and Lieutenant Colonel Woodford. General Gordon read a dispatch from General Halleck announcing General Meade's victory over Lee at Gettysburg, and our drum corps played patriotic airs.

On Sunday, July 5th, part of the regiment was on picket on the Railroad, about two miles from camp, thirty-two men and an officer on each post, while others were taking up the rails and

loading them on boats. General Dix ordered General Keyes to vigorously attack the enemy toward Bottoms Bridge, and notified him that if he failed to do so he would be superseded by General Gordon. The men on picket feasted on blackberries, which were very abundant, and which afforded an agreeable change from the salt horse and pork furnished by Uncle Sam; they also opened the ice house of a Confederate, who "left in too much of a hurry to be able to take his ice away with him." That portion of the regiment left in camp had nothing to do but amuse themselves, and the little negro, "Dick," with his brother, furnished an entertainment in the shape of plantation dances which brought them a harvest of small coins.

On July 6th Confederate General Hill informed the Richmond War Office that a considerable battle had been fought on the North Anna, with musketry and artillery, and that a mere skirmish occurred at the Bridge over the South Anna, and that the Federals had retired across the Pamunkey River. The Richmond War Office also notified General Hill that for the purpose of removing the menace to Richmond, it was desirable that the Federals at White House should be dispersed, chastised or captured. But General Hill in reply stated that the streams were all flooded, the roads impassable for artillery, and that no movement against the Federals could be made. He also expressed the opinion that the Federals would probably change their base to Petersburg or Washington.

On Tuesday, July 7th, General Getty returned to White House, having been unable to destroy the bridges over the Annas, but he reported having torn up the track of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad for several miles. The picket line was evacuated at midnight, and the 127th returned to camp in a heavy rain. After being furnished with rations, at daylight we started on our way back to Yorktown; the rain was still falling, and the roads were in fearful condition, the mud being deep and slimy, while the corduroy road was broken in places, making the marching most trying. Mud was thick enough to take the shoes off your feet, some of the men actually losing them from that cause. The regiment halted one hour at New Kent Court House for breakfast and rest, and then resumed the march through Slatersville, resting near Barhamsville for supper, after which we again took up the march till we arrived at Burnt Ordinary at 9

p. m. While on the march we had one alarm, and were ordered to halt and get our traps, i. e., knapsacks and haversacks, ready to throw off in case we were attacked; but the alarm proved false and the march was continued. General Gordon, who commanded our Division, says that we marched twenty-four miles through deep mud and over broken roads, while Colonel Bough-ton of the 143d gives the distance as twenty-eight miles through mud six inches deep. But this rapid marching, however difficult, had been necessary to prevent our rear guard being attacked by General Hill. Wood says: 'On this march one of the boys, being in the rear, came across a number of men from another regiment who tauntingly asked 'where is the 127th,' and the reply came 'ten miles ahead and marching like H——.'” He also states that although the 127th were called “clam diggers” by the 144th, the main portion of the 127th came into bivouac with their colors, while the majority of the men in the other regiments had straggled badly, causing one of the officers to remark “that the 127th could march the 144th to death and then dig clams enough for supper!” It is the writer's impression that the 127th called the 144th “Bark peelers,” because many of them had before enlistment worked at gathering bark for tanning leather.

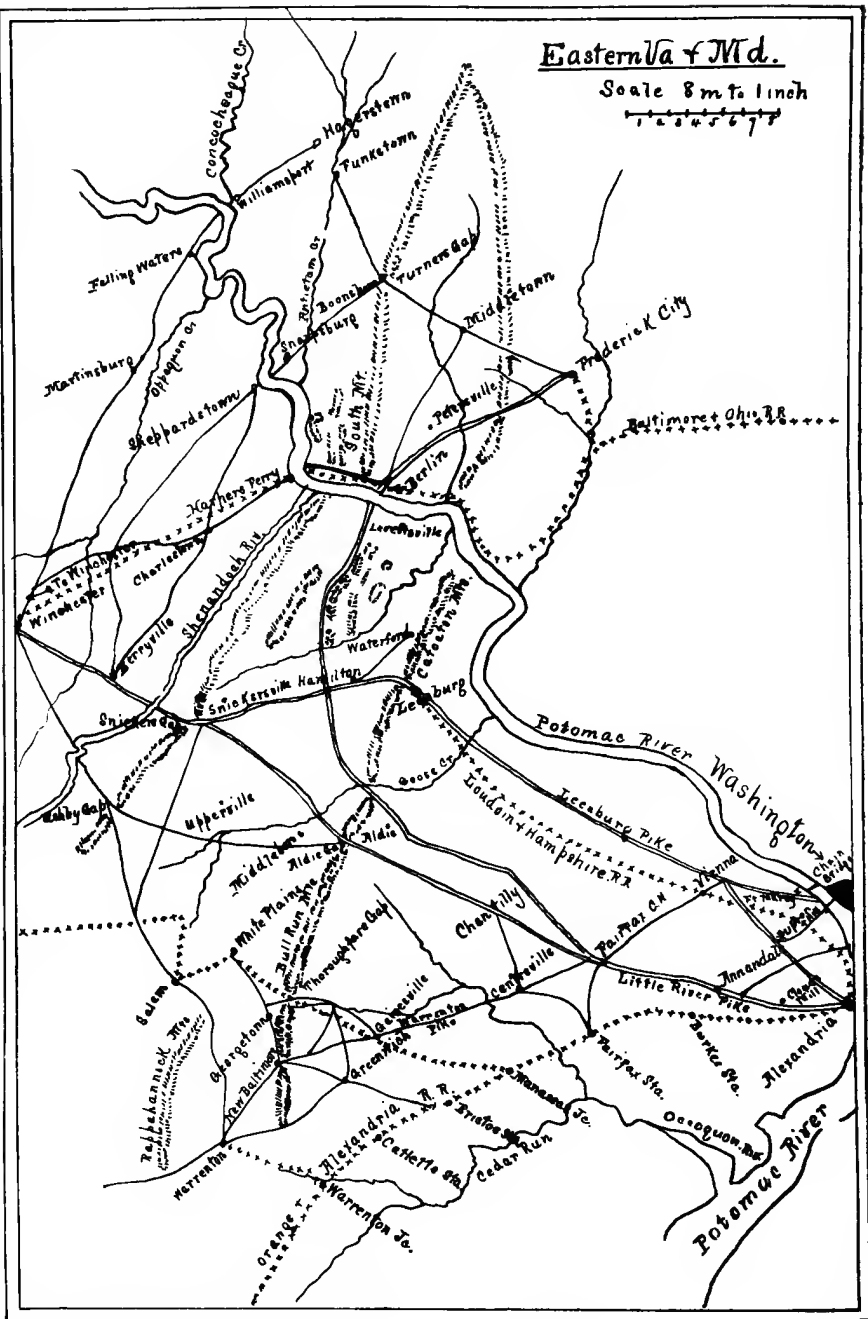
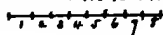
At 6 a. m. of the 9th the men, although somewhat footsore from the march of the previous day, fell in and marched to Fort Magruder, arriving there at 3 p. m. On this day General Halleck notified General Dix that another great battle was pending, and stated his wish that Gordon's Division be pushed forward so as to take part. The Confederate scout, Carroll, reported to the Richmond War Office that he had been in the Federal camps, and that they were ordered to Yorktown, and were on their way to join Meade's army. At 5 a. m. of July 10th the regiment started for Yorktown, ten miles distant, arriving about 10 o'clock, when our knapsacks were returned us, and after waiting until sundown we were embarked on the steamer John Brooks bound for Washington. The enlisted men had the usual accommodations on the deck, and this time the officers were not only forced to content themselves with the same accommodations, but they were unable to buy meals on board. The boat, having been used so much as a transport, was very dirty, and vermin could be seen in the cracks of the deck, making it next to impossible for the troops to keep themselves and clothing free from them. One of the most

unpleasant and trying conditions to soldiers of the better class was this necessity, when in transportation on these steamers, or freight cars, or on picket and the march, of occupying quarters which had previously been used by troops of all conditions of cleanliness. One day these boats or cars would be occupied by men from the very lowest classes found in the large cities, whose uncleanly habits remained the same, and then without being cleaned or fumigated they would be occupied by troops who had come from other walks of life, who retained the wish at least to keep clean. All shared alike, no other bed than the floor of the freight car and the deck of the steamer being provided, but when in an established camp the men were subjected to frequent and close inspection, and those who were so inclined were enabled to maintain the same condition of cleanliness that they had enjoyed at home and others compelled to do so. The regiment reached Washington about noon of July 11th, and at 5 p. m. embarked on cars bound for Frederick, Maryland, via Relay House, twenty men of Company A being left behind to unload the steamer. On the way to Frederick we passed several squads of men from the 7th regiment, New York State Militia, who were picketing the railroad; and it was quite interesting to notice the radical difference in the outfit of the men on these posts from that of troops in active service.

The regiment arrived at Frederick about 8 a. m. Sunday, July 12th, and after remaining there an hour, during which time the people came out and supplied the men with drinking water, we were then marched about three-quarters of a mile to a wheat field in the outskirts of the town, and there bivouacked near the camp of the 7th New York State Militia, thus affording those of our officers who had formerly been members of the 7th an opportunity of meeting old acquaintances. The 2d Connecticut Light Artillery Company from Bridgeport, Connecticut, were also camped here. It rained all the afternoon, and the men were ordered to again turn in their knapsacks so as to be in light marching order, cooked rations were issued to the regiment, and at 10.30 of the 13th we started for Boonsboro, Maryland, via Middletown, arriving at 7 p. m., wet and bedraggled, it having rained at intervals during the afternoon. During the march of sixteen miles we passed several regiments whose terms of service had expired, and who were then on their way home.

Eastern Va & Md.

Scale 8 m to 1 inch



Marching was resumed at 6 a. m. of the 14th, and Funkstown was reached at 12 m., where we joined General Howard's 11th Corps, to which our regiment had been assigned. The Brigade under the command of General Schimmelfennig was at this time composed of the 127th, 142d, 41st and 54th New York, the 107th Ohio and the 74th Pennsylvania Vols. Our regiment now numbered five hundred and sixty-five men present for duty. At 1 p. m. we marched, with the rest of the 11th Army Corps, forward through Hagerstown, camping about 5 p. m. at Leisters Mill, on the banks of the Concocheague river, one mile from Williamsport. The people of Hagerstown displayed many Union flags and gave the troops a very cordial reception, placing tubs of cool spring water by the edge of the sidewalk, from which they filled the men's canteens.

About the time that our Division was approaching Funkstown the rear guard of General Lee's army was crossing the Pontoon bridge into Virginia, the main body of the Confederate army having gone over during the previous night. General Ewell's corps, which forded the river at Williamsport with the water up to the armpits of the men, reached the other side by 8 a. m., and Longstreet's and Hill's Corps crossed on the pontoon bridge, the last of General Longstreet's column being over by 9 a. m. The official report of the Confederates states that the crossing was much retarded by a severe rainstorm, and a heavy fog prevented the discovery of the movement by the Union Signal officers until late in the morning. The Union Artillery and Cavalry approached the pontoon bridge at 11 a. m., but were held in check by General Heth's rear guard, which occupied earthworks on the road leading to the bridge. After checking our approach, the Confederates withdrew and destroyed the bridge.

General Meade had issued orders for his Corps Commanders to attack the Confederate line early in the morning of the 15th, but the withdrawal of the "rebs" during the previous night prevented compliance therewith. Had Lee's army not succeeded in withdrawing across the river, our regiment would have taken part in a battle that would probably have been as stubbornly contested as was that of Gettysburg. General Meade then ordered a pursuit of Lee's army by a flank movement toward Berlin, his intention being to march down the Loudon Valley, Virginia, and push his cavalry through the passes of the Blue Ridge, on the

other side of which General Lee's army was moving down the Shenandoah Valley. He also ordered the 3d Army Corps to try and intercept a portion of the Confederate army by way of Manassas Gap. At 4.45 a. m. of July 15th our regiment fell in with the rest of the troops of the 11th Army Corps, and marched back by the old Hagerstown road, through Hagerstown, Funkstown and Boonsboro, arriving at Middletown, Maryland, at 8 p. m. The wagons and artillery trains blocked the roads, and for most of the twenty-five miles our route was through fields, which made the march a very trying one.

At 6 a. m. of the 16th we marched from Middletown through Jefferson, arriving at a point near Berlin about 1 p. m., and were then compelled to wait during the balance of the day for the arrival of pontoon trains to bridge the Potomac. We remained here until 5 a. m. of Sunday, July 19th, when we broke camp, and at 6 a. m. crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge, 560 paces in length, to float which eighty boats were required. Following a road which ran near the ridge, we marched through Lovettsville and Waterford to a point about one mile east of Hamilton, Va., and camped then at 3.30 p. m.

Our camp was three miles from Snickersville and five miles from Leesburg. The march here was terribly trying, as besides the bad roads the day was very hot, and many fell out of the line completely exhausted. At night Company E was placed on picket at a bridge near an unfinished railroad near Leesburg.

At 7.30 of July 20th we left Hamilton and marched fifteen miles over fields and by-roads to Goose Creek, where we bivouacked in the woods near Mountsville, five miles west of Aldie. Our route, which had been by way of Gilead, lay along the ridge of the Kinoc-ton mountains; and on the way we passed three sutler's wagons that had been looted and wrecked by bushwhackers.

We had to watch the rebuilding of a bridge over Goose Creek that had been destroyed by Mosby's men. On the march to Goose Creek six of our men—Smith, Bedell, Theodore S. Brush, George H. Painter of Company E, E. W. Tuthill of Company H and Thomas Quidor of Company C were captured by Mosby's men. Bedell and Painter were started immediately for Richmond. On their way they were subjected to long marches, but otherwise were as well treated as circumstances would permit.

After reaching Richmond they were sent to Belle Isle, and were confined there about two weeks when it was rumored one morning that all of the sick Union soldiers were to report at the gate of the enclosure for exchange. As there had been several previous false rumors of the same character, Bedell did not go, and so missed his chance, as this time the report proved true. Painter answered the call and was exchanged, rejoining the regiment at Morris Island; but Bedell remained behind, and both he and Tut-hill died the following November. Quidor was also taken to Richmond and was exchanged.

The detachment that captured Brush took him to a swamp and left him in charge of one of their men, who, being supplied with plenty of the "ardent," previously captured from a sutler's wagon, soon became oblivious to the fact that they had a prisoner, and Brush, taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered, gave his captors the slip, and a few mornings afterward came into camp, minus equipages, haversack, canteen, coat and hat, but well pleased to get away with no other loss.

We filed out of the woods at Goose Creek; the fields seemed literally covered with blackberries; as soon as our arms were stacked and the regiment dismissed we made a charge and captured a large quantity; not many of the berries had the good fortune to escape. We had cleared off the cream of the picking before the other regiments arrived.

On July 21st, at 6 p. m., a detail of four hundred men from our regiment was ordered back on a scout toward Mount Gilead; we went as far as the Mountain House, about two miles north of Goose Creek, leaving companies posted in different directions. General Schurtz met a party of Mosby's men and recaptured a number of Union troops who had previously been captured by Mosby. While a portion of the regiment were scouting around under the personal direction of General Schimmelfennig he halted them in the shade and told them to rest while he rode around and took a look; if he found any guerillas he would call them. Returning after awhile, he reported that none were to be seen, and he guessed there were none in the neighborhood. It was such acts of thoughtfulness for the comfort of his troops that caused the men to like the brave German. On the 22d the men returned to camp, reaching there at noon, having marched about fifteen miles, and one squad brought in about sixty farmers of sus-

pected loyalty, who probably farmed by day and bushwhacked at night. These men were suspected of knowing more of affairs connected with the movements of the Confederates than we did.

A forage train of nine wagons that started ahead of its escort this same morning was captured by Mosby, but eight of the wagons were subsequently recaptured. At 9 a. m. of the 23d the regiment marched from Mountsville, passing through Middlesburg at 12 m., and at 6.30 p. m. halted at White Plains for supper, while the sun was still two hours high. Just before halting considerable heavy firing was heard in the direction of Manassas Gap. At dusk we started again, and passed through Salem, arriving at New Baltimore, near Manassas Gap, about midnight, having marched about twenty-five miles over rough and muddy roads. We lay still all the next day and refreshed ourselves with blackberries, which we again found in great abundance.

At this camp George Devow and Newton Van Tassel, of A, with a number of the men from other companies, were detailed on recruiting service, and left for New York, where some remained on that service during the balance of their term of service.

About 4 p. m. of July 25th the regiment marched from New Baltimore, and arrived at Warrentown Junction at 11.30 a. m., a distance of sixteen miles, where we found the Sixth Army Corps. We camped in a piece of large timber, and found water very scarce, but as we here received the first mail since leaving Washington, fifteen days before, we were content with our lot, and did not even grumble at the regimental inspection, held at 10 a. m. On the 28th we changed our camp to the woods near the railroad station, but the water was still very scarce, the nearest source being a mile away.

The regiment laid out the camp in company streets, and drilling was resumed. Five long trains, loaded with pontoons, arrived and departed for Rappahannock Station, large bodies of artillery and cavalry having gone toward the same point. On the 30th the supply of water commenced to give out. One small spring, a full mile away from camp, was so continually patronized by men filling canteens that the water was dipped out as fast as it flowed in.

When passing through Maryland there seemed to be an ample supply of spring water of excellent quality, but here springs

were scarce, and, as the water was very low in them, it was kept continually soiled by the constant dipping of the men filling canteens. On the 31st the regiment marched about one-half mile further out to a pleasant location in the woods and somewhat nearer a supply of water. The Twelfth Army Corps had moved toward the Rappahannock Station, and it was now rumored that the Eleventh Army Corps was to be disbanded and Gordon's Division was to be transferred to the Twelfth Army Corps. But this proposed transfer of our Division was not approved by General Halleck.

At 5 a. m. of August 1st our Brigade broke camp and marched about twelve miles to Greenwich, near Broad Run, arriving there at 3 p. m. The day was one of the hottest that we had had, and the march was so trying because of the heat that men fell out of the line in large numbers. Arriving at Greenwich, Private Bradford Butler of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, who had been tried by court martial and found guilty of deserting while in the presence of the enemy, was shot. The troops were drawn up on three sides of a hollow square, at the open side of which he knelt, blindfolded, on his coffin. Six men of his company acted as a firing party, and after it was over the troops were marched by his body.

A line of patrols and pickets were now established from New Baltimore to Bristoe Stations, and after the regiment had pitched camp in a locality where plenty of good water and wood was near Companies E and H were sent on picket, getting their post established at 9 a. m. in the woods along the Broad Run, near Greenwich. Sunday, August 2d, was terribly hot—the hottest day experienced while in the service—and the men were permitted to lie still all day. Companies E and H were posted as a reserve in the thick woods. The picket line was changed at night, but the reserve had just lain down when orders came to draw in pickets, and the men returned to camp a little after midnight.

At this place there was a large house, surrounded by fine grounds, having a sign prominently displayed stating that the property belonged to a British resident, and was under the protection of the British Consulate. The house was furnished with a guard, from whichever side happened to be in possession of the surrounding territory, and the generals when in the vicinity were

entertained here. That this guard was not unnecessary was proved by the conditions of other estates in the locality, which plainly showed the devastating effects of war, fences and sheds in many cases being totally destroyed, while this property was still well fenced and the ground in fine condition.

The picket line was found to be too much extended, and the troops were turned out at 2.30 a. m. of August 3d and marched back to Catlett's Station, camping at 10.30 a. m. at Walnut Branch, at the crossing of the Catlett's Station and Greenwich road, where a new and shorter line of pickets was established.

On the 5th we commenced fixing up camp, which was regularly laid out, and the regiment began drilling. At 8.30 p. m. General Gordon received orders to go with his Division to Alexandria, and at 1 a. m. of August 6th the assembly sounded, and the regiment was ordered to fall in and march to Catlett's Station; but as no cars were here, we, at 11 a. m., marched to Warrentown Junction, and at 2.15 p. m. embarked on cattle cars, arriving at Alexandria at 6 p. m., where we marched to a hill on the outskirts of the city, and there bivouacked. At 9.40 a. m. of the 7th General Gordon received a telegram from the War Department ordering the Division to go to South Carolina to reinforce General Gilmore, who had lost heavily in his two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, while General Howard and the balance of the Eleventh Corps were ordered west to reinforce General Rosecrans. At 4 p. m. the regiment embarked on the steamer "John Tucker" at Alexandria, and that night sailed for Newport News, arriving at Fort Monroe at 4.30 p. m. and Newport News at 6 o'clock, where we disembarked and bivouacked near the shore, but only to find the mosquitoes so thick as to make sleep almost impossible. The water was fine for bathing, and the men speedily availed themselves of the opportunity to clean up after their marching in Virginia and trip on another dirty transport. The paymaster had accompanied us on the trip from Alexandria, and the regiment had received two months' pay, but here again the money was of little use, except to buy watermelons, which we found plenty and cheap. One officer states that he landed with a pocketful of money, but could not buy anything to eat, and was compelled to put up with army fare.

Chapter IV.

FOLLY AND COLES ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

August 11, 1863, to April 22, 1864.

On the 11th the regiment embarked on the ocean steamer "Empire City" during a heavy squall, which compelled the steamer to back off to an anchorage until the storm passed over; but at 4 p. m. we proceeded to Fort Monroe, where General Gordon and staff came aboard. The officers were, as usual, quartered in the cabin, and were able to obtain a change from army fare by paying two dollars per day for their meals.

The Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania were also on board. At 1 a. m. of the 12th we started for Charleston, S. C., and when off Hatteras the steamer was hove to by a shot from a United States blockading steamer ("Crusader" or "Mercedita"), an officer from which boarded us, after which we proceeded on our way. On the 13th we had fine weather, and very few of the men were sea-sick.

At 8 p. m. the steamer anchored off Charleston harbor, under the guns of the United States steamer "Wabash," from which point the shelling between the Union and Confederate batteries could plainly be seen. At dark of the 14th the transfer of troops from ocean steamer was attempted, but a heavy sea was running, and after nearly losing a man the attempt was given up. At 7 o'clock the next morning, the sea having calmed down somewhat, the transfer was made to the steamboat "Escort," the work affording some little amusement, although attended with some danger.

The men, carrying knapsack, haversack, rifle, etc., were compelled to descend a rope ladder hung over the side of the ocean steamer, and then jump to the launch as it rose on the crest of a wave. Those who failed to jump at the proper time tumbled headlong to the bottom of the boat, while some took an involuntary bath, but were rescued by the crew of the launch. Still another danger arose of the launch being forced under the

guards and swamped when we approached the smaller steamer "Escort," which was to land us on the island, but this was finally accomplished with no other loss than of some rifles of the men seated in the bow, which caught under the guards of the steamboat, and would probably have swamped the boat had they not doubled over as if made of lead and relieved the launch.

By 3 p. m. all were safely transferred to the "Escort," which then passed through Stono Inlet and up the Folly River to Pawnee Landing, on the inner side of Folly Island, where the men disembarked.

The half dozen springs at the base of the bank, and shaded by a cluster of trees of tropical growth, at once attracted the attention of the men, who had grown tired of the stale water that had been furnished them on the steamer, and many a cup was dipped into the attractive springs, only to find the water so brackish that few were able to swallow it.

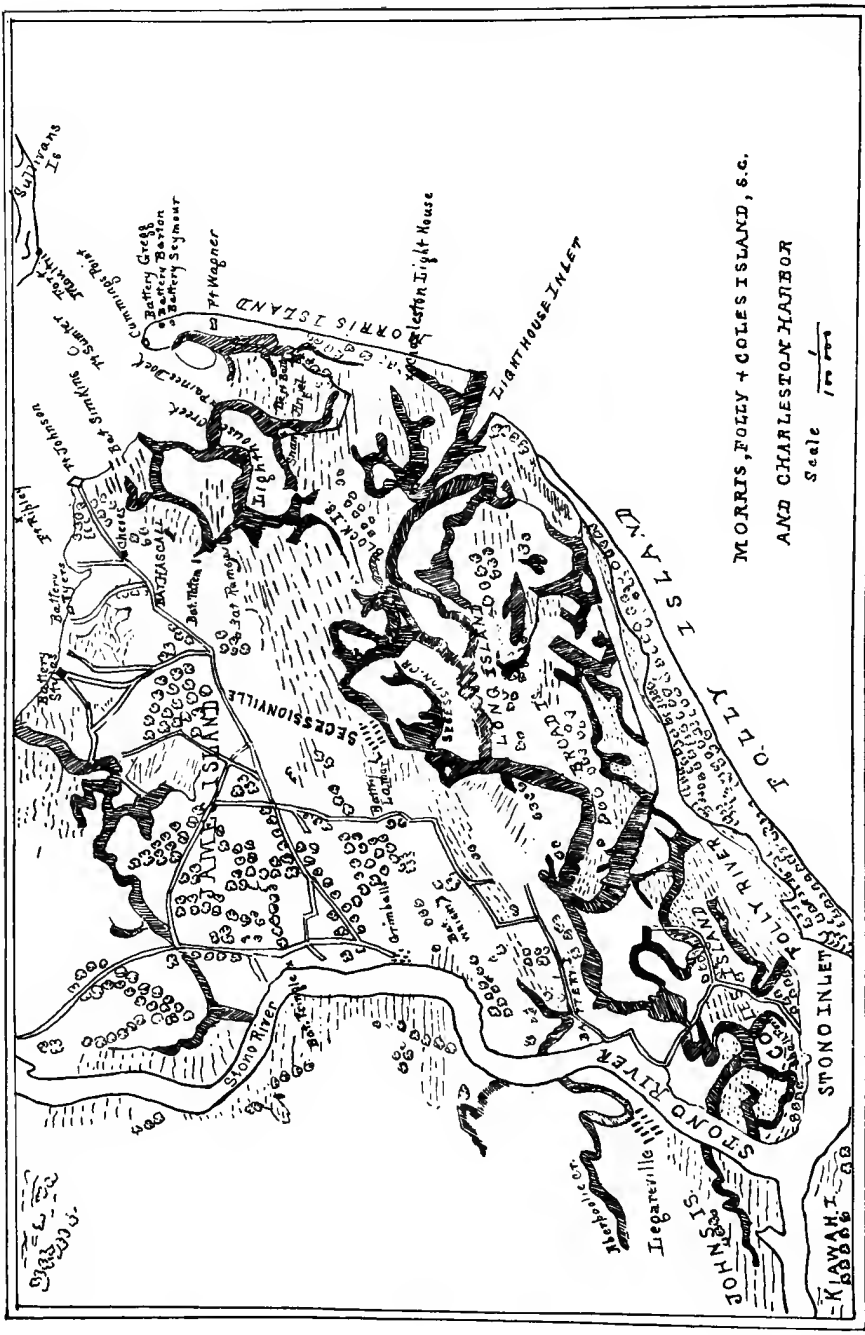
The regiment was marched across the island to the ocean front and bivouacked within a short distance of the surf. Folly Island is a bank or sand-dune about one-half mile wide, with patches of palmetto and pine, and reaches of meadow and stagnant water. The only drinking water to be had was obtained by digging about three feet in the sand, and this was so brackish that the thirsty were satisfied with a small quantity.

Upon the same ridge between the beach in front and swamps or marsh in the rear were crowded camps, which filled the soil with impurities. To the south of and separated from Folly Island by a deep and narrow inlet was Coles Island, a marshy spot crossed by causeways, which were occupied by our forces, and the outlying pickets were so near those of the Confederates on the adjoining islands that they could easily talk with each other, there being only a dividing slough between. On the 17th the Second Brigade of Gordon's Division, composed of the 17th Connecticut, 40th Massachusetts, 25th and 75th Ohio and 144th and 157th New York, commanded by General Ames, was ordered to Morris Island to assist in the siege of Fort Wagner, while the First Brigade, composed of the 127th, 142d and 41st and 54th New York, 74th Pennsylvania and 107th Ohio were left on Folly Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced in earnest at daylight and continued throughout the day. Camp guard was

dispensed with, but the island was picketed. Among the many temptations a private soldier is subjected to is that of appropriating to his own use whatever may contribute to his comfort without a too strict construction of rightful ownership, and by some the sutler was looked upon as being legitimate prey. For some reason which they could possibly best explain the officers regarded him with special favor, and he was generally under their protection. Perhaps for this reason, or possibly because of his legal training, the Lieutenant-Colonel felt called upon to investigate the loss of some sutler's supplies, which had occurred while the regiment was en route from Newport News to Charleston harbor, and which had been stored in the vicinity of Company G's quarters. The assistance of company officers was sought, but while he had been agreeably surprised to find his mess cook well supplied with canned goods, he had attributed it to the fact of his popularity with the men, and accepted what he chose to consider their contributions without question, and as the sutler and his assistant had kept guard over the store by sleeping on the tarpaulin which covered them, it did not seem at all likely that the goods could have been obtained in any other way than by lawful means. It was quite possible that other messes than Company G's were equally well supplied, for while the sutler and his assistant slept the ends of several boxes were skillfully removed and replaced with equal skill after a portion of the contents of the boxes had been transferred to other guardians. The losses were not discovered until the boxes were opened in a less surreptitious way on Folly Island. The records fail to state whether the culprits were apprehended or not, but there is little doubt but that the sutler found some way of recouping his loss.

On the 21st the camp of the regiment was changed to the south end of the island, and on the 23d we pitched our tents, the floors of which were raised eighteen inches above the sand, and bunks constructed of pine poles covered with wild rice straw and pine boughs, while the fronts and sides of the tents were trimmed with leaves from the palmetto, of which there was a heavy growth on the island. The weather was very warm, but the surf bathing fine, and the heat was tempered by a delightful sea breeze, which was alike beneficial and disagreeable, as it blew the fine sand around so that we got more than the proverbial peck of



MORRIS, FOLEY + COLES ISLAND, S.C.
AND CHARLESTON HARBOR

Scale $\frac{1}{100,000}$

dirt mixed with our ration. Our tents, which had proved fairly good shelter in Virginia, hardly met the requirements of our new location. The yielding sand afforded but a poor anchorage for our tent pins, and the heavy storms, with the high winds after, made sad wrecks of our frail shelter tents.

A number of details, composed of both officers and men, were made to different headquarters, Adjutant Schauffler being detailed on General Shimmelfennig's staff and Lieutenant Collins taking his place temporarily as Acting Regimental Adjutant. The regiment was now required to fall in before daylight, remaining under arms until sunrise, and religious services were sometimes heard before breakfast. One hundred and fifty men from the regiment were detailed on picket, and were posted at such parts of the island as the Confederate forces could best be observed from.

On the 25th Quartermaster Dodge left for the North to look up and forward officers' baggage and men's knapsacks which had been left at Frederick, Maryland, and the same day the regiment received the first mail since leaving Catlett's Station, Virginia, August 6th. On the 28th General Beauregard officially reported the Confederate forces of all arms defending Charleston as 13,368.

That the same fiery sentiment existed among those here that had in the past precipitated the rebellion was evidenced by one Captain Samuel Leroy Hammond, of the 25th South Carolina Volunteers, who proposed, if furnished with three or four resolute men, to take General Gilmore from his bed and transfer him to Charleston. Either the Confederate force lacked the three or four resolute men or General Talliaferro, to whom the proposition was submitted, doubted its practicability, and declined to authorize the attempt.

On the 31st the regiment was inspected and mustered for pay, the inspecting officer complimenting the troops on the good condition of their arms and accoutrements.

On September 1st Company E made a reconnoissance to White House and up Secessionville Creek. On September 5th Lieutenant Coggeshall resigned and returned North. The four "Left" companies, viz: D, A, H and K left camp at 7 a. m. and were transferred to Coles Island, where they relieved the pickets of the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on Sunday, September 6th, the other companies of the regiment joined them.

Our new camp was made in a grove of live oak trees near the landing and in the vicinity of the old shellfort supposed to have been erected by the Spanish. The so-called "Fort" was a circular wall, originally some ten or twelve feet high and five to six feet thick, made of a concrete of oyster shells as solid as masonry. It was useless for our purposes, however, except as a breastwork, which the situation here did not require. We found better water here than on Folly Island, although it was far from appetizing. Owing to the nature of the ground, drilling was practically limited to squads, and the chief duty was on the picket line. Adjoining Coles Island and connected with it by bridges and dykes was Horse Shoe Island, and on the banks of the stream separating this from James Island our picket line was established. The Confederate pickets were on the opposite bank, which at some places were not more than two or three hundred feet distant, and at low tide the intervening space could be crossed without difficulty, as the mud was but a few inches deep.

Cluster or raccoon oysters grew in great abundance along the edges of the creek, and the soldiers of either side gathered them in full view of each other. The stream which divided the ground occupied by our forces and those of the Confederates was bridged with a light trestlework at the extreme left and also at the right of the line. Loose boards were laid lengthwise over the trestlework, so that they could be quickly removed, and at night Union and Confederate sentinels were placed at the respective ends of the bridges.

There was no disposition on the part of the pickets to fire on each other; but on the contrary a friendly feeling was manifested between them, and visits were exchanged when opportunities offered, the Confederates posting a sentinel in the direction from which their own officers were compelled to approach their picket line so that ample time could be had for their Union visitors to return to their own line. These visits between the line were the rule at one or two posts, and exchange of coffee and salt were frequently made for copies of Charleston papers, which our men were always glad to get.

On the 6th of September orders were issued for the troops on Morris Island to assault Fort Wagner at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, but the Confederates, realizing that the extension of the Union "sap" into the ditch of the fort had ren-

dered it impossible for them to successfully resist the assault of a column of troops approaching the fort through this "sap," quietly evacuated the fort during the night with the loss of a few prisoners, and the Union troops took possession on the morning of the 7th. On this date the enemy was reported as building earthworks, but investigation showed this was not so.

The greater part of the regiment was now doing picket duty, the details being changed every other day. On September 8th the shells from our batteries on Morris Island exploded a "reb" magazine near Fort Moultrie. On Coles Island the Pioneer Corps and eighty men were sent out to repair the second bridge on the right of the line, and at night a Confederate force which had landed opposite Legarevills advanced to the north end of the bridge next beyond our left post and destroyed that portion of it. On the 10th word came into camp that a picket had been surrounded on our left, but a detail was sent out, and found the report incorrect.

On the left of our line were two small islands connected by bridges. The first, because of its peculiar shape, was called Horseshoe Island. The second, connected with this by a long bridge, was called Battery Island. The creek dividing Battery Island from James Island had originally been the dividing line between the two forces at this place, but soon after our locating at Coles Island the Union pickets were withdrawn from these two islands. The day following the commanding General desired to learn whether the Confederates had extended their lines so as to occupy those islands, and a Corporal of Company E volunteered to take two men and scour the islands for the purpose of learning whether the change had been made. They started at dusk, crossing at Horseshoe Island, and advanced to the upper end, a distance of some two miles; then, by the bridge, they passed over to Battery Island and continued their course until they arrived at the upper end of the island, within a few rods of the Confederates' picket line. There they remained an hour or two, concealed in the bushes, and then they returned to camp. When the report of their trip was made to the Field Officer of the day he ordered another reconnoissance to be made the following morning. The same party started just before it began to grow light, and landed on Horseshoe Island, and again traversed it as they had done the night before without discovering any sign of

the enemy until arriving at the bridge that led to Battery Island. Here they stopped awhile and reconnoitered, but seeing no signs of Confederates they ventured across the bridge and proceeded about one-third the distance across the island, when a considerable number of the enemy appeared about two hundred yards to the right. The Corporal, who was in advance of the others, suddenly found himself within rifle shot of the foe, and giving the alarm they all made quick time for the bridge, getting about half way across before the Confederates appeared at their end of it. No shots were exchanged, and the force of Confederates, which proved to be a scouting party, appeared content to follow no further. A few days after our line was again extended to its former position.

On the 12th General Schimmelfennig, with a portion of the staff, visited Post No. 6 on the picket line, and equipped with hip boots waded around in the mud and water and staked out a line of palisades. A detail from the regiment was sent out to construct same.

Sunday, the 13th, Chaplain Francis preached on the events of the year's service. On the 15th Captain Cooper returned to the regiment, having been absent on sick leave.

Many times this regiment was turned out at night and in storms through false alarms, which some of the men at times declared were caused by overwatchfulness on the part of commanding officers, and it was said on one occasion that anti-malarial mixture caused the turning out in a bitter storm in the middle of the night of the entire regiment, who suffered from the elements.

Announcement had recently been made of the acceptance of the resignation of Chaplain Francis. He was a Universalist in belief, and though of a kindly, scholarly temperament, lacked some of the qualifications necessary for an army chaplain in the field, where, at least in the volunteer force, almost every shade of religious views was to be met, which demanded consideration and respect. There were other duties besides those of a strictly religious nature that generally fell to or were assumed by chaplains of other regiments which our chaplain found incongruous, and from the first he lacked that popularity with the men that would have made his mission a success and made him perhaps contented to remain in the service. However that may be, most



Lt. Col. EDWARD H. LITTLE.

will remember the kindly faced chaplain who, in representing in his person the Church Militant, was, in his semi-military dress, a prominent figure on dress parade, and who, in his daily trips to and from Washington to our camp with the regimental mail while in the defences, had been the bearer to so many of the pleasant messages from the loved ones at home.

The weather was now becoming quite cold at night, and on the 20th the regiment received ninety A canvas tents, and these being set up and arranged with bunks for four men, with beds of moss gathered from the neighboring live oak trees, most of which had this moss hanging from the branches, made much more comfortable quarters for the men. On the 27th Adjutant Schauffler, who was acting as A. D. C. to General Schimmelfennig, brought orders to reinforce the picket line and destroy the two bridges at the left of the line, as a large number of the enemy had been observed moving toward that point.

The balance of our regiment was held in readiness to repair to the shell fort, but here again the threatened attack failed to materialize, and probably the only object served was to show the Confederates that their every movement was well watched. On October 3d papers were exchanged with the Confederates, and on the 6th General Schimmelfennig, under cover of the guns of the "Pawnee" and "Huron," landed at Legareville with three hundred men and reconnoitered, but found nothing threatening in the situation.

On the 7th the knapsacks, which had been left at Frederick, Maryland, were received at Coles Island, but the contents of many had been stolen while they lay on the wharf at New York, and the enlisted men, whose clothing had thus been lost, were now compelled to buy more from "Uncle Sam." On the 8th Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford left for the North on a twenty-day sick leave. The weather was warm during the day, while quite cool at night, and the sick list of the regiment rapidly increased. On the 12th Sutler Bedford arrived with a stock of sutler's supplies. At midnight of the 12th the regiment was again turned out on a false alarm.

On the 27th a detail of two hundred men from the 107th Ohio came over to Coles Island to do picket and afford the men of the 127th needed rest. Not understanding that the pickets had refrained from firing on each other, and perhaps surprised at the

way the Confederates exposed themselves to view, they fired upon them, but this was at once stopped, and the comparatively friendly relations were restored.

On the 28th the regiment raised its large flag to the top of the eighty-three-foot flagstaff, and the Stars and Stripes were now for the first time prominently displayed on Coles Island. The Major was in command of this regiment, and squad drills were resumed under non-commissioned officers. Major Little also renewed the old regime that required the brass belt and buttons to be polished and the cross-belts and shoes to be blackened and polished for guard and dress parade, and every few days there was an inspection, which included knapsacks and their contents. All this tended to check habits of negligence, which the men would have naturally drifted into to their own injury, though it was not so apparent to them then as later, and the Major was frequently blamed for what he was subsequently commended for.

The ground was leveled and the camp, which was now laid out in company streets, fifty feet wide, with tents four feet apart each way, greatly improved it. Men were detailed to cut pine logs and raft same to camp, from which were constructed five commodious cook houses for the use of the company cooks, and within which the company rations would be protected from storm. Each house was twenty feet by fifteen, used by two companies, affording each a space of ten by fifteen feet. Each section had a huge fireplace of sods cut from the salt marsh near by, and the chimneys topped off with pork barrels to improve the draught. The men missed the freedom of the former open fire of the company cooks, who had now grown somewhat autocratic, and while some constructed fireplaces opening into their tents, others secured sheet iron camp stoves, which made them independent of the cooks and permitted the cooking of extra dishes as well as nicely warming the tents.

Several bridges out toward the picket line were widened, so as to enable them to be used by teams to bring firewood to camp, and the scarcity of wood was thus overcome. Not to be outdone by the men, the officers also had a commodious mess house built for their use, and the whole camp assumed an appearance of permanency.

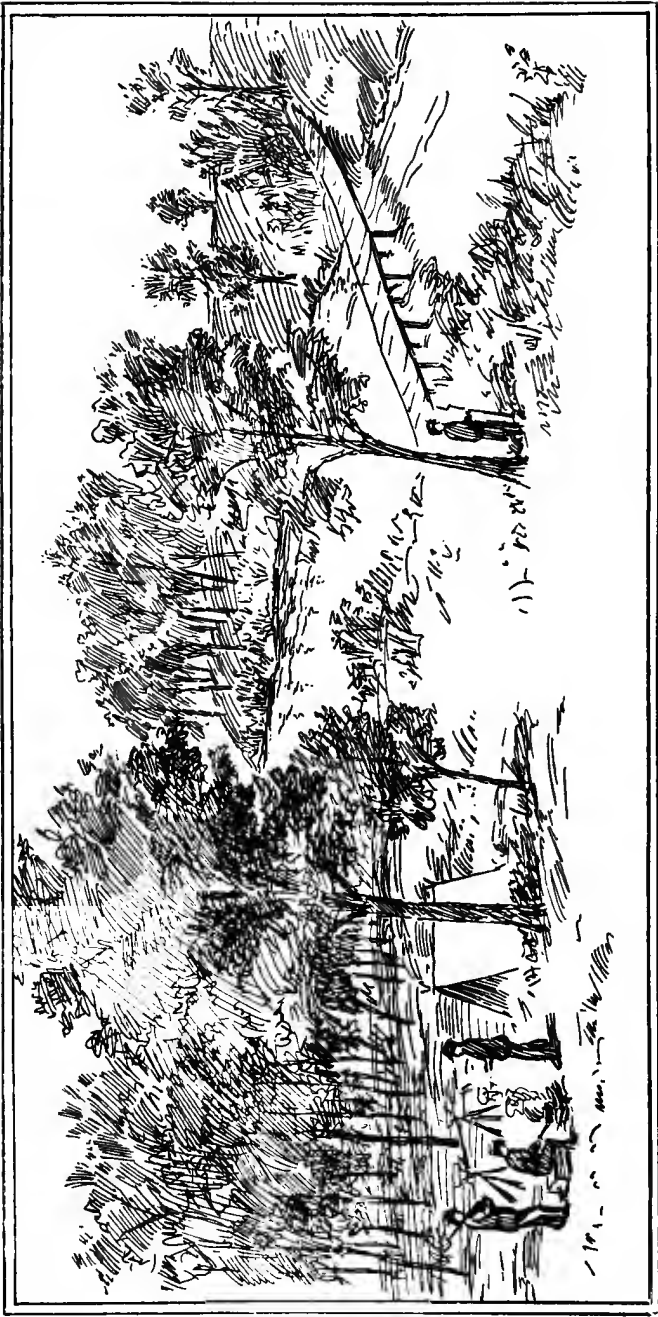
On the 17th the regiment was inspected by the Department and Division A. A. I. Generals, and, as all indications pointed toward the regiment wintering on the islands, a committee, rep-

resenting the religious and literary portion of the regiment, waited upon and secured permission to build a regimental chapel, to be used on the Sabbath and certain evenings of the week for religious exercises, as well as a reading room, and for the meetings of a literary society which it was proposed to form. It was decided to locate it near the flagstaff and facing the parade ground, and the preliminary work was at once begun.

On the 15th an attack was being made on Kiawah Island, on the opposite side of the Stono, and at 3 p. m. cannon firing occurred. The Union troops lost a few killed and thirty wounded.

On the 19th the steamer "Pawnee" passed up the Stono and threw a few shells into a new battery which the Confederates were building on James Island, but elicited no reply. The same day a new lookout, about sixty feet in height, was erected on Secessionville Creek, near our right picket post. Though this was not specially lofty, yet over this level region around us it afforded an extended view reaching northward over many a creek, marsh, pine and live oak forest to the pile of ruins called Fort Sumter. A little to the left and about half the distance to the fort could be seen the village of Secessionville, and still further to the left, between two pine forests on James Island, could be seen a portion of the doomed city, the passage to which was obstructed by a line of batteries and rifle pits stretching across James Island.

On November 22d the second death occurred in Company A—that of Sergeant Daniel Velsor—after an illness of about four months. He was one of those who enlisted from Huntington, Long Island, and until stricken with disease one of the most robust men in the regiment, quiet and unassuming, yet genial withal, and was highly respected alike by officers and men. The campaign in Virginia had weakened him, and when attacked with camp dysentery he lacked the strength to withstand the long struggle. His funeral, which occurred Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock, was largely attended, and the services were most impressive. The chaplain of the 142d New York officiated, and the funeral procession, which consisted of fifteen commissioned officers, all of the members of Company A and a part of Company D, was headed by the regimental drum corps and the brigade band, which had been brought over from Folly Island for the occasion. The services at the grave consisted of a prayer by



ON PICKET AT THE LEFT POST COLES IS. S.C.

the chaplain, singing of a hymn by the men, firing of volleys over his grave and the playing of a dirge by the band.

On November 23d Colonel Gurney returned from the North and assumed command of the regiment. The Colonel had been absent from the regiment the greater part of the previous thirteen months, having been in command of the Brigade until July, 1863, and a few weeks later being, with several other officers, detailed to New York on recruiting service. Captain Weston and Lieutenant James H. Young returned with him. On the 24th the officers of the regiment engaged in a shooting match to determine who should pay for the Thanksgiving dinner they proposed having.

On November 23d two men, Joseph Warner and Francis Green, of Company G, who were on duty at the left post, crossed the bridge at that point to Battery Island for water, and were captured by the enemy. It had been customary for the men to go over the partially dismantled bridge to the island for the purpose of getting good water. As this island was connected by a causeway with James Island, and but a short distance from the enemy's reserve picket post, there was some risk attending the trips, and the guard was required to stand under arms while those getting water were gone. The Confederates, having observed our practice, crossed in the night and lay in ambush near the spring. About sunrise the two Company G. men went over. The Corporal, either through ignorance or neglect, did not put the guard under arms, and as the first man, who was several rods in advance, approached the spring, the Confederates closed in on him and called upon the other man, who had commenced a rapid retreat, to halt and come to them or receive the contents of their carbines. The "monitors," seeing no prospect of succor from our men on post, most of whom were back in the woods and ignorant of what was taking place, gave up and went with them. The party were a few moments later seen on the causeway going with their captives at a double-quick, and thence along the road that skirted the meadow on the other side, where they could be seen by our men on the posts toward the "right," and to whom the exulting shout of the captors was the first intimation of what had occurred. The last heard of our comrades was an item in the next day's "Mercury" stating the fact of their capture and that they had been taken to Charleston.

A copy of this above mentioned paper was obtained nearly every night at the bridge on the right, where New York papers were sometimes given for them. Such exchanges were usually under the auspices of the Lieutenant in charge of the reserve, but the privates of the two armies very frequently had long chats with each other, though this was against orders, for which reason the meetings were generally held at our end of the bridge, where the vidette was posted.

Confederate soldiers seen on the other side of our picket line presented an appearance comic and woeful, from the poverty of their apparel, each one wearing such garments as suits his fancy (or necessity.). Yet they are of the elite of the State troops, being a sort of militia composed of planters and merchants. They have remarked that our men seemed to average small in stature, so with the laudable desire to improve the "monitor" reputation, one of the Company A's tall men, when on post nearest the enemy, having on a long overcoat, took gigantic strides back and forth as the "rebs'" tall man (conspicuous by his red pants and height of about seven feet) was accustomed to do. Upon returning to his post behind the trees the tall monitor noticed that the faces of all the "rebs" seated opposite were turned toward him and seemed to be considering the matter. One of the Union men said "sometimes we would play a joke upon the 'rebs' by placing a small man upon the shoulders of a tall man, and then throwing a blanket over them, as a shawl; the small man would shoulder his musket and the combination would march up and down in full view of the enemy, and when the curiosity of the Confederates was at its highest the small Yankee would suddenly throw off his blanket and jump from his seat, and all hands would cheer. With this and other forms of amusement the tediousness of picket duty was lessened and good feeling also caused between the pickets of both sides."

November 26th, 1863, was observed as Thanksgiving in camp. The best shots in the regiment at 2 p. m. indulged in target shooting for cash prizes of \$10.00, \$7.00, \$5.00, etc., and also for a \$9.00 pair of boots, and some excellent shooting was done. Private Shotwell, of F, ranking as best shot. This, with the issue of whiskey and quinine ration after supper, constituted the men's observance of the day. A letter written from camp at this time states "that the Government had for some time been issuing to

the troops whiskey with the other rations." This, if it reached the destination intended by Uncle Sam, would afford each soldier a gill or two each day, presumably for medicinal purposes and chiefly to guard against the effect of the miasma from the marshes, but much of the whiskey and part of the ration of candles was in some way diverted, with the result that the soldier lost his anti-malarial medicine, with the exception of about one gill per month, to his undoubted benefit and the misfortune of those who diverted it.

The officers celebrated the day with a dinner at 6 p. m.

Life on Coles Island as experienced by the enlisted men is described in a letter dated November, 1863, as follows. The writer says: "I write this morning wrapped in overcoat and blanket and lying under a few boards on outpost picket duty on Cole's Island; the air is damp and chilly, and a storm is coming on. When I left the company for detail duty I had become so accustomed to the discomforts of a soldier's life that I did not feel them so keenly, and they seemed mild compared with the dark background of last summer's awful marches. Most of the time I felt contented, but the three weeks I spent in delicious freedom from the disciplinary restraints under which an enlisted man finds himself caused the yoke to seem more trying when resumed. It is not so much the actual hard duty that I mind as the sense of being continually spurred on from one duty to another, with but little interval that one can call his own, and that required for mending and splicing something."

On November 28th the 107th Ohio were again sent to Coles Island to assist the 127th New York in performing picket duty. On December 4th Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford was appointed Recruiting Officer at New York by Secretary Stanton, and left for New York on that service. The same day a detail of men went to Legareville to get lumber, and while there found and brought back a sailboat, which was afterwards repaired and utilized by fishing and sailing parties. The detail when at Legareville were shelled by the Confederates without, however, any harm resulting. On the 10th Sergeant Eldredge obtained four Charleston papers from the Confederate picket at the slab bridge. On the 12th a Lieutenant dressed himself in a private's uniform and went on the bridge at Right Post, where he met a rebel

picket and exchanged coffee and fresh bread for tobacco, sweet potatoes and Charleston papers.

On the 16th an interview, under cover of a flag of truce, relative to passing boxes over the lines for Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Gordon, of Charleston, was held by order of General Gilmore.

On December 20th the Regimental Chapel, which had recently been built, "was dedicated to the Lord." It was about fifty by thirty feet in size, built of pine logs, which had been cut squared and rafted to camp by the men of the regiment. The logs were laid up in the usual manner of building log houses. When the sides had been erected a detail was sent over to Legareville and obtained from the houses there shingles for the roof and planks for flooring; they also obtained two doors and three windows, together with seats and pulpit from an abandoned Episcopal Church in the town, and the probability is that they would have brought the preacher over also if he had been found. The building, which would seat about two hundred, was heated by a stove and lighted by six kerosene lamps. It was decorated for the dedication with palmetto leaves and greens and presented ville were shelled by the Confederates without, however, any about one hundred and fifty of the men were present. There were also present Chaplains Palmer of the 142nd New York, Hay of the 112th New York, Fullerton of the 144th New York and Taylor of the 40th Massachusetts, the latter of whom preached the sermon based on the text, Rev. 19th, Ch. 6th and 7th verses: "The Lord omnipotent reigneth." Coloney Gurney also made an address and thanked all who had helped in the building and fitting of the chapel, especially the Warner brothers of Company B, Hunting of "E" and Sergeant Conklin of Company H. The following dedication hymn, composed for the occasion by Colonel Gurney, was then sung:

Be still, ye angry floods, be still,
And calmed the ocean's swell;
Upon this isle of sand we build
A house, where God may dwell.

Here Comrades we will gladly meet
And wisdom's lessons learn;
And meekly sit at Jesus' feet
While still our campfires burn.

Though plain and humble it may be
 Yet God will dwell therein;
 And here accept the humble prayer
 That may be breathed to Him.

'Tis not the splendor of the house,
 Nor richly gilded aisles
 That e'er attracts the mighty God,
 Or surely wins His smiles.

And now to God we dedicate
 The Temple we have raised—
 Here let our songs and prayers ascend
 And God's great name be praised.

The meeting closed with the singing, led by Lieutenant Young, of "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and the benediction.

On the 21st Captain Little and Lieutenants Long and Osborn and Sergeants Moore, Reeves and Nichols, who had been detailed on recruiting service, left for the North; arriving at Hilton Head the hotel was found to be full and the officers (Long states) spent the night walking up and down the long wharf, but the enlisted men found sleeping room on the floor of the Provost Marsal's office. This was one of those occasions where a man's happiness was measured by his wants, and this time the enlisted men were ahead, as their limited wants and previous experiences enabled them to get a good night's rest even on the hard floor referred to, but when aboard the steamer the conditions were reversed, the officers had cabin accommodations, while the enlisted men were hung up in racks down in the hold, where the smell of bilge water, combined with the odors from many other sleepers made the experience on a stormy day one to be long remembered.

On the 21st a large party of officers left Folly Island to attend the meeting of General Gilmore at Beaufort, South Carolina. On Wednesday evening, December 22nd, the Adelphi Debating Association was organized and the following officers elected, viz.; President, Silas A. Underhill; Vice-President, Sergeant Conklin; Secretary, Corporal Beers; Assistant Secretary, Wilbur F. Wood; Treasurer, Sergeant Barker. The meeting in other respects was interesting and afforded promise of the success of the project.

December 25th, 1863, Christmas, the Confederates joined with our forces in celebrating the day by opening fire at daylight on the United States steamer Marblehead, which was lying in the Stono River near the Legareville wharf, from the concealed batteries which they had recently constructed near Legareville, and which mounted four eight inch Howitzers, two 30 Pdr. Parrotts, one eight inch rifle gun and three 10 Pdr. Parrotts. The firing was kept up between the rebel batteries and the gunboats for about an hour, and although only at a distance of about one thousand yards the gunboat sustained no damage. The Confederates in their official reports sought to excuse this on the ground that the powder used was of poor quality. Soon after the firing began the United States gunboat Pawnee and two mortar schooners ran up the Kiawah River and opened fire on the flank and rear of the rebel batteries and compelled them to withdraw, leaving two heavy Howitzers behind, which were afterwards removed by boats' crews from the Pawnee. The object of the rebels had evidently been to capture or destroy one or both of the gunboats, as they, one year previously, had captured the steamer Isaac Smith near the same point. The day was celebrated in camp by target shooting for cash prizes of \$10.00, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 and a box of cigars. In this contest Corporal Pigeon of Company G carried off the honors by placing two shots in the bullseye. There were also sack races for a prize of \$5.00; a foot race, which was won by Sergeant Bennett of Company E, a blindfold wheelbarrow race, and climbing the greased pole. A writer of Company H, referring to these games, states that the contestants were "Babylon vs. Canarsie." Several of the men who had received Christmas boxes from their homes, and their dinner of roast turkey or boiled ham, with other extras, made the day comparatively bright to them and their tent mates. It was not uncommon for these boxes to be lost in transit or delayed so long that most of their contents were useless.

A comrade in a letter to his relatives of date December, 1863, stated "that in a lot of boxes received by the regiment that morning box No. 1 which he had given up was there and what was unspoiled in it he counted as so much gain. The principal part of two apples was undecayed and the sugar was only wet; the articles in the small box were only moulded a little and

the writing paper spoiled. He supposed the other box would come with the next lot." He also expressed pleasure to hear that a mouse trap was on the way and requested that some forcible argument adapted to the case of the rats "that nightly jarred his bunk with their gymnastics" be sent him. Later in the afternoon a number of the strong "tickers" in camp indulged in a trial of strength to determine which one could, by a single push of his foot or arms, force one of the sutler's barrels of beer the greatest distance from the sutler's tents; some of the men who were unusually strong succeeded in pushing four barrels of the beer so far into the bushes that they were overlooked and were not returned to the pile. The sentry, who at night was placed on duty guarding the sutler's tents, considered the spot where the four barrels rested as outside his jurisdiction and there was therefore no one responsible or who would account for their total disappearance at daylight. A vigorous search about camp was made by Sutler Bedford, which resulted in finding only two empty beer barrels in innocent hands, both being in use as water barrels, having been fished out of the creek at day-break by two men who were above suspicion, but the other two barrels could not be found, although the Major caused the sand to be perforated with an iron bar wherever it was thought they might be buried. A Captain of one of the companies a day afterwards noticed the effect of stimulants on some of his men and a search of the company tents revealed several canteens containing beer, as well as a number of the tin wash basins which had been put to the same temporary use. Presumably on the theory that less food is required where alcoholic stimulants are used, the Captain proposed putting his company on half rations, but the Major objected to this on the grounds that the men were liable to be called upon at any time for dangerous duty that would require all their strength and that nothing should be done to impair it. On the 29th one barrel of the missing beer was found buried in the sand back of Company F's cookhouse, and the writer's impression is that the other was found buried under one of the tents of Company G.

As the Army Blue Book forbade the sale of spiritous or malt liquor to enlisted men and as most of our commissioned officers were supposed to be temperate men, it would seem as if Sutler Bedford had provided himself with an excessive supply of beer

for his own use. Possibly he expected that some of the officers of the "German regiments" in our brigade might visit Coles Island and utilize some of it; however, each comrade who was on Coles or Morris Island will have to solve this problem as his experience suggests. However, the Major may have felt about the men being deprived of any portion of their rations, he certainly had no scruples against keeping them employed, and was not disposed to allow camp prisoners to be idle during the term of their confinement. A wooden-toothed harrow was constructed for the entertainment and exercise of the men under arrest, who were required to drag it slowly up and down through the soft sand of the Regimental Parade Ground, but the Major's enjoyment of this received a rude shock when he learned that some careless prisoner had, at night, left the forward end of the harrow standing in the hot ashes of the half extinguished guard fire and burned off the teeth that offered the greatest resistance to the sand, making the task much easier than was intended. This defect the keen eye of the Major soon discovered and the missing teeth were speedily replaced with others.

January 1st, 1864, was a cold, windy day and ice formed from one to one and a half inches thick. The men seemed disinclined to engage in any kind of sport and the day passed as most others did. At night a rebel deserter came into our lines at the left bridge; he had started across to exchange papers and after getting half way over was discovered by his officer, then afraid or disinclined to return, he continued across and was taken into camp.

On the 5th, one of Company I was buried, the company acting as funeral escort. The same day Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford arrived in camp, being accompanied by the new regimental Chaplain, Rev. Samuel B. Willis, who had been appointed upon the recommendation of the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard of the 13th Street Presbyterian and the Rev. Ralston G. Smith of the 7th Presbyterian churches of New York City.

By the distribution of papers from tent to tent, by personal sympathy and interest, by his willingness to write letters for those unable to do so themselves, and to help in every possible way, he speedily won the confidence and friendship of the men. The writer recalls seeing him one afternoon, as he sat in his tent writing, approached by an enlisted man, who answered the

chaplain's inquiry as to what he could do for him with the request that he should write a letter to his wife. The chaplain told him that he was then busy, but would do it at a later hour, when, noticing the apparent disappointment, he called the man back and, learning he was about to go on picket and could not come at a later hour, he put his own letter aside and at once wrote at the man's dictation the desired home letter.

Again, when the detail for the expedition to Bulls Bay was leaving Coles Island, the general supposition being that an attack on the Confederates' batteries was intended, the worthy chaplain was up and at the landing, pressing the hand, with an earnest "God bless you, boys, and bring you back safe again," indicating a personal interest and friendly sympathy that fully won the confidence and respect of the men. "No shouting of Holy Joe" announced the progress of the chaplain of the 127th through camp, as was the practice in some regiments, but to all, Protestants or Catholics alike, came with the message that the spirit of Christianity was that of a helpful, uplifting, personal service, and furnished practical evidence of it in his own life.

In a letter dated December 11th, 1894, the chaplain writes: "I bless God that I was permitted to live and labor for the 127th New York," and the enlisted men of the 127th whom he so faithfully and acceptably served heartily reciprocate the sentiments of the chaplain, who from the very first was respected and esteemed by all.

On the 6th of January Major Little left for the North on a twenty-day leave of absence. On the 7th Captain Bogart reported the rebels cutting timber opposite our Right Post, but whether for fuel or other purposes was not ascertained. On the 15th fresh bread was issued to the men in place of the "hard tack," which had become infested with animal life so as to be unfit for food. The experiment of issuing rations of flour to the men had been tried, but in the absence of yeast powders this did not prove successful, and its use apparently increased the cases and severity of camp dysentery, which was quite prevalent.

On the 15th General Gordon reviewed all the troops on Folly Island, and on the 18th the regiment was inspected. The same day two Confederates deserted and came into our lines.

On the 23rd General Gordon went on our picket line in order to communicate with the Confederates relative to sending a

steamboat down Charleston Harbor under a flag of truce. One of General Ramsay's staff was escorted to General Gordon where they held a private "Pow Wow." At night one of our officers on his own account met Private Quenten of the South Carolina Cavalry and traded coffee and cheese for sweet potatoes, tobacco and Charleston papers of late date, and received from him three unsealed letters which he desired mailed to his friends at the North. Quenten offered a silver half dollar, for which he said he had given \$10.00 Confederate money, to pay for stamps, but his offer was declined and his letters were taken and, being found to contain no contraband news, were mailed. He had expressed the opinion in his letters that it was useless for the South to longer continue the war and stated that he should give himself up some night soon, and expected to be North about March 1st. On the 28th, Private Hart, a recent recruit that had been transferred from Company I to Company A, deserted to the enemy, leaving his musket standing alongside the bridge; he was afterward heard of peddling in Charleston and had apparently reached his destination at the expense of Uncle Sam.

On the 29th Major Little, Dr. Cutler and Captain Gurney returned to the regiment, bringing fourteen recruits with them. The same day Lieutenant J. H. Young returned home, having resigned his commission. The Lieutenant had made himself popular with both his fellow officers and the enlisted men and the former passed resolutions expressing their regret at his resignation and retirement.

On the 30th a Confederate battery opened on our picket line, firing about twenty shots, but without doing any injury to our men, and on the 2nd of February the gunboat "Pawnee" went up to the mouth of the Secessionville Creek and the "Semerone" up the Stono River and shelled and drove away the Confederates, who were about to throw up an earthwork opposite our right picket post.

On the 31st one of our officers traded papers with Private BurkHITE of the Confederates, who said that he and Quenten, already referred to, would come into our line the next time they should be on picket together.

On the 6th we completed our own bake house on Coles

Island, and our trouble with flour rations and bug infested hard tack was over for a while at least.

On February 8th General Schimmelfennig, with between three and four thousand troops, made a reconnaissance on John's Island toward the railroad bridge over Rantowles Creek to divert the attention of the rebels from General Seymour's expedition to Olustee, Florida. Our regiment being on picket did not take part. Some prisoners, whose clothing was in the last stages of usefulness and whose shoes were a matter of memory alone, were taken by Schimmelfennig.

On the evening of February 10th the Adelphi Literary Association, that had been formed for the purpose of exercising and improving the literary ability of its members, met in the chapel and listened to an oration in poetry by Private B. F. Moore of Company H. This was followed by a debate, viz.: "Has the negro received at the hands of the whites more benefit than the Indian," the force of the argument apparently being in favor of the negro.

The report of Treasurer Brown of Company A created some interest as to the safety of the association's fund of twenty-six cents then on hand, there being no "Trust or Deposit Company" on the Island other than the one of which Sutler Bedford was Treasurer. The only danger to the fund was from a breach of trust on the part of the Treasurer, as the by-laws required that money could only be paid upon an order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary, and as the Treasurer could not very well leave the Island with the fund it was thought safe to leave it in his hands.

The 22nd of February, being Washington's birthday, was celebrated by the "Adelphi Association." A stand had been erected outside of the chapel, from which the seats were brought out, and the Drum Corps furnished the music. The programme was as follows, viz.:

1. Music and opening of the meeting by Vice-President Beers.
2. Invocation by the Chaplain.
3. Singing of hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
4. Declamation, "Coleridge's Apostrophe to Mt. Blanc," Private Underhill of Company A.

5. Essay—Washington and our Country, Private B. F. Moore of Company H.
6. Declamation—"The American Flag," Private G. A. Webb of Company A.
7. Music.
8. Essay—Duties of a Soldier, Private William Osborn of H.
9. Declamation—"Parting of Marmion and Douglass," Private Brown of Company A.
10. Essay—Washington, Private W. F. Wood of A.
11. Music.
12. Ode Patriotic—The Monitor Regiment, Private Haynes of B.
13. Music.
14. Song—There Is a Good Time Coming.
15. Address by Colonel Gurney and General Gordon.

One of the comrades in a letter written home reported that "the celebration answered every expectation, the best being by a private of Company A, who was for a year a student at Princeton College, but that the favorite piece was an "Ode on the Monitor Regiment," by a smart fellow whose witty and humorous satire elicited much laughter and applause. General Gordon, who, with several of his staff, was present, responded to a call from a number of voices and made a pleasing address, praising the regiment and assuring the men that although they had so many times escaped a battle, they would not go home without seeing one, if he continued to command them, as he hoped and expected to do.

In the evening the Association had a special meeting in the chapel, when Chaplain Willis related many incidents of his life experiences. At the next meeting of the Adelpi the question was to be, Resolved, "that the Republican form of Government is more secure than the Monarchical," and on the following week the question was to be, Resolved, "that soldiers would be the better for receiving the rations of whisky which the Government allows them." This was a favorite subject with some of the men and also with the officers, and interesting discussion was anticipated, although it was whispered that it would be a failure by reason of the difficulty of proving that the Government allowed any except to the Medical Department.

On the 13th, Private Thomas Jones of Company A, who had

for a long time been ill with camp dysentery, died and was buried. Services, which were attended by the whole company, were held in the chapel, at which there were remarks by the chaplain based on the text, John, 14th Chapter, and after a last look at the face of our comrade the company followed him to his burial place. He was a quiet, unassuming man, of high personal character, faithful to his duties as a soldier and helpful in his daily life. Singularly pure in thought and word, he was one of that class who had joined Company A from a high sense of patriotic, religious duty, but he was not possessed of the physical stamina to enable him to stand the fatigue, exposure and climatic strain required by the regimental experience.

On the 16th the gunboat "Semerone," while shelling the rebels, had burst her one hundred Pdr. Parrott gun, and on the 17th a loud explosion in the Stono indicated that a rebel floating torpedo had struck against the spiles with which the river was obstructed.

On the 29th the boys on picket at the Left Post played a practical joke upon the Sergeant in charge (Conklin), which caused much merriment. At night a sentry was posted a few rods out on the bridge, he having previously been instructed as to the part he was to play, and then one of the men, Robert Ebbitts of "H," wrapped a blanket about himself and, pulling his slouched hat well down over his eyes, passed beyond the sentry on the bridge toward the Confederate side. On his return he was challenged, and promptly replied "Deserter." The sentry then called the Sergeant, who took charge of the supposed prisoner and conducted him back to the picket reserve, where he was questioned as to his name, strength of rebel troops in the vicinity, and also as to whether they had any chaplains in the rebel service. The supposed deserter gave the name of Quimby, and the Sergeant, after obtaining satisfactory replies to his questions and learning that his prisoner liked coffee, proceeded to make him a cup, which was duly disposed of, together with a ration from the Sergeant's haversack. He was then taken to the Sergeant's tent and given a chance to rest, a sentry being posted at the entrance of the tent to prevent his escape, but an hour later the Sergeant, upon taking a look in the tent, found it empty, the man having crept under the back of the tent and rejoined the guard at the fire. The Sergeant promptly put the sentry at the

front of the tent under arrest and deployed the guard as skirmishers in an endeavor to recapture the supposed deserter, but when this stage of the joke was reached some of the guard thought it best to explain the matter to the Sergeant, who subsequently was apt to be dull of comprehension when asked if they had chaplains now in the rebel army, or whether the rebels were fond of coffee. During the night two bona fide rebel deserters (Quenten and Burkhite, of the South Carolina Cavalry) did come in and were turned over to the care of Sergeant Conklin, so that the practical joke lost some of its effect.

On March 6th the regiment had a service of unusual interest in the chapel, and among those present was the wife of a Folly Island sutler, herself quite an object of interest, as the regiment had seen but three white women within the previous six months.

On the afternoon of the 8th a detachment of the 41st New York came over to Coles Island to relieve the 127th from picket, and at 9 p. m. a detail of two hundred and twenty-five men, made from Companies C, D, E, H and I, and a part of A, and commanded by Major Little, were transferred to Folly Island, where companies E, C, H and a part of A were embarked on the steamer "Ben DeFord" and Companies I and D on the propeller "Sentinel." There were about seven hundred and fifty men all told on the expedition, the destination of which was at the time unknown to the men.

Colonel Gurney on the steamer "Nelly Baker" was in command of the expedition, which started at daylight, heading northwest for Bulls Bay, which lay to the northeast of Sullivans Island or Mt. Pleasant in Charleston Harbor. The boats passed well up toward the harbor and the troops were ordered to be on deck so as to be seen by the rebel lookouts on Fort Sumter. On arrival at Bulls Bay the transports anchored, while the gunboats drew in nearer shore and shelled the woods, after which about five hundred of the troops were landed on Bulls Island and a portion advanced a mile, deployed as skirmishers.

Detachments then reconnoitered around for several miles, but nothing was seen, except at one corner of the island, where there was an earthwork, garrisoned by about thirty men, but no artillery. At night it rained hard, and as the water became too rough to allow the re-embarking of the troops they built large fires and made themselves as comfortable as possible. The men

on steamers were better protected from the storm, although many were seasick.

At 7.30 a. m. of the 11th, the sea having become less rough, the troops ashore were re-embarked and the expedition returned; the object had probably been to draw the attention of the enemy away from what was taking place elsewhere in the "Department." The steamer "Ben DeFord" reached Pawnee Landing at 12.30, but the propeller "Sentinel," with Companies I and D on board, arriving off Stono Inlet, found the tide unfavorable for crossing the bar and stood out to sea. The sea being rough there was lots of fun; the Baldwin boys, with Bennett and Fox, who had always lived about the sea and who were less susceptible to its influence, rather enjoyed the discomfort of those with weaker stomachs and were only too willing to sacrifice their salt pork rations for the benefit of those who at that time had no particular relish for such food. When the tide turned the propeller crossed the bar and anchored in the Stono at 7.30 a. m. of the 12th, when the men were transferred to Coles Island and relieved the detail from the 41st New York, who returned to their regiment on Folly Island. For some reason it was thought best to strengthen the Right Picket Post, and on the 19th thirty men were sent there for that purpose. Evidently some demonstration on the part of the enemy was expected, and on the 20th the pioneers' corps constructed some Quaker guns and twenty men were sent to mount them. Each gun was nine feet long and presented a formidable appearance at a short distance.

On March 27th Private Kippax of Company G, who had been converted under Chaplain Willis' preaching, was baptized in the Stono river, in the presence of many of the men. Chaplain Palmer of the 142nd New York preached in the afternoon and Communion was administered in the chapel. March 28th was clear and warm. At the meeting of the Adelphi Literary Association the subject of debate was upon the renomination of President Lincoln. On this day Lieutenant H. H. Gardiner returned North, he having found army regulations and life uncongenial.

On the 31st the position of the men's tents was changed to air the ground upon which they had stood. On the 4th of April General Grant ordered General Gilmore to rendezvous at Hilton Head such veteran troops in the Department as could be spared, preparatory to their transfer to Virginia. It rained

unusually hard this day, and an unusually high tide caused the water to rise over the ground nearly to the cook house. There were a great many rat holes in the sand near the camp, and the men took advantage of the existing favorable conditions to wage war upon the rats. Arming themselves with stout cudgels, they wrapped their rubber blankets about their shoulders and posted themselves at the rat holes, while some of their number dipped water from the adjoining stream and flooded the holes; the scene as the rats made their appearance only to meet the cudgels afforded much amusement and some interest, particularly to those whose shins received the blows intended for the rat.

On the 6th of April a reconnoitering party of three hundred men went to Legareville, while the gunboat "Sonoma" went up the Stono River and shelled a new rebel battery on James Island, the intention being to capture the guns of the battery, but it was found to be unarmed.

Among those of the regiment who for striking peculiarities were liable to get into difficulties was one John Shephard, Jr., of Company D, who, while on Coles Island, was tried by a Court Martial for sleeping on his beat while on picket duty. The sentence of the Court was that Shephard should be shot to death. When the order was announced at dress parade, Shephard, who stood in charge of a guard near enough to distinctly hear, merely said as he calmly turned on his heel that "it was too d——n bad," and walked away. When informed later that the Commanding General had disapproved the findings of the Court and ordered that he be returned to his company, Jack was equally indifferent, merely remarking that he "thought it was too d——n bad to shoot a man for sleeping when mosquitoes were as thick as they were on the salt marsh of the picket line."

The facts were that Shephard and his fellow picket, being on post together, found the mosquitoes annoying and entered into an agreement that one would climb the tree and with his blanket around his head take a nap while the other kept watch, but Jack, without waiting for his turn to go up the tree, wrapped his blanket around his head and sat down at the foot, and when the rounds were made one man was found asleep at the foot and the other in the limbs of the tree. Jack, however, while reckless, was undoubtedly a brave fellow and afraid of nothing. The writer well remembers seeing Sergeant DeGroot of "D" on one

occasion attempt with his foot to help Shephard out of his tent when he did not respond quickly enough to a call for fatigue duty. The Sergeant, who was about six feet tall, was seen immediately after apparently pursuing some invisible object among the company tents, followed by Jack's fixed bayonet in close proximity to his coat tails. Jack's pointed intentions, however, were thwarted by a comrade who grabbed and overpowered him, and the musket and bayonet were returned to the tent. DeGroot was too sensible a fellow to make any fuss over the slight misunderstanding. What sort of a record young Shephard would have made for bravery had he lived to go into action up the Broad river is not known, as he died a few months later on Morris Island from the result of sunstroke.

On the 9th of April a party was detailed on a reconnaissance to James Island, and afterwards a detachment to Kiawah Island to practice handling the Congreve Rockets. They were found very unreliable; some of the rockets after leaving the tube would trip and return toward the sender; they made a good deal of noise when they exploded and might be useful in scaring horses, but were not thought much of.

On the 11th Sergeant Major Eaton received his commission as Second Lieutenant, and in the afternoon nines from Companies A and G played baseball, A winning. At 8 p. m. the regiment was hurried out to the right of picket line to repel an expected attack, which, however, did not take place. Ball playing had become a popular amusement with some of the men, and on the 12th nines from Companies A and B played and again won, Company A. with Webb as pitcher and Chapman as catcher generally proving too much for the nines of the other companies.

On the 13th the 142d New York, which had been brigaded with our regiment since the winter of 1862 and 1863, left its camp on Kiawah Island, bound for the Army of the Potomac; they later, in the attack on Fort Fisher, took a very prominent and creditable part, their Commander, Colonel Curtis, receiving the brevet rank of Major General for gallant conduct. At night Company A again hurried out to strengthen picket line. On the 15th two boats went up the Stono river crowded with Congreve Rocket Valleys and landed in the rear of the middle post, and when the gunboat "Sonoma" commenced shelling the Congreve

rockets were discharged. The first rocket fired went through the rebel picket fire and caused the horse of a rebel officer to run away. At the same time an extra force of one hundred men was sent to the picket line, half of whom crossed over to Battery Island to investigate and see what the rebs had recently been doing there. The dyke was found planted with torpedoes, one of which exploded, wounding Private George Bloxham of Company E, Hy Morgan of Company K and Elias H. Miller of Company B. The object of the reconnaissance being attained the party then returned to camp, and the Congreve Rocket party and gunboat also withdrew.

On the 19th of April Colonel Gurney and the other ex-members of the 7th New York State Militia, together with several invited guests, celebrated with a dinner the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861.

On the 21st a deserter from the Confederates came over the left bridge, having swam the creek that divided Battery Island from our left; he was furnished with a suit of clothes by Lieutenant Haviland. He reported four others who wished to get to our lines, and a gunboat went up the Stono the day following, but found only one waiting, who was taken aboard.

CHAPTER VI.

Life on Morris Island, S. C.

April 23rd to October 21st, 1864.

On the 23rd the regiment received orders to transfer their camp to Morris Island, and men were at once set at work taking down the chapel, which was not rebuilt on Morris Island, and cook house, preparatory to the removal of the timber. The A or wedge tents were given up and shelter tents were again issued to the men. At 8 a. m. of the 24th the regiment was transferred to Pawnee Landing on Folly Island, about five miles up Folly river, and then landed and marched about two miles to the north end of the island, where they were ferried across Lighthouse Inlet on the steamer "John Frazer" to Morris Island, reaching there at 11.30 a. m., and bivouacked near General Gilmore's former headquarters. The day was stormy, with a high wind.

On the 25th the regiment was divided, Companies C (Captain Fisk) and G (Captain Henry) being assigned to garrison duty. This duty was extra hazardous, the detail being under fire near by daily and nightly from the cordon of Confederate batteries on James and Sullivan Islands, on which duty they continued until October. Company H was detailed for Provost duty, with Captain Bogart as Provost Marshal, and Companies E, D and K for boat infantry duty in the harbor, with camp at the left batteries. They at night with their boats (two of which were armed with Requa or Mosquito batteries, firing twenty-five elongated shot at a time) patrolled a line extending from the Swamp Angel to Fort Gregg. The boats used by these and other patrols were trimmed with greens in order to conceal as far as possible their movement along the shore.

Paine's dock, originally a rebel floating battery, built and used by the Confederates in their attack on Fort Sumter and which was now ashore at the mouth of a creek between James and Morris Islands, was occupied by our pickets at night, while the Confederate outpost was on a point opposite, about three hundred yards away. The remaining companies, A, B, F and I, were to form a regimental camp and reserve guard for

Fort Wagner and perform picket duty between Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Colonel Gurney was Post Commander and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford was in command of the portion of the regiment in camp. A raised platform, one foot above the sand, was prepared for each tent of the companies in camp, so as to allow a free circulation of air under the same, and the A tents, which had again been issued to the regiment, were set upon the top of a five foot high siding on the platform and fitted with two bunks, each to accommodate two men.

On the 26th the four companies again moved their camp to a point nearer Fort Wagner and between it and the Magazine. For three days the men were busy levelling the ground or sand for the new camp, and parts of companies went on guard in Fort Wagner, and at night those off duty slept in the bombproofs of the fort, fifteen or twenty feet under the parapets.

From this fort a full view of Fort Sumter, Sullivans Island and the harbor and city of Charleston could be had, as well as of the blockading squadron. On the 28th there was a violent gale of wind, which blew the sand about like snow, but the 29th was a pleasant day, and the companies in camp set up their tents.

On May 1st General Gilmore relinquished the command of the Department to General Hatch. On May 2nd the men were divided into squads and sent off as pickets to Fort Putnam (formerly Gregg) and Battery Chatfield, and some to the Beacon House at the inlet between Morris and Folly Islands.

The Confederate batteries on Sullivans Island threw about eighty shots at the batteries at Morris Island and Batteries Putnam and Chatfield replied, but threw their shells into Charleston. In exchanging Coles for Morris Island we had escaped to a considerable extent the necessity of wading through water, and while the duties were less monotonous they were more exacting. We had for a while at least gotten rid of the rats, but only to exchange them for smaller pests in the shape of sand fleas, which made life almost a burden. The weather was rapidly growing warm, some days being excessively hot, and on the 5th Sergeant Graham of Company C died of sunstroke. The remains of Sergeant Graham were interred with all due ceremonies by Company C on the 6th.

Deserters from the Confederate forces, as well as negroes, commonly termed "contrabands," occasionally came into our line here as at Coles Island, and on the 7th ten of the latter were picked up by the boat picket. Again, on the night of the 9th seven deserters took advantage of a severe storm and came from Fort Johnson into our line. On Sunday, May 8th, divine services were held in the officers' mess tent. A large hospital tent placed just behind the sand hills was a little later used for religious services, as well as by the regiment band for practice. The band was of recent formation and was composed of men from the different companies who had some knowledge of or taste for music, and was under the competent leadership of Private Edleman of Company F. A glee club was also formed, with Comrade S. B. Ritch of Company B as leader, and the religious meetings while on Morris Island and at later camps were perhaps made more interesting through the help of this organization.

On the 10th Company A struck tents, leaving them rolled up in the frames, and went to Folly Island to relieve the men of Company I, who were cutting wood. Shelter tents were set up opposite the saw mill on the north side of Folly Island for the use of the men while on this detail.

On the 12th Captains Little and Long and Lieutenant Osborn and several enlisted men who had been on recruiting service returned from the North. At 11 p. m. Major Little and one hundred and twenty men started in eleven boats, one of them being armed with a Requa battery, with the intention of capturing a rebel picket boat which had been seen in one of the creeks off James Island. A storm arose which probably led to the disappearance of the Confederates' boat, and the men returned at daylight, having accomplished nothing except getting themselves thoroughly soaked.

On the 15th two monitors and a part of the batteries on Morris Island cannonaded Fort Sumter, the Sullivans Island batteries replying, and again on the 14th, four hundred and fifty shots being fired by the Confederate batteries; the Union firing was directed at the sea wall of Fort Sumter. The companies arranged excellent mess tents, which were furnished quite well, although rudely, and from the allowance from rations not drawn dessert of some appetizing character was furnished at each dinner call.

On the 18th five or six boats from the left battery approached Fort Sumter and were fired at four times by howitzers from the wall of the fort. On the 21st General Schimmelfennig reported that the Boat Infantry of the 127th were patrolling the creeks and marshes between Secessionville and Battery Simkins both day and night, being repeatedly fired upon, and that they had driven the enemy's boats out of those waters.

At midnight several boats of our regiment went toward Fort Sumter, and several expeditions sailed during the night for points on James Island. Musketry firing was heard about 5 a. m. from the direction of Secessionville, where the Confederates had been attacked by Colonel Von Gilsa, who, after sustaining a loss of fifteen killed and wounded, withdrew from the Island.

On the 22nd we reconnoitered the dock of Fort Sumter about 1 a. m.; the night was bright, making our movements visible to the Confederates, whose boats were seen maneuvering to cut us off, but failing in this the Confederates opened fire on us, the shot striking the water near our boats.

Another expedition, including fifteen men of our command, having made a reconnaissance toward Secessionville, Colonel Von Gilsa on the 23rd again went to James Island, but the enemy were found on the alert and nothing was accomplished. On the 25th General Hatch sent General Birney with fifteen hundred men to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Ashepoo, but they were unsuccessful and returned to Port Royal on the 27th.

On the 26th the Boat Infantry tried the Rocket batteries, only to find them unreliable and as likely to injure the sender as the object shot at. An attempt was made to throw some into Fort Sumter from the five-oared boat, but the rocket when fired failed to leave the boat, and the other rocket was thrown overboard.

We manufactured a good many torpedoes of different kinds, but the most useful one was made by hanging an unexploded shell in an empty powder barrel and, after attaching and lighting a fuse, letting it float up the harbor with the tide. There was, however, little damage done in this way.

On May 26th General John G. Foster, a West Point graduate of the class of 1846, who was engineer officer at Fort Sumter in

1861, and who rendered valuable service in North Carolina, assumed command of the Department, and on the 31st he visited Morris Island and inspected the troops.

June 3rd a detachment went to the head of Secessionville Creek to learn if it were practicable to land upon the James Island walk, also to examine the walk as to the practicability of its repair, and on the following day they made a reconnoissance to Light House Creek to ascertain whether ground of sufficient firmness existed at a point about one mile from the Confederate Battery Simkins and three-quarters from Battery Cheves for the location of a new battery.

On the 6th a shell from the rebel battery "Bull of the Woods" on James Island burst near our camp, but did no damage. The following morning a blockade runner was discovered ashore half way between Fort Sumter and Sullivans Island, and by noon she was a wreck from the fire of our guns. On June 11th General Foster asked the War Department to furnish him with three or four Wiard light draught gunboats, such as he used in North Carolina, as he desired to attempt the taking of Sullivans Island in reverse.

Morris Island offered no facility for ball playing, and the men were scattered on various details, so as to break up the "mines" that existed on Coles Island. There were other ways in which the men when not on duty could amuse themselves, such as fishing, bathing, boating, etc., and on the 12th a race was rowed between a scout boat manned by a picked crew from the Quartermaster's Department at Lighthouse Inlet and an eight-oared boat, known as the Ripley boat, manned by a picked crew from the Boat Infantry, over a course of two and one-half miles, in which the scout boat was beaten by one hundred and fifty yards. At the finish, as the men in the Ripley boat rose to cheer, it was seen that John Brown, the bow oar, had rowed himself out of his trousers.

Again on the 16th, a race over the same course was rowed between an eight-oared boat and the Ripley boat of ten oars, in which the latter again won by two hundred and fifty yards, the time being twenty-one minutes. This being the second anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, the rebels opened fire at sundown from all of their batteries, but if their fire was intended for anything more than noise it proved a failure.

On June 13th the Confederate General Jones, by flag of truce at Coles Island, notified General Foster that five Yankee general officers and forty-five field officers had been placed in Charleston within range of the Union batteries and would be kept there as long as our forces continued to shell Charleston. The Confederates were, either at this time or later, notified that the shelling would be continued, and that an equal number of their own officers, then held as prisoners, would be exposed to the fire of the Confederate guns until the Union prisoners were removed to some other quarters. A short time subsequently about 600 Confederate generals and field officers arrived at Morris Island and were located in an enclosed camp that had been prepared for them just north of Fort Wagner. The enclosure was 228x304 feet, formed of palisading and pine posts ten feet above ground, supporting a platform from which sentinels could watch the prisoners; the dead line was marked by a rope stretched on posts twenty feet inside the palisading. Good A tents, each to hold four men, were pitched and arranged, forming streets, and barrel sticks were provided for the prisoners use. The ground was clean, dry quartz sand. The prisoners were divided into eight detachments, with a non-commissioned officer of the 54th Massachusetts, colored, in charge of each, and were required to police their camp, which meant keeping it clean and in good order; clean straw was provided for each tent and a good blanket given each officer. Three times a day the roll was called and each man accounted for to the officer of the day. At night the camp was made as light as day by a calcium light placed on the parapet of Fort Wagner. After "taps" no lights were allowed and they were not permitted to go into the streets; they were allowed to purchase tobacco, writing material, papers and necessary clothing, and letters were forwarded for them after being inspected; they were also allowed one-half the army ration, to conform to the amount being furnished our officers in Charleston. They were confined here until the Confederate authorities gave notice that our own officers had been removed from their exposed position in Charleston.

On September 4th General Saxton arrived to take command during the absence of General Schimmelfennig; the 56th and 157th New York also arrived. General Foster now advised the

War Department that the health of troops was rapidly getting worse, but he thought that it was nothing more than the usual malarious epidemic peculiar to the climate at that season of the year. On September 7th Captain Hennesy of the 52nd Pennsylvania relieved Captain Allison on Boat Infantry duty. Early in September two Union officers, who escaped from Charleston, reported that a number of others had escaped from the cars while being carried to Charleston and would probably try and reach the coast, and a number of detachments were sent out to look for them.

On the 15th Company I was detailed to the Boat Infantry duty and Company B to assist Company H on Provost duty, Companies A and F alone remaining in camp. General Foster this day notified General Halleck that he was watching for a chance to make a dash on Fort Johnson, and that he was building pontoons for that purpose. On the same date General Sam Jones notified the Confederate authorities that the Yankee troops were concentrating on Folly Island and he thought that they would probably attack the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

On the 18th General Foster informed the War Department that General Gilmore had left him but few reliable troops in the Department, and that at least four thousand of his colored troops were unused to arms, but that he was about to try and break the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at some point, and would at the same time make an attack on the defenses of either Charleston or Savannah, and again expressed a wish for half a dozen Ward light draft gunboats and a regiment like Howard's New York Artillery, one-half of whom were seamen.

Then men were kept busy making reconnaissances to different points, and on the night of the 22nd a detail was landed on the island at the mouth of Lighthouse Creek, and thence up the creek to a point near the piles; another part of the detail started for the wooden building on the island, but were unable to reach it on account of the deep mud, while still another detail went in another direction and nearer Fort Simkins on James Island.

On the night of the 24th a party from the Boat Infantry began taking away boards from the rebels' plank walk on James Island and transferring them to Morris Island. On the 26th the Union batteries twice shot away the flagstaff on Fort Sumter.

The Confederates reported that the Yankees shot away the staff on Sumter twice within a few minutes and that the second time it was replaced under a heavy fire.

General Schimmelfennig, having received the impression by the examination of his maps that there was sufficient firm ground in the marshes between James and Morris Islands to permit of the passage of an attacking column, had caused a survey of the ground to be made, and not being satisfied with the result of this he, on the night of the 21st, equipped himself in his hip boots and spent the greater part of the night wading around in the marsh looking for the ground designated on the map. He turned up at daylight, well plastered with mud and completely out of humor, declaring the maps of little value, and on the 28th he notified General Foster that the ground along the edge of the marshes could not be used by an attacking column, as it was not contiguous.

On the 29th and 30th the officers of the Boat Infantry were ordered to Colonel Gurney's and afterward to General Schimmelfennig's to receive instruction as to the proposed attack on Battery Simkins. General Foster, having matured his plan of attacking twelve hundred men up the South Edisto River, with orders to break the railroad, while at the same time General Hatch with a larger force proceeded up the North Edisto, with orders to land on Johns Island and destroy the ferry and bridge over Rantowles Creek, and if possible take a position from which James Island could be enfiladed and taken in reverse, and where batteries could be established nearer Charleston than any then located. While these movements were being made General Schimmelfennig, with two thousand troops, aided by the gunboats on the Stono River, landed on the lower end of James Island on the night of July 1st and assailed and captured a Confederate earthwork mounting 2-28 pdr. howitzers, but finding the works within grape-shot distance of the batteries of the enemy's inner line of defense, he drew his troops to a less exposed position, which he held. While these movements were being made by the Confederate troops from the north end of James Island, Colonel Gurney, commanding Morris Island, was directed to send a night expedition of one thousand men to attempt the capture of Forts Johnson and Simkins, important rebel harbor defenses on the north side of James Island, the possession

of which would probably have compelled the evacuation of Fort Sumter, as the magazine of that fort was exposed to the guns in Fort Johnson.

The expeditions of Generals Birney and Hatch were without result, and they were ordered to move to the support of General Schimmelfennig. At 10 o'clock p. m. of July 1st a detail of men from the 127th New York were sent to take boats and pontoons from Lighthouse Inlet to the left battery bridge to be in readiness for the proposed attack on Forts Johnson and Simkins. The night was very dark, and after wandering about looking for channels they reached the bridge at 6.30 o'clock the next morning.

The garrison in Fort Wagner lay at the guns all night, expecting a sortie by the rebel ram *Chicora*, while firing was kept up between our batteries and those of the Confederates on James Island. On July 2nd the Confederate signal officers at Fort Johnson reported the Federals receiving reinforcements at south end of James Island, and also stated that barges could be seen getting ready.

At daylight fighting commenced on James Island below Secessionville, and our men at first gained ground. At 9 a. m. firing ceased at that point, but opened again at noon and was kept up the balance of the day. At 8 p. m. the 127th New York, in command of Major Little and under orders to take part in the expedition to attack Fort Johnson, marched to the left battery, where it embarked on pontoons and moved forward to Paine's wharf, and there lay until 2 a. m. of the 3d; here it was joined by the 52nd Pennsylvania Volunteers and a detachment of sixty men of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery. These completed the force that was to make the attack and which was under the general direction of Colonel Gurney, who remained at Paine's wharf.

Colonel Hoyt of the 52nd Pennsylvania, as ranking officer, had immediate command, and the first division, composed of the 52nd Pennsylvania, was to move by the right flank, and when it had gained sufficient ground was to flank toward the left in line of battle toward the work on Johnson's Point, while the 127th, under command of Major Little, was to move by the right flank, passing to the rear of the 52nd, and when it had gained sufficient ground was to flank to the left and advance on Battery Simkins.

The 127th New York were in three divisions, Captain Gurney

commanding the right, Captain Allison the centre and Captain Henry the left. The expedition was to have left Paine's dock at high water, which would have made the way over the shoals possible, but delays occurring in embarking the 52nd Pennsylvania, it was 2 a. m. before the expedition got started, at which time the tide had fallen so much that the boats repeatedly grounded, thus causing further delay, and upon reaching the harbor their progress was still further impeded by the inability of the pilot to find an opening through the sand bar, which extended from Simkins toward Fort Sumter, and which was at the time well out of water. An opening was finally found through which the boats containing the first division of the 52nd Pennsylvania passed, and the men effected a landing on the beach near Fort Johnson.

The balance of the boats of the 52nd, then in command of Major Jayne, made no attempt to land, and in reply to an inquiry of Major Little the answer came that they were awaiting orders. Major Little then ordered the boats of the 127th to pass between the boats of the 52nd Pennsylvania, effect a landing and advance upon Battery Simkins. The whole story is best told in General Foster's general orders, No. 153, under date of Nov. 7, 1864, and in which was published the result of the investigation of the attack and failure, and from which the following is quoted:

"In compliance with this order the boats of Captains Henry and Weston and of Lieutenants George N. Little and Abercrombie effected a landing on the shore, but at this time day was breaking, and the alarm given from Fort Johnson was followed by a heavy fire of grape and canister that swept the beach, making it untenable for a landing party, and at the same time the batteries on Sullivans Island commenced shelling the harbor in front of Forts Johnson and Simkins. The boats of the 52nd Pennsylvania, in command of Major Jayne, immediately retreated, and the movement being a failure the boats of the 127th withdrew and returned to Paine's wharf; the 127th had two men wounded—Sergeant Wells of Company G and Private Lake of Company A. Colonel Conygham and the one hundred and forty officers and men of the 52nd who landed and pressed forward to attack Fort Johnson were unable to enter the fort and were overpowered and captured. A Department investigation resulted in the severe censure of Major Jayne and some of the officers of the 52nd Pennsylvania, but highly complimented Colonel Hoyt,



Chaplain, SAMUEL B. WILLIS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Conygham and the one hundred and forty officers and men who landed; it also made favorable mention of the conduct of Major Little, Captains Henry and Weston and of Lieutenants Henry and Little and Abercrombie of the 127th New York."

On July 4th a national salute was fired by the forts on Morris Island; the morning was very hot and in the afternoon there was heavy thunder without rain. On July 5th General Schimmelfennig's troops were still engaging the Confederates on the lower end of James Island, but apparently were gaining no ground; in the evening several shots from the Confederate battery on Sullivan's Island struck near our camp, without, however, doing any damage. On the 7th there was very heavy firing from the rebel batteries toward Secessionville, and on the 8th a feint was made toward Fort Sumter, and also toward Simkins, with a view of drawing the forces from Schimmelfennig's front, but it being evident that the Confederates had received reinforcements, General Schimmelfennig on the 9th withdrew to a position near Legareville, and on the night of the 10th, taking advantage of the Confederates' attention being drawn to the threatened attack on Fort Simkins, he withdrew the forces from James Island, leaving his pickets advanced to within one mile of Secessionville.

The same night a rebel deserter, taking advantage of the last of the tide, was enabled to wade part way over the shoals and reached Battery Gregg. The Confederate General Jones had reported to the Confederate authorities that he had made a sharp attack on the Federals on James Island and had lost one hundred men killed and wounded.

On the 12th two members of the 64th New York, who had been captured at Petersburg while being transferred to Alabama, jumped off the moving train near Charleston, and reaching the water front escaped and came into our lines.

General Foster now notified the War Department that he intended making a breaching cut in the wall of Fort Sumter and would then float down and explode under the wall for the purpose of shaking down the top of the wall and exposing the interior of the fort to the Union guns, and he ordered a continual fire to be kept up on the fort.

The Confederates on the 15th threw seven eight inch shells into the camp adjoining ours, killing two of the 54th Massa-

chusetts and wounding one of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery. It was evident that the Confederates had mounted some guns on the batteries on Sullivans Island that connected our camp, and the men were set at work building bomb-proofs. On the 14th the "rebs" again attempted to shell our camp, their shot, however, falling about three hundred feet short.

General Foster arrived and spent a large portion of the day watching the effect of our firing at Fort Sumter, and complimented the service of gun No. 15 at Fort Wagner.

On the 16th six men were wounded by Confederate shells at Battery Gregg. On the 17th the Confederates were busy at Simkins and at the Fort Sumter wharf, evidently preparing to resist an attack. On the 18th there was heavy firing all day from our own and the Confederates' batteries. On the 19th Corporal Finlay of Company A died of typhoid fever and was buried the following day, Sergeant Eldridge having charge of the firing party. Finlay was a man of excellent character and highly respected by all who knew him. On the 20th General Foster's headquarters boat came up and anchored off the island. The navy was to have used a torpedo against the wharf at Fort Sumter, but for some reason it was found ineffective and so abandoned. On the 21st our forces were at work enlarging Battery Greeg so as to mount five three hundred-pdr. Parrott guns with which to breach the wall of Fort Sumter, which had now been terribly bombarded for three weeks, 8,806 shots having been fired, of which but 1,830 missed the fort. The side wall toward Fort Wagner had been knocked away so as to expose some of the interior of the fort. On the night of the 24th boats of Boat Infantry reconnoitered the face of Sumter toward Moultrie, and also the harbor obstructions, to see if the latter could be removed.

The gunboats discovered a steamer trying to run out from Charleston, which succeeded in evading their fire and returned, but on the night of the 25th the blockade runners *Druid* and *Prince Albert*, according to rebel reports, successfully ran the blockade. The experiment of floating torpedoes against Fort Sumter was continued, and on the 25th another was prepared and started.

On the 27th a working party in charge of Sergeant Eldridge, while building a battery between Gregg and Chatfield, was

shelled so vigorously from Sullivans Island that very little work could be done. On July 30th Jack Shephard, Jr., of Company D, already referred to, died of sunstroke. Sixty men of the regiment were transferred to the navy, all but seven of whom were from Company I; these were a few days later ordered back to the regiment by General Foster.

The left battery had been separated from Paine's dock by a marsh nearly a mile in extent, and approach to either could only be made by a circuitous route. To remedy this a bridge was constructed by Serrell's engineer across the marsh, timber for the same being obtained from houses pulled down for that purpose at Legaresville, and we now had a four foot wide bridge of nearly if not a quarter of a mile in length over the marsh.

On August 3rd an exchange of prisoners took place in the harbor, the rebel steamer coming down to a point opposite Battery Chatfield. The same day two Union officers, a Captain and Lieutenant of the 3rd Ohio, who had made their escape in a flat boat, safely reached our Boat Infantry. On the night of August 2nd Captain Richard Allison, commanding our Boat Infantry, made with the following boats a reconnaissance entirely around Fort Sumter and made a draft of the fort, showing outlines of the wall as seen from the boats: Boat No. 1, Captain Richard Allison, Lieutenant Garrett F. Eaton, ten oars and coxswain; Boat 2, Lieutenant George N. Little, Lieutenant Proul, five oars and coxswain; Boat 3, Captain Long, Ensign Neal, U. S. Navy, eight oars and coxswain. The boats left Paine's wharf at 7.30 p. m., Fort Gregg at 8 p. m., passing between Forts Johnson and Sumter near the second telegraph pole. This service was formally acknowledged by General Foster in following order, viz:

Headquarters Dept. of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 6, 1864.

The Major General commanding desires to express his thanks to the officers and men who made the reconnaissance of Fort Sumter on the night of the 2nd of August, and is much pleased with their energy in this enterprise. (Signed)

Thos. J. Robinson,
1st Lt. 21st U. S. C. T. and A. A. A. G.

The regimental record of the above states that on the back of the fort, on the city face, light shone out through the case-

mates, and it looked as if they were busy inside the fort; the next wall was much broken and the loose dirt and stone fallen had covered the casemates; the next wall, facing Moultrie, was quite good yet; three casemates had lights in them; they saw no rebel picket boats, but saw three rebel rams taking their station. During the trip the fire from our batteries was kept up, they not having received notice of our reconnaissance.

The 5th was a very warm day, the thermometer registering 102 degrees in the shade; rebels were still shelling our working parties, and several shots passed over the camp of the Boat Infantry and burst in the camp of the 52nd Pennsylvania.

Early on the morning of August 9th a blockade runner was discovered aground off Moultrie, and was soon a wreck from the fire of our guns. She was supposed to be the blockade runner Fox. General Schimmelfennig notified Colonel Gurney that he had been giving the dangerous work on the island to troops sent from Folly Island, and that he wished such work hereafter given to the 127th New York and 52nd Pennsylvania. On the 10th General Foster notified the War Department that he was building two assaulting arks, to be modern row-galleys, fifty oars to a side, to draw twenty-six inches in water when loaded, to have an elevated tower for sharpshooters and an assaulting ladder or gang plank fifty feet long to be operated by machinery, to be used for assaulting a fort or for landing troops in shoal water.

On the 11th the Confederates kept up a brisk fire from the Bull of the Woods on James Island, Gregg and Wagner replying and dismounting a gun in the Bull of the Woods battery. On August 12th a new gun was taken to the Swamp Angel and mounted, and one shot was fired from it at 8 p. m.

On the 13th another torpedo was ready at Paine's dock, but it was too late to get it to Gregg that night, and a portion of the Boat Infantry made an attempt to destroy the boom extending out from Fort Sumter, but were discovered by the rebel picket boat which signaled the ram. The torpedo was started about 2.30 a. m. of the 15th, and got off very well, but missed the boom. It was now ordered to prepare a mine to contain two tons of powder for explosion against the upper side of Fort Sumter. The more or less regular fire kept up by the Confederates on our camps and batteries probably led to a suspicion

that they meditated an attack, and on the 15th orders were issued "that in case of an alarm, which would be by the firing of two rockets and two guns from Fort Strong or Battery Wagner, the troops would assemble on the beach in the rear of the fort in line of battle, in following order, viz: 56th N. Y., 127th N. Y. and 52nd Pa. and 21st U.S. C. T., with the 56th N. Y. on the right of line, the 127th N. Y. to act as reserve and hold Fort Strong."

The portion of the regiment doing duty as Boat Infantry, with camp at the left batteries, had been in the habit of having for the benefit of such as were not on duty an occasional minstrel performance in the officers' mess tent; these had proved quite enjoyable, but unfortunately on one of these entertainments, which had been continued to a late hour, a new piece of music for the drum, composed by the colored Drum Major of the 54th Massachusetts and to which he had given the name of Wagner, was played by him upon the drum and was greeted with much applause, so much so that Drum Major Corneen, who was an excellent drummer, and who was at the time suffering from an overdose of anti-malarial mixture, became desirous of showing how well he could imitate the colored Drum Major's playing. Seizing the drum he vigorously sounded the "long roll" and caused all the troops on Morris Island to fall in, under the belief that the enemy had made an attack. One officer who was present states that he quietly passed out in the darkness just in time to miss Major Little, who came riding down the causeway to learn what was the trouble, and it was reported that the officer, under whose supervision the entertainment occurred, had considerable difficulty in making a satisfactory explanation of the affair to General Foster.

On the 16th one shot from the new gun in the Swamp Angel Battery struck the Fort Sumter wharf. General Foster's disposition to accomplish some result against the enemy had been largely paralyzed by the indisposition of the War Department to furnish him with either material or troops, and he had been ordered to send every man he could spare to reinforce General Grant's army in Virginia, retaining only such troops as were absolutely needed to hold his present positions.

Conformably to these orders the 103rd N. Y. and the 74th Pennsylvania regiments left for the Department of Virginia on

the 16th. On the 21st General Schimmelfennig went off to the monitor picket boat that he might get a good view of the Moultrie face of Fort Sumter; there was a heavy sea running and all got very wet.

On the night of the 20th members of the rebel "Stono Guard" went to Legareville and set fire to the place, each man setting fire to his own house. This was done to prevent the material contained in the houses being used by the Union troops. On the night of the 24th they evidently got scared and opened fire from all their batteries on James Island, firing grape and canister up and down the creeks, and after 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the Union and rebel batteries indulged in heavy firing until daybreak. On August 27th Quartermaster-General Meigs refused to fill General Foster's requisition for iron with which to cover the outside of his proposed row-galleys, stating that General Grant desired the General to confine himself strictly to defensive operations. A severe storm this day blew down the rebel lookout at Johnson's Point.

At 9.15 p. m. of the 28th a portion of the Boat Infantry took out a boat fitted up for the purpose, containing about twenty cwt. of powder, and floated it down toward the left flank of Fort Sumter. The garrison were alarmed before the mine reached them, and opened on the boats with musketry, their fire, however, doing no damage. The mine exploded prematurely about fifty yards from the fort.

Captain Hugenin, commanding at the fort, reported that so far as could be ascertained no damage had been sustained by the fort. The plan had been to float the mine boat, containing 4,440 pounds of powder down from the first telegraph pole which was 327 yards from Sumter, and to which it was to be attached by a line that would allow it to drift down in the strong ebb current and reach the wharf at the foot of the fort and explode, but when the pole was reached it was found that the slack tide at that point would prevent the working of this plan, although it had proven practicable on previous trials. It was then decided to fasten the end of the line to an anchor in the bow of the picket boat, and which anchor was to be dropped by bow oarsmen when ordered. Both boats then drifted slowly toward the fort, a close watch being kept for the rebel rams and also on the sentry patrolling the wharf.

The mine was to be fired by two four feet long submarine three-minute fuses, one being placed in a revolver and ignited by a cap, and the other being placed under Lieutenant Eaton's hat in the bottom of the boat and fired by his foot. As the sentry on the wharf, who had been watching the approach of the boats, was about to challenge the fuse was fired, the sentry at the same time firing upon the boat. The tide had now fallen so much as to prevent the return of the picket boat by the route it came, and it was then pulled in nearer to Fort Sumter, passing near the famous high wall, from which it was fired on by about forty muskets without being struck, and had got well away from the mine boat when the explosion occurred. The various rebel forts at once opened fire, which they kept up for some time.

On the 30th General Beauregard notified General Jones to renew the obstructions near Fort Sumter, as he thought it probable that Admiral Farragut might be sent to Charleston harbor. On the 31st six torpedoes, made by barrel in frames, each barrel containing one hundred pounds of powder, were set afloat on the flood tide southeast of Fort Sumter, with the intention of destroying the boom. They probably exploded too soon, and only destroyed two lengths of the boom. The rebels reported that they exploded about three hundred yards from the fort.

On the 1st of September General Schimmelfennig went North on a thirty-day leave of absence, his health being impaired. The General during his command of the Northern District had exerted himself to keep the rebels continually stirred up, and was never backward about exposing himself in these efforts. He at one time took one hundred men and attempted to cross to James Island from Paine's Dock, but after wallowing up to their waists in mud and water he was compelled to give up the attempt, as a deep creek intervened, which could not be crossed without a boat.

On September 1st, 2d and 3d the enemy shelled Paine's Dock, and threw their canister up the creeks. On the 3d another exchange of prisoners occurred in Charleston harbor, and some of the garrison of Fort Sumter came out on the walls and down to the water's edge to look on.

A rumor came in to the effect that some Union prisoners had escaped from confinement and reached some part of the island, where they were waiting for an opportunity to get to our lines.

On September 10th Companies A and F of the 127th, in command of Captains Little and Weston, boarded the armed transport "Island City" and were taken to Dewees and Long Islands, just north of Charleston harbor, where they landed and explored both islands without discovering either any refugees or escaped prisoners. On the 11th the companies on Boat Infantry were relieved from that duty and returned to regimental camp. The sharpshooters at Fort Sumter kept up a fire on all working squads, and on September 15th their fire was particularly vicious, compelling a fatigue party from Battery Gregg to abandon their work.

On September 19th Colonel Van Wyck, of the 46th New York, relieved Colonel Gurney as Commandant of Post. On September 26th the regiment was turned out at 10 p. m. and marched to the front, where they lay all night, expecting an attack, which intercepted signals had indicated that the Confederates had intended making, but which did not materialize. On the night of the 28th Batteries Gregg and Chatfield fired a large number of 100 and 200-pd. shots into Charleston. On October 6th there was a review of all the troops on the island by General Scammon, who had just relieved General Saxton.

On the 9th of October one of Company G's men was wounded in the arm by a sharpshooter on the wall of Fort Sumter, and on the 19th a member of the 3d Rhode Island received a shot in the breast from the same source. On October 20th Major Little and Chaplain Willis returned from the North. The weather was growing cool, particularly at nights, and the report that the regiment was to be sent to Beaufort was by no means unsatisfactory to the men, as Morris Island was anything but a desirable location for a winter camp.

CHAPTER VII.

BEAUFORT AND ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON &
SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

October 21st, 1864, to February 26th, 1865.

On October 21st the regiment broke camp and marched down to the landing en route for Beaufort. Part of the regiment left at 1 p. m. and the remainder at midnight. On reaching Hilton Head they were transferred to the steamer "General Hooker," and arrived at Beaufort at 12 p. m. of the 23rd.

The change from the islands of Charleston harbor to the town of Beaufort, which had many points of interest, was a most agreeable one, and being so remote from any Confederate batteries, there was little, aside from the presence of our troops, to remind us of the fact that we were in the midst of a desperate conflict.

Beaufort had before the war been quite a popular summer resort for those living further from the coast, and while its population was greatly reduced, and so far as the "whites" were concerned consisted of non-combatants and alleged Unionists, still there were enough of these to afford a variety that was entirely new to us. The churches, schoolhouses and dwellings, some of which were very old and interesting, all contributed to a condition that was a most agreeable change from the business of the neighborhood where most of our previous camps had been, and, as it was generally felt that the Confederacy could hold out but a little while longer, we began to hope that we might perhaps spend the balance of our term in comparative peaceful occupancy of the town and vicinity. Such hopes, however, were destined to be soon rudely dispelled.

There was a large number of negro refugees in the town and many more at Port Royal or Hilton Head, and the Government was still enlisting these in the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford was a short time later commissioned as Colonel of the 103rd Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, and Captain Bogert as Lieutenant-Colonel, while several of the non-commissioned officers of

our regiment accepted commissions in those of the colored troops.

Captain Gurney of Company E and Lieutenant Osborn of Company B returned North, both having resigned their commissions. On October 30th Rev. Mr. Newcomb of the Freedman's Bureau preached in the Soldiers' Chapel, Beaufort, to a large audience of soldiers and civilians. The Glee Club of the regiment, which had been formed while on Morris Island, with the assistance of some ladies who taught the Freedmen, rendered some good music and added to the interest of the occasion. On the night of the 1st of November the Regimental Drum Corps gave a serenade in the town, which was something of a novelty and which found an appreciative audience.

The camp of the regiment was just outside of Beaufort and nicely laid out; the tents were floored, and around this was a frame four feet high, which was covered by shelter tents, and in some cases by boards, while the A, or wedge tents, over all made a structure twelve feet to the peak. Each company had a kitchen constructed and a very comfortable mess tent, with tables accommodating four men each, where the meals were served to the men.

On the 12th part of the regiment was assigned to provost duty in Beaufort with Captain Bogert as Provost Marshal. The men had comfortable quarters in one of the houses. The Presidential election passed off quietly at Beaufort, the troops having forwarded to their home their ballots while on Morris Island.

On the 18th Colonel Gurney returned from the North and assumed command of the regiment. Pickets were sent out quite a distance on the "Shell Road" and patrols in other directions, and the men were kept busily employed in one way or another, so that there was little leisure except in the evenings.

On the 24th, which was a beautiful day, Thanksgiving was observed. At 10 a. m. religious services were held in a large shed just on the edge of camp and a sermon preached by Chaplain Willis, text, Psalms, 4th Chapter, 8th and 9th verses. At noon there was a review by General Saxton. The regiment raised a one hundred foot flagstaff, and the afternoon was spent in sports, consisting of foot races of five hundred yards, sack races, wheelbarrow races, etc. Company A indulged in a Thanksgiving dinner, purchased from their company fund, with a bill of fare of stewed chicken, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, turnips, boiled

onions and pumpkin pie. The other companies also celebrated the day with dinners and sports of various kinds.

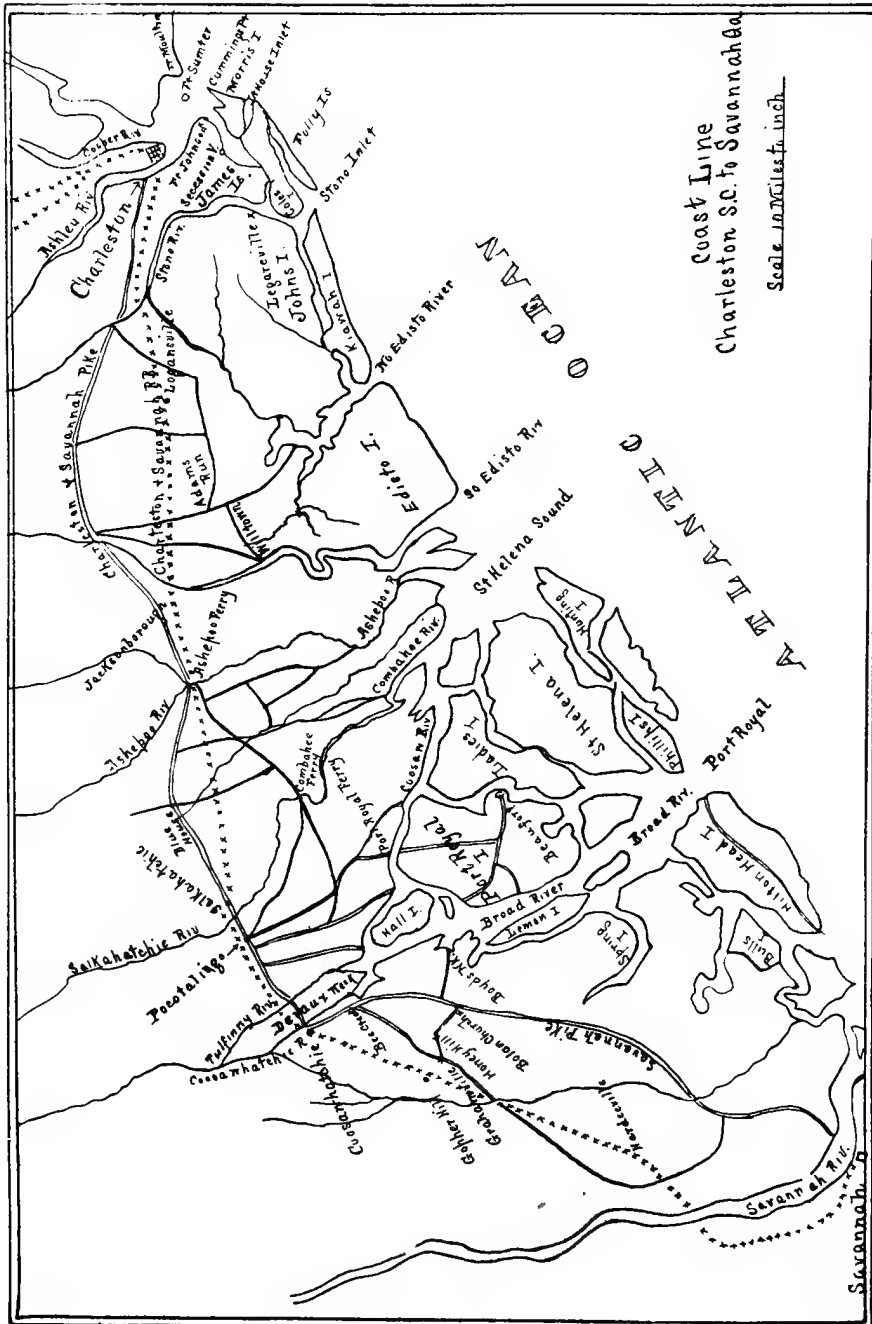
An expedition of some kind against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was understood to be on foot, and the regiment was ordered to be in readiness to move at short notice. On the afternoon of the 28th orders were received to start the following morning. Everything was hurry and bustle, knapsacks were hastily packed, but as the tents were to be left standing, it was thought that a return to the camp would soon be made, and the men took only what they thought would be needed for a short trip. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, who was acting Judge Advocate of the Department, had made written request to General Foster for permission to accompany the 127th, and the request was granted.

HONEY HILL AND DEVAUX NECK, S. C.

November 29th and December 6th and 9th, 1864.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of November 29th the assembly sounded, and at 4.30 the regiment left Beaufort on the Steamer Charles Houghton for Hilton Head at 8.10, and left at 9 a. m., as part of an expedition of 5,500 men, composing the Coast Division and which, as soon as landed, was to be under the command of General Hatch. The Division was made up as follows: First Brigade, Potter's, composed of 56th, 127th, 144th and 157th New York, 25th Ohio and 32nd, 34th and 35th U. S. C. T., was to be in command of Brigadier General Potter; 2nd Brigade, Hartwell's, composed of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts, colored, and 26th and 102nd U. S. C. T., commanded by Colonel A. S. Hartwell, and a Naval Brigade, composed of sailors and marines from the Navy, commanded by Commander Preble, and Batteries B and F, 3rd New York Artillery, and Battery A, 3rd Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanded by Colonel Ames, and a detachment of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Captain George P. Hurlburt.

The progress of the expedition was delayed by a heavy fog which hung over the water, causing some of the vessels to go astray up the Chichesse River, the steamer *Canonicus* having the



Coast Line
 Charleston S.C. to Savannah Ga.

Scale - 1/4 mile to 1 inch

O C E A N

A T L A N T I C

Savannah

engineers on board, being one of those that did not arrive at Boyd's until 2 p. m.; much delay was occasioned in getting the old wharf at Boyd's landing in condition to land the cavalry, artillery, etc. As the naval vessels approached the landing at 8 a. m., loud halloas came through the misty atmosphere from a picket of the 3rd South Carolina Cavalry, which with a field piece were the only troops in the vicinity.

These speedily withdrew to give the alarm and at 11.40 a. m. General Bragg telegraphed General Samuel Jones to make every disposition to prevent the enemy ascending Broad River and cutting the railroad, and at 7 p. m. he again telegraphed Jones to hurry forward reinforcements to Grahamville, as the enemy were expected there the following morning, the 30th.

On the 29th at 6 p. m. General Bragg telegraphed Jones that one thousand South Carolina Reserves had left Augusta to report to Hardee and that two thousand North Carolina troops under General Baker were about starting, and authorized Jones to stop and use them in the defense of the railroad. From Boyd's Landing a tortuous wagon road led to Grahamville, distant some eight or ten miles. Two companies of the 54th Massachusetts were first landed and deployed, and after moving forward some distance halted; after which the Naval Brigade, having eight light guns drawn by sailors, landed and advanced up the road two miles to a cross road, which to the right led toward the Bee Creek Battery, and to the left toward Savannah. The Naval Brigade started toward the right, pushing a small force of the enemy before them.

In the afternoon the creek was crowded with vessels, General Foster arriving at 2 p. m., and General Potter at 3.30 p. m. The 127th landed at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. the detachment of Cavalry and a large portion of General Potter's Brigade having landed, General Hatch decided to push ahead without waiting for his artillery to be landed. General Potter's Brigade was pushed ahead two miles and then turned to the right, and after marching about one and one-half miles toward the Bee Creek battery, they overtook the Naval Brigade, and it then being decided that they were on the wrong road, the troops were countermarched to the Boyd's Landing road, at which point the Naval Brigade with its eight guns, were left to guard the crossroads against troops from the Bee Creek Battery, while Porter's Brigade and the Cavalry

marched a little more than a mile further, reaching a white church (Bolan), in front of which a road led off to the right.

The guide, who was with the head of the column, pretending to recognize the point, led the column straight ahead toward Savannah, when he should have turned to the right. After marching four miles General Potter saw that another mistake had been made, when he countermarched the column back to the church. As it was then about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 30th, and the troops were worn out, having marched fifteen or twenty miles and having been up all of the previous night, he ordered them to bivouac, but no fires were allowed.

The delay caused by the fog, and the further delay occasioned by the column marching in the wrong direction, was fatal to the success of the expedition, as there were no Confederate troops at Grahamville until 7.30 a. m. of the 30th, at which hour General Colcock arrived with some troops, and at 8 a. m. the First Brigade of the Georgia State Reserves arrived, being followed soon after by the balance of General Smith's troops from Savannah. General Colcock was at once sent forward to oppose the Federal advance and to select a position for the balance of the Confederate force.

At 8 a. m. of the 30th, General Potter's brigade, having been joined by the Naval Brigade and the Artillery, advanced from Bolan Church up the Grahamville road, the 127th New York in the advance. The road for the first half mile from the church was bordered on each side by dense woods, beyond which there was a corn or cotton field, and beyond this on the left of the road was a thick jungle almost impassable for infantry, and on the right the same, with occasional openings.

The Cavalry having reported the enemy's artillery, supported by infantry in our front, the 127th New York were deployed to the right and left of the road as skirmishers, Companies B, G and H being on the right of the road. Company C, commanded by Captain Fisk, being in charge of the colors, was ordered to remain in the rear of the skirmish line, the other companies of the regiment, under command of Captain Allison, being deployed to the left of the road. Company A was formed as flankers, in column of fours, close to the road.

Upon crossing the cotton field the enemy's light troops were encountered and firing began, the enemy slowly retiring. The

Confederate General, Smith, says General Colcock advanced with some companies of his Cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, skirmishing. Our advance had crossed the field when the first cannon shot was heard coming from the enemy's artillery, which, supported by infantry, had taken position on rising ground at the end of a swampy defile, about one and one-half miles from Bolan Church, the road approaching which position was bordered by heavy woods.

This shot killed Private Jesse K. Platt of Company A, a fine fellow and a general favorite. His was the unfortunate honor to be the first of the Monitor Regiment killed in action. A section of Battery B, 3rd New York Light Artillery, in command of Lieutenant Wildt, now came into battery in the road, and at a distance of six hundred yards opened on the enemy's artillery. Our skirmishers entered the woods, and the 25th Ohio, 144th and 157th New York, and the 32nd U. S. C. T. advanced to their support; our troops on the left of the road advanced as fast as the almost impassable character of the ground permitted. The advance of the troops on the right of the road was much retarded by the enemy's having fired the tall dry grasses and weeds in front of and to the left of his artillery.

After Lieutenant Wildt had fired seventy-five rounds and the 32nd U. S. C. T. had sustained a heavy loss in an attempt to clear the causeway by charging up the road by the flank, the enemy fell back and our infantry came out into the road and advanced by the flank. A new skirmish line, consisting of the 56th and 127th New York on the left of the road, and the 144th New York on the right of it, was soon thrown out. (Note.—This must have been about three-quarters of a mile from the Honey Hill battery, which was said to be about three miles from Bolan Church.) At a point about three-quarters of a mile back of their former position the enemy's artillery again made a stand, and Lieutenant Wildt's section of artillery again opened at a distance of eight hundred yards, and after firing twenty rounds drove them back, Lieutenant Wildt being mortally wounded as he brought his battery into action.

Our troops now advanced again and the 56th New York, being attacked, fell back upon the 127th New York, and the firing upon the left began. On the right the 144th New York met the enemy at the same time and, being reinforced by the 25th Ohio,

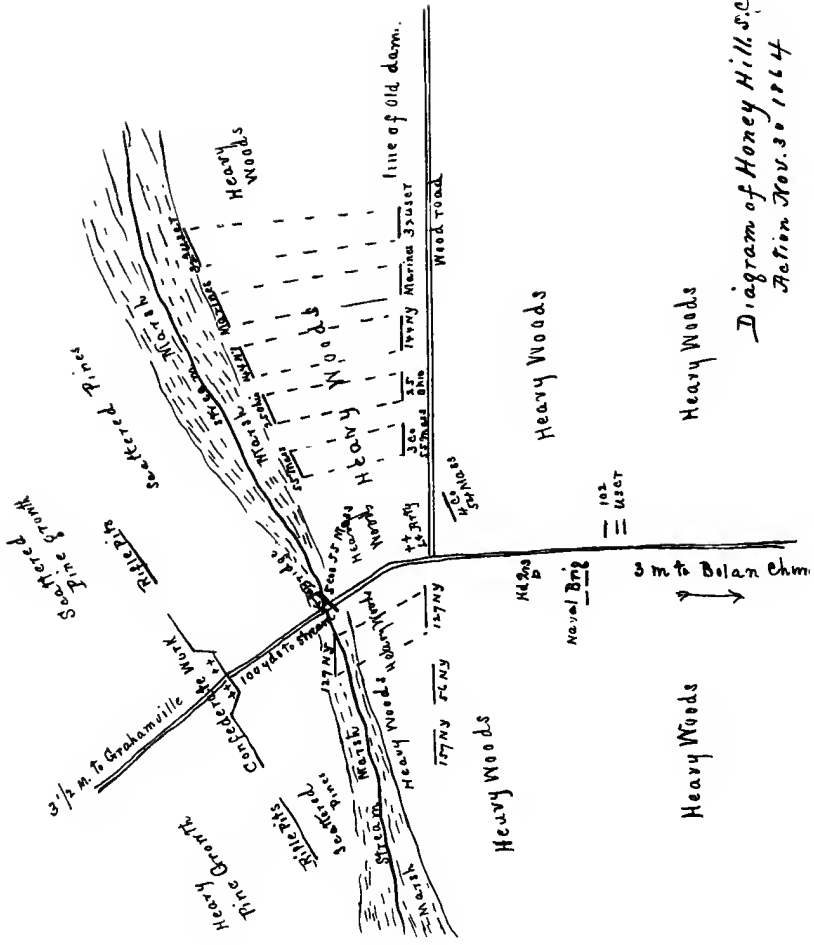


Diagram of Honey Hills, S.C.
 Action Nov. 30 1964

forced them in disorder beyond the wood road, which leads from the right into the Grahamville road just before the bend of that road is reached. At a point where the Grahamville road makes a bend to the left, the heads of the 127th and 144th New York came unexpectedly on the main body of the enemy behind an earthwork, and being met with a severe fire, General Potter ordered them to form in line of battle, the 127th to the left of and at right angles to the road, with its right resting on the road, and the 144th New York on the wood road to the right of the Grahamville road.

The 157th and 56th New Yorks as they came up were ordered into line to the left of the 127th New York, and the 25th Ohio and 32nd United States Colored Troops were placed in line of battle to the right of the Grahamville road. The 127th New York pressed forward, forcing the enemy back toward their works and the right wing also advanced.

At about 11 a. m. Mesereau's 3rd New York Light Artillery came up and took position at the point where the wood road met the Grahamville road, but the way was so narrow and the ground adjacent thereto was so heavily wooded, that only one section would be brought into action in view of the enemy's works, the other section being masked behind the heavy growth of trees at the bend of the road, this artillery opened and maintained a steady fire upon the enemy's works.

General Gustavus W. Smith, who commanded the Confederates, had taken position on a 30-foot ridge of ground, at a point about three and one-half miles in advance of Grahamville, behind an earthwork, which (although unknown to our forces had been built a couple of years before), and was pierced for four guns. This redoubt was the centre of the enemy's line; to the right and left of this earthwork the enemy had thrown up a line of rifle pits and behind these, with seven pieces of artillery, he awaited the Union attack; his left extended into pine woods more or less open, and his right into dense woods; bushes and trees covered the elevation on which the battery was located. About one hundred yards in front of the work ran a small stream bounded by a swamp or marsh, covered with dense undergrowth and isolated trees; this stream was crossed by a bridge, the planks of which had been removed.

The swamp was not impassable, but being completely covered by the enemy's artillery and musketry fire, formed a serious obstacle to the Union advance. The Union approach to this stream was through dense woods, in places impassable to troops in regular formation. From about 11 a. m. there was heavy and continuous firing between the two lines; at about noon the Marines and eight companies of the Massachusetts Colored came up and took position with the right wing, and shortly afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, who was in command of the 127th (Colonel Gurney not having been relieved from command of the general skirmish line) notified General Potter that, if he could be supported by a regiment on the right, he would charge the enemy's works with the portion of the 127th (probably seven companies) then on the field.

The 55th Massachusetts Colored was at once ordered to charge up the Grahamville road, Colonel Hartwell, the commander of the 2nd Brigade, leading five companies in the charge. After passing the bend in the road, they were driven back by the heavy fire and were reformed and again led forward to the stream, but were again met by a heavy fire of grape and canister that swept the road; Colonel Hartwell was twice wounded, and at 1 p. m. was carried from the field. The 55th lost about one hundred in killed and wounded in about five minutes and were compelled to fall back, after which they were ordered to reinforce the right wing.

Simultaneous with the charge of the 55th Massachusetts, the 127th New York, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, charged forward, taking a direction at about right angles to the direction of the charge of the 55th Massachusetts, crossing the stream and passing the marsh at the foot of the enemy's works, the left wing of the regiment getting within seventy yards and the right wing within one hundred yards of the enemy's works; the ground was boggy, with standing water from ten to eighteen inches deep, and was covered with isolated trees and undergrowth. The men held this position for about ten minutes, replying to the enemy's fire from such shelter as they could get, until the repulse of the 55th Massachusetts on their right exposed them to an enfilading fire from our own troops, when they were withdrawn some distance to the rear, where they lay down in support of the artillery, two (2) companies being formed across the Gra-

hamville road to prevent stragglers going to the rear. The 102nd United States Colored Troops now came up and were ordered to join the right wing, which was ordered forward in an attempt to turn the enemy's left flank, but they were met with a heavy fire, which, with the impassable character of the woods, made it impossible to accomplish their purpose.

At about 2 p. m. Ensign Carter, with twenty men, made a reconnaissance two hundred yards to the right and found no enemy. This was reported to General Hatch, but no further effort was made to turn the enemy's left. At about 2 p. m. Company H was ordered forward (from the point to the right of the road, where they and two other companies, B and G, had been left to guard against the turning of the right flank in the advance up the road), and after marching some distance were ordered to support two brass pieces of artillery.

At 3.30 p. m. our right was withdrawn to the line of the old dam, just in advance of the wood road; the enemy's fire slackened at this time and as our musket ammunition was running low, and no more arriving from the rear, it was ordered to be used sparingly, that we might be ready to repel any attack the enemy might make. As the afternoon wore on the battle stilled down to scattering shots, occasionally rising again into crashes of artillery and musketry. General Hatch having received information from deserters and from prisoners that the enemy were receiving reinforcements (a part of the 32nd Georgia, a battery of artillery, and a company of cavalry arriving at 4.30 p. m.), and being convinced that the enemy's position could not be carried, he made preparations to withdraw at dark. The ambulances having in the meantime arrived at the front, one section of Titus' 3rd New York Light Artillery, with the 25th Ohio and 157th New York, were withdrawn and posted half a mile to the rear, and two regiments of infantry were withdrawn from the flanks and posted one mile further to the rear, while two other regiments of infantry were detailed to carry the wounded. At dark the withdrawal commenced, the 127th New York and 102nd United States colored troops, with one section of Naval Artillery, remaining at the front, keeping up a slow fire with artillery until 7.30 p. m., when, the main body of the command being well on the march, they withdrew and were in turn covered by the 25th Ohio and 157th New York, who then withdrew.

The whole retrograde movement was executed without loss or confusion, there being no pursuit by the enemy. The 127th New York took position on the Boyds' Neck road just below the Coosawhatchie cross road. General Hatch states that all of the men conducted themselves in a gallant manner, and that only the strength of the enemy's position and the want of ammunition prevented them achieving success. General Potter says special mention may be made of the good conduct of the 127th New York, Colonel Gurney. General Hatch in his report also names Lieutenant Colonel Woodford as having shown individual gallantry in this action.

The total loss in killed, wounded and missing in this affair was seven hundred and forty-six officers and men, of which General Potter's Brigade lost five hundred and eight, and the 127th New York lost fifty-seven killed and wounded, and two missing.

Killed: Enlisted Men—Private Jesse K. Platt, Co. A; James Armstrong and Cornelius Bogart of Co. C; William Bedell of Co. F; Lyman Hedges, John McMahan and Harrison Norton of Company K. Wounded: Officers—Lieutenant Henry A. Batterson of Company A; Lieutenant George E. Proulx of Co. F. Wounded: Enlisted Men—Private George Howell, George F. Haswell and Edward Kennedy of Co. A; Corporal Ed. A. Hoag and Private James Bagley of Co. B; First Sergeant A. S. Washburne and Privates John Barry, John S. Hedges, David Durand and John Fitzpatrick of Co. C; Sergeant C. A. Sammis, Corporal Stephen Bloxham and Privates Ezra Pearsall, Thomas Moore, G. W. Lewis, Andrew Chichester, Charles A. Hellems and Robert B. Bennett of Co. E; Sergeants James H. Cocroft and Adolph Klein; Corporals Alex. McCleary and Privates William Haight, Reuben Lake, James Little, John G. Williams of Co. F; Corporal John H. Renkins of Co. G; Sergeant C. S. Tillinghast and Privates Thomas A. Wiggins and Samuel Asch of Co. H; Private Joseph C. Wright of Co. I; Sergeant Egbert C. Corwin, Privates Robert F. Benedict, Thomas Roe, Erastus E. Halsey, Charles L. Brown, Aaron Handy and John Hepsted of Co. K.

The following incidents of the battle may prove of interest: Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, while the regiment was lying in support of the battery, crossed the Grahamville road, and while doing so he had his attention called to the fact that he was unduly exposing himself, but he was unwilling to admit the danger

until a bullet passed so close to his face as to graze the bridge of his nose, when he decided to place himself in a less exposed position.

Sergeant Miller of Company I, while lying upon the ground, suggested that the effect of the concussion on the ears caused by artillery firing could be lessened by opening one's mouth, and, while illustrating the matter, had dirt spattered in his face and mouth by a passing bullet striking the ground near him.

Orderly Sergeant Washburn of "C," although severely wounded, refused to take a man from the front to help him off the field, but managed to get to the rear without help. Captain Fisk states that he was promoted to a Lieutenancy for bravery in this action, but never rejoined the regiment, and was never mustered as a commissioned officer in consequence of the severity of said wound.

Lieutenant Proulx did not leave the field, although severely wounded. Private Fitzpatrick, Co. C, after being wounded had his wound dressed and returned to the front. Private Asch of "H" was, at the close of the day (when the regiment was covering the withdrawal of the troops), found crawling alongside the road, he having been wounded some hours before. The ammunition boxes, on an artillery caisson that Company I was hauling to the rear, were thrown off and Asch placed thereon and borne to the rear. Many other cases of individual courage undoubtedly occurred of which no record has been furnished. Private E. H. Tichnor and Daniel Drenning were missing at close of action, and were never again heard of.

The foregoing account of the action at Honey Hill is from the official reports of Generals Hatch and Potter and of Colonels Gurney and Woodford and of the officers commanding the other troops that were engaged, including the Confederate Commander, General Gustavus W. Smith, but the following account, written immediately after the battle by a comrade of Co. H to a relative will have a personal interest to all of the comrades who were present at the battle. His letter is as follows:

"In the Field, S. C., Dec. 4th, 1864.

Dr. _____:

A few days ago I sent you a hasty note, saying we were on the eve of some movement. I will now use this waste paper to

try and tell you what we did; the boys are using all kinds of paper for their letters, as we left almost everything behind at Beaufort, expecting to soon return. Before leaving camp we were addressed by Colonel Gurney, and Chaplain Willis offered prayer; that was a good beginning. At 5 p. m. of the 29th we left Beaufort for Hilton Head, thence came up Broad River and landed at Boyds' Neck. After supper we marched up one road and then back and up another. Two shots were fired at us by rebel pickets, but we kept on for a while, sometimes double quickening; finally we returned, bivouacking at 1 o'clock a. m. of the 30th. We were awakened by picket firing, and at 8 a. m. we started up the road. The rebels sent a shell down to us, and our regiment deployed on each side of the road, our company on the right side, with two other companies. These companies were soon halted, and remained in that position, ostensibly to prevent the returning of our right flank, until about 2 o'clock, when we were ordered forward. The firing now had been very heavy for more than an hour, and other regiments had just been moved forward. While we were marching two miles (double quickening part of the way) we met many wounded. When we reached the battle ground the rest of our regiment had just been withdrawn from the front, having finished its fighting, and we were ordered to support a section of two brass pieces of artillery. The shells and bullets from the enemy were coming pretty fast, and the noise of our cannon and the bursting of the rebel shells, together with the musketry firing, was louder than thunder.

Occasionally we heard the rebel yell, and we prepared for their charge on the battery, but they did not come. Meanwhile Colonels Gurney and Woodford were coolly moving about. I felt better when moving forward than when lying still in supporting the battery. I saw not a "reb." but I did all that I was called upon or permitted to do. The regiment was the foremost and has won a good name for itself; I always thought it was made of the right stuff, and I am proud to belong to it. At dark our regiment formed in the road and the other regiments came out of the woods and marched to the rear, ours covering the retreat, Company C, Captain Fish, being the last to leave the field, just as the cannon was firing for the last time. We returned very quietly, but were unable to find the knapsacks that we left piled by the roadside as we advanced. I lost my overcoat and rubber blanket

(the woolen one was left at Beaufort), so I slept three nights with grass under me and grass over me; but last night the company was on picket, and I slept with J. J. E.

On December 1st Lieutenant Colonel Woodford went with Companies A and K and Captain Hurlburt's cavalry to Bolan church and burned the abandoned property, as well as two bridges. They buried the amputated limbs at the church, which had been used as a field hospital during the action. They also captured thirty head of cattle and fifteen sheep, when they rejoined the regiment, which had been lying behind their stacked muskets behind an old Dyke. The regiment lay on its arms all night at the Coosawhatchie cross roads, and were called up twice during the night. Early on the morning of the 2d the enemy shelled the camp with four pieces of artillery, several shots falling in and about our bivouac, the 3d New York Light Artillery replying to the enemy's fire.

The regiment worked all day throwing up intrenchments at the Boyds' Neck and Coosawhatchie road. Private Guyon of Co. G was wounded on this day. Two companies went on picket, but did not get posted until after dark; two Confederate cavalymen were wounded by the picket. During the night the colored troops on our right kept up a smart fire, causing the other troops to keep in line. The firing was caused by sheep or cattle crossing the picket line.

Our pickets were relieved at 2 p. m. of the 3d, the regiment moved a little to the right and remained quiet all day. At 3 p. m. the 157th New York and the 102d United States Colored Troops advanced and burned a number of plantation buildings in our front; they found the enemy and fell back to our lines, pursued and shelled by the enemy. Our troops lost ten wounded. We opened on the woods and church with two rifled ten pounders. At night firing again began along the front of the colored troops on picket.

At 8 p. m. the regiment manned the rifle pits, and again at 2 a. m. of December 4th. In the afternoon a reconnaissance was made toward Coosawhatchie by the 144th New York and 34th and 35th United States Colored Troops, driving the enemy's skirmishers to a battery (probably Newhall church, one and one-half miles from cross roads, at which point the rebels had two small earthworks across the road; the Bee Creek Battery was one

and one-half miles beyond Newhall church); and soon after the troops went out the gunboats opened on the Bee Creek Battery. The troops returned at dark.

The 25th Ohio went by boat to Blair's Landing and advanced on the Beaufort road and flanked and captured a rebel earthwork mounting two guns, and spiked one gun and brought the other away. Our artillery also fired a few shots at the church. On December 5th all was quiet on the front, only a few shots being fired. Our rifle gun fired a number of shots at Bolan church, and two reconnoitering parties went out, the 55th Massachusetts with two. Naval howitzers to the left as a diversion, at the same time our rifle gun opened on the church, while General Potter with four regiments moved on the battery at Newhall church, which was again cannonaded.

The 127th New York left the front at 1 a. m. of the 5th, and marched to Boyds' Landing, and at 2.30 a. m. embarked on the steamer Charles Houghton, and at 3.30 a. m. steamed up the Broad River and arrived at the upper landing of Gregory's plantation on the Tulfiney River about daylight. They disembarked between 10 and 12 a. m., Companies D, C, F and H being the first of our companies to land, and these, with part of the 157th New York, 56th New York and 25th Ohio and Naval Infantry, immediately moved up the dirt road, going north toward the Coosa-whatchie and Beaufort Pike, Colonel Gurney and Lieutenant Colonel Woodford being with this part of the 127th New York.

The rebel pickets were soon encountered about one-quarter of a mile south of the turnpike (the rebel report is that the Federal troops were met about one mile south of the State road), the centre of the line of battle was on the dirt road, the right wing extending into a field at right angles to the road and parallel to the turnpike. The left wing was reformed, and lay about forty-five degrees from northeast to southwest. The four companies of the 127th held the centre of the line; Company I soon came up and was ordered in on the left; the remaining five companies came up, as fast as landed, and were also sent in on the left of the line of battle. The severe fighting was nearly over when they got into position.

Soon after the firing became general, the rebels advanced the left of their line (which lay upon the turnpike, sheltered by the forest on the north and a heavy skirting of trees and hedge on

the south), and endeavored to charge and break our right. The naval infantry, which lay immediately to the right of our regiment, was forced back about one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards, leaving our right uncovered. At this movement Colonel Gurney, commanding our regiment, was shot through the arm and compelled to leave the field. With the four companies (D, C, F and H) of the 127th which were with him, Lieutenant Colonel Woodford charged the rebel line, but before they were reached they broke and retired, part falling back into the woods north of the turnpike and part moving west on the turnpike, under cover of their entrenchments near the railroad.

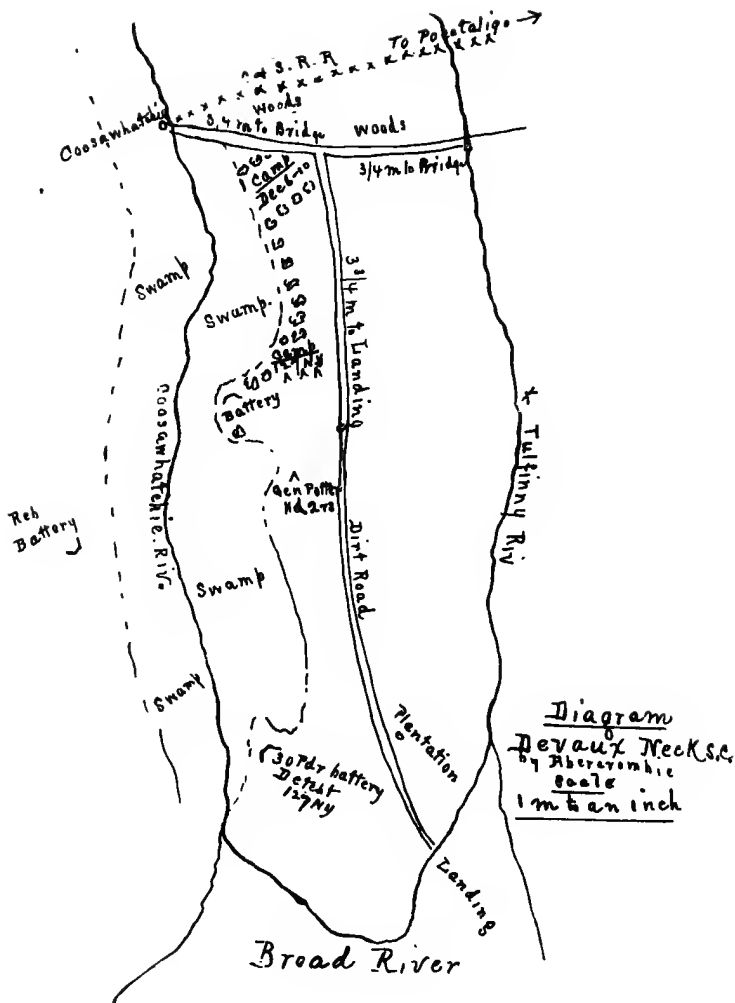
During the charge the color-bearer of the 5th Georgia Regiment was struck down by the men of the 127th, and the flag was secured by one of the 56th New York Volunteers, who, having been separated from his command, had temporarily joined the 127th. After the battle a commission was appointed to decide which regiment was entitled to the trophy, and the example of Colonel Woodford, whose delicacy kept him from voting in favor of his own command, not being followed by the Commandant of the 56th Regiment, the majority of votes was cast in favor of that regiment, to which the flag was assigned. Within the past year this flag was returned to the survivors of the 5th Georgia, on the occasion of a reunion of its survivors.

Having seized the turnpike, we subsequently moved upon it a quarter of a mile further west (the distance from the dirt road to either bridge was reported about three-quarters of a mile), when we fell back and bivouacked for the night in a piece of woods south of the turnpike and to the left of the dirt road. The losses of the four companies actively engaged were four killed and nineteen wounded, the entire loss being five killed and twenty-four wounded.

Killed five: Private Alfred Londy, Co. B; Corporal H. D. Wines, Co. D; Private William H. Telly, Co. D; Neil McMullen, Co. F; John Jacobs, Co. F.

Wounded—Officers, four: Colonel William Gurney, left arm severely; Captain A. W. Fisk, forehead; Captain F. K. Smith, left arm; Assistant Surgeon Dayton, right hand. All were sent to hospital at Hilton Head.

Wounded—Enlisted men, twenty: Private David Zarr, Co. A; Private J. M. Garrison, Co. C, mortally; Private Robert Kerr,



Co. C; Private W. Matthews, Co. C; Private Noah Bossen, Co. C; Private John G. Robertson, Co. D; James G. Goodman, Co. D; John H. Jessup, Co. D; John R. Hewitt, Co. D; George Cuddy, Co. D; John N. Brach, Co. D; William Matthews, Co. D; A. J. Velsor, Co. D; Smith Robbins, Co. E; William Garrett, Co. F; George Sowalski, Co. F; Robert M. Shotwell, Co. F; Michael Doyle, Co. F; Gabrielle LaBelle, Co. I, and Charles C. Fox, Co. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, in his official report of the action, calls the attention of the General to the conduct of Sergeant Benjamin K. Conklin of Company E, whom he recommended for a Lieutenancy in the colored troops, and Privates Joseph I. Kampe of Company E and Oscar Jagger of Company K, who, when General Potter called for volunteers to go up through the forest to the railroad, at once volunteered.

At night Company K were placed on picket, and there was sharp fighting on the right of the line at 8 a. m. of the 7th, when the rebels tried to capture our battery; but they were met with a fire of grape and canister and driven back. Company K was relieved on picket at 1 p. m. of the 7th by Companies D and F. Cars were running all night on the railroad, which was about three-fourths of a mile distant. The regiment was busy all day of the 7th felling timber and throwing up rifle pits, although it rained hard during the morning.

We buried thirty-six rebs last night. General Foster at this time notified the War Department that, in getting together a force for the expedition, he was compelled to put citizens on guard at Beaufort and Hilton Head; that he had lost about one thousand men, and requested that if possible more troops be sent him.

On the morning of the 8th a force of men from our regiment advanced about one mile on our left, to a creek, for the purpose of allowing engineers to make a survey. Our forces were at this time strongly fortified and able to hold their own, heavy guns having been brought up and placed in position. At daylight of the 9th the regiment changed position to the right of the line, and, it having been decided to cut a sixty-foot swath through the heavy woods, which extended about one-fourth of a mile to our front, for the purpose of affording our guns range of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which was about three-fourths of a

mile distant, the 127th and 157th New York and the Marines were at 9.10 a. m. formed in one rank in front of the rifle pits, the 127th New York having the left, the 157th New York the centre and the Marines the right; the men were deployed at a distance of two paces from each other, and one company of the 127th were formed on the left as flankers.

The line covered a front of about three-fourths of a mile, and extended from about one hundred yards to the left of the dirt road, eastward, and was under the immediate command of Colonel Silliman, the whole movement being under the direction of General Potter. The skirmish line advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, moving due north. This skirmish line was supported by the main line composed of the 56th and 144th New York, and 102d United States colored troops, behind which came the 25th Ohio, armed with axes, and supported by the 32d, 34th and 35th United States colored troops.

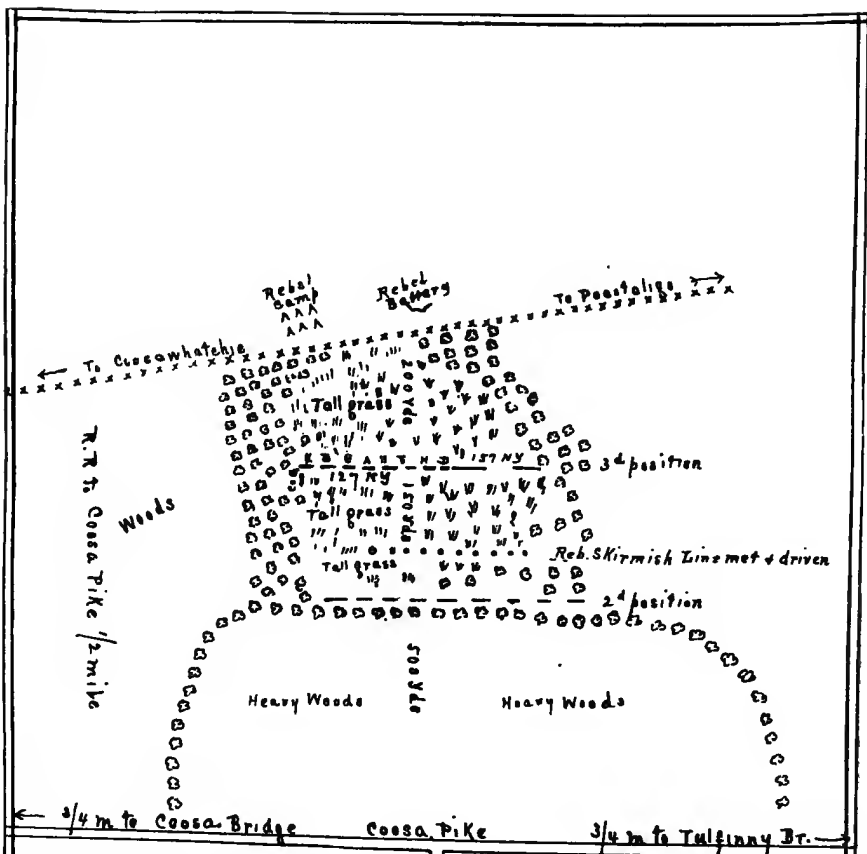
The skirmish line advanced with great regularity for half a mile, and struck the rebel pickets about three hundred and fifty yards from the railroad; these, after a few shots, fell rapidly back upon their reserves opposite our centre and right, who also retired upon their main line, which immediately opened a heavy fire, both with musketry and canister. The rebel pickets upon our left appeared to rally upon their reserves, which were near their lines, and these being sheltered by a heavy growth of young pines, maintained for some time a sharp and well directed fire, which enfladed our left. Colonel Silliman was shot in the leg soon after the fire opened, his wound being so serious that he was compelled to leave the field. Lieutenant Hill, of the 55th Massachusetts, who was serving on his staff, was killed. The command of the skirmish line then devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, as the senior officer present. The line pressed steadily forward, passing the place previously occupied by the rebel pickets and took a position within two hundred yards of the railroad.

The Marines upon the right approached quite close to a rebel battery and made a gallant effort to flank and charge it, but being exposed to a very severe fire, and becoming entangled in a dense thicket, between the forks of a creek upon the right, they were compelled to fall back upon the reserves, where they reformed and again moved forward, however, before they could again be

deployed on the skirmish line. They were, by order of General Potter, detached from Colonel Woodford's command and placed on the left among the reserves. The detachment of the 157th New York formed the extreme right after the Marines were withdrawn. The 127th New York lay in its position to the left of the 157th New York at about the same distance from the railroad. The left of the regiment, consisting of Companies G, K and B, were exposed to a hot enfilading fire and suffered severely, Companies G and K particularly so. Captain Henry of Company G, the senior captain with the regiment, was severely wounded in the foot and compelled to leave the field. Captain Long of Company K was also shot through the arm, but remained with his company, which, with Company G, were finally forced into the pines, and, after about an hour, the enemy's fire upon this flank was silenced. These two companies lost five killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodford in his official report says too much credit can hardly be awarded to the men for their steadiness; Captain Long of Company K and Lieutenant Abercrombie, who took command of Company G after Captain Henry was wounded, for their courage and good judgment in handling their men. Captain Long concealed the fact of his having been wounded until the regiment returned to its place of bivouac at night. Lieutenant Sammis, commanding Company E, was also severely wounded while on the skirmish line. The entire skirmish brigade remained in the advance until the sixty feet wide slashing was completed, when, the reserves having fallen back, it was, at 2.30 p. m., ordered to retire, and after burying its dead it began falling back.

When about three-quarters of a mile from our entrenchments the "rebs" attacked the reserves on our left flank, and a fight ensued lasting until dark. During this fight, the skirmishers were formed into line of battle in one rank, also forming the right of the general line. The "rebs" "felt" of us but once, when they advanced a small skirmishing party against our centre; we waited until they came fairly into view, when a few well directed shots caused them to retire. After the troops withdrew from the field, we came in, covering their march. Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, in his report, compliments very highly the services of Lieutenant W. L. Conant and Lieutenant William H. Dodge, both of



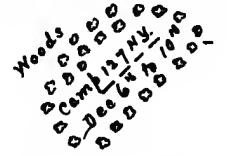


Diagram Deaux Neck
Action Dec 9th 1864
by J. J. Abercrombie

1st position 127 N.Y. 9 a.m. Dec 9th
 Dist. road to Gregory Landing
 Scale about
 6m to 1 inch

whom acted as aides on his staff. The following is the list of the killed and wounded in this affair:

Killed—Eight enlisted men—William H. Hattan, Co. A; William J. Adams, Co. B; Merritt L. Williams, Co. B; Thomas Ryan, Co. G; Thomas McDonald, Co. G; Charles L. Brown, Co. K; Hy. A. Skidmore, Co. K; Silas Halsey, Co. K.

Wounded: Officers, three—Captain E. S. Henry, Co. G; Captain H. J. Long, Co. K; Lieutenant George S. Sammis, Co. E.

Wounded: Enlisted men, forty-eight—G. A. Webb, William H. P. Reed, A. Vredenburg and William Cowan, Co. A; Tunis D. Seamen, Thomas Welsh, Joseph Bartram and John DeBaun, Co. B; Dennis Kilfoyle, Co. D; Joseph E. Edwards, Joseph I. Kampe, Michael Gilmartin and William Bedell, of Co. E; John Powers, Jacob Cooper, George Horton, Philip Bauer and Peter Kirchoff, of Co. F; E. E. Wells, Peter Whipple, Thomas Higgins, James Keenan, Stillman LeCompte, William Meyers, Thomas McLaughlin, George Meservem, Michael Ruan, Edward L. White, George A. Weed and Francis Masset, Co. G; Hy. Gaffga and William P. McNamee of Co. H; E. T. Nicholl, P. Terry, Stephen H. Crowell, George W. Corwin, Charles N. Edwards, John Hempstead, Oscar L. Jagger, William Jagger, William Jennings, Wilson B. King, Elias R. Payne, Charles B. Haverstite, William N. Halsey, James Farley and James Strong, Co. K.

This was the most trying day the regiment had yet had. The men, after reaching the final position in the open field, were compelled to lie still in the tall grass and were instructed not to reply to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, who from the pines on the left and front kept picking off the men, Private Hattan of Co. A being killed while lying on the skirmish line. Private William J. Adams of Co. B was wounded in this action, and while being helped from the field was again shot in the head and killed. He at one time previous to his enlistment was a member of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, and was the only member of the 127th from that church killed during the regiment's service.

One account states that "the line was formed beyond a clump of woods and on the edge of a large field extending up to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The rebels commenced firing from our left and front. Colonel Woodford had given orders not to fire, but seeing a rebel sharpshooter up a tree, to the left

and front, whose shots wounded one of Company D, an officer took a gun from one of Company D and fired at the fellow, who was seen to fall from the tree." "Shortly afterward the line advanced under a heavy fire from the rebel battery and after advancing a few hundred feet ran onto their skirmish line, which opened on us and then fell back slowly, until we were within about two hundred yards of the railroad, when we were ordered to lie down in the tall grass, where we had to lie still without firing for fear of drawing their fire upon us. In consequence of the wounding of Captain Henry, Lieutenant Abercrombie was ordered to take command of Company G, which he did. The position was a hot one; some yards ahead the 'rebs' were posted behind the pine trees, creating great havoc among our men. As soon as a head or an arm showed above the edge of the ditch where Company G was, a fusilade ensued from the front and right. Keating and McDonald reached the ditch, having been away helping Captain Henry to the rear. Keating dropped on his knees and crawled into the ditch and McDonald was killed. One rebel, located behind a tree, stuck out his hat to draw the fire of Company G men, and then, as they raised up to fire, he would fire at them. A little later our men got him, and he dropped his gun not to pick it up again. When the advance was made to bury our dead, the tree was found scarred with bullets and his dead body lay alongside."

Among the mortally wounded in this action was Gabriel Webb, who was a great favorite in Company A, and who will be readily remembered by many as the pitcher of the Company A baseball nine, who with Chapman as catcher formed a battery that generally defeated the nines of the other companies.

At 3:45 p. m. of December 9th, Confederate General Robertson notified General Samuel Jones that the enemy were pressing his men about one mile from Coosawhatchie, and that he had nothing but the 5th Georgia and a regiment of Georgia Reserves, but at 5 p. m. he notified him that the men were fighting splendidly, and he thought he would hold the road.

Here is another account of the action of December 6th and 9th:

Sunday, December 11, 1864.

Day before yesterday we had another brush, in which the regiment lost heavily. The night before we got some mail, and the next morning (9th) we moved out of the woods, and lay down



Capt. W.M. HOWLAND.

behind our outer breastworks. We ate our breakfast lying there, when another mail was received, the letters being passed along from man to man until it reached the one to whom addressed; then we read them and some slept. It was quite cold, but we had to lie still and knock our feet together to keep warm. At about 8 a. m. we went outside of the rifle pits and lay down in the grass, and then our artillery opened a terrible fire right over us, and into the woods on our front. This was kept up for some time, and then we arose and advanced through the woods in line. Soon after getting through we came up on the rebel pickets, who fired and ran.

Before the part of the line where our company was it was clear ground, and they ran, but on the left it was woody, and the rebels held their ground, and poured a terrible fire into the "left" companies of the regiment. We advanced still further and lay down in the tall grass; the artillery and musketry fire had already opened from the rebel fort, and they kept it up; the fire of shells, shot, grape and musket balls that fell around and between us was terrible. One shell exploded about twenty feet ahead of where I lay and one of the fragments hit me, but without making any mark. When we were advancing it was enough to terrify one, if he depended on luck. Prince had a bullet through his blanket and haversack, but there we lay still in the grass. There was firing on the left of the line most of the time. We were so near the fort that we could hear the "Johnnies" talk, and give command. The ground was wet and the air was cold, and we lay there (some sleeping) a matter of four or five hours, and then fell back a distance, when we again lay down for about an hour, when we retired, the "Johnnies" following up our left; we fell back out into an open field and lay down again, while our left kept up a sharp contest until dark.

We fired some at first, but as we were skirmishers, we kept still most of the time. At dark the "rebs" retired and we came in. When we started out in the morning we thought we should have the rebel fort by night, but it was not to be so. We were pretty short of rations that day and when we came in Company H had to go on picket, which was pretty rough. (I did not have to go.) When they came in from picket next morning they were ravenously hungry, having had no rations yet. I was eating and gave each of them a mouthful of my loaf for a taste; they were never

so hungry before. That was yesterday; last night it rained hard and to-day it is cold and growing colder. I let my woollen blanket do what it would toward covering three men besides myself at night. Some of the men are still short of clothing. It is a hard place.

The 10th was a rainy day and the rebels were quiet. Our troops were employed setting up thirty-pounder Parrott guns for shelling the railroad. Our new line of works were now in readiness for occupancy. Lieutenant Colonel Woodford returned to Hilton Head this same day to attend the funeral of his child, Captain Allison being left in command of the regiment. At 9 p. m. firing began on our right and the regiment fell in, but nothing further resulted. The 34th United States colored troops arrived at night, and on the following day artillery fire was opened on the railroad.

Deserters from the Confederates were coming in slowly. General Samuel Jones reported the Federals strongly entrenched, with both flanks and rear of works protected by thickly wooded swamps. It was very cold at night, but new shelter tents were issued, which were very welcome, as the troops had been thinly clothed, and many without blankets and without tents had suffered from the cold as well as lack of supplies. These latter now came regularly and fresh beef was also issued. Our regiment was at this time employed on fatigue, constructing outer line of breastworks, cutting timber and working in the trenches, the artillery fire being kept up upon the railroad.

On the 13th the weather was very pleasant. The thirty-pounder Parrotts were firing on the railroad the previous night and the men were kept at work strengthening the breastworks. The Confederate General Samuel Jones reported his effective force at 5,500.

On the 14th the weather was fine and all was quiet, except that our batteries continued to shell the railroad. After tattoo roll call, the troops turned out and cheered over the news that General Sherman had reached the coast and had met General Foster. On the 15th the weather was fine. The shelling of the railroad was the only demonstration made by the troops. Lieutenant Colonel Woodford and Lieutenant George N. Little arrived from Hilton Head bringing the news of the capture of Fort McAllister. Lieutenant Sammis and Batterson (wounded) left for Hilton Head.

Confederate General Hardee notified General Jones that the rebel occupation of Savannah depended upon his ability to hold the railroad, that whenever he should be unable to do that Savannah would have to be evacuated, and he ordered him to throw up earthworks and make a strong abatis. On the night of the 16th one hundred men and two guns were sent out to the Marsh battery, located about 1,000 yards from the railroad, to open on the trains, but none passed that day. On the 17th the Confederates attempted to run one by, but gave it up when the battery opened fire. On the 19th, three small guns were placed about nine hundred yards from the railroad bridge, and damaged it so that no trains could pass. General Hatch now placed two regiments over at Mackey's Neck, on the opposite side of the Tulfinny River, as a feint toward Pocatigo, intending to cross the main force over the Coosawhatchie and assail the fort from the rear. The Confederates report that the Federals had at this time a battery located opposite Dawson's Bluff, at which point the "rebs" had a two-gun battery. Dawson's Bluff was two miles beyond Coosawhatchie on the road to Grahamville. The regiment had received orders to send the sick to the rear, and to be in readiness to move, the 54th Massachusetts and 33rd United States colored troops having left the night before. On the 20th, at 3 p. m., quite a stir occurred for some reason, and some of the regiments were sent to the centre and the artillery opened, firing one hundred and fifty shots, and then all quieted down again. During the night, which passed quietly, some of the regiments were moved to the rear. The men in camp had very interesting religious services.

Sergeant Conklin of Company E and DeGroot of Company D were accepted by Colonel Marple as lieutenants in the 34th United States colored troops.

Cars came as far as the Coosaw Bridge, and some rebel pickets were captured on Mackey's Neck by the Federals.

The Confederate troops, with their colors, could be seen at 3 a. m. of the 22d moving along the railroad, and were supposed to be from Savannah, which had just been evacuated. General Sherman had notified General Foster that he would furnish all the troops needed to capture the railroad, and he went to meet General Foster to complete the arrangement, but in the interim General Hardee evacuated the city, and seven regiments of Con-

federate regular troops took position in front of Tulfinny. December 25th, Major Little arrived from New York, having been away on leave of absence. On the 26th Lieutenant Colonel Woodford was assigned to the temporary command of the 26th United States colored troops. The same day the rebels unmasked a battery and fired on our swamp battery, our rifle gun replying; our loss was one killed and three wounded.

The naval expedition had returned, not being able to reach the point desired on account of the deep marsh, and four rebel deserters coming in reported the Confederates getting ready to move. On the 27th and 28th matters were quiet and the naval infantry left for Port Royal. Our marsh battery opened on the bridge, the enemy returning the fire from their battery three hundred yards away, killing one man and wounding two others. A small rebel gun was mired in the marsh, where the Confederates had tried to get it near enough to shell our camp.

On December 29th one hundred and twenty of the 127th New York and 56th New York left camp at 4 p. m., and pushed through the woods and drove the enemy to the railroad. Our own men had a sharp skirmish with the Confederates, in which Sergeants De Groot and Miller and Corporals Latham and Young and Private Keating were wounded. DeGroot was formerly Orderly Sergeant of Company D, and had, together with Sergeant Conklin of Company E, just received his commission in the 34th United States colored troops, and had been relieved from duty in the 127th, but volunteered to go into this fight, in which he was mortally wounded.

On January 1st, 1865 (Sunday), several of the men received boxes from home. The usual religious services were held and a sermon preached by Chaplain Willis from II. Timothy, the fourth chapter, 6-9 verses. The troops were being sent away a few at a time, the 144th New York leaving on the first. On January 2d, 1865, a detachment of the 127th New York relieved the 3rd New York Light Artillery at the battery and began practicing on the Confederate Picket Headquarters, which were in a large house about two miles away. The first shot struck a corner of the house and the occupants speedily ran out, and none too soon, as after firing several shots more the house fell. On the 3rd there was firing from our marsh battery, and on the same day the reports came that the Confederates were re-

tiring from our front, at the same time that General Sherman was transferring his right wing from Thunderbolt to Beaufort. About 5 p. m. of this same day, the "rebs" opened fire on our camp, but in half an hour our guns had silenced them. Their battery was concealed in the woods, directly opposite our camp, and about half way to the railroad. We cut the trees down in front of their battery with our shell, and dismounted one of their guns.

The Confederate report made by General Debrill was that the Federals had a battery across the river from Dawson's Bluff which had dismounted one of the Confederate guns. After the firing General Potter sent an aide over and complimented the men at the battery for their good shooting. On January 4th the 17th Army Corps began to arrive. The Western soldiers wore the army felt hat instead of the cap, and the officers wore privates' uniforms with a shoulder strap on the blouse. A scouting party was sent out on the 5th, which had one man killed, and a second party followed the next day, which was more fortunate.

A flag of truce was raised on the 6th to allow some non-combatants to pass through the line. On the 7th firing was kept up on the railroad, as Confederates were still trying to get trains by. On the 8th men were kept busy building traverses for protection, as during the afternoon a number of their shots reached our camp. It was now arranged that as soon as the 17th Army Corps reached Pocotaligo and commenced to destroy the railroad General Foster's small force should be moved to Savannah to guard it.

On the 9th Secretary of War Stanton arrived at Hilton Head. On the 10th the weather was stormy, and to make matters worse the Confederates were still firing shell at our camp. On the 11th two deserters that came in reported the Confederates about ready to leave. On the 12th some trains passed on the railroad, our batteries, consisting of three thirty-pounder and two ten-pounder Parrotts, firing on them as they passed. Deserters from the Confederates say that their force in our front is strong and well intrenched, with bad approaches. The "rebs" continue to shell our camps, but did comparatively little harm, as the traverses or high banks of earth which we had thrown up protected us from their shells. On the 13th General How-

ard threw a brigade of the 17th Army Corps across at Port Royal Ferry, and constructing a pontoon bridge six hundred feet long, at daybreak of the 14th the 17th Army Corps and one brigade of the 15th Army Corps crossed and pushed forward toward Pocatigo, reaching that place at sundown, where they found strong works with twenty-four embrasures, protected by an impassable swamp in front.

The Union skirmish line was pressed close to the fort, which opened a heavy fire and kept it up till dark.

Confederate General McLaws, realizing that the extension of the Union line to the left would result in the capture of the garrison, and as the Confederates at Coosawhatchie had been safely withdrawn at 7.30 p. m., he withdrew his garrison from Pocatigo during the night.

At daybreak the Union troops took possession of the works and General Blair opened communication with General Foster's troops, who had, at 9 a. m., advanced and taken position at the railroad, also occupying the works at Tulfenny, Coosa, Dawson's Bluff and Bee Creek. At 4 p. m. of the 16th the 127th started for the Bee Creek battery, which was a strong earthwork on the main turnpike, four miles beyond Coosawhatchie, and about five miles from Grahamville, arriving there at 9 p. m.

On the 20th a detachment of the regiment went to Grahamville and returned with a good supply of chickens. On the 23d, stimulated by the success of this expedition, a detachment of sixty men went into Grahamville and returned to camp just before dark, bringing with them several cattle and more chickens, also a pair of horses.

Other details were kept busy tearing up the railroad, burning the ties and bending the rails, while Grahamville, which had cost us so many lives, was burned by the Union cavalry. The troops were now supplied with plenty of fresh beef and beans, which were left by the "rebs". On the 24th, at 5 p. m., the regiment left the Bee Creek battery and marched back to the old camp near General Potter's headquarters over roads full of water from recent rains.

General Hatch's Division, which was now to be a moving column on the coast, was ordered to Pocatigo to relieve General Giles Smith's Division of the 17th Army Corps. On the

26th camp was moved about one mile below. near General Hatch's headquarters. The day was quite cold.

On the morning of the 29th the regiment moved out to the railroad in front of Pocotaligo, where they found the roads blocked by pontoon trains. A. the men passed General Sherman, who, with his staff, was standing on the piazza, they saluted him with a cheer. On the 30th the 17th Army Corps moved to the front. On the 31st the 127th again moved and located back of General Sherman's headquarters, on a beautiful plantation, where the men fixed up a fine camp. Four companies of the regiment moved out on the railroad to the Combahee River, on the other side of which the Confederate pickets could be seen.

On February 1st General Sherman left Pocotaligo and moved to the front. He ordered General Hatch to keep feeling at the Salkahatchie bridge and ferry, and if the enemy let go to follow him as far as the Edisto. General Potter was sent with three regiments to make a diversion toward the railroad near Charleston. On the night of the 3rd Company A went on a foraging raid, but others had probably preceded them and left little for later comers. On the 5th General Hatch effected a crossing of the Salkahatchie in two places, and on the 7th he reported that his division had moved about three miles out on the railroad and a little further on the turnpike, and there intrenched.

Our regiment moved out a few miles toward the Salkahatchie and found a fort which the Confederates had abandoned. The men were ordered to barricade the road by felling trees across it; going about a mile through the woods they worked until about 1 o'clock during a hard rain storm while the water was up to the men's knees, when General Hatch came along and told them that they were on the wrong road. The regiment then moved to another road, and built a breastwork across it, a part of the force remaining there on picket, and part going back about one-half a mile to an old house, situated at the cross roads about five miles from Pocotaligo.

About 2 p. m. a party of the regiment were sent out from the picket post to reconnoitre, when they found the body of the Quartermaster of the 102nd United States colored troops, who had been killed by some Confederate concealed in the woods. Upon the return of this party to the picket post they found the

balance of the regiment formed there, being on their way to the front, three miles away. On February 9th General Foster relinquished command of the department to General Gilmore, who appointed Lieutenant Colonel Woodford Provost Marshal General of the department. The 127th New York and 25th Ohio now marched some five miles further from Pocotaligo, and found the Confederates posted at the end of a narrow dyke, leading across a swamp, where they had thrown up rifle pits. Our troops halted and posted artillery to command the road, remaining there three days.

Two men, McManus of Company H, and N. E. Baldwin of Company I, were wounded at this place by picket firing. Orderly Sergeant Prince of Company H said that he had cautioned McManus, who relieved Benjamin Moore, telling him to be careful, as the rebels would probably shoot at him, but he replied that they could not hit him. A few moments later he was reported shot through the body, and he died on the 12th. General Potter, with thirteen hundred men, was at this time making a diversion from Bull's Bay. On the 10th and 12th General Schimmelfennig landed the 144th New York, together with three colored regiments, on James Island and drove the enemy from some advanced works there, afterward withdrawing.

The 127th Regiment worked all night of the 12th throwing up an earthwork and rifle pits, but during the night the rebels quietly evacuated their position at the end of the dyke, and the Union forces also fell back. The explanation is that General Hatch on the 10th made a demonstration toward crossing Cuthole Creek, and by night of the 12th he had finished destroying the railroad and trestles for six miles, after which he fell back part way to reinforce the troops at Combahee Ferry, preparatory to making the next move from there. The regimental diary account says: "We crossed Cuthole Creek on the 13th, and, finding nothing, we then returned and burned three houses, cotton and cotton gins. All the strong positions on the railroad having been evacuated, Colonel Hallowell was ordered to proceed to Ashepoo by way of a road above the railroad leading through Blue House.

The 127th started on the march from the cross roads at 3 p. m., and after marching three or four miles through mud up

to their knees, they found that a bridge across the Combahee had been destroyed.

A point about one mile beyond Blue House was reached at 8 p. m., and it being found impracticable to pursue this route further, the troops fell back again, reaching the Salkahatchie at 3 a. m., having marched some fifteen miles, part of the way through mud and water up to the men's knees. While this column was manoeuvring and advancing up the line of the railroad, the Confederate garrisons in the defenses of Charleston were getting ready to move out, as soon as General Sherman should reach the neighborhood of Columbia. On the 15th General Taliafero ordered the Charleston garrison to withdraw on the night of the 17th. On the 16th the 127th New York, at 9.30 a. m., again left camp, and after a very hard march they reached Combahee Ferry at 5.30 p. m. During the march we encountered mud and standing water in places, and at times the wading was knee deep.

On the 17th the regiment left Combahee Ferry, marching to Ashepoo Ferry, about eight miles, arrived there at noon and camped over night on the south side of the Combahee, which was through the fertile Combahee valley, noted for its rice culture. Foraging parties brought in quantities of corn, sweet potatoes, poultry and honey, while refugees and contrabands came into camp in large numbers. The same day General Sherman occupied Columbia and General Schimmelfennig was reported to have crossed with his forces from Coles to James Island.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th the bridge over the Ashley River was seen to be burning, and fires were also seen in Charleston, and at 6 a. m. the magazine of Battery B on Sullivan's Island blew up. At daybreak a heavy fog obstructed the view from Morris Island, but when, at 7.45 a. m. it cleared, no troops could be seen on either James or Sullivan's Islands, Major Hennesy of the 52nd Pennsylvania was sent to Fort Sumter and Lieutenant John Hackett of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery to Fort Moultrie, and at 9.30 a. m. the rebel flags on those forts were replaced by the Stars and Stripes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, with Lieutenant James F. Haviland of the 127th New York and three other officers and twenty-two men from Morris Island reached Charleston at 10 a. m., stopping on their way to hoist the Stars and Stripes over Fort

Ripley and Castle Pinckney, and at 1 p. m. General Schimmelfennig crossed the Ashley River to Charleston.

On the 18th, the bridge over the Combahee River having been repaired, the 127th New York moved to the north side. On the 19th the march was continued for seven miles to Jacksonborough on the South Edisto River. On the 20th General Gilmore, accompanied by Colonel Woodford, arrived at Charleston.

On the same date the 127th left Jacksonborough at 4 p. m. and, marching six miles, bivouacked near Adams Run. Although this was a small hamlet, still it had numerous rough barracks and was an old and important camp of the Confederates. Our troops went through the town and burned a lot of ammunition and supplies left by the Confederates.

On the 21st the regiment marched from Adams Run and camped near Logansville, eighteen miles from Charleston. On the 22nd, a march of about eight miles more through woods, passing here and there a plantation with cultivated fields, brought them to Rantowles, where, after building a bridge, the troops crossed the Stono River and camped near a three-gun fort (which mounted 1 64 pounder and 2 32 pounders) and commanded Rantowles Ferry. On the 23rd the regiment left camp at 7.30 a. m. and marched back to Adams Run, where a halt of three or four hours was made and the men then marched to an old church some three miles further on, looking for some light guns which were reported as abandoned by the Confederates. These were found by the 25th Ohio at Willtown, while a foraging party brought in three mules, a cow, some sheep and chickens. On the 24th, Colonel Woodford was appointed Chief of Staff to General Gilmore and temporary commandant of Charleston. The 24th found the 127th again at Rantowles, ten miles from Charleston, and while here an officer came in from Charleston and reported that many stores there were already open, and business going on and that the 127th were to do provost duty in the city.

Chapter VIII.

PROVOST DUTY AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Muster Out, Reception in N. Y., Welcome Home Picnic to H. & K. February 26th, 1865, to August 9th, 1865.

On the 26th at 7 a. m. the regiment left Rantowles and reached the Ashley river at noon. They boarded here a small, crazy-looking steambot, "The DeKalb," which had formerly been used by the Confederates for carrying provisions to the different forts in the harbor, and landed at the foot of Tradd street, Charleston, at 4 p. m., in a heavy rain. The march was up Tradd to Friend and Magazine street, and up that street to the jail, where the regiment was quartered. Much amusement existed among the men on account of their being lodged in jail for serving their country. On the morning of the 27th the regiment was drawn up in the jail yard, and orders read, stating that by Paragraph 7, Special Field Order No. 13, Division of Mississippi, the regiment was designated by General Sherman as permanent garrison of the City of Charleston, and Colonel Gurney was to be permanent Post Commander.

The regiment was then transferred to the City Work House, which was in the same block with the jail. The Work House was a fine building, and each company had a good large room to itself. The building was fitted up with cells, and, by knocking out the division walls between each two cells, apartments large enough for the accommodation of four men each were provided. Major Little, who was in command of the regiment, notified the men that the permanency of their duty as Provost guard would depend upon their good behavior, a caution that was, perhaps, necessary, as the men now had much more time to themselves, only one half of the regiment being on duty each day. On March 3d, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford commanding the city, caused a ball that was being attended by lewd and boisterous characters to be broken up, and he arrested those in charge, and afterward fined them \$500.

The ruins of the buildings of the city were just as they fell, and the destruction caused by the shells thrown from Morris Island was beyond description. All of the lower part of the city was damaged and would have to be rebuilt, and there was scarcely a street where grass was not growing, but the upper part of the city, beyond the range of the Union guns, was in much better shape. Most of those left behind when the city was evacuated were old people, women, children and negroes, and there were several large school buildings, and public schools had been opened under direction of Superintendent Redpath of Boston, who had been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A number of the negroes in the city having enlisted in the 21st United States colored troops, the regiment, as it marched through the city, was given quite a reception by the people who thronged the sidewalks, crowds of them accompanying the regiment, singing old negro songs and waving flags. On the 4th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Woodford received his commission as Colonel of the 103d United States colored troops. On the 5th, by General Orders No. 8, Albert Mackay was appointed Military Inspector of the city, and was charged with keeping the streets of the city clean; and by General Orders No. 9, Lieutenant Haviland was appointed A. A. I. G. and Post Treasurer, with office in the Elliott mansion, on George street, and rates of license were fixed for all permits to conduct business in the city, the proceeds of which were to be used for cleaning and lighting the streets of the city and defraying the civil expenses of the Post.

On the 20th a Senatorial party of about seventy visited Charleston and also Fort Sumter in company with General Gillmore. On March 21st the Freedman celebrated "The Burying of Slavery" by a procession, which was headed by the band of the 21st United States colored troops, followed by that regiment. Among other features of the parade they had a float upon which was a representation of a once familiar scene—a slave block to which two negroes were chained, and who were being sold at auction, and this was followed by a hearse with a placard bearing the words: "Slavery is dead. Rebellion killed it." After this came women and children from the Public Schools singing "John Brown," and carrying banners bearing "We Know no Masters but Ourselves."

On the 22d Colonel Woodford transferred the command of the city to Colonel Gurney, and in an order which he issued stated that the churches and stores had been generally reopened, that there were three thousand children attending the Public Schools, and that four thousand citizens had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. On the same day Colonel Gurney issued an order assuming command of the city, as well as announcing the following staff appointments, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Batterson, A. A. A. G.

First Lieutenant J. F. Haviland, A. A. I. G. and Post Tr.

First Lieutenant George S. Sammis, Asst. Post Tr.

First Lieutenant William H. Dodge, Post Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant George N. Little, A. A. D. C.

Second Lieutenant William B. Eaton, Asst. Provost Marshal.

The officers on detached duty and also their clerks were now quartered in private residences, the occupants of which had left the city with the rebel army. The clerks of the Post Treasurer occupied for sleeping room a large room in the Elliott mansion, handsomely furnished with a large mahogany bedstead, with spring hair mattress; a bureau, which was said to have been used by General Lafayette, and a lounge, rocker, arm chair, marble-top centre table and wash stand. The walls of the room were ornamented with fine pictures, affording a radical contrast to the accommodations enjoyed in the recent rough camping experience up the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The large parlor of the mansion was used for a dining room, and the mess, which was composed of men on detached duty, was supplied with a cook and a man to wait on the table. This was in sharp contrast to the scarcity of rations immediately preceding our occupation of Charleston. For example, immediately after one of the actions at the head of Broad River, rations were so scarce that some of the squad picked up grains of corn from where the cavalry horses had been fed, and washed and boiled and ate it for want of better food.

It is reasonable to assume that when the detached enlisted men were faring so well here in Charleston the officers were not going short of the good things that the city afforded; and many of them, as well as enlisted men, freely mixed in the social life of the city, and a few of them took so strong a liking to the

place, or some of its residents, that they, after being mustered out of the service, returned there to live. On the 26th of March Chaplain Willis, who had been appointed Post Chaplain of the city, preached a memorial sermon in the Post Chapel (the Citadel Square Baptist Church) on the dead of the regiment, basing his remarks on the text, Hebrews, 11th chapter and 4th verse. In his remarks he particularly referred to the following men of whose lives and characters he had particularly known, viz., Corporals John S. Finlay and Gabriel A. Webb, and Privates William H. Hattan and Thomas Jones of Company A; Privates Thomas Welsh, William J. Adams, Alfred Loudy and Merritt L. Williams, of Company B; Sergeant Graham, of Company C; Sergeant DeGroot, of Company D; Privates William Bedell, of Company F, and Lyman Hedges, Hy. A. Skidmore, Silas Halsey and Charles Brown, of Company K, and Corporal Latham, of Company H, most of whom had actively participated in the regimental prayer meetings, and had recently met their death from wounds received in the actions which took place at the head of Broad River and in the attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

He stated that there were many other members of the regiment who had fallen by the enemy's bullet, or by disease contracted in the line of duty, and he quoted the following verse as being appropriate to all of the regimental dead:

"Oh, bury the brave in the field where they fell;
 Let them sleep beneath the sod
 That drank up their blood in the deadly affray,
 When their spirits went home to God.
 Let their resting place be where their brave deeds were done
 With the banner for their shroud!
 And its stars shall keep watch as they peacefully sleep,
 Far away from the gathered crowd.
 Sleep on, and soft be thy repose,
 And green be the turf on thy breast,
 The glorious stars of our banner shall watch
 O'er the graves where the heroes rest."

On the 28th Captain Richard Allison was appointed Provost Marshal. The men on provost duty in the city now had good, clean quarters, but the duty was quite severe, as they were compelled to stand guard every other day, and when off duty to turn

out upon an alarm of fire and maintain order. By April 2d nearly seventeen hundred business licenses had been issued, and Stetson of the Astor House in New York City had opened the Charleston Hotel.

April 14 being the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, and the day assigned for the raising by General Anderson of the flag which had been hauled down by him before he surrendered the fort, the streets of the city were at an early hour thronged with military officers and civilians.

All the public and many of the private buildings, as well as the vessels in the harbor, were decorated with flags, and the city had put on a holiday appearance; bands were discoursing music in front of the Charleston Hotel, where a number of distinguished visitors were staying.

At 6 o'clock a. m. General Gillmore and Staff and a number of visitors arrived from Hilton Head on the steamer Diamond, and were received with the Major General's salute. General Hatch and Staff and Colonel Gurney (the Commandant of Charleston) and Staff, with a large number of visiting officers and invited guests and their families, went on board the steamer Canonicus a little before 10 o'clock, and as they stepped on board they were greeted by the strains of "Hail Columbia" from the band of the 127th New York. At 10 o'clock the steamer left South Atlantic wharf and steamed toward Fort Sumter, being followed by the steamers Blackstone, Oceanus, Delaware, W. W. Coit, Nelly Baker, Golden Gate, Anna Maria and Planter, all crowded with passengers. General Gillmore's flag steamer Diamond had already landed a large party from Hilton Head at the fort, where a large platform, surrounded by evergreens, had been erected in the centre of the parade ground, with an arched canopy overhead covered with National banners (made by six Union ladies of Charleston), intertwined with wreaths of evergreen and flowers. Seats were arranged in front of and on the platform, accommodating the guests, but many more were grouped on the parade ground and walls, and the old fort was crowded as it probably never had been before.

The flag staff had been erected immediately in the centre of the parade ground, on either side of which were detachments of marines and sailors from the naval vessels, under command of Lieutenant Commander Williams. A detachment of the 127th

New York and the 55th Massachusetts were drawn up in line, presenting a fine appearance. At 11 a. m. Read Admiral Dahlgren, accompanied by some twenty or thirty naval officers from the squadron, arrived, and was enthusiastically received. At 11.30 o'clock the sound of music announced the arrival of General Gillmore, accompanied by General Anderson and Miss Anderson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and family, Theodore Tilton, William Loyd Garrison, Major Generals Doubleday and Dix, Adjutant General Townsend, Judge Advocate General Holt, Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, Chief of Staff to General Gillmore; Rev. Dr. Storrs and others, as well as Sergeant Hart, with the old Fort Sumter flag that he had hauled down when the fort was evacuated in 1861.

Preceding the regular order of exercises a song entitled "Victory at Last," composed by William B. Bradbury, was sung, the audience joining in the chorus.

The ceremonies commenced by the recitation of the "Te Deum," followed by a prayer by the Rev. Matthew Harris, who had made the prayer at the raising of the flag, December 27th, 1860, when the garrison removed from Fort Moultrie to Sumter. This was followed by the reading of Psalms 126, 47th, 98th and 20th verses by the Rev. Dr. Storrs. Major General Anderson's dispatch of April 18th, 1861, to the Government announcing the fall of the fort was then read by Adjutant General Townsend. Major General Anderson and Sergeant Hart then stepped forward on the platform and unfolded the old flag, which, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, General Anderson and the Sergeant raised, with an evergreen wreath attached, the occupants on the stage, or as many as could do so, taking hold of the halyards. As the flag reached the top of the staff unbounded enthusiasm was manifested by all present, and to their cheers was added the music of the bands and a salute of two hundred guns from the fort. Salutes were also fired by the fleet and Fort Moultries' Battery Bee on Sullivan Island, Fort Putnam on Morris, and Fort Johnson on James Island.

As soon as the cheering had subsided a short address was made by General Anderson, followed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, after which the address of the day was made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In this he said: "On this solemn and joyful day we again lift to the



The Major's Horse.

breeze our fathers' flag, now again the banner of the United States, with the fervent prayer that God would send it down to our children with all the blessings of civilization, liberty and religion. In the name of God we lift up our banner, dedicating it to Peace, Union and Liberty now and forever more." The address was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, after which the exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction.

The following named officers of the 127th New York were present at the exercises: Colonel Woodford, Chief of Staff to General Gillmore; Captain Smith and Assistant Surgeon Rector, of General Hatch's Staff; Captains Henry and Weston and Lieutenants Batterson, Haviland, George N. Little, George S. Sammis and Dr. George R. Cutter, of Colonel Gurney's Staff, and many of the men of the regiment in addition to those detailed for duty there.

In the evening General Gillmore gave a supper at the Charleston Hotel in honor of his distinguished guests, at which speeches were made by Adjutant General Townsend, Judge Advocate General Holt, Colonel Stewart L. Woodford and others. A ball was also given by the officers of General Gillmore's Staff, and a display of fireworks furnished by Admiral Dahlgren completed the day's celebration.

April 15th the Freedman had a jubilee. Speakers' stands had been erected on Citadel Square, and at 10 o'clock a. m. they adjourned to the Zion Church, where they were addressed by Honorable Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Tilton, William Lloyd Garrison being presented with a wreath of flowers by a freedman. On Sunday, 16th, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached in the Zion Church to a crowded audience, his text being from Psalms 37th chapter, the 5th, 6th and 7th verses.

April 19th news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and the public and many private buildings were draped with mourning. On the 20th Colonel Gurney granted the request of the loyal citizens of the city for the use of Hibernian Hall for the meeting of citizens to express their sentiments relative to the assassination of President Lincoln. On May 6th Honorable D. S. Codrington delivered a eulogy on the late President in the Citadel Square Church, Rev. Samuel B. Willis mak-

ing the opening prayer. All of the 127th that were off duty attended. The church was profusely draped for the occasion, in which work several of the ladies of Charleston had assisted.

On the evening of May 13th Chief Justice Chase was entertained by Colonel Gurney, commanding the Post of Charleston. While at dinner the guests were serenaded by the Post Band of Beaufort. The previous day the Chief Justice had addressed a large audience at the Zion Church, the church galleries being filled by the colored people. On the 19th Colonel Woodford was advised by the War Department of his promotion as Brevet Brigadier General.

On May 30th the troops comprising the garrison of the city were reviewed by Brigadier General John P. Hatch, commanding the district, and Brevet Brigadier General Gurney, commanding the city, a large number of spectators, including ladies in carriages, being present. The 107th Ohio were drawn up on the right, and the 127th New York, under Major Little, on the left, and the 35th United States colored troops in the rear. Upon the arrival of Generals Hatch and Gurney with their Staff the bands struck up martial music while General Hatch rode around the line in review, the troops then passing in review before him. The marching was described as beautiful, the troops going through their various evolutions with remarkable skill and precision. The review was reported in the Charleston Courier as being a delightful treat to the citizens.

On June 1st the citizens were directed to form ward committees to co-operate with the military authorities in devising and providing suitable measures for the relief of the aged and infirm poor of the city, and the committees were requested to furnish the Provost Marshal with a list of all able-bodied unemployed persons that they might be placed at work on the streets of the city.

On June 4th Brevet Brigadier General Woodford was assigned to the command of Savannah. On this same day the 127th New York were presented with a beautiful stand of colors by the Common Council of New York City, the presentation taking place at the Charleston Hotel in the presence of a large number of spectators. The detachment designated to receive the colors, under the command of Lieutenants Sammis and Proulx, with the excellent band of the regiment, proceeded to

the hotel, where General Gurney and his Staff were awaiting them, and shortly after 5 o'clock the two beautiful standards—National and State—were delivered into the hands of the officers and received by the regiment and saluted, after which the regiment marched back to its quarters.

On June 9th orders were received ordering all regiments whose term of service expired before September 30th to be mustered out as soon as the muster rolls could be completed, and the boys realized that they would soon again enjoy the society of their relatives and friends and the comforts of civil life. Adjutant Schaffler, who had been promoted Captain, and assigned to command of Company B, rejoined the regiment on this day, he having been for several months serving as A. D. C. on the Staff of Brigadier General Schimelfennig, during which time he enjoyed the exceptional honor of personally delivering the Confederate garrison flags that had floated over the defenses in Charleston Harbor to Secretary of War Stanton at Washington.

On the 30th of June the muster out rolls of the regiment being completed, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, and began preparation for their departure. On July 1st the regimental line was formed at 11 a. m., and left its quarters at 11.55 a. m. Reaching the wharf, Companies A, B, F, G, H and I were embarked on the steamer Clyde, and sailed for Hilton Head at 2 p. m., Companies C, D, E and K embarking on the steamer Anna Maria at 6 p. m. Arriving at Hilton Head on the afternoon of July 2d, the regiment had a dress parade, and at 7 a. m. of the following day it marched down the wharf, and at 11 a. m. embarked on the steamer Northern Light. For some reason it was 2.10 a. m. of the 4th of July when the homeward journey was begun, and at daylight we were all on our way, and at 2 p. m. of the 5th were off Cape Hatteras. The weather was all that could be wished for, and the voyage uneventful.

At 7 a. m. of the 7th the steamer arrived at Pier 43, North River, where many friends had gathered to welcome us home. The regiment disembarked and marched up Broadway to the 7th Regiment Armory, where they stacked arms, and were dismissed for the day. They were to assemble again for their final pay and a reception, which was reported in the New York Press as follows:

“On Saturday afternoon the 127th New York Volunteers, familiarly known as the Monitor Regiment, was given a formal but hearty welcome by the friends of the regiment at the Armory of the 7th Regiment, New York State Militia, at which good speeches, a splendid dinner and fine singing and music comprised the interesting exercises of the day. The spacious Armory over Tompkins Market was neatly laid out with four long tables lengthwise, and one placed across the head of the room. Along the walls stood the stacks of muskets carried by the members through their battles and wearisome marches. An amply supply of cold meats and sandwiches, with cakes, lemonade and ice cream in abundance, were supplied by the friends of the regiment. At 4 p. m. the regiment was marched in, and took up their positions at the different tables ready for the attack, and, grace having been said, the “Monitors” fell to with a will. During the progress of the feast the Seventh Regiment band discoursed excellent music. After dinner the following song, written for the occasion by Mrs. Lydia Baxter, was sung by Mr. Roberts, leader of the choir of the 13th Street Church, assisted by a host of willing amateur voices:

“Dearest boys, we bid you welcome
To your homes again;
Well fulfilled your soldier mission
In your long campaign.
To maintain your country’s honor
And her rights to shield,
You sustained our starry banner
On the battle field.

“Sad the thoughts of comrades lying
Where they nobly fell;
When our flag in triumph flying
Waved a long farewell.
But you laid them down in glory
In their martyr bed;
With the thoughts of friends before you
Weeping for their dead.

“Monitors, you guarded bravely
Treason’s infant nest;
Sumter’s flag that fell so early
Greeted on her crest.

But the 'cruel war is over'—
 Freedom's dawn is bright;
 Glory sits upon our banner,
 God has blessed the right.

Chorus:

"Gladly now we greet you,
 Welcome home again;
 Yes, welcome!
 Now this 'cruel war is over'—
 Welcome home again."

Ethan Allen, Esq., then came forward and formally welcomed the Regiment and referred to its varied and extensive field of duty and service. The Reverend Mr. Armitage and Dr. Samuel D. Burchard also addressed the gathering of veterans with good effect. The appearance of the command was reported as being very fine; the uniforms were good and new, and the equipments in the most perfect order. The proceedings broke up about 6 o'clock, and the men departed to their respective homes greatly pleased at the cordial greetings extended to them. The regiment, which went out with about one thousand men, returned with twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty men. The losses and casualties sustained by it during its service from September 8th, 1862, to June 30th, 1865, being reported by A. G. O. Washington as follows, viz.:

Commissioned Officers.

Died of disease, 1.

Wounded, 6.

Enlisted Men.

Killed in action, died of disease or wounds..... 111

Wounded in action 83

After the return of Companies H and K to their homes in Suffolk County, their friends upon the 9th of August gave a "Welcome Home Picnic" in their honor, which was described in the Suffolk County Press as follows:

"Upon the 9th of August, 1865, a Welcome Home Picnic was given at Greenport, Long Island, in honor of the returned members of Companies H and K of the 127th New York Volunteers. At 12 o'clock the gathering at the grove was called to order by Henry Hunting, Esq., who made a short address of welcome,

which was followed by a prayer by the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. Samuel B. Willis, after which remarks were made by Rev. L. D. Nickerson and Rev. Samuel Willis, interspersed by the singing of patriotic songs by some sixty young ladies clad in white, after which the orator of the day, Rev. George F. Wiswell of Wilmington, delivered an excellent address. Resolutions expressive of appreciation of the services of, and extending cordial welcome to, the returned volunteers were then adopted, after which there was more singing and the reading of Whittier's poem, 'Barbara Frietchie,' by a soldier; the Rev. C. W. Adams made remarks; dinner was then announced, and the most palatable duties of the day were engaged in, some two hundred soldiers and their lady friends sitting down to tables bountifully laden with good things. After dinner a large number of Company H formed line and went through various evolutions. The soldiers then took possession of the stage, and sang several pieces and were addressed by Samuel Gardiner, Esq., of Sag Harbor, after which 'Home, Sweet Home' was sung, and with rousing cheers for the 'old flag' the 'Soldiers' Welcome Home' was ended. The following song, written for the occasion by Rev. B. Whitaker, to the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne,' was sung during the exercises:

"Ho, valiant men, from camp and march—
 Through shot and shell no more—
 You come as victors for the right
 To your own sea-girt shore,
 Chorus—"To your own sea-girt shore, brave boys—
 'To your own sea-girt shore.
 You come as victors for the right
 To your own sea-girt shore.

"We hail you heroes of our land;
 Your blood has wet its sod,
 And made it sacred everywhere,
 To Freedom and to God.
 Chorus—"To Freedom, etc.

"Secession's dead beneath your sword,
 And slavery in shame;
 The Union lives forever more,
 And you exalt its fame.
 Chorus—"And you exalt, etc.

“Then welcome to your homes again,
 Since war and discord cease;
 You have subdued the rebel foe,
 And made a righteous peace.
 Chorus—“And made, etc.

“Your arms have saved a nation’s life;
 We grateful own it here,
 And to your fallen comrades pay
 The tribute of a tear.
 Chorus—“The tribute of a tear, etc.”

The following brief obituary notice of General Gurney will be of interest to many of the comrades: General Gurney was born in Flushing, Long Island, August 31st, 1821, and spent his boyhood on his father’s farm. In 1837 he became a clerk in the wholesale provision house of A. N. Brown & Co.; at the outbreak of the war he had become the head of the house, which was then “Gurney & Underhill.” He was actively engaged in many works for the public good, and interested in the work of the Five Points Mission. At the outbreak of the war he was First Lieutenant of the 4th Company, 7th Regiment, New York State Militia, and in April, 1861, he entered the three months’ service of that regiment, and after his return accepted a captaincy in Colonel John Cochran’s (65th) New York Volunteers, known as the fighting Chasseurs, and served with it through the early campaigns of the war; in 1862 he was appointed an assistant inspector general and examining officer on the staff of Governor Morgan, in which capacity he was required to pass upon qualifications of applicants for commissions in the New York regiments. In July, 1862, he received authority to raise a regiment, and he speedily recruited the 127th New York and returned to the field. In December, 1864, he was severely wounded in the arm in the engagement at Deveaux Neck, and when his regiment was appointed Provost guard of the city of Charleston, he was made commandant of the city; while in Charleston he was promoted Brevet Brigadier General, and returned with his regiment to New York in July, 1865, and mustered out. He returned to Charleston in October and located himself as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, the business gradually changing to the cotton and rice factorage line, and in October, 1870, he was Treasurer of Charleston County, continuing such for six years. Was a Presidential elector from

South Carolina in 1872, was a Past Master of Continental Lodge 287, F. and A. M., and was a member of the Morton Commandery and Adelphi Chapter. The General returned from Charleston in July, 1877, suffering from Bright's disease, and died on February 2d, 1878. His funeral was held from Masonic Hall, Sixth avenue and 23d street, February 5th, Rev. H. R. Nye of the Brooklyn Universalist Church of Our Father officiating.

Chapter IX.

The following letter of Comrade Wessells is appended, the committee believing it will interest many who have not had the opportunity of visiting the scenes of our old camps and marches:

Dear Comrade:—

My first visit to the scenes of our old camp grounds and the localities made familiar by our marches and picket duty during the first six months of our service, was made in the early summer of 1884 or 1885, going by rail from Washington, through Alexandria to Falls Church.

It was a perfect day in June, and the walk back, of perhaps a mile and a half, made necessary by failing to leave the cars at the right station, caused no regret. The thoughts which arose as memory went back to those dreary winter months of '62 and '63, and the striking contrast in the physical surroundings and my personal relations to them as it was in those years and as I then found it, can better be imagined than described. From an almost deserted village, composed of a few scattered houses, with the old brick church as a prominent central figure, Falls Church had grown into a delightful suburban settlement, composed of neat and tasteful dwellings. These, with the new stone Presbyterian Church of attractive and modern architecture, made it indeed hard to realize that it was the old familiar spot we used as a reserve post for our picket line, and which the few dwellings made not only a popular one, but seemed to me, as perhaps it did to other comrades, a slight connecting link with the civilization we had left.

The air of perfect rest and peace that seemed to pervade all nature, not only impressed me deeply, but caused such a wish to remain here, that I hardly finished my trip before determining to repeat it in the near future, which I did on two subsequent occasions, and to which I will refer later.

Reaching the centre of the village, after a walk that was only too brief in its enjoyment, I found a Mr. George Ives, who had been a resident of the place since before the war, and who was one of the civil magistrates appointed by the Government

during the time the functions of the State authority were suspended. Some, I know, and perhaps many of the comrades will remember his estimable wife (originally from Orange County, N. Y.), who kept a small store, near the old church, stocked with what was at that time considered luxuries by the soldiers, and who, but a short time after our regiment left for more Southern fields, had a narrow escape from the burning building which some of the "irregular" adjuncts of the Confederate Army had fired because of her Union sentiments.

What had been intended to be but a brief call lengthened into a visit that consumed most of the day, and the primary cause of our march to Annandale, made memorable by the would-be Poet Laureate of the regiment, as well as other incidents that had well nigh been forgotten, were talked over with keen enjoyment, and the hospitable home of George Ives was left with regret.

A leisurely walk of about thirty minutes, over the route we had so often tramped in rain and mud, brought me to Upton's Hill, and again memory busied herself with the past, bringing back scenes associated with this spot. The family occupying the old residence of Colonel Upton was absent, but those in charge were only too glad to give information to any who as soldiers had "lived on the place." Cultivation of the ground had changed the appearance so much that it was a little difficult to locate familiar spots; but enough was plain to make the site of our camp certain, and our colored friends finally abandoned their persistent efforts to locate it elsewhere, with the remark, "George, I guess this gen'man's been here afore and knows best." After a stroll over the grounds, with keen regret that no comrade of the 127th was with me to enjoy and help in reviving recollections that had to some extent grown dim, the tramp was again resumed, if not with ardor possibly with less reluctance than if it had been in answer to the bugle call or the shout of "Forward, march," and the opportunity taken for a short visit to the National Cemetery at Arlington, which I shall not otherwise refer to.

My appetite for further scenes of our conquest was only whetted and the following morning, taking a horse and wagon, the line of our first march was followed to Camp Morgan. Here, with the exception of a small patch that some "poor

white," or perhaps more enterprising "darky," had attempted to cultivate, the general condition was very much as we left it over twenty years before; though more or less overgrown with brush, that made a diligent search necessary to find the rifle pits our amateurish hands, or spades, had constructed, and which perhaps some had thought might prove untimely graves, while others regarded them only as experiments in a faulty system of landscape gardening and devised chiefly to keep spades and picks bright and cuticle dull. The pits were there, however, and though sadly out of repair were interesting reminders to one who did not find them any shelter from Heaven's copious showers, which was the only force that assailed us the first night he was called on to assist in holding them against the charges of a distant foe.

The erection of fences and the ploughing of fields made the distance necessary to travel in order to reach "Clouds Mills" much greater than we had found it on the occasion of shifting camps, when we followed the course of the crow instead of the wagon road. Leaving the site of Camp Morgan, the first object of interest met was part of the ruins of Fort Marcy, but in such a condition that none but an old acquaintance would recognize them as having once been a fortification. Further on, as we passed "Bailey's Cross Road" we needed but to close our eyes to see in fancy the boys assembling for brigade drill, and the solitary horseman passing at that moment was readily made to do duty as the "Regular Army General," who had commanded the respect and confidence of the raw recruit.

The typical country store had here superseded the sutler's establishment, but this received only a passing notice as being entirely too commonplace for connection with the important events incident to our sojourn in that locality. Passing "Fort Buffalo," we were again reminded of fatigue squads and blistered hands, but could view with complacency the lasting effect of our work that stood almost as a monument to those who had labored in its construction, but who had long since left us.

Clouds Mills was reached at last, but here again the appearance of the country was so changed that we sought the help of a Mr. Gardiner, at whose house we had often visited while in camp near, to locate the spot where our tents were pitched, and which were found generally "unpitched" on our return from the

expedition made from this point in search of the Confederate General Stuart. We were most heartily welcomed at the Gardiner home, but we were wrong in crediting to the master of the house the assistance given in locating our camp grounds, for it was Mrs. Gardiner who kindly gave the desired help. Again, I know that some comrade's memory will be quickened by the picture of this face, with its accompanying curls (still worn), which probably made a more lasting impression on those whom she nursed through lingering sickness, than on those who found her an attractive companion at the "Masked Ball" given in the vicinity in the early spring of 1863. The camp ground was found and the same stream, which proved such a God-send to the wood and water squad, still "ran purling down with silver waves." Again we tarried until the declining sun warned us that it was three miles or more to Alexandria and that if the last ferry were missed, a ride over the "seven mile run" and Long Bridge, behind a slow horse, was the prospect before us, which later materialized into a fact; but we carried back to Washington and to New York grateful feelings, not only towards those who had welcomed us to the homes they had once fought to keep us from, but that we had lived to renew our acquaintance under conditions that have cost so much blood and treasure to restore.

In June, 1888, the same ground was gone over in company with Comrade John H. Colgate of Company B, a visit to Washington's home at Mount Vernon being added. Interest in this trip was not only increased by having some one to share in its pleasure, but particularly so by the perusal of letters written from the different camps in this locality, which Comrade Colgate's thoughtfulness had provided.

Again, in May, 1893, a party composed of Comrades Eldridge of Company A, Colgate and Hulse of Company B, with the writer, went over the ground, and here again the interest was enlivened by comparisons between diaries, the entries in which showed a strong predilection for the surgeon's attendance when heavy fatigue duty was expected, or reconnoitering expeditions projected. In order to have the contrast striking as possible, the party must needs go from Washington in a style resembling that which General Patterson was supposed to favor, and to show their utter disregard for lessons learned when they were supposed to

be of an impressionable age, provided themselves with umbrellas and overshoes. As the day progressed, however, these were dispensed with, and the sunbeams again welcomed us as we crossed the bridge to Virginia's sacred soil.

The site of Camp Morgan was our first objective point, and was again reached by the same route the regiment took in September, 1862. After strolling over what was once the company streets and visiting the rifle pits, we found our way by the old path down to the "Run" which had so often refreshed the outer as well as the inner man, and whose swift waters had taken one of our comrades from us.

Again was a tardy compliance with the order to fall in for a forward movement met, and the commandant's orders to do so had to be supplemented with a promise of a good dinner at Cabin John's before the incipient mutiny was quelled. The drive to this historic spot has little of interest to those of the 127th, as it takes them away from familiar ground. After rations had been consumed, we retraced our steps to the Chain Bridge, and thence to Falls Church, where, after pitching camp, the party repaired to the hospitable home of Mr. Ives, and spent the evening correcting the history of that part of the conflict which the 127th was specially identified with. The following day an early start was taken, with the intention of driving to all points of interest in the vicinity, calling first at the Shrieves home, which many of the "boys" will remember as famous for the meals served to those who were fortunate enough to get in its vicinity, and who had in their pockets the wherewithal to pay for the service. Mr. Shrieves (who many years since had succumbed to the superior force of his bull), some will no doubt remember, was a strong Union man when the Union troops were near, and as such was given a guard to protect his property from depredations by members (it is needless to say) of regiments other than the 127th. We all, however, have great faith in the integrity of Comrade Hulse, as well as some knowledge of the quantity of his voice, and when he states that while on guard at the said Shrieves house, and in order to test his sentiments, he inveigled the poor man into believing that although a Union soldier he was at heart a Southern sympathizer, not only did he break into singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," but in the exuberance of his feelings pitched it so high

that even Hulse, who had graduated as a leader in camp meeting singing, was unable to accompany him and sing the bass; why we must accept his statement as the truth, particularly when it is vouched for by Comrade Colgate, who added by way of inferential corroboration that they were always afterwards supplied with a featherbed to sleep on whenever stationed at this house.

The welcome given us, however, by Mr. Shrieves' son and wife was so hearty that we all were satisfied to overlook any of his father's shortcomings, and Comrade Eldridge has no doubt had many misgivings for failing to send Mrs. Shrieves a photograph of her house which he supposed was obtained, but which possibly failed to show up in the development.

Leaving this spot, we proceeded to Vienna, passing here and there evidences of the conflict in the shape of what had been breastworks and small fortifications and reached Fairfax Court House in time to visit the few points of interest before having dinner at the so-called hotel, kept by an ex-Confederate soldier, whose wife expressed to us her regrets that she had not married a Northern soldier. As there was but one in our party who was free from matrimonial entanglements, the conquest was left to him, while the others applied themselves diligently to bacon and cabbage, merely interjecting an occasional remark about the desirability of a Northern residence, and where the men were so attractive that the chief source of anxiety to the women was the fear of losing them, even when they were supposed to be securely bound.

Dinner over, we left our boniface, with his injunction to send some more guests his way, and passing through Annandale, we paused only long enough to allow Eldridge to decide that the sign over the farrier's was too bulky to carry away, and kept on to Clouds Mills. Here, to our regret, we found Mr. Gardiner alone, and so feeble as to be unable to recall either former visits or events incident to our camp. The camp ground was gone over, and some brass ornaments from military hats picked up by our relic hunter, and then the horses' heads were turned again toward camp at Falls Church. After supper, by way of a compromise with our consciences, evening service was attended at the old Baptist Church, which some may recall and which had been used as a hospital in the early stages of the conflict.

The old brick church, in which it was said General Washington was married, and which had, in a measure, been restored after the war by the Government, had been visited the day before, and we were shown around by the Superintendent of the Sunday School, who also entertained us with an account of how, as a non-combatant, he had escaped from the Union troops. Contributions being delicately hinted at, some of the party felt they owed a debt to the structure, and took this opportunity to discharge it.

The following morning, a visit was made to Upton's Hill, and thence to the old "Slave Pen" and Christ Church at Alexandria, where the weight of the plate on Washington's pew again baffled the greed of the relic hunting portion of our company, who, however, found solace in a piece of timber from the "Slave Pen," though the scoffer in the party insisted that it was merely part of a modern coalbin.

The visit to Harper's Ferry, and the ride from there to the house on the Maryland side, which had been occupied by John Brown, as well as the school house where he taught while perfecting his plans for the insurrection of the slaves, and through to the battlefield of Antietam or Sharpsburgh, which was part of this trip, again takes the narrative away from familiar ground, and will be passed without further reference, that some space may be devoted to descriptions of visits to other points of interest to all. This takes us back to April of 1890, when, accompanied by Colgate and Hulse, a long promised visit to Charleston and vicinity was made. The train was boarded at Jersey City, and starting at 9 p. m. we reached Richmond about 8 o'clock the following morning, where we had arranged to stop over for a few hours. After breakfast, we visited the State House, and viewed with some interest the halls where the Confederate Congress had struggled through its brief existence. Our time was too limited to permit of a visit to points of military interest on the outskirts of the city, and we contented ourselves with a ride on the trolley cars to the city limits in one direction, which took us by the cemetery and in view of the unique Confederate Soldiers' Monument, and in another to the old St. John's Church, the scene of Patrick Henry's famous oration, which with the peculiar epitaphs on some of the old tombstones brought the sublime and the ridiculous in close relation.

Taking the train from Richmond at 3 p. m., we reached Charleston about 8 o'clock the next morning, a hot journal having delayed us about four hours. It had been our wish to go to Coles Island by way of James Island, as we had been unable in 1863 to approach Charleston in a reverse order, and with that object in view had enlisted the services of our old comrade, James Ackerman of Company A, who had found sufficient attractions in Charleston to keep him there, or at least take him back after Uncle Sam had turned us adrift in New York.

The bridges and dykes having been destroyed, this plan of advance had to be abandoned, but Ackerman proved himself equal to the occasion and demonstrated that Gilmore missed the right man to capture Charleston when he failed to make his acquaintance in 1864. We found him at the depot (where he had been waiting some hours for us) with a "coach and four," and after stopping only long enough to secure rooms against our return, and a light breakfast, we boarded the yacht that was waiting for us. This we found fully provisioned for the cruise, and manned not only by a commodore but also a "chef," whose talents in some directions fairly qualified him to serve the distinguished English writer who visited us some years ago for the purpose of investigating the mysteries of American mixed drinks. Now, Comrade Ackerman is a pillar in the Total Abstinence Society, but he had spent one season at Coles Island, and while he was most heartily glad to see us, he had no idea of having fever-stricken patients on his hands. He was, moreover, a thorough believer in the theory that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and reversing the old formula, directed our chef to see that the preventative was "well taken before shaking," and we were only too grateful for what he had done to offer any opposition to his treatment or hurt the feelings of our chef by any apparent lack of appreciation of his talents.

A strong tide and fair wind soon took us past the battery and through Wahpoo Cut into the Stono River, and thence by a most delightful sail past Secessionville in the distance on one hand, and Legareville on the other (points marking both our former failures and successes) we at last approached the island that had been our home in the winter of '63 and '64, and where some of our comrades are still resting, and from which one of our party had been

carried on a stretcher by comrades who then supposed they were looking on his face for the last time.

As we sailed by the old shell fort and rounded the point to the landing, the house which had been erected in recent years seemed, with its occupant, to be intruding on what was our domain, and it required all of our host's (Mr. Hernandez) warm welcome and courteous treatment to dispel the illusion. We had reached the island in time for a good inspection by daylight, but as our old bridges and dykes leading to Horseshoe Island and our picket line had long since disappeared, there was a comparatively small area to tramp over. The trees which had sustained the flying trapeze, as well as others that had been relied upon as landmarks, had probably long since been turned into fuel, and the only feature that remained unchanged was the old shell fort and perhaps the landing. We had seen Coles Island again and were content to shorten our stay and leave it.

Supper was served, and after being entertained by our host, we were glad to find sleeping quarters with the beetles in the upper rooms of the house, and gladly yielded to it any prior claim to the island we had fancied ourselves possessed of. A violent wind storm arose in the night, and between the "moaning of the harbor bar" and the groans of one of our party whose dreams were doubtless of a retrospective character, the night dragged its weary hours until the sun dispelled the gloom. The gale continued, however, and to our dismay we found our commodore indisposed to a change of base, though purely on the disinterested ground of fearing least the flying spray should spoil the store clothes of the passengers. Being assured that these were not only waterproof, but might possibly be discarded on reaching Charleston, a start was finally agreed upon, and with close reefed sail we bade farewell to Coles Island and its monarch, and after with difficulty making the inlet, turned the prow of our vessel up the Folly River toward Morris Island. As the day advanced, the gale subsided, and all our canvas was spread, and as we sailed along close to the shore of Folly ^{Island} River, beautiful in its dense foliage, our spirits revived, and the dreariness of Coles Island was in a measure forgotten.

Being forced to choose between landing at Lighthouse Inlet or the point of Morris Island nearest Charleston, we decided on the latter, expecting to find some portions at least of Batteries

Wagner, Gregg and Chatfield, and also to visit the site of our old camp and the regimental burying ground where so many of our comrades had been left. Not a vestige, however, of either of the forts remained, except a few piles where Fort Wagner had stood, which were submerged at high water, and the ocean had made such inroad that it was impossible to reach the spot where our regimental camp had been. The tide was out and the sandy bottom was visible most of the way from the island to Fort Sumter. Again had we failed to find what our memories alone had preserved, and after lingering a short time we embarked and made our way to Fort Sumter. Here the only occupants were a lighthouse keeper with his family, and an artillery sergeant, who gave us a soldier's welcome, and with whom we were glad to leave what we had left of "fever preventative." Aside from repairs to walls of the fort and the removal of rubbish that was the chief feature of the place when the old flag was again raised in 1865, little had been done to give it the appearance of a fortress and as we walked around its walls the wonder was that it had so long and successfully withstood attacks and capture.

Reaching Charleston in the early evening we found time to visit the Citadel Square Baptist Church, which had served us as a Post Chapel, and also the Zion Colored Church on Calhoun street (it being Sunday), and to call on some friends whose acquaintance we had made while quartered in that city. The following day a visit was made to the regiment's old quarters (the jail and workhouse) and to Post Headquarters (King's mansion), now occupied as a high school. Further visits to Magnolia Cemetery on the outskirts, and a few other points that had been familiar to members of our party, and a drive over the Ashley River to St. Andrew's Parish, fill the day, and at night we took the train for home, satisfied to have made the visit that in some respects had proved disappointing. We regretted, however, that we had not been able to extend our visit to Beaufort and points around Pocotaligo, where so many of our brave boys were at last called on to lay down their lives. These grounds yet remain to be gone over.

A year later (April, 1891), the same party, reinforced by Eldridge, boarded the Old Dominion steamer "City of Atlanta," Captain Jennie, bound for the scenes of our peninsula campaign. Our original intention had been to leave the steamer at York-

town, but profiting by the advice of the pilot, who boarded the vessel some distance below that point, the programme was changed, and we continued on to West Point. Our pilot, who was quite a character in his way, had at one time served the Confederacy as a blockade runner and later had been in the Union service. Knowing of our intention to visit Yorktown he volunteered to see that we should be properly entertained, and we found him as good as his word, and waiting for us on our arrival there, the second day after. The sail past Yorktown and up the York River brought vividly back to our memory our first visit to the historic spot where Washington lost his British citizenship and Cornwallis his sword. Darkness closed round us before West Point was reached, but the glare of electric lights revealed enough to show a village of some magnitude, where (if our memory is correct) but a solitary house stood when we evacuated the point in the spring of 1863. As we approached the dock our attention was attracted to the sound of running water, and in answer to our inquiries we learned that it was the discharge from an artesian well, and that most of the fifty or more dwellings were supplied with such conveniences. A peculiar feature of these wells, which it was necessary to sink but a slight depth, was, that the pressure of the water on the river bottom when the tide was high added very materially to the force of the flow, and from the pipe on the pier there was a steady stream emptying itself into the river.

West Point owes its growth and development to its being one of the termini of the Richmond & Danville Railroad system, which penetrates the cotton and mineral section of the South, heavy shipments of its product being made from this point.

Armed with a letter of introduction we hunted up Mr. Lamb, the agent of the Old Dominion Line of Steamers, who was also agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and to whose courtesy we were indebted for our ability to stop off at Whitehouse Landing without being compelled to spend the entire day there, and for our comfort later at Williamsburgh.

Mr. Lamb kindly accompanied us in a stroll through the village and opened his house for our reception, though his family was absent in Williamsburgh. We returned and spent the night on the steamer and started about sunrise to visit the spot where we had fortified across the point, nearly from the Pamunkey to

the Mattipony, but with no idea that we should find a portion at least of the works in a condition really better than we had left them. A walk of about two miles brought us to the rifle pits, or breastworks, over which a beautiful sward had grown and preserved in nearly their original shape, while at the foot of the terrace or slope in front was growing a line of symmetrical pine trees, with trunks from ten to twelve inches in diameter, that had the appearance of having been carefully planted. Our theory was that they had grown from seed that had been washed by the rain to the foot of the slope, and had, in that way, received their perfect alignment. Very little of the original shape of the works which had been dubbed "Fort Scales" remained, and a diligent search for the buried treasure (our unpopular epaulettes, the mysterious disappearance of which at this point had led to such a christening) resulted in a failure, and our relic hunter was forced to content himself with carrying away some of the soil he or some comrade had perchance turned over with an army spade many years before. Some of the railroad ties which had been used as a platform for the gun carriages were still visible, but here, even more than was the case at Fort Marcy, some knowledge of fortifications would be necessary to enable the observer to understand the original object of the structure.

On our return walk we were shown the solitary house referred to as standing when we left the spot in 1863, which the residents told us stood during the war of 1776, when it was used as a tavern. After breakfast, which we had on the steamer, we bade good-bye to its genial officers, and armed with a special permit (which had been obtained by telegraph from Richmond) to enable us to board a freight train at Whitehouse Landing, we started for that point about 9 a. m. There was no station here, ^{and} ~~not~~, if our memory is correct, no railroad bridge across the Pamunkey in 1863, and we found ourselves at first unable to locate our old camp grounds. The services of a farmer, whose team stood near, were sought, but it proved a case of the blind leading the blind, and we were taken down the river some two miles to the quarters of a shooting club, and after retracing our steps, located our old camp grounds when too late to closely inspect it. Aside from having our breakfast settled by the ride, which was partly over a corduroy road, in a wagon without springs, the only advantage derived was enjoyed by the relic

hunter, who was enabled to add to his collection a block, that had originally held part of the military telegraph wire and which he detached from the trunk of a tree some twenty feet above the ground, where it had been undisturbed for at least twenty-eight years. Taking the cars at Whitehouse Landing about 12 o'clock, we again moved on to Richmond, passing some of McClellan's battlefields and catching glimpses here and there of the breast-works used by the Confederates.

Arriving at Richmond, we had only time for a luncheon and short walk before taking a train for Williamsburgh, and as we passed "Diascund Bridge" we strained our eyes in vain to catch a glimpse of the scene of our first skirmish, where our comrade Bookstaver of Company A fell by the writer's side. Gladly would we have stood once more on that spot and even tramped in the woods, a short distance out of Williamsburgh for that purpose, but the itinerary we had laid out and the time at our disposal would not permit.

Reaching Williamsburgh about 4 p. m., our genial friend Mr. Lamb, who had joined us at Richmond, left us, but not until he had seen us comfortably settled at the hotel. A visit to the William and Mary College, which all will remember as one of the prominent landmarks of this place, and to Christ Church (first built in 1678 and in which is said is still preserve the font used at the baptism of Pochontas), and a walk through the village, consumed the rest of the day, and had the wind arisen this night as it did at Coles Island, one of the shutters of the church window would probably have rested uneasily on its hinges for lack of a fastening that had gone to swell the collection of our relic hunter. The following day (Sunday) dawned without a cloud to mar its perfection and with an atmosphere that seemed to make the whole world glad. Breakfast over, we started with a team for our drive to Yorktown, over the same route we had twice traveled in June and July of 1863. Our road took us directly through Fort Magruder, a few miles below Williamsburgh, and occupying a comfortable home within its outer works we found a typical "Uncle Tom" and his family, the happy possessors of twenty acres of land in fee. Our amateur photographer managed to get a fairly good picture of the group, a copy of which we trust the "Aunt Chloe" received after our return home. Here more relics were added in the shape of a bayonet, but as

this had been unearthed a few minutes before our arrival by some lads strolling in the neighborhood, it was necessary to make a purchase of the same. We continued on our way with the proud consciousness of being the legitimate owners of at least one relic, and our spirits rising in keeping with our restored manhood and the beauty of the day, we raised our voices in melody until our sable driver concluded we had come from or were bound to one of the "big meetings" and manifested his sympathy by adding his own tuneful notes. Just outside of Yorktown we stopped and joined for a few minutes in the service at a colored church that was filled with contented and neatly attired negroes, most of whom had probably known the bondage of slavery. As we entered the village of Yorktown our old friend the pilot hailed us from an upper window in "Mrs. Brown's Boarding House," and a few minutes later we were engaged with the repast that had been prepared in anticipation of our arrival. Dinner finished, we allowed our pilot friend to pilot us to the cave near the water's edge that tradition says was used as a place of concealment by some of Cornwallis' officers, and to the fine monument that has been erected to commemorate the success of the Continental Army. This and a small brick building, used both as a jail and a repository for county records, were the only structures, we believe, that had been erected here since the Civil War.

Yorktown certainly afforded a striking contrast to West Point in this respect, and had so far disappointed anyone who might have dreamt of its development into a place of any importance. Dispensing with the services of our guide, we wandered over the fields and agreed that we located the spot where our camp had been. One pair of eyes at least was strained to find some evidence of the former presence of troops, and was rewarded by finding the half of an army canteen, in which one of our own "boys" had possibly prepared a dish of toothsome "Lobscouse." Recollection of the oysters we had found here in '63 suggested the thought that the members of our party from Long Island might demonstrate their right to the title they had borne, but while admitting their ability to "dig clams," they claimed exemption from that or kindred work while the quartermaster was yet in funds to foot hotel bills. Yorktown having been inspected to our satisfaction, we took up our line of march, or ride, and crossed the peninsula to Lee Hall, where we took the train for Old Point

Comfort, and spent the night at the Hygeia Hotel. The following morning, after a visit to Fortress Monroe, we crossed to Norfolk, and from there made a side excursion to Virginia Beach, a summer resort on the coast. Returning, the rest of the day was devoted to Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard, on the opposite side of the Elizabeth River. The following morning we took the train for Suffolk, and to the delay caused by a wreck on the road, just where it runs through a portion of the Dismal Swamp, we were indebted for the pleasant acquaintance formed with a Mr. Woodward, a resident of Suffolk, who, like our friend at West Point, kindly interested himself in our welfare, seeing us comfortably quartered at the hotel, and engaging for us an excellent guide, to accompany the party into the swamp and to Lake Drummond, lying well in its interior. This excursion, however, could not be made until the following day, and that afternoon was spent in driving through the town, which had grown to one of considerable size and importance, and a walk along the banks of the "Nansimond," where the lines of breastworks were still visible, though not so clearly defined as in other localities. The road to the Blackwater, over which the retreat of General Longstreet had been followed, we also followed for a short distance, and then retracing our steps, a search in the opposite direction, which compelled us to draw to some extent on our imagination, was made for our old camp grounds.

The horses which General Grant had generously permitted to be returned to their "spring ploughing" had certainly been at work there, and the city had spread its limits so as to demolish or obscure what had in other localities remained to testify of our presence so many years before. At daylight the following morning we started with our guide and an assistant in a huge flat boat into the Swamp through the "Ten Mile Run," along the banks of which our regiment had picketed, but for what purpose it was hard to understand, for certainly nobody, or anything but snake or winged creature, could advance from that direction. Comrade Hulse had no difficulty in locating the exact spot where his "post" had been, when drenched with rain he found it necessary to first construct a shelter under which he would start a fire to make his coffee, and if he had not at that time succeeded in fishing his hatchet out of the stream where it had fallen, we would probably have been compelled to wait for either him or the relic hunter to

prosecute the search at this time. Our guide's assistant towed the boat as far as the path could be followed and then poling was resorted to for the rest of the way to Lake Drummond, a beautiful sheet of water several miles in extent. Although the Swamp is reported to be the home of many wild animals we saw only water moccasins, but these in abundance. The description of the Swamp has been published so often, we will make no attempt here in that direction. A very comfortable house, designed for the convenience of hunting and fishing parties, had been erected on the shore of the lake, and though we had brought provision for a stay overnight, we finally concluded to make the return trip that day.

A very pleasant meeting was had at the lake with Colonel Smith of the Confederate service, who urged us to stay and share his mess, and pressed upon us a mixture evidently intended to preserve the garden-mint, with which the inside of the glasses were decorated, and which the English writer previously referred to is credited with ordering the waiter at Delmonico's to "keep on bringing him." Consideration for the more susceptible portion of our party compelled the others to decline the hospitality extended, though with regret. Colonel Smith, by the way, seemed to be a thoroughly reconstructed rebel, and claimed that all should be, who, like himself, carried three Union bullets in their anatomy. Suffolk was not reached until well into the night, and we were glad to seek our beds, though it might be only to dream of water moccasins and the weird scenery of the Dismal Swamp.

After breakfast we bade farewell to Suffolk and our kind friends and took the train for Petersburg, and there a team, to visit what remained of the extensive fortifications that were the last to yield to the assault of the Union Army. Forts Sedgwick and Mahone, known by the more expressive but less elegant titles of "Fort Hell" and "Fort Damnation," on account of the deadly execution of their respective fire, were in a state of preservation that was remarkable, though the large trees growing out of their walls bore evidence of the years which had elapsed since they had served the purpose of their designers. The point of most interest to the general visitor, however, was where "Burnside's Mine" had been exploded within the Confederate works, and the line of the tunnel from our own works to this spot was still clearly defined, some portions of the surface having caved in, while at

others the appearance of the top soil would indicate that the tunnel was still beneath. A deep depression within the works marked the spot where the explosion and eruption had taken place, while on either side and but a short distance removed smaller depressions marked the spot where the Confederates had sunk counter-shafts in their attempts to intercept the Union sappers, who it was known were making the approach.

The owner of the farm told us that for some few years following the war all the help needed in the way of farm hands could be obtained without other compensation than the privilege of retaining the lead picked up. The amount he stated that had been thus gathered seemed almost incredible. Near the "crater," as it was termed, a small building was filled with relics picked up on the battlefields, among which were several minnie balls that had met in midair and been thus welded together; another, a rifle, into the muzzle of which a ball had entered just as its own was leaving, the barrel, ruptured by the compressed air, revealing the two bullets pointed towards each other and some twenty inches apart. One relic that caused a feeling of sadness was a small shoe, bearing the stamp of its English maker, that had evidently been worn by a mere lad, and which still held the skeleton foot. Driving over towards the river and along the road by its banks, we found first two parallel lines of breastworks and then a third, the facings of which mystified us until a passing horseman explained that the middle line was originally thrown up and occupied by the Confederates until they were charged and captured by the Union troops, when the former occupants fell back and prepared the third line. We found much in and around Petersburg that was more interesting to us than it might be to those who may read this letter, and the writer has possibly already grown tedious. Our trip was practically ended, as we would take the train here, passing once more through Richmond, but only to change there to the cars for home.

We had, during our visits to old camp grounds and spots made more or less familiar a quarter of a century before, lived over in our memories eventful periods of our lives, and while those years had been fruitful in suffering and deprivation, there are few who participated in their trials and discipline who would now wish that they had not done so.

A word more before closing this already too long letter. Nowhere have we been that the hand of our former foe has not been extended in hearty welcome to us. Here and there we have met with those whose affliction had been specially grievous, and with such it was but natural that some bitterness of feeling should linger, but never was this allowed to interfere with our cordial reception as individuals, while the general trend of sentiment was that of regret that the country had ever, even for a time, been divided.

Had it rested with those who on battlefields had faced each other in deadly conflict, the era of sectional distrust would long since have been passed, and North and South would have joined hands in one common purpose to make our country the grandest and greatest the world has ever known.

Faithfully yours,

C. H. WESSELLS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Col. Wm. Gurney.....	Aug. 22, 1862	Wd Deveaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 6, 1864. Brev'd Brig. Gen. May 19, 1865.
Lt. Col. Stewart L. Woodford.....	Aug. 22, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865. M. O. March 5, 1865. Pro. Col. 103 U. S. C. T.
Lt. Col. Edwd. H. Little...	June 18, 1865	Mustd. as Major Sept. 22, 1862. Pro. Lt. Col. June 18, 1865.
Adj. John L. Little.....	July 22, 1862	Pro. Capt. Co. A Dec. 2, 1862.
Adj. Edwd. W. Schaffler.	Dec. 3, 1862	Mustd. 1st Lt. Co. D, Sept. 8, 1862. Pro. Adj. Dec. 3, 1862. Pro. Capt. Co. B, May 31, 1865.
Qr. Mr. Albert M. Bradshaw	July 18, 1862	Discharged Sept. 8, 1863.
Qr. Mr. Wm H. Dodge.....	Dec. 24, 1863	From 2d Lt. Co. F. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Surg. Geo. R. Cutter.....	July 23, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Asst. Surg. Pierson Rector	Jan. 25, 1864	M. O. Dec. 21, 1864. Pro. Asst. Surg. Vols.
Asst. Surg. Elbert Rowland	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned May 7, 1864.
Asst. Surg. Chas. B. Dayton	Dec. 4, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chaplain Eben Francis...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Sept. 16, 1863.
Chaplain Saml. B. Willis..	Dec. 30, 1863	M. O. June 30, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Sergt. Maj. Geo. J. Collins.	Sep. 12, 1862	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. H Nov. 21, 1862
Sergt. Maj. Hy. A. Batterson	Feb. 15, 1863	From 1st Sergt. Co. A. Pro. 2d Lt. Co. A July 21, 1863.
Sergt. Maj. Geo. N. Little.	Feb. 1, 1863	From 1st Sergt. Co. B. Pro. 2d Lt. Co. K Feb. 15, 1863.
Sergt. Maj. Garrett F. Eaton	Apr. 8, 1863	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. K May 31, 1864
Sergt. Maj. Jno. J. Riddell	July 9, 1864	From 1st Sergt. Co. H. Pro. 2d Lt. Co. I Dec. 22, 1864.
Sergt. Maj. Albert S. Washburn.....	Dec. 22, 1864	From Co. C. Discharged acct. wounds received Nov. 30, 1864.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Sergt. Maj. Geo. B. Reeve.	June 1, 1865	From 1st Sergt. Co. H. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Wm. H. Dodge	Sep. 12, 1862	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. F Dec. 2, 1862.
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Wm. H. Cronk, Jr.	June 3, 1863	Pro. 1st Lt. & Regt. Qr. Mr. 103 U. S. C. T. Feb. 1, 1865.
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Thos. K. Leslie	Mch 11, 1865	From Sergt. Co. C. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hospl. Stwd. Jos. Salem- bier.	Sep. 11, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Com'y Sergt. Sylvester J. Sullivan.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Prin. Mus. Wm. D. Corneen	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Prin. Mus. Matthew Edie- man.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. A.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. Wm. Howland.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Phys. Dis. Dec. 3, 1862.
Capt. John L. Little.	Dec. 3, 1862	Pro. from Adj. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. H. Jas. Weston.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Capt. Co. F Apr. 8, 1863.
1st Lt. Jas. F. Haviland.	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd 2d Lt. Pro. 1st Lt. Apr. 8, 1863. M. O. Jan. 30, 1865.
2d Lt. Hy. A. Batterson.	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd Sergt. Pro. Sergt. Maj. Feb. 1, 1863; 2d Lt. July 21, 1863. Wounded Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 22, 1865.
Sergeants.		
John Henderson, Jr.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. Feb. 26, 1863. M. O. Jan. 29, 1865, for commission.
David Moore.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Saml. O'Neill, Jr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Aug. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Garry	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Dec. 21, 1863. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Nelson Sammis.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Aug. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. H. Cortelyou.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Mch. 1, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
<u>Jas. W. Eldridge.....</u>	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Aug. 12, 1864. Com'd Lt. 23 U. S. C. T.
Danl. S. Velsor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Feb. 26, 1863. Died Coles Is., Nov. 22, 1863.
Ed. L. Jones.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd Sergt. Transf'd to Co. C. Oct. 1, 1862.
Corporals.		
David Lewis, Jr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Aug. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Oakley A. Burbank.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Aug. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Simon Forshay	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Nov. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Bevan.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Nov. 5, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John S. Finlay.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Mch. 21, 1863. Died Morris Is., July 19, 1864.
Gabriel A. Webb.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Nov. 5, 1864. Wd. Deveaux Neck, Dec. 9, 1864. Died Dec. 21, 1864.
Wm. H. P. Reed.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Corpl. Nov. 5, 1864. Wd. Devaux Neck Dec. 9, 1864. Dis'd from hospital.
Levi A. Farr.	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd Corpl. Dis'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 15, 1863.
Hy. C. Foote.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd Corpl. Com'd 1st Lt. 104 U. S. C. T.
Music.		
Thos. Cusack.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
Sewall Adams.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edwd. H. Ackerman.....	Sept. 3, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Ackerman	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Isaac T. Brewer.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Thos. Birdsall	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Brown	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Richmond Beals	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Orrin J. Backus	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alonzo M. Bookstaver	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Diascon Bridge July 11, 1863. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Bailey	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Dis. Hospl. Oct. 25, 1863.
A. B. Butts	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to U. S. Reg. Cav. Nov. 1, 1862.
Cornelius A. Christle	Mch 31, 1864	From Co. F. June 22, 1865. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V.
Wm. L. Crowell	Mch 4, 1864	Recruit. June 22, 1865. Trnsd. to 54 N. Y. V.
Coriel N. Cannon	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. June 22, 1865. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V.
Wm. A. Carr	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David J. Christie	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Cowan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. E. Cooper	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 29, 1864.
Cornelius D. Chapman	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd June 6, 1865, from Hospl. Hilton Hd.
Saml. Conklin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Devoe	Sept. 8, 1862	Detailed on Rec'n'g Service July 24, 1863. M. O. Hart's Is., N. Y., June 16, 1865.
Wm. Dalley	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Benj. I. Downing	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. F. Dean	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd Inv. Corps Mch. 23, 1864.
John I. Finlay	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John N. Frazer	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John C. Howland	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. F. Haswell	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Howell	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Hattan	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed action Deveaux Neck, Dec. 9, 1864.
Alexander Hart	Jan. 1, 1864	From Co. I.
Geo. W. Haff	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 5, 1863.
Wm. H. Hall	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 13, 1864.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Jas. C. Hefferman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 16, 1864.
John C. Hewlett.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. B. Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 19, 1864.
Geo. W. Hampton.....	Mch 31, 1864	Recruit. June 22, 1865, trans. to 54 N. Y.
John Hough.	Feb. 22, 1864	Recruit. June 22, 1865, trans. to 54 N. Y.
Saml. P. Jessup.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Albert W. Jones.....	Sept 12, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. W. Jones.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Dis., Coles Is., Feb. 13, 1864.
Wm. H. Jarvis.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Dis. David's Is., N. Y., Mch. 4, 1864.
Rich'd P. Kelly.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. B. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edwd. Kennedy.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. J. A. Lucas.....	Sept. 8, 1862	From Co. B, Oct. 1, 1862. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Armand J. La Vaud.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Lake.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Peter J. Lydecker.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. C. Left Regt. Feb. 16, 1863; rejoined Feb. 28, 1865. June 22, 1865, transf'd to 54 N. Y.
Thos. McBride.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Franklin McGrath.....	Sept. 8. 1862	Detailed War Dept. Oct. 10, 1864. M. O., Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1865.
Geo. W. Marks.....	Sept 14, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. L. Mead.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John C. Merritt.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. Murray.	Sept 23, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Peter McBride.	Feb. 27, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Hy. Mosher.	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. E. Oakie.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jesse C. Osborne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Pierson.	Sept. 3, 1864	Recruit. Disch'd Hospl. May 24, 1865.
Jesse K. Platt.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
Francis M. Reynolds.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
John C. Stevenson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Rufus Shipman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Dani. Stott.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Spader.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Peter Tallman.	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 22, 1862
Thos. B. Taber.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Tompkins.....	Sept. 3, 1864	Recruit. Disch'd Phys. Dis. G. O. No. 77.
Alfred G. Thomson.....	Sept. 3, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edward Towney	Sept. 8, 1862	
Edward Tucker	Sept 10, 1862	
Brundage Tompkins	Sept. 3, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Silas A. Underhill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David M. Votey.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Van Buskirk.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. Jan. 13, 1864.
Andrew Vredenburg	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jonas A. Velsor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
J. Newton Van Tassel....	Sept. 8, 1862	On recruiting service July 24, 1863. Transf'd Inv. Corps Mch. 23, 1864.
Edward A. Waterbury....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alfred Waldron	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Wessells.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wilbur F. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Abram D. Westervelt....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. Feb. 25, 1864.
John Ward	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. June 8, 1865.
David Zarr	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. B.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. Geo. W. Cooper.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Dec. 8, 1863.
Capt. Ed. W. Schaufler....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. from Adj. /May 31, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. John A. Bogart....	Sept., 1862	Pro. Capt. Co. F Dec. 27, 1862.
1st Lt. Hampton Waldron.	June 6, 1864	Aptd. by Gov. of New York. Never joined regiment.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
1st Lt. H. H. Gardner.....	Feb. 5, 1863	Transf'd from Co. C Feb. 15, 1863. Resigned Mch. 2, 1864.
2d Lt. John Osborn.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Oct. 25, 1864.
Sergeants.		
A. S. Bodine.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. C Nov. 29, 1862
Geo. N. Little.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Maj. Feb. 1, 1863.
Wm. W. Warner.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 9, 1863
T. D. Seaman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Gilbert J. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Morrow.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
T. V. W. Warner, Jr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Solomon Starbird.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Pro. Oct. 31, 1864.
Corporals.		
James Bagley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. A. Hoag.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Warner.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. J. Newton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Aug. 9, 1863
John Farrell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. June 8, 1865
A. W. Gurney.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Musicians.		
Tobias Philpot.....	From Co. C	
A. M. Stanberry.....	From Co. C	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wagoner.		
Alex. Whyte, Jr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Mch. 1, 1863
Privates.		
Wm. H. Ayres.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Pro. Feb. 9, 1864.
Wm. J. Adams.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux Neck Dec. 9, 1864.
Lewis Apenroth.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. Brennan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Stephen Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. June 3, 1865
Myron T. Bennett.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. D. Died Dis. Nov. 4, 1862.
Wm. A. Bronson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Lyman M. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 22, 1862.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Frank M. Beach.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Warren Bateman	Nov. 6, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John A. Bloom.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 12, 1863.
Joseph Bartram	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alex. Conklin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David L. Conklin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John A. Conklin	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. K. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John H. Colgate	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Creeny	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James S. Cornell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. 159 N. Y. Dec. 20, 1863.
Theo. Clarkson	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 1, 1864
Alvin S. Clark.....	From Co. D	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 3, 1863
Geo. W. Conklin.....	Jan. 12, 1862	Recruit. Died Dis. May 8, 1864
Hy. Debaun	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Debaun	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. De Vme.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Dunning.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. W. Edwards.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Rich'd Evans	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Michl. Fagin	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Mch. 1, 1863.
James Friels	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Mch. 1, 1863.
Zeb. W. Garrison.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
G. W. Hoffman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. W. Hulse.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Hutchinson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Horton	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Mch. 1, 1863.
J. C. Hewlett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. A Oct. 1, 1862.
Rich'd Kelly	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. A Oct. 1, 1862.
Peter Kirchoff	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Mch. 1, 1863.
Josiah Kellogg	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'g'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 28, 1862.
Henry C. Kelley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John R. Kenny	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Horace B. Kitchell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alfred M. Loutrel.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Wm. J. A. Lucas.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. A Oct. 1, 1862.
Alfred Londy	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. Died Dec. 20, 1864.
Thos. M. Letson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Jas. L. Le Hommidieu.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. W. Lester.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. F. Meakings.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Discharged ———.
Nathan T. Morgan.....	Nov. 6, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. U. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. T. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Detailed on Recruiting Service July 24, 1863.
Dan'l E. Morrell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Inv. Corp. Mch. 15, 1864.
John T. Mott.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. June 22, 1865.
Elias H. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disc. Phys. Dis. May 29, 1864.
James B. Minturn.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disc. for Com. 38th N. J. Vols. Sept. 29, 1864.
Chas. P. Morrell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disc. Phys. Dis. May 22, 1865.
W. Nelson	Aug. 29, 1864	From 144th N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. O'Connell	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Oscar Pagett	Sept. 8, 1862	Dischg. Phys. Dis. Nov. 10, 1863.
Isaiah Prescott	Sept. 8, 1862	Dischg. Phys. Dis. Apr. 3, 1863.
Joseph B. Peppers.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 29, 1863.
Wm. (or Robt.) Pattoon...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sidney H. Ritch.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Ritch.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John L. Rutherford.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. I. Roe.....	Nov. 6, 1864	From the 144th N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Josiah Rhodes	Nov. 28, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Chas. Rogers	Mch. 28, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Francis Riley	Mch. 20, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
David L. Shiras	Nov. 6, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
John Smart	Nov. 20, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. E. Smith	Apr. 1, 1864	From Co. F transf'd to 54 N. Y. June 22, 1865.
Ezra Talmadge	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Taylor	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Bradley I. Ware	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 20, 1862 (typhoid fever).
Thos. Walsh	Sept. 8, 1862	Fatally wounded Dec. 9, 1864.
Merritt L. Williams	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Dec. 9, 1864.
John C. Whittaker	Nov. 6, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Stephen A. Wood	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 20, 1863.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. C.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissiomed Officers.		
Capt. C. A. Cooper.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 26, 1862 (typhoid fever).
Capt. A. W. Fisk	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. 1st Lt. Pro. Capt. Nov. 26, 1862. Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st. Lt. Horace H. Gardner.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Lt. Nov. 26, 1862. Transf'd Co. B. Feb. 15, 1863
1st Lt. A. S. Bodine.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. 1st Sergt. Pro. 2d Lt. Nov. 29, 1862. Pro. 1st Lt. May 14, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Non-commiss'nd Officers.		
Sergeants.		
A. S. Washburn	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Maj. Dec. 22, 1864. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864.
Thos. K. Leslie	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Qr. Sergt. Mch. 11, 1865.
Hy B. Graham.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died disease May 5, 1864.
Thos. Henny.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. May 14, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Romeyn Bogardus	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Alex. Thain	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Walter Ashfield	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corporals.		
Rufus G. Boyd	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Isaac Hall, Jr.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
W. R. Hyde	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Isaac Hughes	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'g'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 23, 1865.
James E. Murphy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Musicians.		
Charles W. Kershaw.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John B. Polhamus.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
James Armstrong.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
Joseph Ackerson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. I. Armstrong	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. A. C. Anderson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Augustus Baker	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Inv. Corps Mch. 23, 1864.
Wm. T. Burnett	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. June 8, 1865.
John Barry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 9, 1865.
Noah Bossen.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 24, 1865.
Cornelius Bogart, Jr.	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
Edgar Blanch	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy H. Cobb.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
Wm. H. Cronk, Jr.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Qr. Mr. Sergt. June 3, 1863.
John D. Cooper.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd Vet. Res. Corps Mch. 13, 1865.
Edwd. Dann	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 1, 1863.
David C. Demorest.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865
David Durand.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Wm. H. Dodge.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Qr. Mr. Sergt. Sept. 12, 1862.
Hugh Dugan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Cornelius L. Everett	Sept. 8, 1862	Com'd 47th N. Y. V. May 29, 1863.
John H. Evans.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. A. Flint.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd. Com'd in 4th N. Y. H Arty.
John Fiffer.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Fitzpatrick	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lemuel Freeland	Sept. 8, 1862	
Peter Gatens	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. Gallagher	Sept. 8, 1862	
John W. Garrison	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Mch. 20, 1863.
James N. Garrison	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. Died Dec. 17, 1864.
Patrick Gilgan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. E. Groht	Sept. 8, 1862	Detailed War Dept. May 25, 1865.
John S. Hedge	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John M. Haynes.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. M. Haff	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 11, 1863.
John H. Hadden	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Herbert H. Hall	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. G Mch. 1, 1863.
James Hammill	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. D. Hammond	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Myron Jarvis	Sept. 8, 1862	Comm'd 1st Lt. 127th N. Y. V. Sept. 23, 1864.
Wm. E. Jarvis	Sept. 8, 1862	
Ed A. Kirchoff	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. A. Kerr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Kerr	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Calvin B. King.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lewis Levy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. June 18, 1864.
John Lee	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Reuben Levy	Sept. 8, 1862	
John D. Lathrop	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Oct. 26, 1864.
Peter J. Lydecker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. A Oct. 1, 1862.
John Monzel	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Wm. Matthews	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. McGee.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Thos. Mahon.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
David McNeal.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alfred T. Norman	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865, on duty at Hd. Qrs. Military Telegraph.
Robt. Napier.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
James M. Pierson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Promotion Apr. 16, 1865.
Richard H. Parks.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Tobias Philpot	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. B Oct. 1, 1862.
Thos. J. Quidor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John W. Romaine.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Detailed to War Dept. Aug. 13, 1864.
Abrm. L. Romaine.....	Sept. 8, 1862	At Hospl. July 13, 1863.
John Ryan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Sept. 26, 1863.
Andrew M. Stanberry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. B Oct. 1, 1862.
Edgar W. Storms.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John I. Seaman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John A. Siebert.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. D. Vanderbilt	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 24, 1865.
Geo. E. Van Blarcom.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 6, 1864.
John M. Wandell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ewart Wenman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John H. Wortman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. D.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. F. K. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st. Lt. Wm. B. Dean.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. 2d Lt. "F." Pro. 1st Lt. "D" Dec. 11, 1862. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. Disch'd Disabled Mch. 27, 1865.
1st Lt. E. W. Schauffler....	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. 1st Lt. Pro. Adj. Dec. 2, 1862.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
2d Lt. Chas. A. Benjamin..	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Disabled May 15, 1863.
Non-Commis'd Officers.		
Sergeants.		
Geo. De Groot.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863. Mortally Wd. Dec. 29, 1864.
Hy B. Wilson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. Jan. 21, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
J. G. Robinson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Fréd'k Holt.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Morris K. Barker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for promotion 149th N. Y. V. June 2, 1864.
Alex. H. Mulligan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for promotion 103d U. S. C. T. Apr. 12, 1865.
John Sheppard, Sr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Corporals.		
Baltus Pfeider.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
W. K. Skidmore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Mch. 29, 1863.
Isaac N. Marsh.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died disease Aug. 29, 1863.
Hiram W. Wines.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Dec. 6, 1864.
Musicians.		
Hy. O. Flaherty.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Cuddy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
Joseph Allen.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ledger Boon.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John N. Brach.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Andrew Beatty.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Disability Jan. 5, 1864.
John Brod.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 22, 1865.
H. L. Baker.....	Jan. 30, 1864	Transf'd Apr. 1, 1864, to Co. K.
James H. Banks.....	Jan. 22, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1864.
Myron T. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. B Oct. 1, 1862.
David Briggs.....	Jan. 22, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1864.
W. N. Brooker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. G Oct. 1, 1862.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Danl Bebee.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died while ab. on furlough in 1864.
Chas. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Geo. Cuddy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Saml. Creswell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 29, 1863.
Thos. W. A. Cord.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Christopher Corblay.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died on march, Sept. 12, 1862.
Danl. Cassidy	Sept. 8, 1862	
Saml. Chillick	Sept. 8, 1862	
Alvin S. Clark.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to "B" Oct. 1, 1862.
Bartholomew Clancy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. Collum	Jan. 30, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. K Apr. 1, 1864.
Bartholomew Creedon.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Donnovan	Sept. 8, 1862	
Danl. Denton	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Donlevy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O., N. Y., June 13, 1865.
Joachim Dreyfus	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 19, 1864.
Thos. Fagin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Fitzgerald	Sept. 8, 1862	
Thos. Farrell	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864.
Sidney S. Griffing.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Vet. Res. Corps Apr. 28, 1864.
Robt. Garry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. H Jan. 1, 1863.
James E. Griffing.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 7, 1863.
Platt B. Gildersleeve.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James D. Goodman.....		Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joseph Garetsky	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 27, 1863.
Thos. G. Hagaman	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James R. Hewitt	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. N. Halsey	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd Oct. 1, 1862, to Co. K.
Geo. Hands	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 24, 1864.
Isaac W. Hendrickson	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. E. Transf'd to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 6, 1864.
Isaac N. Hildreth	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. G Oct. 1, 1862.
Isaac Johnson	Feb. 22, 1864.	Transf'd to Co. I Apr. 1, 1864.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Dennis Kilfoyle	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John H. Jessup	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6; died Dec. 9, 1864.
Gottlieb Liebing	Sept. 8, 1862	
Danl. B. Loper.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Ambrose King	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Michael Krupp	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 27, 1863.
Hy. Mahnke	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. Manning	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Matthews	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Moore	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Patrick Melville	Sept. 8, 1862	Died July 24, 1864.
Geo. E. Mulligan	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 2, 1862.
John McCarthy	Sept. 8, 1862	
Chas. McCarthy	Oct. 1, 1862	
Andrew Moss	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. H. Newberry	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Nichols	Sept. 8, 1862	From Co. E. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John O'Rourke	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. July 20, 1863.
Mchl Relly	Sept. 8, 1862	
James Rhodes.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Ludwlg Reydt	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 26, 1863.
Francis Russell	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
Samuel Ranger	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Louis Schwartz	Sept. 8, 1862	Sent to Hospital N. Y. Sept. 16, 1862.
Fred'k Schroeder.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 31, 1864.
John A. Seybert.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 11, 1863.
James John Shepard.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Morris Is., July 31, 1864.
Ed. S. Stephens.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Dec. 9, 1862.
James Shepard.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Daniel Turner	Mch. 3, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1864.
William Tuthill	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
William Tilley	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Dec. 6, 1864.
Andrew Thompson	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Mch. 14, 1863.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Lafayette Terrill	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Thompson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Andrew I. Velsor.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. Mortally Wd. Dec. 6, 1864.
John Vance	Sept. 8, 1862	
James Whittaker	Sept. 8, 1862	
Seymour Wright	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Mch. 18, 1863. Camp Gurney.
Dan'l I. Wood.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. Transf'd to V. R. C. Aug. 6, 1863.
Patrick Walsh	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. Warren	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Wilson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ira A. Wood.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. Disch'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 27, 1863.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. E.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. Jas. W. Gurney.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Oct. 23, 1864.
Capt. H. J. Long.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Capt. Jan. 12, 1864, and assigned to Co. K Feb. 23, 1864.
1st Sergt. Geo. S. Sammis..	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. 2d Lt. Pro. 1st Lt. May 18, 1864. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
2d Lt. Geo. Proulx.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustd. Orderly Sergt. F. Pro. 2d Lt. May 31, 1864. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Non Com'd Officers.		
1st Sergt. Garritt F. Eaton.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Qr. Mr. Sergt. Feb. 1, 1863. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Sergt. Wm. B. Eaton...	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. H May 31, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Sergt. John Moore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Lt. 103d U. S. C. T. Jan. 19, 1865.
1st Sergt. Ben. K. Conklin.	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Sergt. May 1, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Sergt. Jacob C. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Dennis Maloney....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Bunce R. Ketchum..	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. H. Beers.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. G. O. No. 77, A. G. O.
Sergt. Chas. A. Sammis....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Died Dec. 22, 1864.
Corpl. John H. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Stephen Bloxham...	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. John Shoemaker....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Ed. Valentine.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. John Pearsall.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Geo. W. Flint.....	Oct. 1, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Joseph I. Kampe...	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Musicians.		
Robt. L. Carpenter.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John H. Hedden.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. C. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wagoner.		
W. G. Painter.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
John Allen.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Alexander.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ira W. Ackerly.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Louis Becker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John J. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Bedell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John S. Baylis.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edgar R. Bunce.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Bloxham.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. by Torpedo Apr. 15, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. H. Bryant.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Theo. S. Brush.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 10, 1863.
Geo. E. Betts.....	Mch. 19, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Theo. Bradley	Mch. 16, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Smith Bedell	Sept. 8, 1862	Taken prisoner July 22, 1863. Died Richmond, Nov. 20, 1863.
Elbert Crawford	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Charles Chichester	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hosea V. Carr	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John S. Carr	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Cornelius	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Andrew Chichester	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 22, 1865.
Manuel Cypher's	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Apr. 1, 1865.
Jeremiah Daley	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Danl. Drenning	Sept. 8, 1862	Missing in action Nov. 30, 1864.
Sylvester Day	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. July 3, 1863.
Thos. Duffy	Apr. 1, 1864	From Co. F. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. June 22, 1865.
Edwd. Dowd	June 6, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. June 22, 1865.
James Donahue	Sept. 8, 1862	
Thos. Derby	Sept. 8, 1862	Left sick at Staten Isl. Sept. 10, 1862.
Joseph S. Edwards	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. S. Rodell	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Mch. 10, 1863.
Smith F. Gardner	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Michl. Gilmartin	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Amos W. Gurney	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. B. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James E. Good	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Apr. 6, 1864.
Wm. F. Hulse	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. Huntington	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alfred A. Hallock	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Hendrickson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Isaac Hendrickson	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. D Oct. 1, 1862.
John R. Hubbs	Sept. 8, 1862	Died disease Sept. 8, 1863.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Chas. A. Hellems.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Disch'd May 26, 1865.
Geo. B. Hall.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Camp Gurney Mch. 13, 1863.
Richd. Jayne	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Jones.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Fleet Ketchum	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Lewis.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. Lee	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. June 3, 1863.
Thos. Moore	Oct. 1, 1864	From Co. D. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John McGregor	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James N. McGregor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
A. J. McGregor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Aug. 21, 1864.
Fredk. W. Moddle.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K May 1, 1864.
Thos. Morris	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Jan. 28, 1865.
Jas. H. Miller	Mch 16, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Diogones Morrill	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 13, 1863.
Wm. H. Nichols.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. D Oct. 1, 1862.
Ezra Pearsall	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Richd. L. Place.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Silas C. Pearasall.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
Enoch Pearson	Mch. 16, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Jesse Raynor	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Smith Robbins	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Ryerson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Albert Richmuller	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. T. Ritchie	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K May 1, 1864.
Nelson P. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Nicholas Shore	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ferdinand Shore	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Shotwell	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hamilton R. Sprague	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in	Remarks.
John W. Secor	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Andrew Stillwell	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Titus Schofield	Oct. 1, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
L. Smith	Sept. 10, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Cornl. M. Sammis	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Promotion June 22, 1863.
Ira T. Soper.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K May 1, 1864.
Ed. Sprague	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Coles Is., Dec. 18, 1863.
Benj. E. Tichenor	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Elias H. Tichenor.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Missing in action Nov. 30, 1864.
Jacob B. Tillottson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Richard Tierney	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Oliver R. Trembly.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. P. Tuthill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K May 1, 1864.
Wm. H. Valentine.....	Mch. 9, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. K May 1, 1864.
Oliver Valentine.	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. Died Nov. 13, 1862, at Washington.
Geo S. Weeks.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Dan'l Wellmarth.	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F. M. O. June 30, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. F.

Names.	Mustered in	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. Jos. S. Cook.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 27, 1862.
Capt. John A. Bogart.....	Dec. 27, 1862	Must'd 1st Lt. Co. B. Pro.Capt. Co. F Dec. 27, 1862. Transf'd to Co. H Apr. 8, 1863.
Capt. H. Jas. Weston.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd 1st Lt. Co. A. Pro.Capt. Co. F Apr. 8, 1863. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. Wm. L. Conant.....		M. O. June 30, 1865. Com'd as Capt. and awaiting muster.
2d Lt. Wm. B. Dean.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Lt. Co. D Dec. 11, 1862
2d Lt. Wm. H. Dodge.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Must'd Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pro. 2d Lt. Dec. 11, 1862. Pro. 1st Lt. & Reg'l Qr. M. Dec. 3, 1863.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Non-Com'd Officers.		
1st Sergt. Geo. Proulx.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Com'd 2d Lt. Co. E May 14, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Sergt. Patrick Rogers..	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Adolph Klein.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. James H. Cocroft...	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. John D. Black.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Nov. 13, 1863.
Sergt. John L. Blinkhorn..	Sept. 8, 1862	
Corpl. John L. Newball....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Corpl. Val'tine Vandewater	Sept. 8, 1862	
Corpl. Alex. Whyte, Jr....	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. B. Com'd 2d Lt. 128 U. S. C. T. Apr. 3, 1865.
Corpl. Chas. Bentley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. G Oct. 1, 1862.
Corpl. Cyrus R. Teed.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Oct. 15, 1863
Corpl. Alex. McLeavy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Hy. A. Atha.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Com'd 2d Lt. 47 N. Y. V., Mch. 27, 1863.
Corpl. Wm. Garrett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Mich'l Nagle.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis., Coles Is., Oct. 15, 1863.
Corpl. Julius Kralman....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. John H. Powers....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. June 30, 1865
Corpl. Jacob L. Guernard..	Jan. 12, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Musician.		
Hy. Lefter.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
Phillip Bauer	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Algernon Babcock.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd service by order War Dept.
James Burns.	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 2, 1865
Wm. H. Bedell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed in action Nov. 30, 1864.
Phillip Bradley.	Sept. 8, 1862	
Fred'k Boland.	Sept. 8, 1862	
Ed. Connell.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. July 24, 1865, at Alexandria.
Cornellus Christie.	Jan. 4, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. A Mch. 30, 1864.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Hy. C. Conklin.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Wm. Carroll	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 12, 1863.
Geo. Christiansen	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Cooper	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. June 30, 1865
Patrick Curran	Sept. 8, 1862	Absent in Conv. Camp since June 9, 1863.
Hy. Dyer	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Duffy	Jan. 21, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. E Mch. 30, 1864.
Michael Doyle.	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. Died Dec. 17, 1864.
Samuel Evans	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Dis. Apr. 5, 1863.
Matthew Edleman	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Prin. Mus. Aug. 22, 1863.
Michael Fagin	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. B.
Andrew Fisher	Jan. 12, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John Frederick.	Mch 15, 1864	Recruit. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 24, 1865.
Willard R. Fisk.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hospl. Sept. 17, 1863.
James Freels	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. B. Died Yorktown, Va., June 28, 1863.
John Germain	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. K. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Adam Giel	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 17, 1864
Isaiah W. Goughler.....	Jan. 1, 1864	Recruit. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Disch'd May 23, 1865.
Geo. F. Graff.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Richard Hands	Dec. 29, 1863	Recruit. Absent, sick, June 30, 1865.
Conrad Hoyt	Aug 22, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Thos. Harper	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Coles Is., S. C., Oct. 24, 1863.
Edwd. Hohenthal	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. Haight	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Disch'd June 2, 1865.
Michael W. Henny.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Horton	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. B. Wd. Deveaux N'k Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Peter Kirchoff	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. B. Wd. Deveaux N'k Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lionel Keane	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John Jacobs	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux N'k, S. C., Dec. 6, 1864.
John Jacques	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Coles Is., Oct. 26, 1863.
Chas. Lueckin	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 17, 1863
Reuben Lake	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Little	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jose Meer	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Morris Is., S. C., Aug. 2, 1864.
Neal McMullen	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 6, 1864.
Hugh McGinniss	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Monroe	Jan. 18, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Robert McWilliams	Mch 14, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Dennis Naayers	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. B. Peters.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Cyrus B. Norton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 31, 1863.
Wm. H. Ploss.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Egbert O. Reeve.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Geo. Sowalski	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Snediker	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robert M. Shotwell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Otto Stitness	Sept. 8, 1862	
Michael Sullivan	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 24, 1862.
Elisha Suydam	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 29, 1863
Fred'k W. Schaefer.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Nov. 13, 1863.
Hy. E. Smith.....	Dec. 30, 1863	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. B. Mch. 30, 1864.
Geo. Smith	Jan. 6, 1864	Recruit. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. May 14, 1865.
Sylvester I. Sullivan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Appt. Com'y Sergt.

Names.	Mustered in	Remarks.
Edwd. Tompkins	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Honey Hill Nov. 30, 1864. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Samuel Tompkins	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Daniel Vandewater	Sept. 8, 1862	
Edwin Valentine	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Oliver Valentine	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Geo. Varian	Jan. 22, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. I Mch. 30, 1864.
John Van Houghton	Jan. 18, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. I Mch. 30, 1864.
And. I. Velsor	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. D Oct. 1, 1862.
Joseph C. Wiggins.....	Jan 18, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Co. H Mch. 30, 1864.
Daniel Wellmarth	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.
Daniel I. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. D Oct. 1, 1862.
Ira A. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. D Oct. 1, 1862.
John H. White.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Herman Wolf	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. G. Wilson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John G. Williams.....	Jan. 15, 1864	Recruit. Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Died Dec. 4, 1864.
James Williams	Mch 14, 1864	Recruit. Died Hilton Head Sept. 13, 1864.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. G.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. E. S. Henry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Deveaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. Sheldon A. Hull....	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Feb. 7, 1863.
1st Lt. Jno. J. Abercrombie	Jan. 12, 1863	Must'd as 2d Lt. Pro. 1st Lt. Apr. 29, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
2d Lt. John L. Gardner....	Sept. 8, 1862	Discharged Dec. 26, 1862.
Non-Com'd Officers.		
1st Sergt. Chas. S. Cregier.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Elliott E. Wells....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Michael Redmond..	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Sergt. Stephen Pigeon.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Edwin Le Bar.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 2, 1863
Sergt. Geo. W. Tuthill....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Pro. to 2d Lt. 103 U. S. C. T.
Corpl. John W. Renkins...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Peter Whittle.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Isaac N. Hildreth..	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. D. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. John D. Oakley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Chas. Bentley.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. F.
Musicians.		
Augustine Stroberg	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Conrad Christ	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
Wm. Andrews.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Burns	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. Bannerman	Jan. 1, 1864	From Co. I. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Wm. N. Broker	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. D. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jonathan A. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Wm. D. Corneen.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Prin. Mus. Aug. 29, 1862.
Geo. J. Collins.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Maj. Sept. 12, 1862.
Geo. Calvin	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
Geo. Clark	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. H Oct. 1, 1862.
John Cassidy	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 15, 1863
James Canfield	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 15, 1863
Daniel Clark	Sept. 8, 1862	Died typhoid fever June 19, 1863.
Francis Callahan	Sept. 8, 1862	
Hy. H. Davis	Sept. 8, 1862	
Adrian De Vries	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David A. Edsall.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Elwood	Dec. 9, 1863	Died Hospl., Beaufort, S. C., Apr. 4, 1865.
Daniel Fitzpatrick	Sept. 8, 1862	
Adam H. Graham	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 17, 1863
James H. Guyon.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. May 31, 1865.
Patrick Flannigan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Patrick Farris	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Francis Green	Sept. 8, 1862	Capt'd at Battery Is., S. C.; returned to reg't Apr. 29, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John W. Guyon	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Higgins	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Herbert H. Hall.....	Mch. 1, 1863	From Co. C. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Clement M. Hempstead....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. P. Jessup	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. K. Injured on Ch'tn Savh. R. R. Feb. 10, 1865. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Keating	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Clarence Kippax	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Aug. 24, 1865, at N. Y. City.
John Kelly	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Peter Keenan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Keenan	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Kelly	Sept. 8, 1862	
Stillman Le Compte	Jan. 1, 1864	From Co. I. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Francis Lieb	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Meyers	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. McLaughlin	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. May 11, 1865.
Thos. McCarthy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John McMekin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Francis Massey	Jan. 1, 1864	From Co. I. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. May 16, 1865.
Geo. Messerve	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Beaufort, S. C., from wds rec'd Dec. 9, 1864.
Thos. McDonald	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux Neck Dec. 9, 1864.
Thos. Murphy	Sept. 8, 1862	Drowned bathing Potomac River Sept. 16, 1862.
Thos. Naughton	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Tnos. O'Neil	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 15, 1863
Thos. Merritt	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Daniel I. Peoples	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. May 20, 1863.
Wm. Ryan	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. May 20, 1863.
Patrick Riley	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Frank Rourke	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Christopher Reardon	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Michael Ruan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Thos. W. Ryan	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
Luke Reed	Jan. 1, 1864	From Co. I. Transf'd to 54 N. V. Y. June 22, 1865.
Thos. Sowden	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hugh Smith	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Walter W. Salter.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Leopold Seitz	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. P. Squires	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. K. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. G. Smith	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Abram Shear	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd with certified copy of record.
Patrick Shelby	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Mch, 18, 1864.
Ed. L. Squires	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. May 2, 1864.
Alex. Shaw	Sept. 8, 1862	
Wm. Smith	Sept. 8, 1862	
Armenne Terry, Jr.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Albert H. Terry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
James B. Terry	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. I Sept. 1, 1863.
Nicholas Thompson	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Navy Feb. 25, 1864.
Wm. H. Talmadge	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. F. Vall.	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Wm. Walsh	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. L. White	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. May 16, 1865.
Joseph Weiner	Sept. 8, 1862	Capt'd by enemy at Battery Is., S. C., Nov. 23, 1863; not afterward heard of.
Reuben Warner	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Wilkinson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. A. Weed	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Wallace	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Aug. 22, 1864.
Hy. Wilson	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Walters	Sept. 8, 1862	

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. H.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Commissioned Officers.		
Capt. Oliver E. Vail.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Mch. 9, 1863.
Capt. John A. Bogart.....	Apr. 8, 1863	Transf'd from "F." M. O. for Com. as Lt. Col. 128 U. S. C. T.
1st Lt. Zebulon H. Brower.	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
1st Lt. Geo. J. Collins.....	May 27, 1864	From 2d Lt. Co. H Nov. 21, 1862, and 1st Lt. "H" May 27, 1864.
1st Lt. J. Henry Young...	Nov 24, 1862	Pro. from Sergt. M. O. Jan. 26, 1864.
2d Lt. Wm. B. Eaton.....	May 31, 1864	From Ord. Sergt. Co. E. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Non Commis'd Officers.		
1st Sergt. Hy. W. Prince..	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Sergt. J. J. Reddell...	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Major July 9, 1864.
1st Sergt. J. Hy. Youngs...	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. 1st Lt. "H" Nov. 24, 1862.
Sergt. Benj. R. Penny.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Cloud's Mills, Va., Apr. 1, 1863.
1st Sergt. Geo. B. Reeve...	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Sergt. Maj. June 1, 1865.
Sergt. Thos. E. Reeve.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Horatio N. Booth...	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. 66 N. Y. V. Aug. 8, 1864.
Sergt. J. Addison Corwin..	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. 103d U. S. C. T. Mch. 7, 1865.
Sergt. Chas. S. Tillinghast.	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Com. 103d U. S. C. T. Apr. 12, 1865.
Sergt. Ed. F. Hunting.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Oct. 30, 1863. Com'd in 47th N. Y. V.
Sergt. A. W. Turbish.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. W. W. Sterling.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Absent on Furlough June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Anthony Heany....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Wm. E. Shipman...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Robt. Jefferson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Oliver A. Mayo.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. B. T. Payne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. A. Judson Smith...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Jesss G. Case.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd May 30, 1863 for Com. 47 N. Y. V.
Corpl. Chatham Corwin....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Phys. Dis. Feb. 23, 1864.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Corpl. Barnabas Billard...	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'g'd for Phys. Dis. Nov. 1, 1863.
Corpl. Benj. H. Terry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd for Phys. Dis. Nov. 12, 1863.
Corpl. Geo. E. Lathrop....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Lec. 29, 1864; died Jan. 12, 1865.
Musicians.		
Geo. Clark	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. G. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. Gurry.....	Jan. 1, 1863	From Co. D. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wagoner.		
Franklin B. Goldsmith....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Oct. 9, 1863.
Privates.		
Saml. Ash.....	Feb 11, 1864	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864; June 30, 1865, ab. in Hospl.
James R. Aldrich.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Alexander.....	Apr. 12, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
And. J. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. June 22, 1864.
Leonard T. Britton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. L. F. Booth.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Belding.....	Mch 15, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
B. T. Billard.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. on Coles Isl., S. C.
John H. Benjamin	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Nov. 14, 1862, Washington, D. C.
Selden J. Bennett	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. I. Buckley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Gilbert A. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Geo. A. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Bourke.....	Apr. 8, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Ascer D. Cahn.....	Mch. 3, 1865	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Geo. Culver	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. D. Connell.....	Nov 28, 1863	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Albin W. Case.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
A. Wickham Case.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. M. Clark.....	Feb 19, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Walter Carpenter.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Collins	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James H. Cox.....	Mch. 5, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John D. Cleveland.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865, absent on fur- lough.
David T. Conklin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Dunn	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wilbur H. Drake.....	Jan., 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Fredk. Ewald	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edwin Edwards	Sept. 8, 1862	
Robt. Ebbetts	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Smith Ewart.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. Fanning	Sept. 8, 1862	
Hy. Gaffga	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jacob A. Garrodita.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 5, 1862
L. Wellington Gillette.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 9, 1863
h. M. Gaviston	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Saml. Harris	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Havens.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hospl. Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1862.
Hy. O. Horton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Apr. 15, 1865.
G. Frank Hommell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Hy. M. Hallock.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
benj. A. Horton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Hoffincinck.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Elbert Hutchinson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Leonard Jackman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Kelly.....	Mch 16, 1865	Recruit.
John H. Kasson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Detailed War Dept. Nov. 30, 1864.
John W. Kloipp.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. B. Ledyard.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jonathan C. Merrill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Mansfield.....	Mch 24, 1865	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Isaac P. Moore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joseph McNamee	Sept. 8, 1862	Disch'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 27, 1864
Chas. B. Moore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Aug. 10, 1864.
Ed. Murphy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Beni. F. Moore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Wm. P. McManus.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864, and mortally wd. at Salkahatchie Feb. 12, 1865.
Joseph Newton	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Theo. Overton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. Osborn	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ed. Oldrin	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 14, 1863.
Chas. E. Overton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Warren Overton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Michl. Pennyfeather	Apr 10, 1865	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Grover Pease	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. E. Price	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sidney B. Petty.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Morris Is., July 6, 1864.
Joseph Rafferty	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Reis	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Burnt Ordinary, Va., June 12, 1863.
Danl. Smith	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Snedeker.....	Sept. 1, 1864	Recruit. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lyman M. Sutton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Barton D. Skinner.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
E. W. Tuthill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Capt'd July, 1863, and died Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1863.
Chas. E. Terry.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
C. Hy Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. C. Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. B. Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 1, 1863.
Hy. H. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. K. Wood.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
John Wright	Apr 12, 1865	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Theo. A. Wiggins.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. June 30, 1865.
Joseph C. Wiggins.....	Apr. 1, 1864	From Co. F. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John H. Young.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John S. Young.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Oct. 20, 1863, while on furlough.
Francis A. Witz.....	Feb 24, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. I.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Comm'd Officers.		
Capt. Richard Allison.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. H. B. Dennison:....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. by G. O. No. 25, Dept. of East.
1st Lt. Myron Jarvis.....	Sept 23, 1864	Com'd by Gov. N. Y. M. O. June 13, 1865.
2d Lt. G. H. L. Coggeshall.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. July 14, 1864.
2d Lt. John J. Riddell....	Dec 23, 1864	Pro. from Sergt. Maj. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Non Com'd Officers.		
1st Sergt. Saml. A. Miller..	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 29, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. Southard.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Geo. E. Jayne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. John E. Albin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. C. Johnson....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. F. B. Ketchum.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hampton, Va., Aug. 1, 1863.
Corpl. Jas. Boswick, Jr....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Alfred C. Tillotson..	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Chas. W. Bogart....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. And. J. Ford.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Sergt. Chas. E. Pitts.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Geo. Price.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. H. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. July 15, 1864.
Musicians.		
Michl. H. Dooley.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. H. Serene.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wagoner.		
Geo. Mott.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates.		
J. E. Arnold.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jeremiah Albn	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Reg'l Hospl. Nov. 14, 1862
Robt. Bannerman		'transf'd to Co. G Jan. 1, 1864.
Geo. A. Baldwin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Brown	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 9, 1863.
Nathl. E. Baldwin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Feb. 9, 1865. June 30, 1865, absent in hospital.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Benj. B. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Janeway V. Bogart.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. Box	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. G. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. W. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James P. Bogart.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. Baker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ethel S. Birch.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lucius Balcom.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Conrad Bruce	Oct. 14, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Jas. Carroll.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Martin Carroll	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Conklin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joseph Crawford	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Aug. 20, 1863.
John H. Conk.....	Apr 22, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Bernard Clark	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hospl. Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 15, 1863.
John Davis	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Cornelius Denny.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Harvey Doolittle.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. May 3, 1865.
Wm. Doorman	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 15, 1863.
Wallace Dunbar	Oct. 28, 1864	Dis'd Phys. Dis. May 3, 1865.
Michl. Dean.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Coles Is., Feb. 5, 1864.
John Edwards	Dec. 9, 1863	Transf'd to Co. K Jan. 1, 1864.
Ed. Davis	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Camp Bliss Nov. 9, 1862.
Alex. J. Fisher.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Chas. C. Fox.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Freeman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John L. Ferguson.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lewis Furman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Yorktown, Va., June 16, 1863.
John T. Fagan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Emery Frost	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Point Lookout, Md., July 21, 1863.
Matthias Finch.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 7, 1863.
Michl. Galvin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. F. Green.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Jefferson Graham.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. W. Gordon.....	Aug 29, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Alex. Hart	Nov 25, 1863	Transf'd to Co. A Jan. 1, 1864.
Chas. A. Jepson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Sept. 16, 1863.
John Jarvis	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Isaac H. Johnson.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
James Johnson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
E. R. Jaquish.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Danl. Lowe	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James H. Leeck.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. July 9, 1863.
Gabrielle Labelle	Oct. 10, 1864	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Stillman Lecompte	Nov 27, 1863	Transf'd to Co. G Jan. 1, 1864.
Martin Lowrie	Sept. 8, 1862	
Joseph G. Marsh.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Middleton	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. B. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Benj. B. Morrison.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joshua P Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. K Oct. 1, 1862.
Francis Massey.....	Dec. 5, 1863	Transf'd to Co. G Jan. 1, 1864.
Wm. Murphy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. W. Morenus.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. H. Montgomery.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Peter Murphy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Jacob Mather	Dec. 1, 1863	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Jesse Munsey.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to I. C. Sept. 25, 1863.
Joseph Meeker.....	Oct. 7, 1864	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John Nolan.....	Dec. 5, 1863	Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
John O'Brien	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Owen O'Brien.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Oakley	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Camp Bliss Jan. 5, 1863.
Platt Pedrick	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Hy. Pope	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
Geo. Robbins	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Wm. Seaman	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Seaman.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Joshua Smalley	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Patrk. Sullivan.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John A. Sammls.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. H. Suydam	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
David Stinson.....	Oct. 27, 1864	From 144 N. Y. M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Stinson	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Medad Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Aug. 5, 1863.
Joel B. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Peter N. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Floyd Tooker	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 13, 1863.
Geo. Varian	Mch 30, 1864	From Co. F. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Hy. Van Cott.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
John H. Van Houton.....	Mch 30, 1864	From Co. F. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Geo. W. Van Houton	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Phillip Van Houton.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. Oct. 8, 1863.
Angus G. Walker.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. S. Wicks.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jsmes Wilson	Dec. 1, 1863	Transf'd to 51 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Joseph C. Wright.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Youngs.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.

MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO. K.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Comm'd Officers.		
Capt. Abram De Bevoise..	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Dec. 27, 1862.
Capt. H. J. Long.....	Jan. 12, 1864	From 1st Lt. Co. E. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
1st Lt. Jesse G. Raynor...	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned March 21, 1864.
1st Lt. Geo. N. Little.....	Jan. 19, 1864	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. K Feb. 15, 1863; 1st Lt. Jan. 19, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
2d Lt. Chas. P. Cook.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Resigned Feb. 15, 1863.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
2d Lt. Garrett F. Eaton....	May 31, 1864	From Sergt. Maj. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Non Com'd Officers. . . .		
1st Sergt. David S. Sherrill	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd for Pro. Nov. 17, 1862.
1st Sergt. Ed. T. Nicoll....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864, and dis'd on acct. of wds.
Sergt. Wm. B. Bailey.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Lester S. Hill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Oct. 15, 1863.
Sergt. Dennis Lynch.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Albert H. Terry....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. G. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Chas. B. Dayton....	Sept. 8, 1862	Pro. Asst. Surg. Dec. 20, 1862.
Sergt. Albert A. Halsey...	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Egbert C. Corwin...	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Dis'd May 26, 1865.
Corpl. Theo. P. Gould....	Sept. 8, 1862	From Co. G. Died Oct. 20, 1862.
Corpl. Geo. W. Corwin....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Timothy W. Warren	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Fredk. H. Rose.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Erastus E. Halsey..	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Theo. F. Harris....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Corpl. Parminus Terry....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. G. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864, and died of wds.
Musician.		
John Fagin	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. I. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Privates		
Robt. G. Armstrong.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Upton Hill, Va., Jan. 9, 1863.
Wm. G. Albertson.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Folly Is. Sept. 22, 1863.
Geo. L. Barber.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Hy. E Benjamin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Coles Is., S. C., Dec. 23, 1863.
John Busannah	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Andrew Becktil.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Edwa. Bell.	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Robt. T. Benedict.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. June 30, 1865.
Aug. B. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 30, 1862.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
David E. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Navy June 14, 1864.
Wm. H. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
Chas. L. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Dec. 9, 1864, Deveaux Neck, S. C.
Jonathan A. Bennett.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. I. Died Folly Is., S. C., Sept. 13, 1863.
Silas E. Brown.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Navy June 14, 1864
Nathan M. Bennett.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C., 1864.
Hy. L. Baker.....	Mch. 3, 1864	From Co. D. Transf'd to 54 N. Y. V. June 22, 1865.
Saml. P. Colvin	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Stephen H. Crowell.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joseph Corey.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hospl. Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 1, 1864.
John A. Conklin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. B Oct. 1, 1862.
Egbert C. Corwin.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. May 26, 1865.
Wm. W. Collium.....	Mch 31, 1864	From Co. D. Died Morris Is., July 9, 1864.
Dwight F. Dunham.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 26, 1863.
John Darragh	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Riverhead, L. I., Nov. 18, 1863.
James A. Downs.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1864..
Orland S. Edwards.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to V. R. C. Nov. 28, 1863.
Silas C. Edwards.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. June 5, 1863.
Ed. B. Edwards.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Feb. 3, 1864.
Chas N. Edwards.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. Apr. 23, 1865.
James Farley	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
John Germain	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F Oct. 1, 1862.
C. A. Fredericks.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Ripley Harris	Sept. 8, 1862	
Lester S. Hill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Oct. 15, 1865.
Wm. P. Harris.....	Mch 19, 1864	Recruit. Died Hilton Hd., S. C., Aug. 21, 1864.
Oocar A. Hildreth.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Jan. 26, 1864.
Ripley Havins.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Hipstedt.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Apr. 24, 1865.

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Aaron Handy	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. M. Halsey.....	Oct. 1, 1862	From Co. D. Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Lyman Hedges	Sept 24, 1862	From Co. G. Killed Nov. 30, 1864, Honey Hill, S. C.
Arthur Humphries	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
James Hennessy.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Sidney E. Halsey.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Upton's Hill, Va., Nov. 29, 1862.
C. B. Haverstrite.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. S. Jagger.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. S. Jacobs.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Hilton Hd., S. C., Nov. 4, 1864.
Oscar L. Jagger.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. June 30, 1865.
Wm. P. Jessup.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co. G Oct. 1, 1862.
Joseph W. Jacobs.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jas. T. Jennings.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. B. King.....	Mch 28, 1864	Died Morris Is., S. C., July 9, 1864.
Wm. M. Jennings.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wilson B. King.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
V. E. King.....	Mch 18, 1864	Recruit. Transf'd to Navy June 14, 1864.
Francis Kappel.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
Harvey B. King.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. F. Lane.....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Lane.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Joseph Le Hommidieu....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Abram B. Loper.....		1863.
Lyman B. Loper name.....		1863.
Daniel B. Loper		
COMPANY D.		
Josiah P. Mille	Smith, Captain.....	
Hy. Morgan ..	Griffing.....	
Francis J. Moc	Lewitt.....	
Abram H. Mill	pted	
Thos. Marron.		
John A. Montc		

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Names.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
John McMahon	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Nov. 30, 1864, Honey Hill, S. C.
Nathan J. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. B. Miller.....	Sept. 8, 1862	From Co. I. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Harrison Norton	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Nov. 30, 1864., Honey Hill, S. C.
Fredk. W. Moddle.....	May 1, 1864	From Co. E. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Elias R. Payne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. B. Payne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Jeremiah Payne.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Aug. 7, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
Hy. R. Pitts.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Thos. Roe	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Nov. 30, 1864. Dis'd Phys. Dis. Mch. 15, 1865.
Hy. T. Ritchie.....	May 1, 1864	From Co. E. Died Morris Is. May 27, 1864.
James S. Sayre.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died at Upton Hill, Va.
James M. Strong.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. Dec. 9, 1864. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Geo. H. Sears.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, 1865.
Stephen L. Squires.....	June 2, 1864	Died Morris Is., S. C., July 12, 1864.
Matthew H. Sayre.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Died Upton Hill, Va., Feb. 12, 1863.
Ira T. Soper	May 15, 1864	From Co. E. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Theo. Skidmore	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis. Dec. 28, 1862.
Hy. A. Skidmore.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Killed Deveaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
Thos. P. Tuthill.....	May 1, 1864	From Co. E. M. O. June 30, 1865.
Wm. I. Tuthill	Oct 1	30, 1865. D. M. O. June 30,
John Ge.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Transf'd to Co.
C. A. Fredericks.....	Sept. 8, 1862	M. O. June 30, M. O. June 30,
Ripley Harris	Sept. 8, 1862	
Lester S. Hill.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. Dis'transf'd to 54 N.
Wm. P. Harris.....	Mch 19, 1864	Recruit. Died 30, 1865. C., Aug. 21,
Oscar A. Hildreth.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. D
Ripley Havins.....	Sept. 8, 1862	
John Hipstedt.....	Sept. 8, 1862	Dis'd Phys. D

Memoriam.

Field and Staff.

William Gurney, Colonel.....Feb. 2, 1879
Rev. Samuel B. Willis, Chaplain.....June 27, 1898
George R. Cutler, M. D., Surgeon.....February, 1891
Pierson Rector, M. D., Asst. Surgeon....January, 1891
Joseph Salembier, Hospital StewardFebruary, 1898

COMPANY A.

J. F. Haviland, First Lieutenant
Armand J. LaVaud.....Dec. 28, 1896
David Moore.....
Francis M. Reynolds.....
Thomas B. Tabor.....
William H. Van Buskirk.....
Andrew Vredenburg (Knox).....Dec. 5, 1893
J. Newton Van Tassell.....May 31, 1894
Abram D. Westervelt.....Nov. 23, 1896

COMPANY B.

John Osborn, First Lieutenant.....Jan. 26, 1894
George N. Little, First Lieutenant.....Sept. 29, 1893
James S. Cornell.....Aug. 17, 1895
George Hoffman.....
James B. Minturn.....
Elias H. Miller.....
William O'Connell.....Jan. 2, 1892
W. W. Warner.....Jan. 3, 1893

COMPANY C.

Noah BossenJune 20, 1893
David Durand.....1884
John B. Polhemus.....
John W. Romaine.....April 19, 1896

COMPANY D.

Frank K. Smith, Captain.....
John Dowling.....
Sydney S. Griffing.....
James R. Hewitt.....
O. M. Hempted

Memoriam.

A. H. Mulligan.....
Samuel Ranger.....
A. J. Velsor.....

COMPANY E.

George H. Bryant..... 1893
Charles S. W. Fodell..... Dec. 11, 1896
Charles Huntington.....
James N. McGregor..... Jan. 20, 1894
Thomas Moore.....
Thomas Morris.....
John W. Secor..... February 24, 1891
Titus Schofield.....

COMPANY F.

Joseph S. Cook, Captain.....
Henry Dyer.....
William H. Haight..... 1896
Richard Hands..... April 18, 1893

COMPANY G.

William P. Burns..... July, 1895
James Canfield..... Nov. 7, 1889
F. Callahan.....
D. Clark.....
C. S. Cregier.....
Conrad Christ..... April 25, 1874
Herbert H. Hall..... Oct. 8, 1896
C. M. Hemsted.....
C. G. Smith..... Aug. 3, 1892
Nicholas Thompson.....
William H. Talmage.....
Peter Whittle.....

COMPANY H.

Oliver E. Vail, Captain..... February, 1891
George J. Collins, First Lieutenant..... April 13, 1893
Zebulon Brower, First Lieutenant.....
A. J. Bennett.....
William Berkley..... July 12, 1893

Memoriam.

Jesse G. Case.....
John Collins.....
John Dunn.....
Benjamin F. Moore..... June, 1897
E. Murphy.....
D. Mansfield..... Aug. 16, 1892
Grover Pease.....
Joseph Rafferty.....
Daniel Smith.....
L. W. Sutton.....
Thomas A. Wiggins.....
Joseph C. Wiggins.....

COMPANY I.

John J. Riddell, First Lieutenant..... June 9, 1894
George Box.....
Martin Carroll.....
Henry Doolittle..... Dec. 15, 1895
William Dorman.....
Michael Galvin..... Aug. 27, 1896
Stillman Lecompte.....
Joseph G. Marsh.....
Thomas Middleton.....
August G. Walker.....

COMPANY K.

George L. Baber..... June, 1898
Andrew Bechtel..... July 8, 1896
Silas E. Brown.....
Stephen H. Crowell..... Oct. 12, 1896
George W. Corwin.....
Egbert C. Corwin.....
James Farley.....
John Hempstead.....
Henry R. Pitts.....
George H. Sears.....
Henry F. Vail.....

HONORARY MEMBER.

R. T. Goldsmith.....

