

COL. GEORGE W. NASON, JR.. Franklin, Mass.

History and Complete Roster *of the* Massachusetts Regiments

MINUTE MEN OF '61

*who responded to the First Call of President
Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1861, to defend
the Flag and Constitution of the United States*



TOGETHER WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES OF MINUTE MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS

By GEORGE W. NASON

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PREFACE

To the fact that Massachusetts had for years maintained a military force known as Volunteer Militia, the members of which were somewhat accustomed to the use of arms, and inured in some degree to the discomforts of the tented field, may be accredited the salvation of the nation in the early spring of the year 1861. There can be no question that the appearance of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in Washington, and the arrival of the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry at Fortress Monroe, saved those important points from attempted capture by the disloyal men whose creed was slavery and States' rights before freedom and Union. The prompt arrival of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry preserved the Naval Academy and the frigate Constitution at Annapolis, Md., and opened the way to the succor of the nation's capitol, obstructed in other directions. The gallant conduct of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry at Bull Run further demonstrated that the slight military training of that day was, in some strong degree, a factor in the Union's defence.

It is the province of the following pages to tell, as best they may, the story of that time and supplement the history of the nation, and give due credit to the deeds of those "Minute Men of '61," who so promptly responded to their Commander's Special Order, No. 14, of April 15, 1861.

It is well to note here that while our pages treat only of three months of the doings of these men, yet the greater part of them continued their service of patriotism to the end of the rebellion, and that the names of some of them appear on the rolls of most of the battles of the Civil War.

We give here such data as we have been able to gather from the files and authorities of that time and such memoranda of their whole service which they or their comrades have been able to furnish at this late day.

The men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, called out by order of the Governor in April, 1861, numbered approximately 3,800. The first order was issued April 15, and the last of the

seven organizations had left the State before April 21, and remained in service until August 1. We give herewith a condensed summary of their service which may serve as a guide to the reader in a more careful perusal of its pages.

The Third Regiment, which was composed of six companies in Barnstable and Plymouth counties, and to which was added one company from Cambridge in Middlesex county, reported in Boston, April 16, 1861. At 11:30 a.m. the 18th, they sailed on the steamer S. R. Spaulding, under sealed orders, which, upon being opened, indicated their destination as Fortress Monroe, Va. Col. D. W. Wardrop was in command, and the regiment mustered about five hundred officers and men. They arrived at Fort Monroe at 11 a.m., on the 20th, and at 1 p.m., sailed on U. S. Gunboat Pawnee for Norfolk, arriving at 9 p.m. Finding it impossible to save any vessels or property at the navy yard all hands at once engaged in destroying everything possible that could serve the rebels, and tired and hungry arrived back at the fort at 6 a.m. on the 21st, and were added to the garrison there. The regiment continued as garrison of the fort, and in scouting and outpost duty at and beyond Hampton, until July 16th, when it started for home, arriving in Boston July 23d. Of the five hundred who returned one hundred and sixty had re-enlisted before the close of the year.

The Fourth Regiment consisted of five companies from Norfolk and two each from Plymouth and Bristol counties. They reported at Faneuil Hall on the 16th, under Col. A. B. Packard, with over 500 officers and men. They left Boston late in the afternoon of the 17th, and at 10 p.m. were on board the steamer State of Maine at Fall River. They arrived at New York at 5 p.m. on the 18th, leaving there at 1 a.m. on the 19th, arriving at Fortress Monroe early on the 20th, remaining there until the 27th, when they moved with other regiments to Newport News, where an entrenched camp was made. Five companies took part in the affair at Big Bethel on the 9th of June. Later it was encamped at Hampton until it left for Massachusetts,

July 15th, where it was mustered out on the 22nd. About 200 of its members had re-enlisted before Jan. 1, 1862.

The Fifth Regiment consisted of five companies, to which were added one company from the First and four from the Seventh Regiments of Volunteer Militia. In obedience to orders it assembled in Boston on the 19th and 20th of April, 1861. Six companies were from Middlesex, three from Essex and one from Suffolk counties. Something over 800 officers and men had assembled by the morning of the 21st. It marched to the Boston & Worcester Railroad Station, and in company with the First Light Battery, left at 7 a.m. for the South, arriving in New York at 8 p.m. Late on the evening of the 21st, in company with the Battery and the Third Battalion of Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, the Regiment embarked on the steamers *Aiel* and *De Soto*, and at 3 a.m., on the 22nd, started for Fort Monroe, arriving safely at noon on the 23d, proceeding the same night to Annapolis, Md. They disembarked late on the 24th, and on the 25th four companies took the train for Washington, arriving at noon on the 26th. The remaining six companies marched twenty miles to the Junction, where they took cars, arriving in Washington at 8 a.m., the 27th. The Regiment was quartered in the U. S. Treasury Building, remaining there until the night of May 25th, when it marched across the Potomac and encamped at Alexandria. From this date until July 16 the Regiment was engaged in building forts and scouting. July 16, attached to Franklin's Brigade, it took the head of the division column towards Centreville; 17th and 18th advance continued; 19th and 20th in camp; 21st at 2 a.m. started towards Bull Run and at 11 a.m. advanced to the front under fire of the rebel batteries and remained on the battle line until orders to fall back, when, after collecting the somewhat scattered companies, Major Poyd in command (Colonel Lawrence being wounded), marched the Regiment back to Centreville, and later in the night to Alexandria. On the 22nd the Regiment returned to Washington, remaining there until the 28th, when they left for Boston, arriving there on the 30th, and were mustered out of service. Before Jan. 1, 1862, 255 of the men of the Fifth had re-enlisted.

The Sixth Regiment consisted of seven companies from Middlesex and one from Essex counties. To these were

added, by orders from Adjutant-General's office, one company from the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Essex); one company from the First Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Suffolk), and one company from the Third Battalion of Rifles (Worcester). They left Lowell at 9 a.m. the 16th, and Boston at 7 p.m., the 17th, arriving at New York early on the morning of the 18th. They crossed to Jersey City at 12 m., and left there by train, reaching Philadelphia at 7 p.m. Leaving there at 1 a.m. on the 19th, reached Baltimore at 1000. Seven companies were drawn through the city in the cars. The other four companies were obliged to disembark, owing to the barricading of the track by a mob, and were marched toward the Washington Station. They were assailed with stones and other missiles and finally pistol shots. Then the order to fire was given and a passage was thus secured to the waiting train, although 130 men, including the band, were unaccounted for. The band, being left without arms or guard of any kind, were obliged to shift for themselves, and only by leaving instruments, etc., and seeking shelter of a friendly woman were they able to escape the mob. On the 20th they returned to Philadelphia and thence to Lowell. The loss to the Regiment was four killed and eighteen wounded. The Regiment arrived in Washington at 5 p.m. on the 19th and were quartered in the Senate Chamber, and were on guard and other duty until May 5, when they left, under orders, for the Relay House. They left there May 13 for Baltimore, arriving in the evening during a severe thunderstorm, taking possession of Federal Hill. May 14 and 15 were spent in taking possession with other troops of Baltimore. On the 16th they returned to the Relay House, where they remained until June 13, when they again were in Baltimore to help maintain order at the polls, but returned on the 14th. June 26 to July 2 were again in Baltimore temporarily. July 29 broke camp at Relay House and left for home, arriving in Boston at 5 p.m., August 1. They were mustered out on Boston Common, August 2, and then proceeded to Lowell, where after a reception by the citizens the men left for their homes. Before Jan. 1, 1862, 171 of the men had re-enlisted.

The Eighth Regiment was, when it entered the service, made up of nine companies from Essex and one from Berkshire counties, thus joining the mountains with the sea coast. To the

eight companies of the regiment were added Company A of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Company A of the First Battalion of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. It left Boston in the afternoon of April 18, 1861, by the Boston & Worcester R. R. Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, accompanied them. It arrived in New York at 6 a.m., the 19th. Leaving there about noon, arrived in Philadelphia at 6 p.m., where the news of the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts at Baltimore reached them. At noon on the 20th, they took cars for Baltimore. On arriving within half a mile of Perryville, Md., on the Susquehanna river, the train was stopped, the regiment was disembarked, and Companies J and K were sent forward as skirmishers followed by the rest of the regiment. Within a few moments the ferry boat Maryland was in their possession without firing a shot. The entire regiment was soon on board, steaming down Chesapeake Bay, and reached Annapolis early Sunday, April 21st. The frigate Constitution was found here with but a small crew, and the commander was ready to blow her up in case of attack. Companies J and K were sent on board and preparations made to get her away; but in so doing, both the Maryland and Constitution got aground, remaining so until Tuesday morning, when the steamer Boston towed the Constitution off, and the rest of the Eighth were taken to the wharf in boats, Company J remaining on board and Company K taking a tug for Fort McHenry, and taking possession of the U. S. Steamer Alleghany, which they found deserted on the way. Possession of the Naval Academy and the railroad to the Junction and Washington was next in order, and on the 24th inst., the Eighth Massachusetts and the Seventh New York started repairing the railroad as they proceeded towards the Junction, arriving there on the morning of the 25th, and at night a train with the Seventh New York passed on to Washington. On the 26th the Eighth took the train and reached Washington at 1 p.m., several regiments following by the route thus opened. The regiment was mustered April 30, and a few days later Colonel Munroe, on account of advanced age, resigned. The regiment remained in Washington until May 12, when it reached the Relay House at noon. Company J, having assisted in navigating the Constitution to

New York, had returned via Fort Monroe and the Potomac river, some days before, and Company K returned from Fort McHenry on the 16th of May, and the regiment was all together again. An election being held, E. W. Hunt was chosen Colonel, Andrew Elwell, Lieutenant Colonel, and Benjamin Perley Poore, Major. The regiment remained at the Relay House until June 27th, when the right wing went to Baltimore, where the left wing joined them on July 2d. From this time there were reviews and side trips, etc., until July 29th, when the regiment started for home, arriving in New York the 31st, where, after partaking of the hospitality of the Seventh New York, they left for home, and August 1st found them once again on Boston Common, where they were mustered out and left for their several homes. Three hundred and thirty-six of the regiment had re-enlisted before January 1, 1862.

The Third Battalion of Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was composed of four companies from Worcester county, but one company was attached to the Sixth Massachusetts, in April, 1861, and a company newly formed in Suffolk county took its place. It rendezvoused at Worcester under orders, April 20, 1861, and left at 9 p.m., reaching New York at 8 a.m. on the 21st. Embarked at 8 p.m. on the steamer Ariel. Arrived at Fort Monroe at 4 p.m. the 23d, thence to Annapolis, where it arrived the 24th, and disembarking at 1 p.m., May 2d, they boarded the "Maryland," and arrived at Fort McHenry at 6 A.M., May 3d. The battalion remained at Fort McHenry with occasional trips by detachments up and down Chesapeake Bay until July 30th, when it started for Massachusetts. Arrived at Worcester at 9 a.m., August 2d, and were mustered out August 3d. Of the 322 men of the Battalion, 97 had re-enlisted before January 1, 1862.

The Boston Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Cook's Battery), assembled in Boston, April 20th, and with guns and horses left by railroad early April 21st, arriving in New York at dark, and embarked on the steamer De Soto, arriving at Fort Monroe at noon on the 23d, and at Annapolis on the morning of the 24th. May 4th they moved to the Relay House. June 13th moved to Baltimore, and remained there until July 30th, when they left for Boston. Of the 117 men 44 had re-enlisted before January 1, 1862.

PREFACE

A few words about the work of preparing this book may not be inappropriate here. In 1899 George W. Nason, then President of the Association of "Minute Men of '61, gathered in a few photographs of comrades, had half-tone photo-electros made, and presented them in book form at the Annual Banquet in 1900. The comrades were so well pleased that an effort was made to have a more complete volume prepared, he was asked to take charge of publication, and a committee of seven, one from each organization, was appointed to solicit photographs and historical matter. The work of the committee dragged along very slowly and vacancies were not filled. In 1904 Major A. S. Cushman was elected President of the Association, and as one of the committee was thereafter engaged in the preparation of the book. After his death January 29, 1907, his manuscript could not be found, hence the material was not available for publication.

During the ten years since the work was commenced the following comrades, members of the committee, have died: Gen. David W. Wardrop, Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain, Maj. Austin S. Cushman and Samuel C. Wright of the Third Regiment; Col. Abner Packard of the

Fourth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Bennett, Lieut. Elisha N. Pierce, and Samuel H. Turner of the Fifth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Benj. F. Watson of the Sixth Regiment; Gen. Charles A. R. Dimon of the Eighth Regiment; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague of the Third Battalion; George H. Cavanagh of the First Battery.

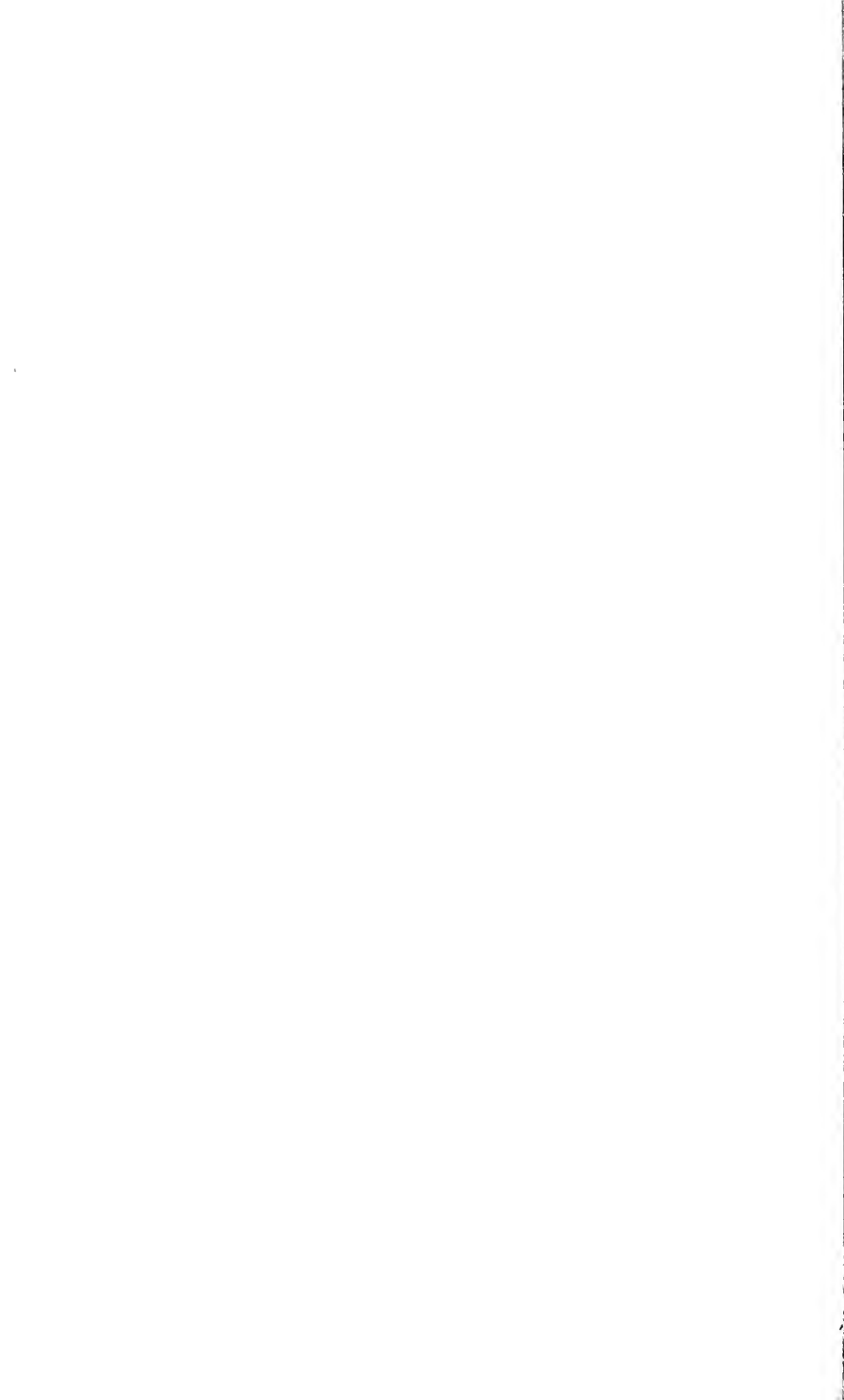
In 1908 only Geo. W. Nason, then in the hospital with broken ribs, was alone left to complete the work. Some advised to stop but he felt that it was a labor of love for his comrades, and later recovering, with the assistance of comrades Maj. John S. Dean, "Citizen" Thomas of Brocton, Capt. Charles C. Doten, Alonzo M. Shaw, Lieut. James L. Sherman, Lieut. William T. Eustis, Capa. James H. Griggs, John E. Bickford, James Henry Nason, Maj. John H. Norton, and several others who have furnished items of interest, is now enabled to present this finished volume, trusting that every good comrade will appreciate his efforts, and that while it may not be perfect, yet in some measure, it will serve its purpose to commemorate the prompt response and faithful service of those who, leaving occupation and home, were first in the battle-front for the preservation of their country and its flag.

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THIRD REGIMENT, M.V.M.

BY CHARLES C. DOTEN

In obedience to "General Order No. 4" from Governor Andrew, issued January 16, 1861, the several companies of the Regiment had been to some extent prepared for active service by clearing their rolls of men unfit or unwilling to respond to a call, and enlistment of others in their places. The attack on Fort Sumter on the twelfth and thirteenth of April; its surrender on the fourteenth; the requisition of President Lincoln for the state troops on the fifteenth and the summons through "Special Order No. 14" from Governor Andrew on the latter date for several regiments, including the Third, to rendezvous in Boston, April 16, was the bursting of the storm of war, but notwithstanding this rapid sequence of startling events the militiamen of Massachusetts were found ready "on the minute" as were their ancestors of Revolutionary fame.

During the early forenoon of Tuesday, April 16, the companies of the Third all reported in Boston and the Regiment was quartered in the hall over the Old Colony railroad station on South Street where in the afternoon it was visited by Governor Andrew who personally ordered rations and comforts for the men. On the seventeenth, muskets were exchanged for rifles at the State House, overcoats and equipments were issued and at about six o'clock the Regiment marched down State Street to Central Wharf where it embarked on the fast side-wheel steamer, "S. R. Spaulding," having received an ovation the whole length of the march, a national salute being also fired on the wharf. The steamer dropped off into the stream and anchored for the night. Thursday morning, the eighteenth, ammunition and stores were taken on board and at ten o'clock the ship left for her destination, which was

Fortress Monroe, Va., the key of the military situation in the United States. The "Spaulding" was driven at her greatest speed and made the passage in forty-six hours, arriving off the fort at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, April 20, and the Third receiving a warm welcome from the Fourth Regiment which, proceeding by way of New York and steamer from that port had arrived two hours earlier.

The Regiment disembarked at about eleven o'clock and marched into the fort where, no quarters having been provided, the men dropped on the parade ground in rear of their line of rifle stacks and most of them were soon asleep. During the afternoon the United States gunboat "Pawnee," Commodore Paulding, came down from Washington, her commander having discretionary orders to hold or destroy the navy yard at Norfolk as he might find expedient. Applying to Colonel Justin Dimick, commander of the post, for troops, the Third, four hundred and fifty men, was ordered to report to Commodore Paulding and at four o'clock went on board the "Pawnee" and at five the ship started for Norfolk. At the mouth of the Elizabeth River the rebels were erecting batteries at Sewell's Point and Craney Island, and on a line with these were obstructing the channel by sinking hulks of vessels filled with stone, having already obtained possession of Fort Norfolk, a United States fortification some distance up the river. Resistance to the passage of the "Pawnee" was expected at these places and the ship's crew stood at their guns ready to return fire, while the men of the Third, to whom ammunition had been distributed, together with a company of United States Marines, were ordered to lie close along the decks.

From Fort Norfolk as the ship passed

there was a hail but no hostile demonstration, but as she reached the navy yard at about nine o'clock the entire broadsides of the United States ships "Pennsylvania" and "Cumberland" were trained on her, the answer to the hail "What ship is that?" not having been understood. It was an instant of fearful suspense for a voice was distinctly heard saying "Shall I fire, sir?" The answer was once more given, "the Pawnee," which was caught up and repeated from ship to ship and then cheer after cheer rent the air as the men realized that relief had come, but it was by the very narrowest chance that the "Pawnee" had escaped being fired upon as an enemy. Many vessels including the "Merrimac" which afterwards as a rebel iron-clad had the historical fight March 9, 1862, with the "Monitor," a battle which revolutionized from that date the world's naval warfare, were lying at the Norfolk yard and an immense amount of material had also been accumulated there by traitorous cabinet officials of Buchanan's administration with the intention of having the whole, valued at nearly ten millions of dollars, fall into rebel hands with the breaking out of the war. It was therefore of the utmost importance to prevent as far as possible this realization, so when Commodore Paulding, in view of the fact that the river approach to the yard was already commanded by the secessionists and in a few hours would be effectually obstructed by sunken hulks as he had noted on coming up, decided that with his small force the position could not be held, he gave orders for the destruction of ships, buildings and material to the fullest possible extent. In this arduous work the men of the Third were engaged with the seamen and force of the yard until three o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Regiment again embarked on the "Pawnee," which, taking the sloop of war "Cumberland" in tow with all the men of the yard on board passed down the river, leaving behind a sea of flames leaping from everything that would burn. At eight o'clock the Regiment re-entered the fort a very tired and hungry set of men, having had nothing to eat for nearly twenty-four hours.

This passage to Norfolk between rebel batteries on either side of the river was the first penetration of the enemy's lines by the troops of any state, and to the Third Massachusetts Regiment must be given the honor of being first troops, either volunteer or national, to perform the duties of active war service within the hostile borders of the Southern Confederacy. The destruction of the Norfolk yard deprived the rebels of millions of dollars worth of war material and a navy which they had believed within their grasp, and the set back which this loss occasioned to the Confederacy was in a military sense the counterpart of their failure to seize the government at Washington, resulting in both instances from the prompt movement of the militia of Massachusetts.

The Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, April 22, 1861, and became a part of the garrison of Fortress Monroe from that date. On May 14, two companies, enlisted for three years' service, were attached to the Regiment, Company I, Captain William D. Chamberlain, raised in Lynn, and Company M, Captain Jonas K. Tyler, raised in Boston. Two more companies of three years' men, D, Captain Chas. Chipman, recruited in Sandwich, and E, Captain Samuel H. Doten, recruited in Plymouth, were assigned to the Regiment, May 22.

As a part of the secession plan to have the government fortifications in as defenceless a condition as possible most of the guns of the fortress were unmounted and lying packed outside the walls. It consequently became the laborious duty of the Third and Fourth Regiments, besides the usual routine of guard and garrison, together with the unloading of vessels with stores, to drag these heavy pieces of ordnance into the fort, up the ramparts, and mount them *en-barbette*. This fatiguing work continued daily until July 1, when the Regiment was ordered to occupy the village of Hampton. It there took up quarters in the deserted houses, often having night scouting and harassing duties to perform, as the enemy lying in force nine miles away at Big Bethel, under General Magruder, was frequently in con-

tact with the Union lines, then extending from Newport News through Hampton to Fortress Monroe, the battle of Big Bethel, the first of the war, having been fought on the tenth of June. A demonstration was made in strong force, with artillery and cavalry, by the rebels towards Hampton on the night of July 4 and Colonel Wardrop, with nine companies of the Third and seven companies of the Naval Brigade, made a counter demonstration by marching out and taking position at the fork of the roads two miles from Hampton, remaining for several hours, until scouts reported that the enemy had retired beyond Newmarket bridge.

On May 23, the first reconnoissance outside the Union lines was made by General Butler, who detailed from the Third Regiment for the purpose a battalion of two companies, B of Plymouth and M of Boston, under command of Captain Charles C. Doten. This force proceeded with the General by the bank of Back River and across the country seven miles towards Yorktown, returning at night without having encountered the enemy, but General Butler learned what he desired, that no rebel troops were entrenched on that side of Fortress Monroe, the posting of which as he had been informed was the intention of General Magruder commanding the Confederates at Great Bethel.

At a later date Lieutenant Samuel E. Chamberlain with thirty-five men of Company C scouted up to within five miles of Yorktown, thence to Lee's Mills on James River and across the peninsula to Back River and returned safely after an absence of five days, making a report of the strength and position of the enemy which ten months afterwards was learned to have been remarkably correct.

The first flag of truce in the war was received at an outpost of the Third Regiment when, after the battle of Big Bethel, Major Carey of the rebel forces brought in the watch of Major Theodore Winthrop, who was killed in that fight. Major Winthrop, when he rode out that morning wore the sword of Colonel Wardrop, inscribed with that officer's name. It was taken from

Major Winthrop's body by a North Carolina officer and the report prevailed through the South that Colonel Wardrop of the Third Massachusetts had been killed in that action. Some years after the war was over the sword was returned to Colonel Wardrop.

On July 16 the Regiment returned to Fortress Monroe and, with the exception of the companies of three years' men attached, embarked for home on the steamer, "Cambridge," which sailed at five p.m. and anchored off Long Wharf Boston early in the morning of the nineteenth. Adjutant General Schouler ordered the Regiment to Long Island in Boston harbor where it went into camp while necessary arrangements for muster out were being made. It was discharged from the service of the United States, July 22, 1861, and landing at Commercial wharf in the forenoon of the twenty-third was received by the First Corps of Cadets and escorted to the common where after review the companies were dismissed to their homes.

The four companies of three years' men temporarily attached to the Third Regiment together with three companies attached to the Fourth Regiment and left at Fortress Monroe, remained as the "Massachusetts Battalion" until Dec. 13, 1861, when three new companies were added and the command became the Massachusetts Twenty-Ninth Regiment, one of the bravest and most gallant belonging to the state. Their close relations with the three months' men and the fact that they were of the very first of the three years' enlistments from Massachusetts and New England it was felt properly entitled them to the membership and they were accordingly voted into the "Association of Massachusetts Minute Men of '61."

The Third, under Colonel Silas P. Richmond, served again in 1862-3 as a nine months' regiment in the Department of North Carolina, participating in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. Consequent upon changes in the militia after the war, the Third and Fourth Regiments have disappeared from the roster of state troops, but with patriotic regard for the men who served their country so faithfully and promptly in the hour of danger,

Massachusetts keeps their regimental numbers vacant, in imitation of Napoleon's order that at roll-calls of his veterans the response should be for the absent "Dead on the field of honor," and the remembrance of these regiments lives in history, the archives of the Commonwealth, and the memories of a grateful people.

The Assonet Light Infantry

(Co. G. Third Regiment, M.V.M.)

The Assonet Light Infantry Company G, Third Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, M.V.M. was organized at Assonet Village, Freetown, Mass., June 29, 1850, upon the petition of Robert P. Strobridge and fifty-two others.

In response to the call of President Lincoln for troops, the company reported for duty at Boston, Mass., on the morning of April 16, 1861, and was quartered that night in Old Colony Railroad Hall.

It embarked on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding" April 17, and sailed the next day for Fortress Monroe, Va., where it served three months, taking part in the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard on the night of April 20, 1861. Overcoats, flannel shirts, knapsacks, haversacks, tin cups, knives and forks were issued to the company on the "Spaulding." Ammunition was issued on the United States Ship "Pawnee" enroute from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk, Va. It garrisoned Fort Calhoun (The Rip Raps), Hampton Roads, Va., from June 24 to July 16, 1861, and assisted in serving the celebrated "Sawyer Gun" in firing at the rebel batteries at Sewell's Point, Va.

Private Charles R. Haskins while on guard at Hampton, Va., May 24, 1861, captured three negroes that were stealthily approaching our lines with the intention of escaping from slavery. He took them to General Butler's headquarters. Their master soon appeared and demanded his property. He admitted the slaves had assisted in building rebel fortifications. General Butler therefore declared them to be contraband of war, refused to give them up, and set them to work in Fortress Monroe.

The company was mustered out at Boston, Mass., July 23, 1861, and paid off in gold at Assonet Village, August 14, 1861. Captain, \$421.26; first lieutenant, \$355.59; second lieutenant, \$339.58; first sergeant, \$78.42; sergeants, \$68.61; corporals, \$55.55; privates, \$49.02.

In September, 1862, the company was consolidated with Company A of Halifax, Third Regiment M.V.M. and served nine months in the department of North Carolina, Captain John W. Marble commanding the company.

In August, 1864, the members of Company G, who had not attached themselves to other organizations in the field joined the Twenty-second Unattached Company, Captain John W. Marble commanding, and served one hundred days at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass.

Third Regiment Infantry

BY AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN.

This Regiment was under the command of Colonel David W. Wardrop and was composed of troops residing in localities more widely separated from their commander's headquarters and from Boston than any other regiment in the state, and therefore, in any comparisons which may be made with other troops regarding the relative rapidity of their mobilization in responding to the President's call for troops, this fact becomes important. It was in the afternoon of Monday, April 15, that Special Order No. 14 was issued by Governor Andrew and despatched by mail and special messengers to the respective colonels of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments. The colonel of the Third, resided at New Bedford, a distance of fifty-six miles from Boston; that of the Fourth at Quincy, eight miles; that of the Fifth at Medford, five miles; that of the Sixth at Pepperell, forty-one miles, and that of the Eighth at Lynn, 11 miles. The order was not received by Colonel Wardrop until evening. It was at once promulgated to Company I, and some members of his staff were despatched as messengers to convey his orders to the other companies. Horace Scott, President of the Fairhaven

Railroad, gratuitously tendered a special train as far as Tremont for the messengers going to Halifax, Carver, Plympton and Plymouth. The last named place was fifty-eight miles from New Bedford, not accessible at that time of night by railroad, nor were the other places above named. Yet Company A received its orders at two a.m., April 16, and Company B received its orders at three a.m. April 16, and both companies reported in Boston at noon of the same day. It has not been possible to ascertain when Company G at Freetown received its orders, but it is credited with having reported for duty promptly. The same may be said of Company H of Plympton and Company K of Carver. The Freetown company had to travel forty-eight miles by rail; the Plympton and Carver companies thirty miles and the Halifax company twenty-eight miles after leaving their homes, scattered miles apart, and distant from the railroad stations. It is surprising that with the limited railroad facilities of those days and without modern means of inter-communication by telegraph or telephone, in a cold spring northeaster, over roads almost impassable with mud and thawing snow, that the orders should have been so rapidly transmitted and so promptly obeyed.

Colonel David W. Wardrop was highly proficient in military tactics. He had first served as lance corporal in the old Boston Fusileers and afterwards belonged to the City Guards of New Bedford. Some credited him with having had a West Point education. At all events he was in his element when performing any military duty, and inspired his men with confidence in his military ability. He was prompt, courageous, and energetic, but his regiment was small and widely scattered over two counties. At the time of promulgating Special Order No. 14, it consisted of but six companies. Yet he strove with the Governor for the honor of being the first regiment to leave the State.

Captain Richardson's company from Cambridge was attached to the Regiment, April 16, as Company C. This Company had been raised several months before, in anticipation of the breaking out of hostili-

ties, by Lieutenant Chamberlain, and on the call for seventy-five thousand men had marched into Boston and tendered their services to the Governor as volunteers for three years. While at Fortress Monroe the command devolved upon Lieutenant Samuel E. Chamberlain, as Captain Richardson was absent on leave. On May 9, at Fortress Monroe, Captain Chipman's company from Sandwich, Captain Samuel H. Doten's company from Plymouth, Captain W. D. Chamberlain's company from Lynn and Captain J. K. Tyler's company from Boston, all three years' companies, were temporarily assigned to the Third Regiment and designated as Companies D, E, I and M, respectively.

The original companies, including Company C, embarked on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding" April 17, from Central Wharf in the early evening and dropped down the harbor to await supplies. She sailed under sealed orders the next forenoon to find, when nine miles out, that her destination was Fortress Monroe, which was reached at eleven a.m., Saturday, April 20, after a voyage of forty-seven and one-half hours.

That afternoon the Regiment embarked on the gunboat "Pawnee" and at five o'clock proceeded to Gosport Navy Yard under orders from Washington given to Commodore Paulding to destroy the dry-dock, construction-houses, yards, buildings and all vessels and munitions of war which could not by being removed, be secured against seizure by the rebels. In the darkness, and the uncertainty of whether the unexpected forces were friends or foes of the Union the "Pawnee" and all on board were for awhile exposed to the imminent peril of instant destruction by a broadside from the "Pennsylvania" and a raking fire from the "Cumberland," whose crews and some of whose officers remained loyal to the Union and stood with shotted guns and lanyards in hand breathlessly awaiting some sign by which the character of the mission of the approaching troops could become assured. Finally the repeated hail of the "Pawnee's" boatswain convinced the loyal sailors that loyal troops had come to their support, and then the night air echoed with enthusiastic shouts and added

volume to the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was played by the splendid band on the quarter-deck of the "Pennsylvania."

Time has satisfied the public that the place could have been held, and the enormous loss, which resulted from the attempt at destruction, avoided. It speaks well for the Third, that its Colonel was of that opinion at the time, and volunteered to hold it with his small force until reinforced. Commodore Paulding however felt compelled by his orders to decide otherwise, and soon buildings and ships were aflame as the various details proceeded with their several tasks. Even the detail taken from Company B to assist in mining the dry dock were driven from their work by the extreme heat before its entire accomplishment. Two companies, A, and B, were on guard as a reserve, as it was known that two rebel companies were at Norfolk. Other details threw cutlasses, sabres, shot and shell into the river, and every man worked energetically at his allotted task in the light of the great conflagration till he was ordered aboard the "Pawnee" for return to Fortress Monroe, where she arrived Sunday, April 21, at six a.m. Thus the Third had been the first northern volunteer troops to land aggressively on southern soil.

The duties at Fortress Monroe were very arduous and fatiguing and consisted in strengthening its defences, and unloading, handling and storing the enormous amount of provisions and other supplies for troops, which it was foreseen must be concentrated there and in that vicinity. The Regiment won the favor of the regulars, both officers and men, by its excellent discipline, its strict attention to the details of guard duty and its precision in infantry drill. Colonel Dimick, the commandant, complimented Colonel Wardrop on commanding such a regiment, though the guard at the sea battery had, the night before, for not answering upon being thrice

challenged fired at the boat in which Colonel Dimick was returning from the "Minnesota," and wounded the coxswain, near whom Colonel Dimick was seated.

As soon as contrabands came into our lines in sufficient numbers (and Company G has the honor of turning in the first three, who applied for protection to Charles R. Haskins of Myricksville while on picket) they were assigned to the heavier labors of the quartermaster's department. The Regiment was thus enabled to pay more attention to its ordinary military duties. May 13, two companies and a field piece held Hampton bridge, and May 24, Companies B and M made a reconnoissance with General Butler and took two prisoners. June 8, Company C, under command of Lieutenant Chamberlain, with loaded muskets suppressed insubordination in the "Naval Brigade." They were finally relieved by Company E, June 17.

July 1, the Regiment was ordered to occupy Hampton, a code of signal-lights was devised by the adjutant and Companies A, B and C, constituted the main guard. A rebel force was being organized at Big Bethel under General Magruder. Here, during the remainder of its term it gained experience in entrenching with the thermometer at 114 and scouting with the thermometer still one degree higher. One occasion (July 5), Companies I, B and E, with a howitzer battery were stationed on picket all night, when an attack was expected. July 14, a private of Company E was shot and beaten, but not killed, while outside our lines. On July 16, the Regiment marched to Fortress Monroe, and embarked on the steamer, "Cambridge," for Boston. On July 19, touched at Long Wharf and was ordered into camp at Long Island. On July 22 the Regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States. The next day it landed at Boston, marched to the Common amid great enthusiasm and was dismissed.

Company B, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Standish Guards.)

Organized in 1818, and reorganized in 1851. At three a. m., April 16, 1861, Captain Doten received his orders by a special courier from New Bedford. At 9.30 o'clock the same morning the company left Plymouth, arriving in Boston at noon and were quartered at the Old Colony depot where other members joined them in the afternoon.

Captain, CHARLES C. DOTEN, Plymouth.

**First Lieut.*, OTIS ROGERS, Plymouth.

**2d. Lieutenant*, WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER,
Boston

**First Sergt.*, Charles H. Drew, Plymouth.

**Sergt.*, Leander L. Sherman, Plymouth.

**Sergeant*, Frank C. Goodrich, Boston.

**Sergt.*, Jacob W. Southworth, Plymouth.

Corporal, Job B. Oldham, Plymouth.

Corporal, Augustus H. Fuller, Plymouth.

Corporal, James H. Robbins, Plymouth.

**Corporal*, Thomas B. Atwood, Abington.

*Allen, Sherman,Plymouth

*Atwood, Timothy S.Abington

Barnes, Charles F.Plymouth

Barnes, George R.

Barnes, Levonzo D.

Barnes, Nathaniel F.

Barnes, William F.

Bartlett, Amasa M.

Bramhall, Ellis B.

Brown, Caleb N.

*Burbank, David W.

*Burbank, William S.

Chase, George H.

Churchill, Robert B.

*Crosby, Charles C.Waltham

*Davis, Albert E.Plymouth

*Drew, Josiah R.

*Drew, Stephen C.

Dixon, Lyman

Fannce, Lemuel B.

Fannce, Solomon E.Plymouth

Fish, George H.

*Fuller, Theodore S.

*Gilmore, AlexanderNatick

*Haley, ThomasPlymouth

Handy, Azel W.So. Woodstock, Ct.

*Harlow, Sylvanus R.Boston

*Hartin, John F.Kingston

Holbrook, EliphaletPlymouth

Holmes, Charles H.

Holmes, Isaac T.

*Holmes, Frederick

Howard, Daniel D.

*Jones, Charles

*Jordan, Charles N.

*Leach, Frank S.

*Lucas, DanielAbington

*Lucas, John S.Roxbury

Mason, CharlesPlymouth

*Newhall, Alfred P.Lynn

*Perkins, HenryPlymouth

Perry, Charles M.

Pierce, Charles W.

Pope, Rufus H.

Prior, Erastus O.Abington

*Raymond, Harvey A.

Ripley, George W.Boston

Ripley, HenryPlymouth

Robbins, Francis H.

Roberts, James I.Boston

Sherman, Winslow B.Plymouth

*Smith, Edward

*Soule, WilliamKingston

*Standish, James C.Plymouth

Swift, John

Sylvester, John

Tribble, James

*Williams, John B.

*Re-enlisted at end of three months' service and most of the others during the war.

†Dead.

Company C, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

The first company raised in Massachusetts for the war, was formed January 1861. They received their orders at 10.30 o'clock in the evening of April 16, and reported themselves at the State House early next morning, where the officers were chosen and commissioned, and left for Fortress Monroe where they arrived on April 20.

**Capt.*, JAMES P. RICHARDSON, Cambridge.

**1st. Lieut.*, SAMUEL F. CHAMBERLAIN, Cambridge.

**2d. Lieut.*, EDWIN F. RICHARDSON, Cambridge.

**1st. Sergt.*, JOHN KINNEAR, Cambridge.

**Sergt.*, FRANCIS M. DOBLE, Boston.

**Sergt.*, GEORGE W. SMITH, Cambridge.

**Sergt.*, CONRAD D. KINNEAR, Cambridge.

**Corp.*, AUGUSTUS A. THURSTON, Cambridge.

**Corp.*, DANIEL F. BROWN, Cambridge.

**Corp.*, BENJAMIN F. DEXTER, Cambridge.

**Corp.*, JOHN E. HOWE, Cambridge.

Corp., RICHARD T. MARVIN, Cambridge

Musician. JOHN C. COPP, Cambridge.

Arkerson, Leonard.....Cambridge

*Bate, Andrew J.....

*Baxter, Joseph H.....

*Berry, Albert C.....

Berry, Edward.....Boston

Black, Isaac H.....Cambridge

Bourne, Robert T.....

*Brown, Charles B.....

Brown, Daniel F.....

Bushnaeh, Solomon M.....

Cartwright, Joseph P.....

Cate, James H.....

Chandler, Edwin T.....Lexington

*Chandler, Frederick.....Cambridge

*Chandler, William.....

Clark, William H.....

*Colley, William A.....

*Costello, Thomas.....

Crabbie, Robert D.....Cambridge

*Cronin, Jere C., Jr.....

*Cunningham, Hugh.....Boston

*Davis, Llewellyn P., Jr.....Cambridge

Dakin, Charles R.....

Ellison, Lowell.....

Fairbanks, Edward E. Stafford Springs, Ct.

Frederickson, Thomas W.....Cambridge

*Gafney, John C.....

*Gamble, Robert J.....

Gamble, Thomas.....

*Gay, Joseph.....

Green, John.....Abington

Griffling, Abner A.....Cambridge

Haley, James W.....

Harty, Samuel L.....

Hastings, George H.....

*Hawkes, Levi.....

Hayward, William A.....

Hill, Frederick A.....Boston

Hitchcock, Simon D.....Cambridge

*Holt, Alfred F.....

*Howard, Patrick.....

Howlett, Charles M.....

Kavanaugh, William.....Abington

Kelley, Frank E.....Boston

Kennedy, Paul.....Cambridge

Kinncar, Conrad D.....

King, John W.....Stoneham

Lamson, George W.....Cambridge

*Libbey, Samuel H.....

Lucy, Samuel C.....

Lucy, Thomas H.....

*Martin, Thomas.....

*Marvin, Richard T.....

Mason, Alfred J.....

Mayers, Joseph.....

*McDonald, Thomas.....Dorchester

McQuillan, Eugene H.....Cambridge

McQuillan, Michael.....

Melcher, Daniel R.....

Moore, Horatio C.....Claremont, N. H.

Nickels, George T.....Cambridge

*Re-enlisted.

Norris, Thomas A. B., Jr.....	Cambridge	*Stone, Warren F.....	Cambridge
Penniman, James W.....		*Sullivan, Michael.....	Boston
*Peirce, Calvin D.....		Sullivan, Timothy.....	Fall River
*Preston, Thomas.....	Roxbury	Tilbetts, William H.....	Cambridge
Richards, William W.....	Dorchester	Titus, Charles H.....	Walpole, N. H.
Russell, William R.....	Boston	Trulan, Edwin H.....	Cambridge
Shannon, William.....	Cambridge	Vose, John.....	Somerville
*Sheedy, James.....	Boston	*Waters, George W.....	Cambridge
*Slate, Charles S.....	Cambridge	Wheelock, George W.....	
Slocomb, Samuel F.....		White, Henry.....	
Smith, Henry A.....		*White, John A.....	
Smith, John.....		*Wilson, Andrew.....	Dorchester
Stetson, Charles E.....	Boston		

*Re-enlisted.



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Company D, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards Company D, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.)

This company was organized in Sandwich early in May, 1861, and left for Boston, May 17, and direct from thence to Fortress Monroe. A flag was presented them by Major S. B. Phinney, of Barnstable.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAINS.

CHARLES CHIPMAN, Sandwich, commissioned Major of the Regiment December 13, 1861.

CHARLES BRADY, Sandwich, promoted from First Lieutenant, January 4, 1862.

First Lieutenant, Henry A. Kern, Sandwich, promoted from Second Lieutenant, January 4, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, Augustus D. Ayling, Lowell, commissioned January 4, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

SERGEANTS.

Stuart, William, Baltimore
Atherton, James H., Sandwich
Brady, Edward,

CORPORALS.

Coleman, David B., Barnstable
Hamlin, Benj. H., Sandwich, promoted
Sergeant.
Breese, William, Sandwich, promoted
Sergeant.
McKenna, Michael, Sandwich

MUSICIANS.

Crocker, George E., Provincetown com-
missioned Pipe Major of the Regiment.
Dalton, Christopher B., Sandwich

PRIVATES.

Badger, George W., Sandwich
Badger, Gustavus A.,
Ball, James,
Bruce, George F.,

Collins, John T. Sandwich
Cox, James,
Cook, James,
Clancey, Patrick,
Chapman, Thos. W., New Bedford
Cheval, Alfred, Sandwich
Campbell, John,
Darby, Thos. F., E. Cambridge, promoted
to corporal.
Dean, Timothy, Sandwich
Dean, Warren P.,
Donnelly, Edward,
Eaton, Joseph W.,
Eldridge, Perez,
Fagan, John,
Fuller, Benj.,
Ginney, James,
Hunt, Samuel W.,
Hathaway, Alden P., New Bedford
Harkins, Charles G., Sandwich
Heslin, Michael, Sandwich, discharged.
Heald, James H., Sandwich
Hoxie, David A., Sandwich, killed at New-
port News by the explosion of Sawyer's
gun, Feb. 1862.
Hoxie, Z. H., Sandwich
Hoxie, D. H.,
Jones, Charles E.,
James, Wm. D., New Bedford
Keene, David S., Sandwich
Kehn, Martin L. Jr., Sandwich, promoted
to corporal.
Long, Patrick, Sandwich
McElroy, Patrick,
McNulty, Peter,
McManery, John,
McDermott, Wm.,
Phinney, Isaac H.,
Russell, Peter,
Robbins, C. F.,
Russell, Philip,
Smith, William J.,
Swift, Francis C.,
Turner, Joseph,

Wright, Chas. S. Sandwich
 Wright, Anderson
 Woods, John
 †Woods, Wm. H.
 Woods, Francis.
 Woods, Jas. H.
 Ward, Jas.
 Woodward, Wm. H.

JOINED AFTER THE REGIMENT LEFT
 MASSACHUSETTS.

Bumpus, F. G. Wareham
 Ford, N. C. Barnstable
 Gaffney, A. J. E. Cambridge
 Haines, J. B. Sandwich
 Madigan, J. J.

†Dead

During the Southern Rebellion President Lincoln called for the following troops, which promptly responded

April 15, '61, 75,000, 3 months.
 May 3, '61, 82,748, 3 years.
 July 22, '61, 500,000, 3 years.
 July 2, '62, 30,000, 3 years.
 Aug. 9, '62, 300,000, 9 months.
 June 16, '63, 1,000, 6 months.
 Oct. 17, '63, 300,000, 2 years.
 Feb. 1, '64, 200,000, 2 years.
 March 14, '64, 200,000, 3 years.
 April 23, '64, 85,000, 100 days.
 July 18, '64, 500,000 / 1, 2, 3 years.
 Dec. 19, '64, 300,000)

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Farewell Order to his Men

General Joseph E. Johnston, in his farewell order to his confederate army, said: "Lay down your arms, cease your bloodshed and go back to your homes and make as good law abiding citizens as you have made good soldiers, for we must all again live under the same government."

Representative Recruits in the War of the Rebellion

During the war of the rebellion six hundred and twenty-seven residents of Massachusetts, persons not liable to do military service, or subject to any draft, furnished to the United States six hundred and thirty-two representative recruits; that is, they hired and paid for this number of men to represent them in the war for the preservation of the Union. One very interesting fact relative to the above is, that out of the six hundred and twenty-seven furnishing recruits, eighty-seven of them were women.

"On fame's eternal camping grounds,
 Their silent tents are spread,
 And glory guards, with solemn rounds,
 The bivouac of the dead."

United States Wars

War of the Revolution, 1775-8.
 Indian War in Ohio Territory.
 War with the Barbary States.
 Tecumseh Indian war, 1811.
 War with Great Britain, 1812.
 Algerine war, Rhode Island, 1841.
 First Seminole war, 1817.
 Black Hawk war, 1831.
 Second Seminole war, 1856.
 Mexican war, 1846-8.
 Mormon war, 1856.
 Civil war, Southern rebellion, 1861-5.
 Modoc war, 1872.
 War with Spain, 1898.
 War with Philippine Islands, 1899.

Cost of Wars

Italian War \$300,000,000 and 45,000 lives.
 Prussia and Austrian War \$333,000,000 and 45,000 lives.
 Russia and Turkish War \$135,000,000 and 250,000 lives.
 France and Prussia War \$4,000,000,000 and 196,000 lives.
 Russia and England War \$2,000,000,000 and 750,000 lives.
 United States War of the Rebellion 1861-1865 \$7,400,000,000 and 830,000 lives.
 History says "the loss of the war of 1812 was 1 in 85. Mexican war 1 in 20. War of the Rebellion 1 in 7.

Union Loses During The War of the Rebellion

Cause of Death.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed or died of wounds	6,365	103,673	110,038
Died of disease	2,795	221,791	224,586
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Other accidental deaths	142	3,972	4,114
Murdered	37	187	524
Killed after capture	14	86	100
Committed suicide	26	365	391
Executed		267	267
Executed by the enemy	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
-Total	9,584	349,912	359,496

Company E, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards Company E, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.)

Enlisted May 6, 1861, for three years unless sooner discharged. Embarked at Boston for Fortress Monroe on May 18, and temporarily attached to Third Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

SAMUEL H. DOTEN, Plymouth.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN B. COLLINGWOOD, Plymouth, appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

FREEMAN A. TABOR, New Bedford, commissioned December 16, 1861.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THOMAS A. MAYO, Plymouth.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

SERGEANTS.

Robbins, Edward L. Plymouth
Jenks, Horace A.
Atwood, John M.
Morey, George S.

CORPORALS.

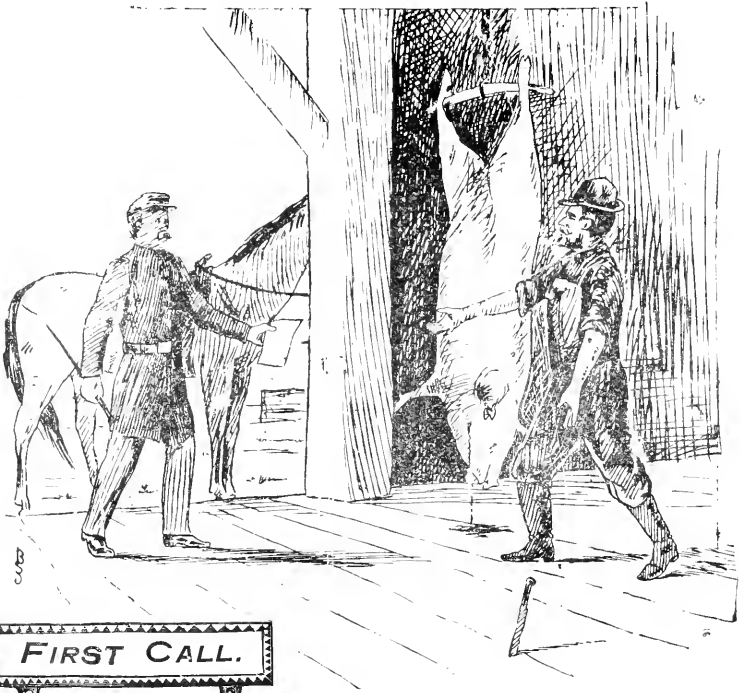
Winsor, Peter, Kingston, promoted sergeant.
Wadsworth, George E. Plymouth
Standish, Winslow B.
Fuller, Ichabod C.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Columbus Kingston
Atwood, Charles Carver
Alexander, John K. Plymouth
Barnes, Winslow.
Beytes, Antome, Kingston
Burgess, Nathaniel. Plymouth
Barnes, Moses S.
Burrows, Simeon H., wounded in a skirmish July 14, 1861.

Barnes, Ellis D. Plymouth
Burlbank, George E.
Bradford, George F.
Blanchard, Andrew.
Barnes, W. C.
Blake, Lawrence R.
Bradford, Cornelius.
Bumpus, Benjamin F.
Churchill, Sylvanus L.
Collingwood, Thomas.
Dunham, Barnabas
Eddy, Henry F.
Freeman, Philander.
Gooding, William P., promoted corporal.
Gay, Timothy E.
Hayden, Thomas W.
Holbrook, James S., promoted corporal.
Holmes, Orrin D.
Holmes, Seth L.
Harlow, Samuel H., promoted corporal.
Howland, William H.
Hall, John F., wounded by the bursting of Sawyer's gun at Newport News, February, 1862.
Harkins, Alexander.
Kimball, Henry A., promoted corporal.
Mullen, Thomas P.
Merriam, Charles E.
Middleton, William R. Carver
Morton L. B. promoted corporal.
 Plymouth
Morey, William
Morton, Isaac, Jr.
Morrison, John E.
Nickerson, William T.
Pierce, George F.
Paty, Seth W., badly wounded by the bursting of Sawyer's gun at Newport News.
Pitce, William H.
Penber, John H.
Phinney, Otis W. Plympton
Robbins, Henry H. Plymouth

Robbins, Albert R.....	Plymouth	Thomas, Frank A.....	Plymouth
Simmins, Albert.....		Vaughan, Frederick H.....	
Simmons, Frank H.....		Vaughan, Leander M.....	
Standish, Miles.....		Warner, Alfred B., promoted corporal....	
Swift, William.....		Washburn, John.....	Kingston
Shannon, John.....		Williams, David.....	Plymouth
Smith, Patrick.....		Whiting, Joseph B.....	
Stillman, James E.....		Wright, Samuel C.....	
Thrasher, S. D.....		Williams, William.....	
Thompson, Walter.....	Plympton		



April 15, 1861, while Captain Knott V. Martin of Marblehead was butchering a hog, Adjutant Edward W. Hincks, (afterwards Gen'l Hincks) arrived at five p.m. with the first Call from President Lincoln, sent by Governor Andrew, and within an hour Captain Martin's Company was on the road and the first equipped to arrive in Boston.

Company G, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Assonet Light Infantry.)

Was organized in 1850. The company promptly responded to the call in April, 1861, and served three months with the Third Regiment at Fortress Monroe and at the Rip Raps.

Capt., JOHN W. MARBLE, Freetown.

1st. Lieut., HUMPHREY A. FRANCIS,
Freetown.

**2nd. Lieut.*, JOHN M. DEAN, Freetown.

**1st. Sergt.*, JAMES H. HATHAWAY,
Freetown.

**Sergt.*, GEORGE D. WILLIAMS, Freetown.

Corp., FREDERIC THAYER, Freetown.

Corp., CHESTER W. BRIGGS, Freetown.

Clark, James C.....

Haskell, James H.....

Haskins, Charles R..... Taunton

Haskins, Ephraim H.....

Haskins, George H..... Freetown

Haskins, Russell..... Taunton

Haskins, Urial.....

Hathaway, Russell H..... Freetown

Hill, David B.....

Malcom, John..... Taunton

Pickens, Luther..... Freetown

Pierce, Columbus..... Taunton

Putnam, George F..... Nashua, N. H.

Read, Edward E..... Freetown

Richmond, Welcome H.....

Whittaker, James H..... Taunton

Winslow, Benedict A..... Freetown

² Re-enlisted

Company H, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Samoset Guards.)

Organized in 1835. Was first organized as a rifle company, and subsequently the charter was changed making it an infantry company. Like the other companies of the Regiment they had but a short notice, but were ready to start with the others on the seventeenth of April for Fortress Monroe.

Capt., LUCIEN L. PERKINS, Plympton.

1st. Lieut., OSCAR E. WASHBURN,
Plympton.

2nd. Lieut., SOUTHWORTH LORING,
Middleboro.

1st. Sergt., IRA S. HOLMES, Plympton.

Sergt., JONATHAN C. BLANCHARD,
Plympton.

Sergt., JOHN B. WRIGHT, Plympton.

Sergt., OLIVER H. BRYANT, Kingston.

Corp., EDWIN A. WRIGHT, Plympton.

**Corp.*, JOHN JORDAN, Plympton.

**Corp.*, HENRY K. ELLIS, Plympton.

Corp., ALEXANDER L. CHURCHILL,
Plympton.

Atwood, Josiah E.

Atwood, Benjamin S.

Alden, William C. Middleboro

Baldwin, George W. Abington

Beaton, Henry F. Plympton

Benson, Calvin. Abington

*Blakeman, Daniel. Pembroke

*Brown, Lorenzo L. Middleboro

Bryant, George B. Kingston

*Chandler, Marshall N. Pembroke

Churchill, Ezra S. Plympton

*Churchill, Frederick S. Plympton

*Darling, Albert A.

*Dwyer, Daniel. Abington

Eldredge, William P. Plympton

Foy, William. Abington

*Foley, Daniel. Plympton

French, Francis E. Abington

*Hammond, Josiah P. Plympton

*Hartwell, Seth E. Middleboro

*Haynes, Frederic. New Bedford

*Harrin, Philander S. Abington

Jones, Charles H. Plympton

Keene, Briggs O. Kingston

*Leach, Melvin G.

Loud, Lemuel J. Abington

Meserve, Solomon. No. Abington

Morton, Thomas, Jr. Middleboro

*Parris, Robert.

Phinney, Edward F. Plympton

*Phinney, Israel B.

Raymond, Lucius S. Middleboro

Reed, Seth D. Abington

*Rickard, Warren. Plympton

*Shepard, Frank H. Boston

Shean, Michael. Abington

Thomas, Francis S. Middleboro

Thompson, Samuel G. Abington

Tirrell, Major.

*Towle, John A.

Turner, Alonzo.

Vaughan, Alvin P. Carver

Wade, Lewis T. Halifax

*Willis, James F. Abington

*Wright, Rufus N. Plympton

*Re-enlisted

Company I, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards merged into Company I, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.)

This company was recruited by Captain Chamberlain April 19, 1861, and was originally intended for three months' service. May 8, this company marched to the State House, Boston, voted to enlist for three years, and May 10 sailed for Fortress Monroe in the steamer, "Pembroke," and attached to the Third Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

WILLIAM D. CHAMBERLAIN, Lynn.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

A. AUGUSTUS OLIVER, Lynn.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN E. SMITH, Lynn, wounded by the explosion of the Sawyer gun at Newport News, Va., February, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

SERGEANTS.

Burns, William H. Lynn
Barnicoat, John W.
Atwill, Aaron C.
Goodwin, Frank.

CORPORALS.

Parker, Gardner. Lynn
Hay, Henry E.
Downing, Nathaniel J.
Townsend, George.

PRIVATES.

Adams, William H. Lynn
Armstead, George W.
Badger, Joseph M.
Betton, Charles L.
Bonner, Charles C.
Bowman, W. W. Swampscott, severely

wounded at the explosion of a Sawyer gun at Newport News, February 6, 1862.
Blaney, Augustus A., Swampscott, taken prisoner October 21, carried to Richmond January 3, was released, and returned to the company.

Caldwell, Joseph P. Swampscott
Childs, Isaac H.
Chesley, William.
Chamberlain, Charles.
Cummings, John H.
Daily, William P.
Dearmid, James G. New Hampshire
Dow, Charles S. Lynn
Dow, John C.
Dow, Joseph A.
Durgin, John A.
Forsyth, George W.
Fowler, George P.
Glass, Thomas L.
Grover, Lucius B.
Greene, William P.
Gould, Daniel. Maine
Hall, John H. Lynn
Hammond, George H.
Harris, Charles E. Swampscott
Hillis, Alonzo, Lynn
Horton, George. Swampscott
Jewett, George W. Lynn
Kemp, Elbridge G.
Lee, David.
Linsley, George A. Lynn
Millett, Joseph A. Swampscott
Moulton, John B. Lynn
Moulton, Solomon.
Miller, John S. Manchester
Phillips, Jacob Lynn
Pickett, Thomas.
Rawson, Elbridge M.
Rich, George H.
Rogers, Clifford I.
Rand, Curtis S.
Shaw, John H.

Swan, David A.	Lynn	Clark, Ira A.
Swan, William R.		Clark, Frederick A.
Swain, James M.		Collins, Jennison P.
Sullivan, George		Clough, Melvin F.
Tarr, Andrew H.	Newburyport	Doak, Oliver H. P.
Thompson, Benjamin E.	Lynn	Dunsmore, Andrew.
Williams William K.		Fields, Orrin.
Willey, Isaac O.		Gardner, Benjamin S.

JOINED AFTER THE REGIMENT LEFT
MASSACHUSETTS.

Batchelder, Edward G.	Goodwin, James F.
Batchelder, John Q.	Heath, Eben F.
Bartoll, Thomas R.	Keyer, Walter A.
	McNulty, Dominic.
	Short, Joseph A.
	Williams, Lyman R.

Company K, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Bay State Light Infantry.)

Organized in 1852. Lieutenant William S. McFarlin was chosen captain and was acting in that capacity at the time the Regiment was ordered into active service in April, 1861. A part of the company were unable to leave at this time, but soon after joined their comrades at Fortress Monroe.

**Capt.*, WILLIAM S. MCFARLIN, S. Carver.
1st. Lieut., JOHN DUNHAM, No. Carver.
**2nd. Lieut.*, FRANCIS L. PORTER,
New Bedford.

1st. Sergt., ASA SHAW, Middleboro.
**Sergt.*, HIRAM O. TILSON, Carver.
Sergt., ROBERT P. MORSE, Carver.
**Sergt.*, LINUS A. SHAW, Carver.
**Corp.*, ELBRIDGE A. MAXIM, Middleboro.
Corp., CHARLES M. PACKARD, Sandwich.
Corp., EBENEZER A. SHAW, Middleboro.
Corp., HENRY W. WINSLEY, Wareham.

*Atwood, Eli, Jr. Middleboro
*Atwood, John S.
Bates, George E. Carver
*Battles, Otis L. Wareham
Benson, Jeremiah.
*Bent, Joseph F. Carver
Besse, Elisha G. Wareham
Besse, James W.
Booth, Charles R. New Bedford
*Bumpus, David P. Wareham
Bumpus, Hosea C.
Burgess, Howard. Sandwich
Carsley, William W. Fairhaven
Caswell, Leander W. Wareham
*Chipman, George E.
*Chubuck, Benjamin C.

Cobb, John M. Carver
*Coggeshall, Josiah W.
*Crittenden, John F. Wareham
Davenport, John M. New Bedford
Dunham, Joseph W. Wareham
*French, George H.
*Gammons, George N. Middleboro
Gifford, Henry M. New Bedford
Gould, Loring P. Boston
*Heath, George M. Wareham
Howland, George W., 3d. New Bedford
*Jefferson, Martin F. Middleboro
Luscomb, George G. New Bedford
McFarlin, Henry L. Middleboro
*Morse, Levin S.
Murlock, Charles C. Wareham
Phinney, Sylvester O. Sandwich
Phinney, William W.
Raymond, William B. Wareham
Rounseville, William H.
Ryan, James.
Sampson, Thomas W. Middleboro
Sanborn, John D. Carver
Seaver, Joseph N. Wareham
Shaw, George H. Carver
Shaw, Jonathan W.
Sherman, Joseph S. Wareham
Shurtleff, Seth H.
Stringer, James H. Carver
Stringer, Joseph.
Tilson, Hiram B.
Tinkham, Joseph W. Wareham
Tripp, Stephen T.
Vail, Isaac B. Carver
Henry W. Winsby. Wareham

*Re-enlisted at end of service; most of the others soon after

Company L, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(New Bedford Guards.)

BY A. S. CUSHMAN

Company L was generally known as the "New Bedford City Guards." The first meeting for its organization was held July 22, 1852, and on August 31 following George A. Bourne was commissioned its Captain. He had previously been commissioned Captain of Company K in the Third Regiment Light Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division, which existed in New Bedford and was known as the "City Guards." Captain Bourne resigned January 19, 1847, and the Company was disbanded August 8, 1849. Captain Bourne commanded the "New Bedford City Guards" till 1854, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Timothy Ingraham who was in command at the time of the receipt of Special Order No. 14, dated April 15, 1861, which ordered the company to report immediately in Boston.

The New Bedford City Guards under Captain Ingraham soon became noted for proficiency in drill. His son was a cadet at West Point, and through him the father was able to be kept fully informed in advance of publication of all changes adopted by the War Department. The company not only adopted the complete uniform of the cadets, but excelled in the tactics afterwards promulgated by the War Department as "Hardee's Tactics," which formed a part of the instruction at West Point. As a part of their fatigue dress the Guards wore a unique scarlet jacket from which they were jocularly termed when at exercise drills, the "Lobster-backs." Besides their complement of company officers they had an independent staff and a full band. They drilled as a battalion as well as a company. They acquired many of the improvements which characterized the

noted Ellsworth Zouaves and prided themselves upon excellence in skirmishing drills, the "silent manual," bayonet exercise, and guard duty.

When Governor Andrew issued his preparatory order of January 16, 1861 almost the entire company volunteered to respond to any call for duty without the borders of the state so that when Special Order No. 14 was promulgated late in that Monday evening, April 15, they flocked to their armory as the news spread, to learn of the arrangements for their departure. There was little sleep that night in the homes of its members. What might be their ultimate destination none could decide. An ominous darkness shrouded the immediate future into which they were being ushered, trusting in Providence and confident in their acquired military knowledge. The few short hours before their departure were devoted to hasty arrangements to provide for their families and business while absent. Early the next morning they responded to the roll-call and at eight o'clock left the armory for an uncertain future. Their uniform was similar to that worn by the West Point cadets,—a beautiful grey, black and gold.

Meanwhile the citizens had organized a fitting public demonstration of patriotic feeling to bid them God-speed, so that they were not permitted to leave until the city's great heart found expression by a popular clergyman craving divine protection to its gallant youth and Ex-Governor John Henry Clifford had eloquently bade a final farewell with thrilling assurances of civic pride and neighborly love, pledging the united support of the entire community. Then to the inspiring music of its

own band the company marched to the Fairhaven ferry accompanied by such an enthusiastic crowd as never before had been seen in the city. Owing to the extraordinary duties imposed upon the railroads which somewhat interfered with the regular train schedules the company did not reach Boston till noon. It was quartered temporarily near the Old Colony depot and at night, through the courtesy of the New England Guards, slept in their quarters over the Boylston Market. Lieutenant Porter returned to New Bedford.

The next day, Wednesday April 17, Lieutenant Barton joined his company in Boston. In the afternoon it marched to the State House, received its colors and was addressed by Governor John A. Andrew, and then, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the excited populace proceeded to Central Wharf where it embarked on the steamship "S. R. Spaulding," which dropped down the harbor awaiting supplies. While at anchor down the bay on April 18, a boat came alongside and a young man clambered over the side who stated that he wanted to enlist. He was instantly recognized by Lieutenant Cushman as Edward L. Pierce, a former college-mate, and at once enrolled in Company L. At Fortress Monroe, as soon as "contrabands" came flocking around the fort for protection, he was assigned to the congenial duty of caring for their welfare, and proved a most useful acquisition. At the end of his duty at Fortress Monroe he was appointed to perform similar service at Port Royal, S. C., and during the war aided materially in developing the former slaves of the South into defenders of the Union and as useful citizens. On arriving at Fortress Monroe Company L efficiently performed every duty to which it was assigned, although its costly uniforms were quickly ruined by mounting heavy guns and the handling of immense quantities of quarter-master's supplies, besides the ordinary routine of military duty. From the company many were detailed for duty at Post Headquarters, scouting, and unusual guard duty. Captain Ingraham, who had been compelled by sickness to return on the tug boat on April 18

and Lieutenant Porter, accompanied by several recruits, reached Fortress Monroe on May 5; the former resumed command, but Lieutenant Porter (fourth lieutenant), being supernumerary under the army regulations was, with the recruits, mustered into Company K. July 22, the Regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States.

On the company's return to New Bedford at the end of its tour of service it received a popular ovation and was heartily welcomed home. Many of its members subsequently served as officers in regiments which were formed during the war.

The state finally reimbursed the Guards for their ruined uniforms.

- **Capt.*, TIMOTHY INGRAHAM, New Bedford.
- 1st. Lieut.*, JAMES BARTON, New Bedford.
- 2nd. Lieut.*, AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN, New Bedford.
- **1st. Sergt.*, SAMUEL C. HART, New Bedford.
- **Sergt.*, WILLIAM M. BATES, New Bedford.
- Sergt.*, ELISHA DOANE, New Bedford.
- Sergt.*, THOMAS S. PALMER, New Bedford.
- Corp.*, NATHAN B. MAYHEW, New Bedford.
- **Corp.*, WALTER D. KEITH, New Bedford.
- Corp.*, TIMOTHY D. COOK, New Bedford.
- **Corp.*, ANTHONY D. LANG, New Bedford.
- Musician*, GEORGE H. CHASE, New Bedford.
- Allen, Thomas C., Jr. New Bedford
- Allen, William H.
- Annand, Augustus. Boston
- *Avery, Charles N.
- Babcock, John H. M. New Bedford
- Barrows, George.
- Barrows, Isaac H.
- Blake, Peleg W.
- *Bly, Ezra K.
- Brady, Owen.
- Butler, Daniel A.
- Carnes, Rollins. Boston
- Clay, Hosea C.
- Collins, Charles M. New Bedford
- Conley, Owen P. Boston
- Davis, Jonathan W. New Bedford
- Davis, Pardon A.

*Re-enlisted.

*Davis, William G.....	New Bedford	*Palmer, George S.....	New Bedford
Delano, William.....		Pierce, Edward L.....	Milton
Endicott, Ingersoll B.....	Boston	Richards, Edward R.....	New Bedford
Ferris, Anson E.....	New Bedford	Rix, Jonathan M.....	
Freeman, George H.....	Boston	Robbins, Eliphalet H.....	
Grant, Charles.....	New Bedford	Robinson, Sanford M.....	
Hall, Daniel W.....		*Russell, Andrew W.....	
Hamblin, Josiah P.....		Salisbury, William H.....	
*Hart, Isaac C.....		Sears, George T.....	
*Hathaway, James H.....		Sisson, George P.....	
Herley, Francis.....		Sisson, William H.....	
Henshaw, John G.....		*Skinner, James B.....	
Hicks, Edward.....		Staples, Frank.....	
*Hillman, Rowland L.....		Taylor, William H.....	
Hood, John P.....		*Terry, Timothy W.....	
Hunt, George W.....		Thomas, Harrison O.....	Wareham
Kelley, Franklin S.....	Boston	Tobey, Charles H.....	New Bedford
*Lee, George P.....	New Bedford	Tobey, Franklin, Jr.....	
Manchester, William E.....		*Upjohn, Aaron, Jr.....	
Martin, Thomas.....		Walker, Charles B.....	
Moore, Warren.....		West, Charles.....	
Morris, Charles H.....	Boston	*Wilcox Henry A.....	
Negus, Ira S.....	New Bedford	Wilcox, Seth A.....	
Nye, Albert H.....		Young, Angus W.....	
Nye, Joseph E.....			

*Re-enlisted.

Company M, Third Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterward Company B, Twenty-Ninth, Massachusetts Volunteers.)

Formerly Company M, Boston, and attached to the Third Regiment, Captain J. K. Tyler, resigned July 18, 1861; First Lieutenant Samuel A. Bent, resigned July 18, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAINS.

ISRAEL N. WILSON,
J. K. TYLER.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

EZRA RIPLEY, Cambridge.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THOMAS H. ADAMS, Boston.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

SERGEANTS.

Frost, Walter.....E. Boston
Mitchell, Jos. L.....Cambridge
Freel, Jas.....Braintree
Brown, Benj. B.....So. Boston
Hodgkins, Emery.....Gloucester

CORPORALS.

Goodwin, Warren.....Bridgewater
Mosher, Wm. H.....E. Bridgewater
Hayes, Lawrence.....Boston
Magee, Henry E.....
Carlton, F. Oscar.....Andover
Kely, Jos. H.....So. Newmarket, N. H.
Dean, Horace A.....Boston
Lucas, John.....

MUSICIANS.

Baker, Wm. H.....Boston
Cable, Jas.....So. Boston
Fairbanks, Geo. W.....

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Jno. B.....Dorchester
Andrews, Geo. W.....E. Cambridge
Babcock, Wm. C.....Framingham
Baker, Wm.....Boston
Bent, George O.....Framingham
Bowen, Chas. F.....Boston
Brigham, Henry W.....Dorchester
Bryant, Ira A.....So. Braintree
Brogan, James.....Boston
Brady, Thos.....So. Weymouth
Britton, Wm. T.....Mansfield
Billam, John.....New York
Campbell, Jas.....
Carolin, William.....Boston
Clark, John.....Abington
Collins, Wm. S.....Lowell
Chase, Ezra A.....
Conway, Thos. (discharged)...So. Boston
Cruse, Thomas.....Boston
Donnelly, John.....
Dorgan, Michael.....Roxbury
Egan, Stephen H.....Boston
Emerson, Wm. D.....Vermont
Feenay, Patrick F.....So. Boston
Finnerty, Thos., (discharged)...Roxbury
Flood, Stephen E.....Lowell
Furbush, Richard R., (discharged)
.....Charlestown
Gammans, George H., (discharged)
.....Charlestown
Getchell, Charles E.....Boston
Gilman, Lyford, J.....New Hampshire
Gorham, George F.....Billerica
Gorham, John J.....
Graylin, John B.....
Grant, Samuel.....Boston
Gray, Wm.....
Hall, Frank.....
Hanley, Dennis.....
Hale, George H.....Billerica
Hayes, Thomas.....Lawrence
Hancock, John.....Gloucester

Harris, Thos.....	So. Boston	Murphy, Wm. H.....	So. Boston
Higgins, Daniel E.....	Milford	O'Brien, Edward J.....	Lowell
Hill, James.....	Lincoln	O'Brien, Theobald M.....	Lowell
Ham, Foster.....	Billerica	O'Brien, John J.....	Lowell
Holton, John.....	Boston	Odell, Thomas.....	So. Boston
Hingston, Allan.....	Boston	O'Reilly, Francis D.....	Lowell
Johnson, Daniel R.....	Milford	Pearsons, Aaron L.....	Roxbury
Kelly, Thomas.....	New Jersey	Ratchford, John D.....	So. Boston
Kelly, John A.....	Lowell	Reed, Jas. G., (deserted).....	Lawrence
Kimball, Delavan.....	New Hampshire	Riley, John.....	Cambridge
La Rochelle, Anthony.....	N. Bridgewater	Stewart, John C.....	Billerica
Leonard, Matthias.....	Roxbury	Shephard, James W., killed by explosion of gun.	Lowell
Little, Robert.....	Charlestown	Short, Wm. E.....	Lowell
Locke, Ward.....	Billerica	Stodder, John H.....	Charlestown
Lynch, Henry.....	Haverhill	Savage, Henry H.....	Boston
Marshall, Hermon.....	Lowell	Sullivan, Philip.....	Boston
Manning, Thos.....	Billerica	Smithers, John B.....	Fairhaven
Mahoney, Timothy J.....	Boston	Thompson, John M.....	Fairhaven
Messer, James M.....	Charlestown	Thompson, Patrick E.....	Cambridge
Molin, Bernard.....	Gloucester	Whitney, George S.....	S. Braintree
Minton, Martin.....	Roxbury	Williams, Wm.....	Milford
Moran, Patrick.....	So. Natick		
McNulty, Charles.....	Roxbury		



GEN. SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN, Barre, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts U. S. Volunteers

Samuel E. Chamberlain was born Nov. 28, 1829, at Centre Harbor, N. H., and was educated in the public schools of Boston. He served as an enlisted man in the First United States Dragoons during the war with Mexico, and took part in the storming of Monterey Sept. 21-23, 1846, and the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847.

He afterwards served with Texan Rangers in Sonora and Arizona in suppressing Apache outrages, employed by the Mexican Governor of Durango. In the fall of 1853 he was of Walker's expedition to "extend the area of freedom" in Lower California, and participated in the affairs at La Paz, San Thomas and La Es-inada.

On the breaking out of the Civil War he was on April 17, 1861, commissioned First Lieutenant Company C, Third Regiment, M. V. M. This company

was raised in Cambridge and was the first volunteer company in the United States for the war. On his return from the three months' campaign he enlisted as a private in the First Massachusetts Cavalry; was commissioned Captain Nov. 25, 1861, Major Oct. 30, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel March 5, 1864, Colonel Sept. 30, 1864, and brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in covering retreat of Gregg's Division of Cavalry at the disastrous battle of St. Mary's Church, Va., June 25, 1864. He had fourteen horses shot in battle, and was wounded seven times. Mustered out in October, 1865. He served on the staffs of Governors Bullock and Claflin as assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel. Died 1908.



HARRISON O. THOMAS, Brockton, Mass.
 Minute Men of '61
 Company L, Third Regiment, M.V.M. Company D, 1st Mass. Vol.

"Citizen Thomas"

In a book published by H. S. Crocker & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., entitled "Records of the Members of the Grand Army," are mentioned those veterans who were present at the National Encampment in San Francisco, and among the many is that of Mr. H. O. Thomas, of this city, whose creditable war record as given below, is very interesting:

H. O. Thomas was born in Wareham,

Mass. His occupations in life have been clerk and merchant. Enlisted in New Bedford City Guards, Company L, Captain Ingraham, Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 16, 1861, for three months' service (called The Minute Men of 1861,) under the first call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the rebellion; at the expiration of term of service, he re-enlisted in Company D, (Captain Stephen Thomas, Middleboro Company),

Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, for three years, assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; participated in the siege of Yorktown, Peninsular and Chickahominy Campaigns entire. General Stoneman's Detached Expedition, Battles of Antietam (support of battery engaged), Shepherds-town Ford, Second Bull Run, and at Fredricksburg, Va. In the latter battle he was shot through the right arm, necessitating the removal of broken bones and causing the loss of use of arm.

In consequence of this permanent disability he was discharged from service. As soon as recovery from wounds would permit, he returned to the front as a citizen, marching and camping with his old comrades and associates, and in time of battle entering the Field Hospital and officiating with such ability and noticeable aptitude as to receive special praise from Surgeon-in-Chief DeWitt and Surgeon-in-Charge Thomas, of the First Division, Fifth Corps, Field Hospital, all of which service he rendered at his own expense; he became known as "Citizen Thomas"—a sobriquet bestowed upon him by his old comrades; in this manner, without pay or any desire for compensation, he served until the end of the war.

He is a member of Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, G-A-R of Brockton, Mass., being the first member initiated into the Post, July 16, 1867, from which time to the present he has never severed his connection with the Post.

[He is a member of the Association of "Minute Men of '61;" Past President of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers Association; he is a Knight Templar; also a member of all the different Masonic Degree Lodges in the city of Brockton, Mass.; Aleppo Temple, A. A. O., N. M. Shrine, Boston; the Electric Lodge, I. O. O. F., Banner Lodge, N. E. O. P., and American Benefit Society, of Brockton.]

On the reception and entertainment of the Grand Army, at Boston, in August, 1890, Representative Thomas, ("Citizen Thomas"), of the city of Brockton, was appointed by Speaker Barrett as one of the Legislative committee.

—*Brockton Daily Enterprise*.

Of the individuals booked for the first transport and headed for Chili, Mr. H. O. Thomas, of Brockton—"Citizen Thomas"—is eminent.

—*Boston Journal*, Jan. 19, 1890.

He is Post Historian of Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, G-A-R Brockton, Mass., since creation of the office, and compiler and writer of personal service sketches of members and past members of the Post, being assigned to the duty in 1890.

Copy Oct. 25, 1905.

Monument to Rough Riders.

Copy, in part, from the "*Brockton Daily Enterprise*, Brockton, Mass., September 21, 1898.

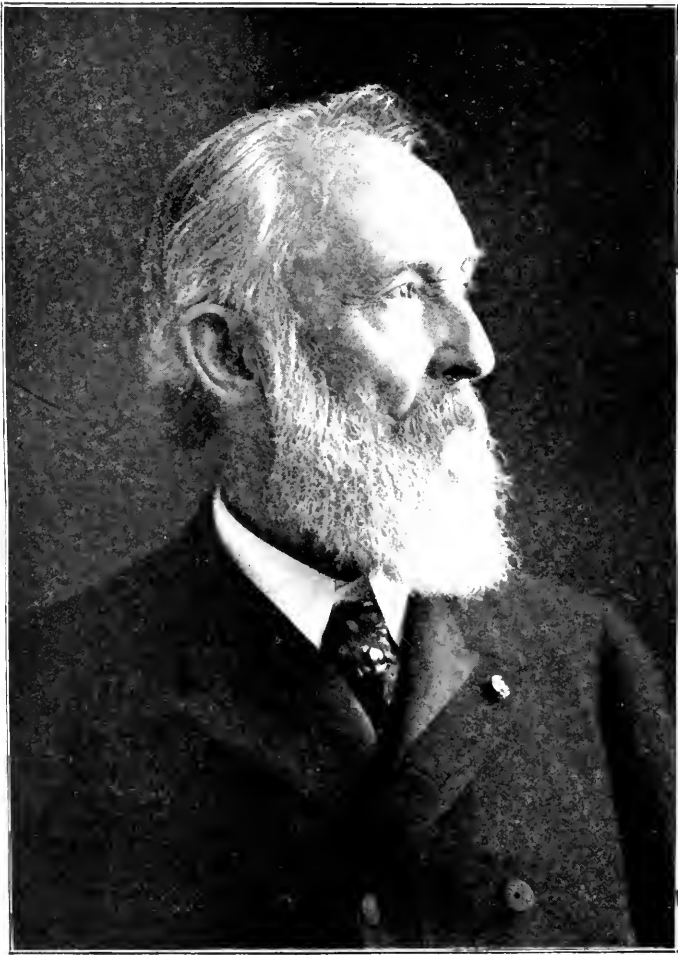
H. O. Thomas ("Citizen Thomas") of this city who has lately returned from a vacation in Kentucky, took part, while far in the great Mammoth Cave, September 11, 1897, in erecting a monument of stone to "Colonel Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders." The monument bore that inscription.

A party, of which "Citizen Thomas" was a member, was making a trip in the cave with "Jack" Sturgeon, the accomplished and popular guide employed by the Mammoth Cave Company.

While there, Miss Kate Saxton Reynolds, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, suggested erecting a monument to the unique cavalry regiment. "Citizen Thomas" and C. T. DeGarmo, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, assisted the young lady in laying the corner-stone with imposing ceremonies. Others who took part in erecting the monument were Mrs. Joshua Saxton Reynolds, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Perry, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mr. Leon A. Walker, of Newark, New Jersey. Guide "Jack" Sturgeon became interested in the work, and contributed ably in it. His post office address is, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, where he was employed as guide, and will give special care and interest in the preservation of the monument to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders."

The foundation, dedication and a good beginning on the monument was made by the party mentioned. The future building was left to others. As "Citizen Thomas" says, "May they build carefully and well."

It was indeed appropriate that one of the party, "Citizen Thomas," as a veteran of the war of 1861-65, should take an interest in the affair. His services in war, which won for him his sobriquet, were as unique as is the title given to Colonel Roosevelt's brave regiment of cavalymen in the late war with Spain.



MAJOR AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN. (Died Jan. 29, 1907.)
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Regiment M.V.M.

Major Austin Sprague Cushman of New Bedford, was born in Duxbury, Mass., September, 9, 1827. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Hon. Seth Sprague, Sr., a prominent opponent of slavery. The eldest son of Rev. W. Cushman, D.D., first pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, lineal descendant of Elder Thomas Cushman, agent of the Pilgrims in 1620 who fitted out the Mayflower and the Speedwell.

He prepared for college at the New Hampton Academy; entered Brown University while yet in his seventeenth year and graduated in the class of 1848. He served a year as a clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., under Hon. William L. Marey, and resigned to study law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States District Court in Boston. He aided Dr. Stone in reporting the "Webster Trial"

for Phillips & Samson, and was employed by the United States District Attorney, George Lunt, as a phonographer in the Rescue cases under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In 1852 he became a private secretary to President Fillmore, and at the close of his administration was appointed a Third Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Service. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1854. Took up his residence in New Bedford and became interested in military matters; was commissioned Third Lieutenant Company L (New Bedford City Guards), Third Regiment M.V.M. In 1857 was the first in line to respond affirmatively at the calling of the Company roll in pursuance of the Governor's preliminary order for voluntary service outside the State. On the evening of April 15, 1861, he casually learned that his Company had been ordered to Boston, and hastened to the armory at once. On entering Captain Ingraham inquired, "Is not a single officer going with me?"

"Yes," responded Lieutenant Cushman, "Captain, I am going." In fact he was the only officer who went and stayed and returned with the Company from the time it left the armory. He was promoted Adjutant of the Regiment April 17, and rendered service at Fortress Monroe, Gosport

Navy Yard and Hampton, Va., during the term of three months. He married in October, 1861.

Yet in August, 1862 he recruited a company and was commissioned Captain of Company D, Forty-Seventh Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers; was promoted Major November 7, 1862. Served in the Department of the Gulf and became a member of the United States Sequestration Commission. Honorably mustered out September 1, 1863.

He resided from 1872 to 1880 in Switzerland where he educated his daughters. He has held various civil offices, such as United States Commissioner, United States Register in Bankruptcy, Register of Probate for Bristol County, Member of the Common Council and President of the School Board; and has been identified with several social or fraternal organizations. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic September 25, 1866, and became the first Post Commander in the New England States, Provisional Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, and was elected the first commander of that Department. He has held many prominent positions in the order and chartered the first fifty-two Posts in Massachusetts and the first in New Hampshire.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES A. WHITE, Greeley, Colorado.
Minute Men of '61
Company A, Third Mass. Volunteers and Third N. H. Volunteers.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustine White, born at West Deering, N. H., September 19, 1836. Entered military service, Company A, Third Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry, April 16, 1861. Mustered out July 22, 1861. Service, Fortress Monroe, Hampton and Gosport Navy Yard. On May 23, assisted in conducting into camp at Fortress Monroe three slaves of Colonel Mallory of Virginia, who were later the subject of

General Butler's decision "Contraband of War." These slaves had been employed on the rebel works at Sewell's Point, Va., hence the decision. Re-enlisted in Company A, Third New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, August 12, 1861. Mustered as Third Sergeant, August 22; to First Sergeant, June 1, 1863; Acting Second Lieutenant, Company A, July 31, 1863 to January 20, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1864; pro-

moted to First Lieutenant, May 24, 1864, and to Captain, November 9, 1864. Brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers to date from March 13, 1865, for bravery and meritorious conduct on the battlefield. Attached to Viele's First Brigade, Sherman's South Carolina Expeditionary Corps.

Expedition to Port Royal, S. C., October 21 to November 7, 1861; bombardment and capture of Forts Walker, Beauregard and Port Royal Harbor, November 7; acting as orderly for General T. W. Sherman, commanding the expedition, during the engagement, November 7; duty at Hilton Head, S. C., till April, 1862; acting as clerk in post adjutant's office on Edisto Island, S. C., April 8 to June 1; on duty in Assistant Adjutant-General's office Johns and James Islands, June 1 to June 28. Evacuation of James Island and movement to Hilton Head, June 28 to July 4. On picket July 2, about one and one-half miles from Grimball's Plantation, James Island, on main road to Charleston. Brought up the rear in the evacuation of the picket line, July 3. Duty at Hilton Head, S. C., till April, 1863.

Expedition up Broad River to Pocotaligo October 21 to 23, 1862. Action at Caston and Frampton's Plantations, Pocotaligo, October 22.

Expedition against Charleston, S. C., April 2 to 12, 1863. Assault on and capture of water batteries, Morris, S. C., July 10. Assaults on Forts Wagner and Gregg, Morris Island, and against Fort Sumpter and Charleston till December. Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, Sep-

tember 7. Acting as Post Adjutant on Broad Island, S. C., and commanding Company A at Small Island, Hilton Head, S. C., March 2, 1864. In Butler's operations on the south side of James River and against Petersburg and Richmond, May 4 to 23. Occupation of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, May 6; Chester Station May 6 to 7; Brandon Bridge, May 9; Swift Creek, Arrowfield Church, May 9 to 10. Operations against Fort Darling, May 12 to 16. Battle of Drury's Bluff, May 14 to 16; Bermuda Hundred, May 16 to 31. Action at Bermuda Hundred, June 2; Petersburg, June 9, Port Walthal, June 16 to 17. Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond, June 16 to August 16, 1864. Demonstration north of James River at Deep Bottom, August 14 to 16. Severely wounded, August 16; Deep Bottom, Minnie ball through right arm, entering right chest and passing through both lungs, making exit below left shoulder blade. Absent, disabled by wounds, till February, 1865. Moved to Fortress Monroe, Va. Left Fortress Monroe, February 14 and joined General A. H. Terry's headquarters at Fort Fisher, N. C., February 18. With headquarters till March 1, then assigned to duty as Headquarter Commissary Tenth Army Corps Department of North Carolina. Capture of Wilmington, N. C., February 22. Smith's Creek and Northeast Ferry February 22. Advance on Goldshoro, N. C., March 15 to 21. Capture Raleigh, April 14. Surrender of Johnson and his army. Duty at Raleigh and Goldshoro till July. Mustered out with Regiment July 20, 1865.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. MCFARLIN, South Carver, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Co. K, Third Regiment, M.V.M. Later Captain Co. C, 18th Mass.

April 15, 1861, in Massachusetts, the first call for troops by President Lincoln to suppress the rebellion, was received by Governor Andrew bearing that date. He by late trains and special night messengers forwarded his orders to the different commanders of State Troops, ordering them to report with their commands at Boston ready for immediate departure and duty.

Midnight with orders in hand, found Captain William S. McFarlin hustling his little company of men together, to proceed to the nearest railroad station about six miles away—thence to be conveyed to Boston by the earliest morning train, as they were, and reported on Boston Common at ten o'clock.

After a term of service at the front, and the performance of duties as "Minute Men" that to-day is acknowledged as among the most important of the war. Captain McFarlin and his company returned home to Massachusetts, 'only to return again to the front a little later, as the nucleus of a full company of one hundred and one men and officers, as Company C, of the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers,' later becoming as distinguished a company of men and officers as served in the war from Massachusetts as history justly records.

"CITIZEN THOMAS"

March 14, 1910.



FRANCIS M. DOBLE, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Regiment

Captain Francis Marion Doble was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 17th of August, 1838, but while in infancy with his parents moved to the town of Sumner, Oxford County, State of Maine. In the spring of 1846 the family moved again to the town of Lincoln, Penobscot County, Maine, and settled on a farm. The boy was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and Maine, in the academy at Lincoln Village, and later took a course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston.

He came to Boston in the winter of 1856-7. In April, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service he was enrolled in Company C, of Cambridge, raised by Captain and later Colonel James P. Richardson of Cambridge, the first new company that was raised for the war in the United States, that went to the front armed and equipped. It was organized at the State House April 17, by electing officers. They were as follows: James P.

Richardson, Captain; Samuel E. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant; Edward F. Richardson, Second Lieutenant; John Kinnear, Third Lieutenant; and Francis M. Doble, Fourth Lieutenant.

The United States Army regulations allowing only two lieutenants to a company, John Kinnear and Francis M. Doble were mustered into the United States service as first and Second Sergeants respectively. The company was attached to the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Colonel David W. Wardrop commanding, and as soon as equipped embarked on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding" and sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the morning of April 20. On the evening of the twentieth the Regiment was again embarked on the United States steam sloop of war, "Pawnee," and taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where, with the help of the sailors and marines, they completely destroyed and burned the yard and shipping, sunk the notorious frigate "Merrimac," which the Confederates afterwards raised and converted into the terrible iron clad ram that created such havoc among our shipping in Hampton Roads one year later.

On the morning of April 21, the Regiment returned to Fortress Monroe having the old sailing frigate "Cumberland" in tow, assisted by the steam tug "Yankee," and bringing the crew of the receiving ship "Pennsylvania," along. On April 23, the Third Regiment was mustered into the United States service. They were employed during the three months' campaign in guard and picket duty, mounting guns, etc., and later garrisoned the town of Hampton, Va., from which place they made several expeditions by land and water. On July 16, they were ordered home and were mustered out July 22, at Long Island, Boston Harbor.

Sergeant Doble soon after enlisted in the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers and was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company I. The Twenty-Third formed part of the Burnside expedition that sailed from Annapolis, Md., in January, 1862, for Roanoke Island, N. C. In November, 1862, Sergeant Doble was promoted to

Second Lieutenant of Company B. Captain Knott V. Martin's company of Marblehead, to succeed Lieutenant John Goodwin, killed at the battle of Roanoke Island. The Twenty-Third served in the Department of North Carolina and three months at Hilton Head, S. C., and participated in all the battles and skirmishes of the Department.

In April, 1863, Lieutenant Doble served as a member of a General Court Martial at Morehead City, N. C., and on May 6, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers. In September, the Regiment was transferred to Newport News, Va., and during the winter of 1863-4 more than two-thirds of the men re-enlisted for three years more and were furloughed home for thirty days. Upon their return from furlough they were encamped at Getty Station, Va., and later were sent to Yorktown, Va., to form part of the Army of the James, Eighteenth Army Corps. They participated in all the battles and skirmishes in the Eighteenth Army Corps, including Cold Harbor, incident to the siege of Petersburg. On June 4, Lieutenant Doble was detailed as Assistant Ordnance officer to Captain Young of General William F. (Bakly) Smith's staff and had charge of and conducted the ammunition train of the Second Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, of fourteen wagons, from Cold Harbor across the peninsula to the James River and thence to the assault on Petersburg, on June 16, 1864. Lieutenant Doble was returned to his Regiment a few days later and August 1, he was appointed Aid de Camp on the staff of General James Stewart, Jr., First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. The brigade was sent to North Carolina in September to muster out the three years' men whose term of service had expired. On September 20, 1864, Lieutenant Doble was commissioned Captain, and assigned to the command of Companies C and I, (consolidated) Twenty-Third Regiment. With his command he performed outpost duty until March 2, 1865, when the troops of the Department of North Carolina (Palmer's Division)

started on the campaign to Kinston, N. C. Some days later the Army of the Ohio, Major General John M. Schofield joined them and assumed command. The enemy was met at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 7, and Captain Doble was wounded (not seriously) while in command of the skirmish line. On the morning of March 8, the enemy again attacked furiously and Captain Doble was again wounded and sent to the hospital at New-Berne, N. C., where he remained but a short time and returned to his Regiment, which was mustered out June 28, 1865, and started for home. Arriving in Boston early in July, 1865.

Captain Doble returned to North Carolina in September, 1865, and was temporarily employed by Captain A. W. McKillop,

United States Army, Freedman's Bureau, District of Eastern North Carolina. He was married while living in North Carolina and returned to Boston, 1867. He was employed in the Boston Custom House some years, and at State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Mass., and is now retired police officer of the City of Boston. He is a member of Benjamin Stone, Jr., Post 68, G-A-R and General Joseph Hooker Command No. 9, U-V-U and the Sons of the American Revolution. One grandfather served in the War of 1812, and an uncle James S. Doble (father's brother) Fourth United States Infantry. Killed August 26, 1846, Monterey, Mexico. His ancestry, English on both sides, came to this country early in the Seventeenth century.



SERGEANT FRANK S. KELLY
Minute Men of '61

Company L, Third Mass. and Company D, Twenty-Second Mass.

On President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the Union he enlisted in Company L, Third Regiment, M.V.M., for three months. The Regiment was sent to Fortress Monroe where he served about two months. On the night of arrival at the fort were marched aboard the gunboat, "Pawnee" and went up to Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, which was destroyed. He participated in all the service that the Company did. At the expiration term of enlistment returned to Boston with the Regiment and was mustered out. In Aug., 1861, he re-enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Second Regiment M.V.I., for three years, was sent to Virginia, attached to Fifth

Corps in the Army of the Potomac, was all through the Peninsula campaign and following battles: Gaines Mill, Hanover Court House, Savage Station, Mechanicsville, Charles City, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. War in Pope's Campaign; the following battles, Gainesville, second Bull Run and Centerville. Afterwards in the Maryland campaign in command of company in the following battles, South Mountain, Antietam, and Sharps bay, in latter slightly wounded, and sent to the hospital, discharged March 17, 1863. Enlisted as Corporal, discharged as First Sergeant.



SILAS P. RICHMOND, Assonet, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Colonel Third Mass. Regiment

**Biographical Sketch of Colonel
Silas P. Richmond**

Silas Peirce Richmond, only son of Dea Isaac and Lucinda (Peirce) Richmond, was born in Freetown, Mass. June 19, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of Freetown and at Peirce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and was a farmer until twenty-five years of age. His father and two uncles were soldiers in the war of 1812-15, and his grandfather and two great-uncles were Revolutionary soldiers. Silas P. Richmond was the first man to enlist in Company G, Third Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, M. V. M., on June 8, 1850, and its first tour of duty was in the escort at the funeral of President Taylor in Boston in 1850. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in same company in August, 1851; and Captain in May, 1855. Was commissioned Major and Inspector of the Second Brigade in July, 1856. In 1857-58 he was in Kansas and served under John Brown in repelling the border ruffians. In 1860 he was Captain and A. D. C. on staff of the General of the Second Brigade, M. V. M. and served in the escort of the Prince of Wales in Boston and in the same capacity he went to Fort Warren and to Fortress Monroe as a Minute Man in 1861. Was in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. In 1862, as Lieutenant Colonel Third Regiment, M. V. M. he responded to the call for reinforcements for General N. P. Banks in Virginia. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Massachusetts Volunteer and in six weeks recruited the Regiment to one thousand and forty men, and commanded the Regiment through all the campaigns in North

Carolina in 1862-63, participating in the battles of Kinston, White Hall, Goldsboro, Blounts Creek, Deep Gulf, and Gum Swamp. In September, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers and recruited that Regiment. The first eight companies of the Regiment were ordered to the front in April, 1864, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Whiton there not being a sufficient number of men for the muster in of a colonel, and for that reason no colonel was ever mustered in the Fifty-Fifth Regiment.

Colonel Richmond was appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the South in July, 1864 and served as such in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia until September, 1865. He was on the first United States steamer which reached Savannah when Sherman reached there on his march to the sea. And also on the first United States steamer which landed at Charleston, S. C., at the time of its evacuation.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Richmond was elected auditor of the town of Freetown, Mass., and made the first printed financial report of the town. He served on the board of school committee of the town and for eleven years he was chairman of the board of assessors. He served as town clerk seven years, and for ten years was chairman of the board of selectmen of Freetown. He was moderator at the annual town meetings for seventeen consecutive years, and he wrote the military chapter in the history of Freetown. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1892, and a delegate in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., in the same year. He was in the lumber business in Vermillion County, Indiana in 1867-68 and in the grain business at Decatur, Mich., in 1869-70. He served as an officer in the Massachusetts State prison from 1872 to 1878 inclusive, and was deputy master at the Bristol County house of correction in 1879-82. From 1882 to 1889 he was general travelling agent of the Clark's Cove Guano Co., of New Bedford, Mass. He was president of the Bristol Company Agricultural Society in 1889-90, and from that time for five years was engaged in managing and settling estates. In 1896 he was appointed deputy sheriff and court officer in the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts in Bristol county, and now holds that position. For many years Colonel Richmond was a member of the choir of the First Christian Church in Assonet, Mass., and for several years was one of the trustees of that church. While living in Charlestown, Mass., he sang in the choir of the Park Street Church, Boston.

S. P. Richmond owns and occupies the Richmond homestead on Richmond road in Freetown, Mass. The place was bought by his grandfather, Samuel Richmond in 1775, and has never changed hands except by inheritance. Colonel Richmond has been a justice of the peace forty-five years, and is also a notary public. He took the Master Mason's degree in North Carolina in 1863, and became a Knight Templar in 1865. He was the seventh member mustered into Post 1, Massachusetts G-A-R in 1866, and is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.

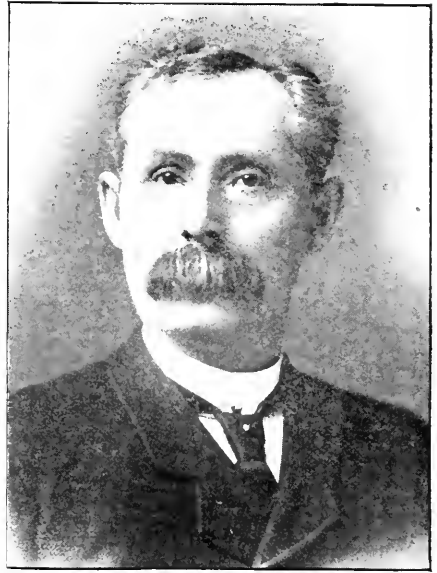


FREEMAN HOLMES, Bridgewater, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
Company A, Third Massachusetts Regiment.

Comrade Freeman Holmes was born March 27, 1840, in Bridgewater, Mass., was one of the "Minute Men of 1861," entering the service as a private in Captain Joseph Harlow's company (A) of the Third Regiment, M.V.M., Colonel David W. Wardrop of New Bedford; mustered July 23, 1861, (one week after volunteering and serving).

This Regiment of Minute Men's service was chiefly at Fortress Monroe, Gosport Navy Yard and Hampton, Va. He participated in the services of the Regiment, in the destruction of Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va. After expiration of term of enlistment he returned to Massachusetts and was discharged with his Regiment at Long Island, Boston Harbor July 22, 1861. He re-entered the service again, October 16, 1861, as Sergeant in Company C, Twenty-Sixth Regiment, M.V.C. He participated with the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in their expeditions on the Mississippi River, effectively accomplishing the breaking of communication between Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and the city of New Orleans, during the bombardment of these forts.

Participated in the Louisiana Campaign. After much service with the Nineteenth Corps in other points of Virginia the Regiment engaged in the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, where Comrade Holmes was wounded and left the Regiment. He was finally discharged November 7, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

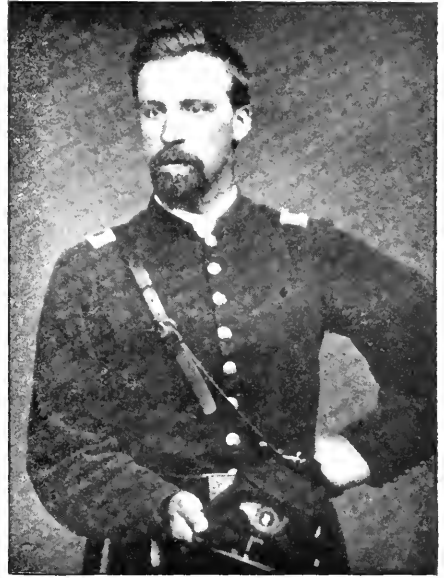


JAMES M. SWAIN, Brighton District, Boston,
Minute Men of '61.
3d. Mass., 29th, Mass. Vols. and 4th., Mass. H. A.

James M. Swain was born in Lynn, Mass., October 16, 1842, was educated in the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Company I, of Lynn, Mass., William D. Chamberlain, Captain. The company joined the Third Massachusetts Regiment at Fortress Monroe and served with distinction during three years, participating in many of the leading engagements. He was discharged April 19, 1864, and re-enlisted August 23, 1864, in Company L, Fourth Heavy Artillery, and was honorably-discharged at the close of the war. He immediately joined the Lynn Fire Department, continuing with the same for a period of two years, after which for over sixteen years he was engaged in mechanical pursuits, October 8, 1881, he became an officer in the Suffolk County jail, under Sheriff John M. Clark. In 1895, he was appointed as Steward of the same in which capacity he is now engaged.



THEODORE LYMAN BONNEY, Hanson, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
Co. A, 3d. Mass., Co. E, 32d. Regt. Mass.



MORTON V. BONNEY, West Hanover, Mass. 3
Minute Men of '61.
Company A, Third Massachusetts.
Later Captain in Massachusetts Militia 12 years.

Born in Taunton, October 27, 1836. Died in United States Army in Virginia, May 11, 1863.

Hanson Post 127, G-A-R and Woman's Relief Corps 146 adopted his name--Theodore Lyman Bonney was lineal descendant of Ezekiel Bonney a fifer and musician 1775-1781 in Revolutionary War.

The fact is troops who have fought a few battles and won and followed up these victories improve upon what they were before to an extent that can hardly be counted by percentage.

The same difference also is often due to the way troops are officered. *Gen. Grant.*

Mr. Bonney is a native of Hanson and was born March 8, 1841. He enlisted when the civil war broke out in the Halifax Company. He was sent to Virginia as a member of the Minute Men. On his return from the south, after three months' service, he re-enlisted in Company A, Third Massachusetts Regiment, and served until 1863. He saw considerable service in North Carolina.

Morton V. Bonney is one of the best known residents of Hanover. He probably holds the record of consecutive G-A-R office holding in Massachusetts, having been adjutant of Joseph E. Wilder Post for the past thirty-eight years. Previous to that he held other offices in the post, and thus has served continuously as an officer for over forty years.

At the close of the war Mr. Bonney joined the Massachusetts State Militia and served as captain from 1865 to 1870. He has served as Adjutant of the Plymouth County G-A-R association since it was organized.

He was Assistant Postmaster at West Hanover from 1861 to 1901, a period of forty years. He had also served in several town offices, being a member of the board of selectmen in 1869, and a member of the school committee in Hanover from 1874 to 1882, and town auditor from 1887 to 1907. He has always been a republican, and served in the Legislature from the Hanover district in 1868. Miss Aurilia Hall of Hanover married Mr. Bonney in 1871 and they reside at West Hanover.



CHARLES P. LYON, Halifax, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
First Lieut. Co. A, Third Mass. Regiment

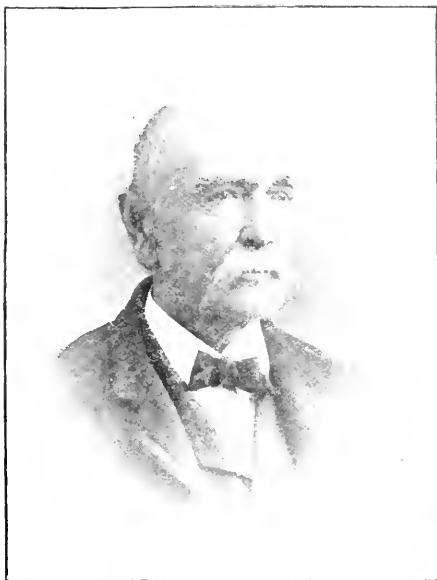
Charles P. Lyon, born in Halifax, Mass., August 11, 1824, and has resided in that town to the present time. He joined the Halifax Light Infantry, chartered by John Hancock in 1792, and served in the war of 1812, being commanded by Captain Asa Thompson, who was six feet, seven inches tall. This company was also among the first to respond to the call of the President, April 15, 1861. Lieutenant Lyon at that time held commission of Second Lieutenant, the company being commanded by Captain Joseph S. Harlow. He was six feet two inches tall. Lieutenant Lyon served three months at Fortress Monroe and was at the destruction of Gosport Navy Yard, at which time the "Cumberland" was towed out by the United States gunboat "Pawnee."

In 1862 this company was again recruited by Lieutenant Charles P. Lyon and Nathaniel Morton and was joined by the Freetown Company forming Company A, Third Regiment and went to the front for nine months, Lieutenant Lyon commanding at that time. They proceeded to New-Berne, N. C., and participated in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro.



ELBRIDGE G. KEMP, (Died Jan. 22, 1902)
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, Third Massachusetts Regiment

Elbridge G. Kemp was born April 3, 1834, in Marblehead, Mass. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth M-V-M. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C. Was in Andersonville nine months; exchanged; came home on a furlough; later was discharged for disability, but as soon as able, re-enlisted in the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; was made Lieutenant and served till the close of the war. Joined Post 5, G-A-R, April 1, 1880. Died in Lynn, Jan. 22, 1902. He was of Revolutionary stock, the great grandson of John Rhodes Russell, who was with Glover's Regiment at Trenton, also great-grandson of Thomas Kemp who was one of the "minute men" who marched from Hollis, N. H., April 19, 1775.



SAMUEL HOLMES DOTEN, Plymouth, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Third Mass. Regiment, Major 29th Regiment.

Major Samuel Holmes Doten was a native of old Plymouth, Mass., where he was born June 5, 1812, and so humorously claimed that he served in the infantry in the war of that date. Both his parents were of the original Mayflower stock of 1620, his father being in direct descent from Sir Edward Doten of the English navy, and his mother in the sixth generation from William Bradford, the Pilgrim Governor of Plymouth Colony. His father was First Lieutenant of the privateer "George Little" of Boston in the war of 1812, and two sons, Samuel H. and Charles C. were both Captains in the war for the Union.

Major Doten began active life as master of the packet "Atlanta," on line between Plymouth and Boston. When, after some years, he left seafaring he went into the lumber business quite extensively, following it for many years, at the same time being active and prominent in the civil and political life of his native town.

When the Civil War broke out, and his brother on April 16, 1861, marched away the Standish Guards, Major Doten at once set about raising another company, and was the first man in the town to volunteer for "three years of the war." The Plymouth Rock Guards were quickly enlisted and among the first three years' men accepted by the government. With Captain Doten as their commander, they were sent to Fortress Monroe and attached to the Third Massachusetts Regiment of three months' troops, thus becoming a part of the Minute Men of '61. After the Third returned home Captain Doten's command, with three other companies, formed the Massachusetts Battalion,



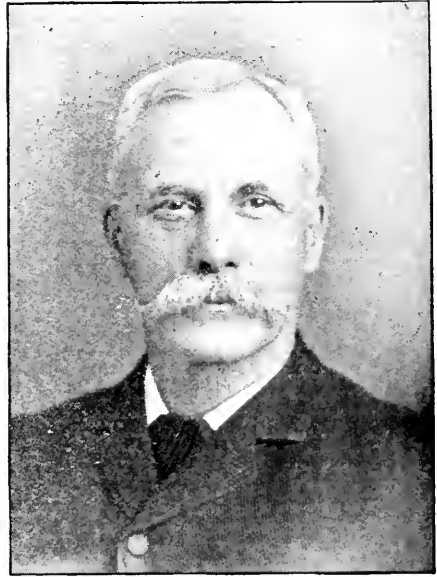
SERG. JOHN KINNEAR, Cambridge, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Third Mass., Captain 30th Regt., Mass. Vols.

John Kinnear was born November 24, 1836, and was educated in the public schools of Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he was on April 17, 1861, commissioned as Third Lieutenant in Company C, Third Regiment, M.V.M. On arriving at Fortress Monroe only two lieutenants were allowed to a company. He then resigned and became First Sergeant. This Company was raised in Cambridge, and was the first Volunteer Company in the United States for the war, he was the first man to sign the roll and is therefore the first volunteer in the United States. He afterward became Captain of Company E, Thirtieth Massachusetts.

which was subsequently supplied with other companies and made into the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts, one of the best fighting and hardest worked regiments from the old Bay State. They were assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, under McClellan, fought in the Peninsular campaign from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing. Sharing the fortunes of that army they were in many subsequent engagements, until assigned to General Grant's command at Vicksburg, being the only Massachusetts regiment to participate in that memorable siege. Captain Doten was absent from the Regiment but twice during the war, having been ill with typhoid fever at Harrison's Landing and again suffering with malarial fever while in the west, but missed none of the fighting. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, and brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was Past Commander of Post 67, G-A-R and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. Died 1909.



SIMEON H. BARROWS, So. Weymouth, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Third Mass. Twenty-Ninth Regt. Mass. Vols.



1ST LIEUT. OSCAR E. WASHBURN, Brockton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Regiment

Simeon H. Barrows was born in Carver, Mass., March, 1828. Moved to Plymouth in 1849; enlisted at Plymouth, 1861, for the Third Massachusetts Infantry Minute Men three months, then the First Battalion Infantry, then in Company E, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry; was at the battle of Big Bethel, wounded at Hampton, Va., while on picket, was taken to the Regiment hospital for three days, was sent to the General Hygiene hospital, where he was more than a month, where his wound, shot through the hand, was only dressed, not operated upon and he laid there and suffered all a man could and live, more than a month, until his Captain, who was away supposing he was cured for a while at Newport News, His first move was, to look after him; he saw how he was, could not live but a short time there in that shape, and in less than three hours he had him carried aboard the steamer "Spaulding" for home, he could not be moved on the cars; the Captain tried very hard to save his life and he did. He lived to get home, was operated upon and improved and went back to his Regiment with the use of only one hand. He went from there to the Hygiene hospital as steward, detailed on the gunboat, "White Hall" on the night of the eighth of March to help discharge the "Minuteman" was on the boat and met the "Cheese Box" on a raft early on the ninth it was named by one of his crew. Two men were killed on the "White Hall", he was on the ambulance train that ran night and day to take the wounded as they fell out, and carried them to the Hygiene hospital where they could be cared for through the seven days' fight. Soon after that blood poison set in with the loss of the use of both hands the cause neglect of wounds; never was off duty until he was wounded; all this by neglect of wound or surgeon; he has suffered ever since with ulcers all over him, and he still lives, and so does Major Doten, 87 years old; his good deeds like that keep him with us and able to move around with us. S. H. Barrows was discharged at Fortress Monroe June 12, 1863.

Lieutenant Washburn's Company A, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the afternoon of April 20, 1861. After unslinging equipments, resting a short time and partaking of rations were at once ordered aboard the United States steamer "Pawnee," just sent down from Washington, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va. to help destroy the Navy Yard at that place. This accomplished, the Company returned to the Fort, assisting in garrison duty until ordered to Hampton, Va., about the middle of June, 1861.

While at this latter place, Lieutenant Washburn was acting as Officer of the Guard on the very night that the three first slaves of the South, entered the Union lines and gave themselves up. Lieutenant Washburn turned them over to Lieutenant Grebble, then Officer of the Day who was the first regular army officer killed in the Civil war, he delivering them to General Butler's headquarters. A day or two after, the owner came to the General and demanded the return of his property, but General Butler declined to give them up, stating they had been employed on the Confederate fortifications, and must be considered contraband of war.



JOHN M. DEANE, Fall River, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Lieut. 3d. Mass. Maj. 29th. Regt. Mass. Vols.

John M. Deane, was born at Assonet Village, Freetown, Mass., January 8, 1840. His grandfather, Thomas Andres, was a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted in the Assonet Light Infantry, Company G, Third Regiment, September, 1858, was appointed Sergeant and Company Clerk, August 1860; elected Third Lieutenant, September, 1860. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops April 15, 1861, and served three months at Fortress Monroe, Va., as Second Lieutenant of his company. He took part in the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and was for a few weeks in command of the guard kept at Fort Calloun (The Rio Rapids) Hampton Roads.

He was appointed second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, June 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, December 29, 1862; Adjutant, November 7, 1863; Captain, June 1, 1864; and Major, May 18, 1865. He served as Post Adjutant at Paris, Ky., from April 16, August 1, 1864, and was on detached service at the Great Keyholes, Boston Harbor, from September 1864 to May, 1864.

He served on the staff of Major-General O. B. Wilcox from April until his muster out in August, 1865, being appointed Provost Marshal of the First Division Ninth Army Corps, April 25, 1865; Provost Marshal of Georgetown, D. C., May 20, 1865, and Provost Marshal and Pass Officer, District of Washington, July 11, 1865.

He was commissioned Major of United States Volunteers, by Brevet, for gallant and meritorious

service in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865, and by direction of the President was awarded a Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865, in serving with other volunteers, a previously silenced and abandoned gun, mounted en barbette at Fort Haskell, being exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters.

Major Deane's military service was a variable one. It took him into thirteen different states. He fought in the Second Fifth and Ninth Army Corps, with the Army of the Potomac and with the Army of the Ohio. His discharge paper gives him the credit of having been engaged in twenty battles.

He joined Richard Borden Post No. 46, G. A. R. of Fall River, Mass., in 1885, and has served five years as Post Commander. He was a National Aide-de-Camp in 1890; Assistant National Inspector in 1891; Department Aide-de-Camp in 1888, 1894, and 1900; Member of the Department Council of Administration in 1889; Chief Mustering officer of the department in 1890; Assistant Quartermaster-General in 1892; Junior Vice Department Commander in 1895; Senior Vice Department Commander in 1896 and Department Commander in 1897.

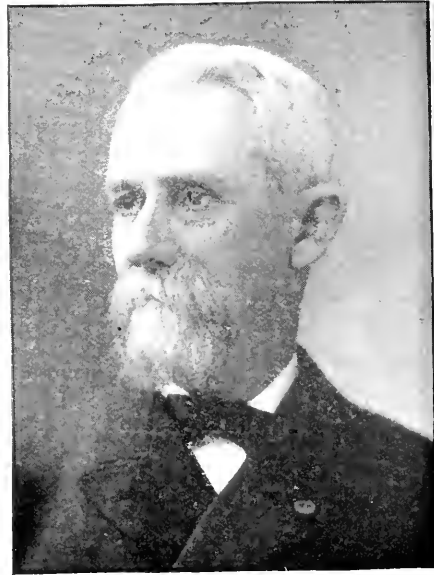


GEORGE W. WHITLOCK, Boston, (died May 1861)
Minute Men of '61
Company C 3d. Mass. Fifth Mass. Light Artillery



DAVID W. BURBANK (deceased), Nepomset.
Minute Men of '61
Company B, Third Regiment, M.V.M.

In the death of Comrade Sergeant David W. Burbank of Plymouth, his old associates will feel deep sorrow. Comrade Burbank responded to the first call of the President April, 1861, and served faithfully in Company B, Third Regiment, M.V.M. (Standish Guards), commanded by Captain C. C. Doten. He was one of the first to enlist in Company E, Twenty-Third Regiment M.V.I in September, 1861, for three years. He was a reliable soldier, Always ready and willing to do his duty in camp, on the march, or picket, and the battlefield. Respectful to his superior officers, kind and considerate towards his subordinates, and loved by all. Owing to disability contracted in line of duty from active military service in the field, he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps in April, 1864, and performed duty as a subordinate officer on board a hospital steamer conveying paroled and discharged prisoners. His funeral services at Nepomset, November 10, 1908, were conducted by G-A-R Posts of Dorchester, of which he was a worthy comrade. Sergeant Burbank was a son of the late David and Susan Burbank of Plymouth, and resided in Plymouth, until 1861. He was seventy-three years of age at his death, leaving a wife, and three daughters.



CHAS. E. BARNES, Plymouth (Died Jan. 4, 1902)
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Regiment

Charles E. Barnes, born in Plymouth, Mass., October 31, 1840; his descent on his mother's side being in direct line from Elder William Brewster, the religious teacher of the Mayflower Pilgrims.

When the Standish Guards, Company B, Third Regiment, M.V.M. assembled in their armory on the morning of April 1st, 1861, to respond to the order from Governor Andrew, for service to the government against armed rebellion, Mr. Barnes, though not a member of the militia, took a musket from the gun rack and fell in, thus making himself the first volunteer from the town, and becoming actually a Minute Man.

After returning from the three months' campaign at Fortress Monroe and vicinity, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until August, 1862, when he again enlisted, in Company G, Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, under Captain Charles C. Doten, his former commander, by whom he was appointed Sergeant, and at a later date in Louisiana was promoted to the First Sergeantcy of his company. The service in that malarial climate was peculiarly trying and so seriously undermined his health that after two severe sicknesses he was obliged to accept a discharge and left the regiment, much to the regret of his officers and comrades.

Mr. Barnes represented his town in the Legislatures of 1877-78, was President of the Plymouth Co-operative Bank, a Past Noble Grand of Mayflower Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Past Commander of Collingwood Post, No. 76, G-A-R of Plymouth, from which he was frequently sent as delegate to the National Conventions of the Grand Army.

At the time of his death January 4, 1902, he was Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Department of Massachusetts, G-A-R.



Captain SAMUEL C. WRIGHT, South Boston,
Minute Men of '61

3d. Mass. Regt., 29th Regt. Mass. Vols.



ISAAC OTIS WILLEY, LYNN, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Regiment

Isaac O. Willey was born in Hartford, Conn., February 20, 1840; moved to Strafford, N. H., when young. Went to Lynn in 1860, was there when the war broke out, enlisted in an independent company he raised in Lynn April 19, 1861, was sent to Fortress Monroe early in May and joined the Third Massachusetts, stationed there. At the expiration of the three months' service of the Third this Company with several other Massachusetts companies was made into a Regiment and numbered Twenty-Nine, he served with this Regiment until November, 1862, when he was transferred to Light Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery, for the unexpired term of his service.

He participated in all the marches and battles of that famous organization; was at the battles of Hampton Roads, Joiner's Ford, at the siege of Suffolk and was with the column that raised siege by Sortie after thirty-four days' siege and several other smaller affairs was finally discharged May 22, 1864. Is now a patrolman on the Lynn Police force.

Samuel C. Wright first enlisted in Company E, Third Massachusetts Infantry, later served in First Massachusetts Battalion Infantry, then in Company F, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, and in one engagement with One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Ohio Infantry. Participated in the following battles—Big Bethel, Warwick Road, Hampton, Norfolk, Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Snickers Gap, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Hough's Ferry, Campbells Station, Fort Saunders, Knoxville, Strawberry Plain, Tolopotny, Shady Grove Road, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Crater, Walker's Ford. Wounded five times, twice reported dead, twice promoted on the field, and given a medal from Congress "for gallantry in action," was in charge of Rebel Prisons at Paris, Ky. At the retreat from Strawberry Plains to Knoxville, E. Tenn., he dragged himself between the Rebel and Union Skirmish line for a distance of thirteen miles with the bones protruding through one of his legs. Was one of the squad of twelve men to capture at great risk of life the noted rebel spy, Thomas Campbell (and others) who was hung by orders of Generals Burnside, and Tazewell, E. Tenn., made color bearer for life by Regimental Association, held rank of Colonel on staff of National Commander U-V-U. Served on staff of Department Commander G-A-R of Massachusetts.



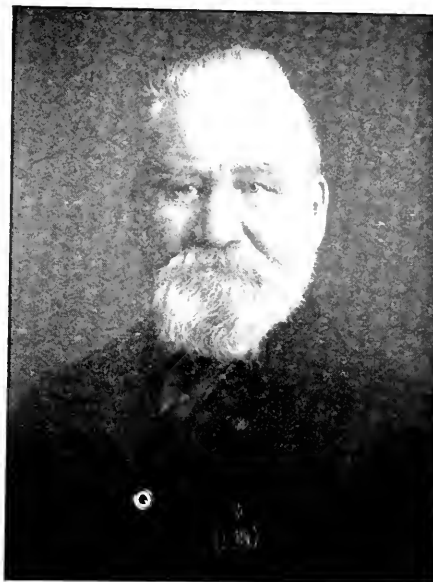
WILLIAM P. GREEN, LYNN, MASS.

Minute Men of '61.

Co. I, 3d. Mass. Co. B, 4th, Mass. H. A.

William P. Green, born in Newburyport, Mass. 1842, enlisted at Lynn, April 19, 1861, in Captain Chamberlain's Company, which joined the Third M.V.M. at Fort Monroe. When the Third came home at expiration of three months, the Company joined other Massachusetts Companies stationed there, which formed the nucleus of what was afterward the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He served in all the campaigns of that Regiment until February 21, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

He re-enlisted in Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, August 6, 1864, promoted Sergeant, September 1, 1864. He served with this Regiment until the close of the war and was finally discharged June 17, 1865. He returned to Lynn and engaged in shoe manufacturing business. He belonged to and was prominent in a number of local societies, he was a hard working member of Post No. 5, G-A-R.



OTIS ROGERS, Campello, Mass.

Minute Men of '61

Lt. Co. B, 3d Mass., Capt. 23d Regt. M.V.M.

Otis Rogers, born in Plymouth, Mass., June 1832, of Revolutionary ancestors, educated in the public schools; enlisted in Co. B. (Standish Guards) Third M.V.M.; served as Private and Second Sergeant, commissioned Second Lieutenant June, 1859. Responded to first call of President Lincoln April 15, 1861, was at destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard on April 19-20. Stationed at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Va., commissioned First Lieutenant April 22, 1861, mustered out by reason of expiration of service July 22, 1861. Enlisted September 6, 1861 for three years, commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to Company E, Twenty-Third Regiment M.V.M. for which he had assisted in recruiting. First active service in Burnside expedition. In their successful capture and occupation of Roanoke Island and New Berne, N. C., February and March 1862. In October of that year was transferred to the command Company H, at the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, N. C., December, 1862. Commissioned Captain December 29, 1862, again assigned to Company E (original Company) which he commanded until mustered out at expiration of service October 13, 1864. Was in all the engagements of the Regiment. Appointed Military Instructor at House of Reformation September, 1875, organized a Battalion of six companies (minors) armed and equipped. Resigned September, 1878, Justice of the Peace since July, 1885. Residence, Brockton, Mass.



CAPT. CHARLES C. DOTEN, Plymouth, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass. Regt. 38th Mass. Vols.

Captain Charles Carroll Doten, of the Third and Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Regiments, was born in old Pilgrim, Plymouth, April 9, 1833. He was educated as a civil engineer, and in 1858 was engaged in general surveying in the territory of Minnesota, then overrun by the Sioux Indians, among whom he was located, and there experienced the roughness and romance of frontier life. On his return to Massachusetts he took up telegraphy, following it as operator and manager for fifteen years. He was in command of the Standish Guards, Company B, Third Regiment, M.V.M., at the breaking out of the Civil War, and at three o'clock in the morning of April 16, 1861, written orders reached him on President Lincoln's call for troops. By early train the same morning he reported in Boston with the Plymouth Company of Minute Men of '61, and four days from that time, with his Company and Regiment, took part in the destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard and the rescue of the United States frigate, "Cumberland," these Massachusetts soldiers of

the Third Regiment being the first state troops to pass within the lines of the Southern Confederacy, confront rebel batteries, and commit acts of war on the soil of a southern state.

In 1862 he raised and commanded Company G, Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, serving in the Department of the Gulf, and at the battle of Bisland, La., where thirty-three per cent of the men he took into action were killed or wounded, he received special commendation from Generals Banks and Emory for courage and coolness. Later, at Opelousas, he was ordered into the Department Telegraph service, from which, on account of a pulmonary trouble, he was honorably discharged May 20, 1863.

He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislatures of 1865 and 1866 as representative from the Plymouth district, and served both years on the committee on Military Affairs.

In February, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Wolcott a member of the State Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners, a position for which by education and experience he was deemed well qualified. He was re-appointed by Governor Wolcott for the full term of three years from July 1, 1899.

For the past twenty-eight years Captain Doten has been the editor of the "Old Colony Memorial," the leading weekly newspaper of southeastern Massachusetts, and of which he is now also the sole proprietor. He is a comrade of Post 76 G-A-R and prominent as a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and in other fraternal and benevolent organizations.



BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Co. H, 3d Mass. Regt., Serget. Co. B, 3d M.V.M., 9 m.

Comrade Atwood was one of the liveliest "Minute Men of '61," getting the call in the early morning of April 16, hitching up his horse and starting before breakfast to help fill the ranks of Company H. of Plympton, in the Third Regiment, Colonel D. W. Wardrop. He went with the Regiment to Fortress Monroe, took part in the destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard, afterwards doing lots of work in remounting guns of the fort and in fatiguing guard duty at Hampton, Va. After the three months' service he was commissioned by Governor Andrew as First Lieutenant and recruited the Plympton company to over fifty men, ready for any call. Finally, when nine months' men were wanted he enlisted in Company B. of the Third Regiment, Colonel Silas P. Richmond, being appointed Sergeant. The Regiment served in North Carolina, and was in several fights, in which Comrade Atwood proved himself not only a good soldier, but a "non-com," who could comprehend and execute orders as well as if he had worn shoulder straps, usually holding position at the right of his Company, and acting orderly Sergeant every time there was a fight or a hard march.

He is a prominent and popular citizen of Chatham, in which town he owns and runs a large steam lumber mill, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of wooden boxes, "Victor" castors, and shoe racks. He is connected with various local organizations, a member of Old Colony Commandery of Knights Templars, of Abington, and is known all through Plymouth County among men and Masons, as a capital good fellow.

The above is furnished by a comrade who served with him.



GEORGE D. WILLIAMS, Freetown, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61

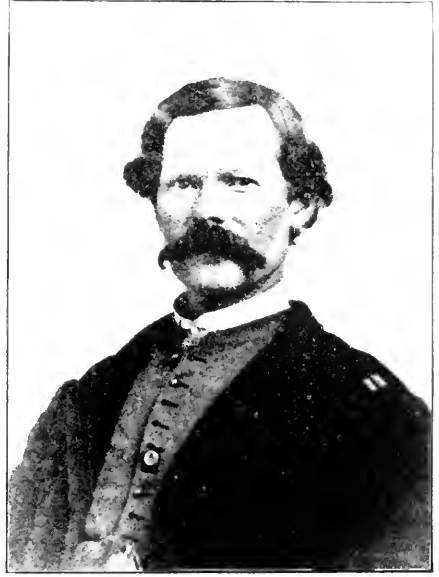
3d. Mass. Captain 29th, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Captain George D. Williams was born January 9, 1824, at Assonet Village, Freetown, Mass. He reported for duty April 15, 1861, and served three months as Sergeant in Company G, Third Regiment, M.V.M. at Fortress Monroe, Va. He was present at the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Re-enlisted as sergeant in Company F, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry in December, 1861, promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 27, 1863; to First Lieutenant, May 21, 1864, and to Captain, June 8, 1864. Mustered out August 11, 1865. At the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., he volunteered to take a message to another Regiment, that required him to cross an open field in full view of the enemy, exposed to their murderous fire. He walked over and back in the coolest manner possible, winning praise from his commanding officer.

At the battle of Fort Steadman, Va., before daylight a rebel officer seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground and took his sword. In turn, he knocked the rebel down, recovered his own sword, took that of his antagonist and marched him to headquarters a prisoner. The captured sword which he brought home was marked "Charleston, 1776." Captain Williams was always to be found on the firing line. He was wounded in the left arm at Poplar Grove Church, Va., August 49, 1864. He died March 9, 1902.



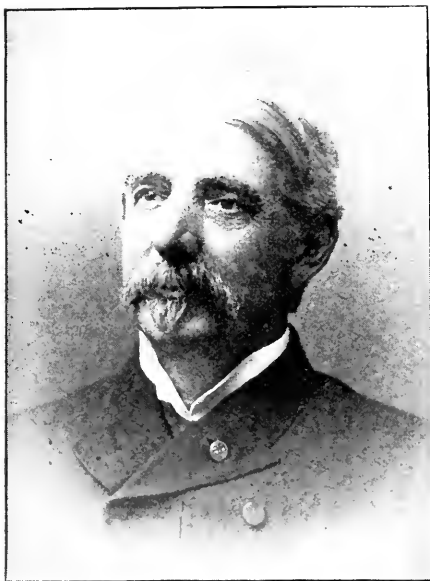
GEORGE H. SHAW, Middleboro, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 3d Mass. Corp. Co. B, 3d Mass. Regt. 9 mos.



WILLIAM D. CHAMBERLAIN. (Deceased).
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 3d Mass., Capt. 29th. Regt. Mass. Vols.

George H. Shaw was born in Carver, August 24, 1834, a son of Linus and Dicy (Allen) Shaw. He came from good old fighting stock, his grandfather on his mother's side Captain Jacob Allen, having served in the Revolutionary war, and being killed at the battle of Stillwater. His son, Timothy, a mere lad, attended his father during his service, enlisting before the close of the war. Mr. Shaw's great-grandfather on his father's side was captain of a company in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Joseph Shaw, was in the war of 1812. At the time of President Lincoln's first call for three hundred thousand men, Mr. Shaw was a member of Captain W. S. McFarlin's Company K, Third Regiment, M.V.M.

William D. Chamberlain, born in Salem, 1819, educated in the public schools. Moved to Lynn, 1839. Commissioned Major Second Artillery Fourth Brigade, Second Division, M.V.M August 13, 1852. At the breaking out of the Civil War he raised a Company and was made its Captain April 19, 1861. Promoted Major C. S. United States Volunteers, Department of the Gulf, April 25, 1864; mustered out, October 16, 1865; returned to Lynn. Prominent in a number of civic societies, among which he reckoned as one of the dearest, the G-A-R. He was a member of Post 5, and was for a number of years its chaplain.



EDWARD T. CHANDLER, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass. Regt. 23d M.V.M.

Edward T. Chandler was born in Lexington, Mass., February 28, 1830. He was one of the first to enlist from the town of Lexington in Company C, Third M.V.M., the first company organized in the United States for the war.

The service rendered at Fortress Munroe by Company C was of such importance, that Colonel Dimick, of the United States Army, Commandant of the Fort, gave it special notice.

Re-enlisted August 10, 1861 in the Twenty-Second Regiment for three years and was discharged at the expiration of the term of service. He was a private during the whole of his service and participated in the following engagements: Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard the night of April 20, 1861, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Hanover Court House, Seven Days, before Richmond, Gettysburg, Antietam and the Wilderness, where he was wounded in the second day's fight.

At the close of the Civil War he was connected with the N. Y. & N. E. R. R., afterwards a clerk in the United States Navy Yard for eleven years, and for twenty-four years has carried on the Master Painting business.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Post 11, G.A.R., Massachusetts Aikido Camp on the National and Department Staff.

He is son of the late Major General Samuel Chandler of Lexington who was First Lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry in the war of 1812 and 1814 and was in the Siege of Fort Erie, Lundy's Lane and Chippewar Plains. His grandfather, John Chandler, held a commission as "Cornet" of His Majesty's Blue Troop and was in the Colonial Wars, although he held a commission under the Royal Governor he was not false to his native colony. He was a member as well as his son, John Chandler 2nd of that noble band of Patriots who resisted the power of England on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775. Four of his sons were in the service, three were wounded and one was taken prisoner at the Second Bull Run and paroled on the field.



SYLVANUS BOURNE, Halifax, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
Company A, Third Massachusetts Regiment

Sylvanus Bourne was born in Halifax, Mass., April 4, 1839. He joined the Old Halifax company, Company A, Third Regiment, M.V.M., about 1856, went to Fortress Munroe, Norfolk and Hampton, Va., with the company April 16, 1861. He has been elected and served his native town as Selectman fourteen years, in 1909 was re-elected as Assessor for term of three years which will complete his twenty years service in that office. His brother, William N. Bourne served as Sergeant, Company D, Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers during the entire term of that Regiment's service. His grandfather, Newcomb Bourne served his country in 1778 and again in 1780.



WILLIAM G. DAVIS, New Bedford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company L, Third Massachusetts.

Was born in Westport, Mass., June 14, 1839.

He volunteered in Company L, Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia, April 25, 1861, as private and went to Fortress Monroe for three months, and took part in destroying the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va. The Regiment remained at Fortress Monroe until July 22, 1861; was mustered out and returning to Massachusetts he again enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on September 19, 1861; for three years and was mustered into the United States Service on September 28, 1861, as private, and was promoted Fourth Sergeant before they left the state. He received the appointment of First Sergeant, October 4, 1863. He also received a commission from John A. Andrews, Governor of Massachusetts; dated October 14, 1863, as First Lieutenant, and also as Captain, dated November 14, 1864; was mustered out June 25, 1865, at expiration of term of service.

The following are among the many engagements in which he took part:

Roanoke, N. C.; New-Berne, N. C.; Rawles' Mills, N. C.; Kinston, N. C.; Goldsboro, N. C.; White Hall, N. C.; Wilcox Bridge, N. C.; Winton, N. C.; Smithfield, Va.; Heckman Farm, Va.; Arrowfield Church, Va.; Drury Bluff, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Second Kinston, N. C.



DAVID W. WARDROP, PAST, IRES
Minute Men of '61
Brigadier General United States Volunteer

Born in Philadelphia, 1824, died July 10, 1898. When a young man he removed to New Bedford, Mass. Was connected with the whaling industries of the Port. Resumed his military training at West Point. At the breaking out of the Civil War was Colonel of the Third Massachusetts Volunteers; served with that Regiment and at expiration of it served as Colonel of the Ninety-Ninth New York Volunteers. Mustered out as Brevetted Brigadier General. After the war was appointed Inspector of Customs at Boston which position he held at time of his death. He was a brave and worthy officer, also an upright citizen. Has held the office of president of Minute Men of Massachusetts as well as at head of several other organizations.



CEPHAS WASHBURN JR., Kingsdon, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
Capt. 3d Mass. Lieut. Co. D. 38th Mass. Vols.

Captain Cephas Washburn was born in Bridgewater, Mass., January 18, 1832, and was for several years prior to the Civil War, a member of the M.V.M. In answer to President Lincoln's first call, entered the service April 16, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment, M.V.M. landing at Fortress Monroe, Va. His first active service was taking part in the destruction of Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., on the night of April 20, 1861.

Was stationed at Hampton, Va., and at the Fort, assisting in garrison duty, serving until expiration of term of service. While at the latter place, and being Lieutenant of the Guard at the time, had the honor of bringing into the union lines, the first three slaves that were afterwards termed contrabands of war by General Butler. Mustered out of service July 22, 1861, at Boston Harbor. Was commissioned Captain May, 1862, but resigned to accept First Lieutenant's commission in Company D, Thirty-Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers serving with that Regiment until March 2, 1863, when he resigned, on account of disabilities incurred in the service. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1865, the last year of Governor Andrew's administration, and voted for the constitutional amendment, which forever prohibited slavery within the limits of the United States.



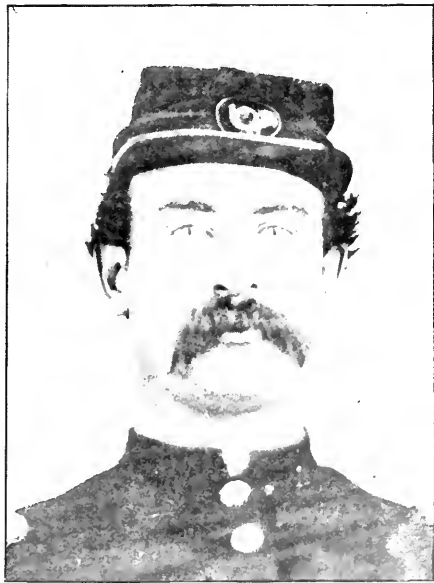
JOHN A. TOWLE, Brockton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. H. 3d Regt. Co. H. 18th Mass. Vols

John A. Towle participated with the Minute Men in the destruction of Gosport Navy Yard, and with the Eighteenth Regiment in the siege of Yorktown and Peninsula and Chickahominy campaign entire. He was born in Thomaston, Me., November 24, 1836.



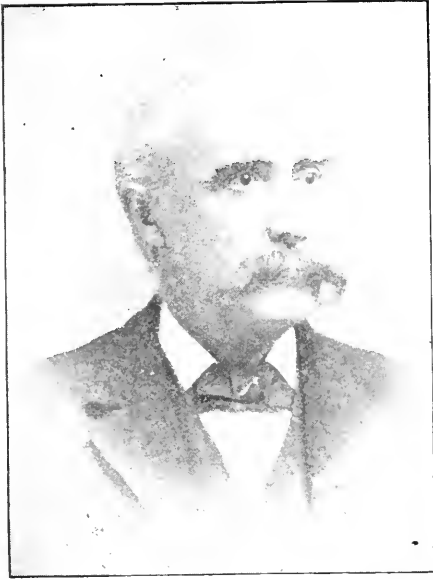
LINUS A. SHAW, Watertown, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass., Sergt., 15th Mass., Capt., 31 M V M

CARLETON A. WHEELER, Keene, N. H.
Minute Men of '61
Third Massachusetts Battalion



CALEB T. ROBBINS, Plymouth, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass., Regt., Co. D., 29th and 30th Mass. Vols.

ALVIN P. VAILIEN, Middleboro, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass., 3d Lieut., Co. F., 9th Vermont Vols.



GEORGE SIDNEY WHITING. Died June 19, 1897
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 29th Mass. 8th Vet. Vols. Born Nov. 21, 1837



SOLOMAN MESERVE, No. Abington, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass. Regt. and U.S. Signal Corps



WILLIAM W. HOOD, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Sergt. Co. A., 3d Mass. Regt. Vols. 9 Mos.



CORP. WARREN RICKARD. Died 1898
Minute Men of '61
3d Massachusetts Regiment Vols.



SERGT. JOHN SHANNO. Died Dec. 31, 1899
Minute Men of '61
3d and 29th Massachusetts Regiment



JOHN VOSE, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, Third Massachusetts Regiment



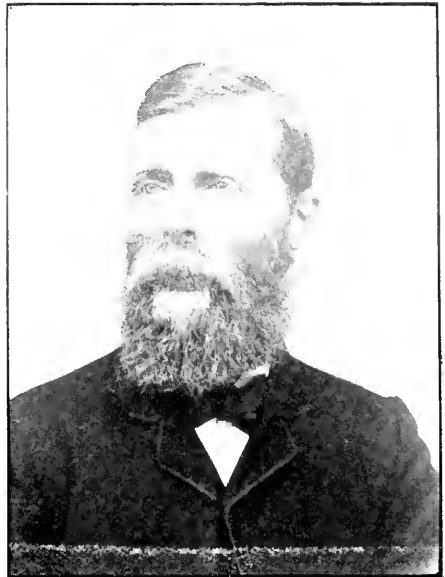
SERGT. J. MURRAY ATWOOD, Plymouth, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
3d, 29th, and 36th Massachusetts Regiment



E. HOWARD BURGESS, Pocasset, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, Third Massachusetts Regiment



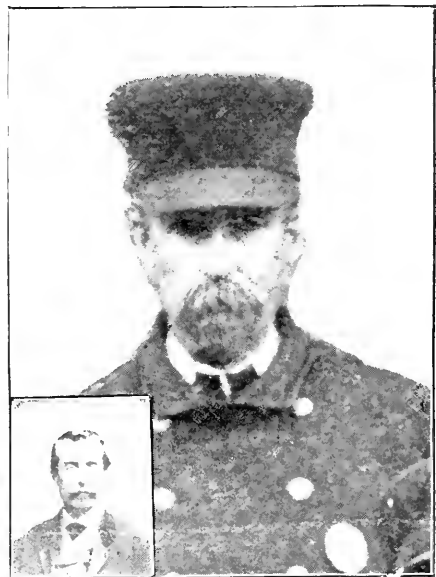
WELCOME H. RICHMOND, Assonet, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, Third Regiment, Mass. Vols.



JAMES H. HATHAWAY, Walpole, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st Sergt. Cos. G and A, 3d Mass.



ALBERT JOSSELYN, So. Hanson, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. A., 3d Massachusetts Vols



SIMEON P. HITTELL, (Deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Co. C., 3d Mass. Vols. Born 1839, in Cambridge



ARTHUR HARRIS, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Sergt., Co. A, 3d Mass. 1st. Mass. Heavy Artillery



JOHN W. MARBLE, Assonet, Freetown, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 3d. Mass. Co. A, 3d. Regt. Mass. Vols.



BENJAMIN HARDING, Bridgewater, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. A, 3d Massachusetts Regiment



NATHANIEL MORTON, Bryanville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Lt. Co. A., 3d. Mass. Vols. 9 mos.



LEVI HAWKES, Cambridge, Mass. (Deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, 3d Mass. Ser 41, Co. H, 18th Mass.



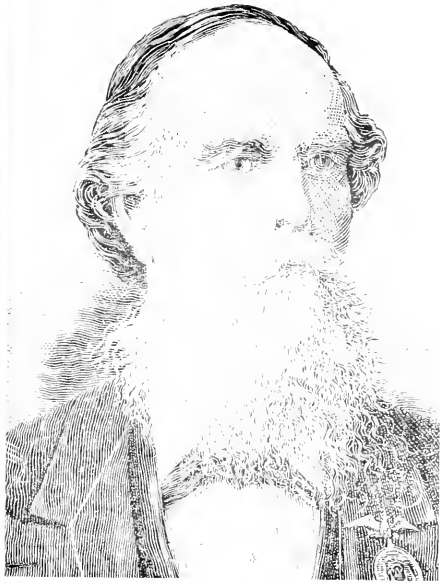
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, New Bedford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company I, Third Massachusetts



CAPTAIN SETH W. PATY, 3d Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 29th Mass. Volunteers



AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN, Past President
Minute Men of '61
1st and 3d Mass. Lt. Battery, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol.



CAPTAIN SILAS P. RICHMOND, Freetown, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Colonel Third Mass. Vol.



WINSLOW B. STENDISH, Plymouth, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
First Mass. Battery, Twenty-Ninth Mass. Vols.



1ST Lieut. HUMPHREY A. FRANCIS, Taunton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company G, Third Mass. Regiment



HENRY K. ELLIS, Middleboro, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, Third Mass., 32d Regt. Mass. Vols.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES ACCOMPANING THE
INDIVIDUAL PICTURES, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, HAVE
BEEN FURNISHED BY THE PERSONS THEMSELVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT, M.V.M.

Who Answered the First Call for Troops in April, '61.

Hardly had the echoes of the guns of Sumter died away, when the proclamation of the President, calling for volunteers, sounded through the North, and met a cordial, earnest response from the governments of the loyal states. Among the first regiments called into the field was the Fourth Massachusetts, composed of companies belonging to various towns along the Old Colony shore. The order for its appearance on Boston Common, at noon of Tuesday, April 16, 1861, reached the hands of Colonel Abner B. Packard late on the afternoon of the fifteenth. He immediately issued his orders and dispatched them by a special messenger to the several companies under his command. The farthest point to be reached by the messenger was Taunton, where he arrived at two o'clock Tuesday morning, amid a driving storm of rain.

Within twelve hours, every company had reported itself at Faneuil Hall, which had been made the place of rendezvous instead of the common, on account of the storm. Later in the afternoon, in accordance with a telegram from Washington, the Sixth Regiment was ordered to proceed forthwith to Fortress Monroe, while it was understood that the remaining Regiments, the Third, Fourth and Eighth, would remain a day or two longer. On Wednesday, the seventeenth, however, the order of the preceding day was changed, and the Fourth Regiment was notified to be in readiness at three o'clock same afternoon, to march. With the exception of muskets and cartridge-boxes, and the old state uniform, the men were almost wholly unprovided with arms and equipments. Most of them had expected to be able to send or go to their homes again before leaving. They were, however, soon fitted out with overcoats and

blankets which the provident foresight of Governor Andrew had provided, knapsacks and haversacks, the latter of which were stored with rations for three days; the old guns were exchanged for new Springfield rifle muskets; and at three p.m. the Regiment stood in Merchant's Row, four hundred and sixty-two men, all told.

It proceeded amid the most intense enthusiasm of the crowds which thronged the streets—to the State House, where, after the companies had received further supplies of clothing and equipments of various kinds, they were addressed by Governor Andrew, who said:—

"It gives me unspeakable pleasure to witness this array from the good Old Colony. You have come from the shores of the sounding sea, where lie the ashes of Pilgrims, and you are bound on a high and noble pilgrimage for liberty, for the union and constitution of your country. Soldiers of the Old Bay State, sons of sires who never disgraced their flag in civil life or on the tented field, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this noble response to the call of your state and your country. You cannot wait for words, I bid you Godspeed and an affectionate farewell."

Colonel Packard replied in brief and fitting terms, and the Regiment took up its line of march for the Old Colony depot. The march through the city was a perfect ovation. The intense, earnest excitement of the time showed itself in cheers, in many a hearty Godspeed, and in many a moistened eye.

Quickly embarking on board a train in readiness to receive it, the Regiment at ten p.m., marched on board the steamer, "State of Maine," at Fall River. All along the depots were thronged with anxious

crowds, whose cheers and salvos of artillery testified their sympathy and good wishes.

About midnight on the eighteenth, we sailed for Fortress Monroe, Va., going down on the coast. Not knowing who were in possession of the Fortress, and expecting that we might be attacked by rebel steamers, Colonel Packard ordered a portion of the men to be supplied with ball cartridges, and the six pounder, the only piece of artillery on board, to be made ready for action.

We arrived off Cape Henry about two a.m., passed in towards Hampton Roads and landed at eight a.m., on the twentieth marching into the fort amid the cheers of the little garrison. The fort was found to be almost unarmed on the land side and illy supplied with material of war. For several weeks, the men were employed mounting heavy guns, unloading vessels, storing provisions, keeping guard, etc.

Near the middle of May, General Butler arrived and took command of the Department of Virginia, and he, having determined to occupy Newport News, a point of land commanding James river, on May 27, the Fourth Regiment, in conjunction with a New York regiment under Colonel Bendix, and a Vermont regiment under Colonel, now General Phelps, took possession of that point, and proceeded to form an entrenched camp. The fortifications, near a half a mile in length, were laid out by Captain Stewart, and were formed as follows: A palisade was made of logs cut and brought in from the adjacent forest, against which the earth was thrown up on the outside, forming a rampart twelve feet in width at the base, six feet at the summit, and six feet in height. In front was a ditch of similar dimensions; along the lines were mounted six pieces of artillery, while on the bluff was a battery of six heavy guns, including one rifle twenty pounder for the Sawyer projectiles. One or more vessels of war always laid off the camp in a position to sweep the beach in either direction.

Little occurred while the Regiment was at Newport News to disturb the routine of camp life. Working at the entrenchment,

doing guard duty, drill and scouting went on regularly and quietly. On June 9, however, five companies were detailed, with a portion of the Vermont and New York regiments, to make up a detachment to join one from Hampton, to start at one o'clock the next morning to attack Big Bethel, a position held by the enemy, about twelve miles from Newport News. With the detachment went the ever-lamented Lieutenant Greble, in charge of two pieces of artillery. Of the battle of Big Bethel it is needless to go into details. Its unfortunate result was owing to a variety of causes, but if the other troops engaged had done their duty as well, and gone as far as those from Massachusetts and Vermont, the name of Big Bethel would not have headed a long list of Federal repulses.

The Fourth Regiment remained at Newport News until July 3, when, in accordance with orders from General Butler, it moved to the village of Hampton, which it occupied with the Third Massachusetts Regiment, during the remainder of its term of service. On its arrival there it found the quaint old town deserted. Hardly a score of its former white inhabitants remained, although many negroes, especially old and very young ones, were still there.

The troops had quarters assigned them in the various houses, and there remained undisturbed until Wednesday, July 11, when they marched over to Fortress Monroe, preparatory to embarking for home. There their Springfield muskets were exchanged for old altered flint-lock ones. The men were addressed by General Butler, and when on board the boat, by Colonel Dimmick, the Commandant of the Fort. The latter said, "I never heard of complaints against Massachusetts men; next to regulars, let me commend Massachusetts Volunteers."

At three p.m., on the fifteenth, the Regiment embarked on board the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and after a pleasant passage of about fifty-six hours entered Boston Harbor. Owing to circumstances it was deemed expedient to keep the Regiment together until it could be mustered

out. It landed, therefore, on Long Island, where it found the Third Regiment already encamped, and there remained until Tuesday, July 22, when the two regiments struck their tents and shortly after landed at Long Wharf, from whence they marched to the common.

The reception somewhat dampened by the news of the battle of Bull Run was yet most enthusiastic. Arriving on the common, an order from Governor Andrews was read, thanking the troops for their services, and then the several companies were dismissed to their respective homes.

A SCHOOL BOY

Minute Man of '61

Although half a century has passed away, memories of that, the most eventful day of my life, April 16, 1861, will ever remain. As a school boy, with books in hand and on my way to school, I first learned that war had been declared. Meeting Lieutenant Richardson of Company F, "Warren Light Guards," Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts State Militia (the Company being stationed in the town of Foxboro, Mass., my home), he being in uniform, I asked him if the Company was to parade; he told me that President Lincoln had called for seventy-five thousand men, and that Company F had been ordered to report at Faneuil Hall, forthwith, there to join other companies of the Regiment, to go to Washington, D. C. I informed him that I would go, but must first obtain my father's permission. I being under age. My loyal father bid me go, and within ten minutes, instead of going to my school, I reported at the Company's armory, signed my name to the rolls and became a member as private in Company F, Fourth Massachusetts State Militia, now ready as a "Minute Man," to defend my country's honor and my flag. After going to bid good-bye to my school-mates, sisters and dear mother (whose grandfather was a "Minute Man" April 19, 1775). I returned to the armory, was given a uniform coat (never tailor fitted) and a leather hat (rather too large); then

on went the white cross belts, with other required equipments, and last a musket with which I expected to lay out any rebel I should meet, then I was a full fledged soldier, ready for action.

I was assigned to my place in the ranks, and soon marched away, with a feeling of pride, such as is only known by those who have passed the ordeal of the same degree. Company F was commanded by Captain David L. Shepard, with First Lieutenant Moses A. Richardson and Second Lieutenant Charles A. Hart. (All three passed to the camp above).

The company reached Faneuil Hall before noonday, and Captain Shepard reported to Colonel Abner Packard, commander of the Regiment.

The Regiment was soon ready to march forth to meet the enemy, but for want of transportation was detained until the next day, April 17, when at three o'clock in the afternoon the Regiment had the honor of being the first to begin its march south. Although the rain came down in torrents it did not dampen the desire to march, neither did it prevent citizens to gather in great numbers to bid the Regiment God-speed.

Marching to the State House, we received our standards—nation and state flags, from Governor John A. Andrew (God bless him and may his memory be honored to the end of time!). His parting words will never be forgotten, in part he said:—"Soldiers of the old Bay State, sons of sires who never disgraced their flag in civil life or on the tented field, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this noble response to the call of your state and country. You cannot wait for words. I bid you God-speed and an affectionate farewell." Colonel Packard responded in a most loyal manner, and the Regiment then marched down Park street and to the depot of the (other) Old Colony railroad, where a train was boarded and soon speeding away to Fall River, then embarked on the steamer, "State of Maine," and arrived in New York City the next afternoon, September 18.

Being delayed by adjusting ballast and taking on coal, departure was not made

until four o'clock next morning, April 17, when we sailed for Fortress Monroe, Va. (The Gibraltar of America). The passage from New York to Fortress Monroe was full of interest to all. As the steamer sailed out of the harbor, the steamer, "Baltic" was next coming in, bearing on her deck the noble garrison which had defended Fort Sumter to the last, and from her mast-head floated proudly the flag of Sumter which had been carried in honor. To describe the enthusiasm of the people on land and water as the "Baltic" passed up the harbor, is not within the mind power of man. It seems as though I could still hear the booming of cannon, the screech of steam whistles, ringing of bells and the cheers of the great mass of people, mad with loyal enthusiasm.

About midnight, as the steamer neared Cape Henry, a mysterious looking steamer was sighted and it appeared to follow us for some purpose. In order to be ready in case the steamer should come near to give us trouble, one hundred volunteers were called for to be ready to act as "boarders," but much to our relief, the steamer soon went out of sight. At break of day, April 20, we were in sight of Fortress Monroe; we were anxious to learn who held the fort, but soon was heard the boom of the morning gun and up went "Old Glory" to the mast-head, telling us louder than words that the fort was safe, and to come in. Full steam was now put on and the good old steamer, "State of Maine," made quick time to the pier. Major Whittman was the first to land, Meeting the Officer of the Day, who had awaited our arrival, he said to him, "who has possession of this fort, regulars or the rebels?" the reply came, "United States Regulars." Then Major Whittman said, "the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia has come to help you hold it." Soon the Regiment marched ashore and into the Fortress.

The small number of regulars which the traitor, Floyd, Secretary of War, had left to guard this most important port, were overjoyed on our arrival; for several nights they had all slept under the cannon on the fort, ready to meet any attempt to

capture. On the day before the arrival of the Fourth Regiment, Governor Wise of Virginia had made an attempt to enter the Fortress. At the sally port he was halted by the faithful guard who informed him that no one could enter, but the Governor demanded admittance, and the guard called Sergeant of the Guard Post No. 1. The Sergeant informed the Governor as did the guard, that none could enter. Governor Wise said, "I am Governor of Virginia and I have a right to enter." The Sergeant replied in a most polite manner, "I don't care if you are God Almighty, you can't come in here!" and that ended it.

The Regiment had now assumed care of, if not the most important part yet assigned to any regiment that had responded to the first call to arms, for the importance of holding Fortress Monroe could not be overestimated.

April 22, the Regiment was mustered into the United States service.

April 23, Major General Benjamin F. Butler arrived and assumed command of the Department of Virginia.

April 27, the Fourth Massachusetts, Seventh New York, German, and First Vermont Regiments, all under the command of Colonel Phelps of First Vermont, took possession of Newport News, and made an entrenched camp.

Colonel Phelps was a fine officer, who had seen much service in the regular army. I shall ever remember an incident in connection with the Colonel, and with my duties as Adjutant's clerk. One morning after I had handed him the Adjutant's report of the Fourth Regiment, and was about to leave his tent, he stopped me, and asked me if I was ever in the regular army. I said no, and asked him why he thought so. "I thought so for the reason that you are the only one that makes a correct report," replied the Colonel. I thanked him for the compliment and informed him that while the Regiment was at Fortress Monroe I had been instructed by Corporal Peoples, clerk of Post Adjutant. "Well," said the Colonel, "I thought you must have been with the regulars." I had reason, not only for my-

self, to be proud of the compliment, but also that my Regiment should stand O. K. with our commanding officer.

I trust that Adjutant Walker (now Colonel) will not think that his school-boy clerk claims all honor). The lessons I learned while clerk in the Fourth Regiment with Adjutant Walker were of much value later in the war, when I became a Sergeant Major and Adjutant of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers.

While the Regiment was stationed at Newport News, five companies, under the command of Major Whitman, took part in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861; the movement was an unfortunate one, from beginning to end. "It might have had, and ought to have had, and would have had a very different result." If?

July 3, the Regiment marched to and occupied the village of Hampton, Va. But few families remained. Headquarters of the Regiment located in a fine house on Main street. The family had left all their furniture, in fact the dinner table all ready for a meal. The Sergeant-Major and clerk had a room by themselves, which was also the headquarters office.

In the chambers above were many books I found a Latin Caesar, which I confiscated. The book was printed in London, Eng., in 1763; it had belonged, as a plate on the cover showed, to Robert Shield, and had then come down through several generations of the family. During the winter of 1903, by advice of a friend, I decided to return the old family relic to the rightful owner, by inheritance, if to be found, believing it would be greatly prized. The post master was asked by letter if any member of the Shield or Cornu families (both names in book) still lived in Hampton, Va., and in four days word was received from Mr. F. W. Shield, a great-grandson of the original owner, and to him I gladly returned the old Caesar which I had carefully guarded for over forty-two years.

July 11 the Regiment marched to Fortress Monroe and on July 15, embarked on the steamer, "S. R. Spaulding," for Massachusetts. July 22, mustered out at Long Island, Boston Harbor, after faithful and loyal service of three months.

JAMES LOUIS SHERMAN.

Private Company F,

Fourth Massachusetts State Militia.

Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

FIELD AND STAFF.

- **Colonel*, ABNER B. PACKARD, Quincy.
 **Lieutenant Colonel*, HAWKES FEARING, JR., Hingham.
Major, HORACE O. WHITTEMORE, Boston.
Surgeon, HENRY M. SAYVILLE, Quincy.
Quarter Master, WILLIAM W. CARRUTH, Boston.
Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM L. FAXON, Quincy.
 **Adjutant*, HENRY WALKER, Quincy.
Sergeant Major, ALVIN E. HALL, Foxboro.
Quarter Master Sergeant, GEORGE W. BARNES, Plymouth.
Drum Major, GEORGE W. POPE, Quincy.

Roster Company A, Massachusetts Regiment Minute Men of '61.

(Union Light Guards).

Organized in 1853. Received notice at nine o'clock in the evening of April 15, 1861, to muster on Boston common, and at 4.30 p.m. April 16, reported themselves ready for duty. April 17, left by steamboat for Fortress Monroe.

Captain, IRA DRAKE, Stoughton.
1st. Lieut., HENRY U. MORSE, Canton.
2nd. Lieut., JOHN MCKAY, JR., Canton.
1st. Sergt., HORACE D. SEAYEX, Canton.
Sergeant, MOSES GRIGGS, JR., Canton.
Sergeant, MARTIN F. DAVIS, Canton.
Sergeant, ALBERT A. NICHOLS, Dedham.
Corporal, DONALD MCGILVARY, Canton.
Corporal, HENRY TAYLOR, Canton.
Corporal, GEORGE E. JACKSON, Canton.
Corporal, ELISHA HORTON, JR., Canton.
 Atkinson John F.....Stoughton
 Ayer, John W.....Dedham
 Barrows, John E.....Sharon
 Bibbins, Levi J.....Canton
 Bird, Jedidiah M.....Stoughton
 Blackburn, Robert Jr.....Canton
 Bootman Charles E.....
 Boyden, Seth.....Sharon
 Brooks, John C.....Canton

Bullard, Albert.....Sharon
 Bullard, John.....Canton
 Champncy, Edward.....
 Clark, James W.....Sharon
 Cobbett, William F.....Canton
 Cunningham, Jerome.....
 Denihan, John.....
 Drake, Horace F.....Sharon
 Drake, John M.....
 Dunakin, Charles A.....
 Dunakin, Edwin A.....
 Dunakin, Stillman H.....
 Duley, Lewis H.....
 Farnsworth, Charles P.....Stoughton
 Freeman, Henry A.....Canton
 Fuller, Theodore F.....
 Godfrey, John W.....Sharon
 Greenleaf, Eleazer S.....
 Grimes, Martin V. B.....Ashburnham
 Hardy, Norman.....Sharon
 Harradon, James T.....Sharon
 Hewitt, Ellis B.....Easton
 Hill, Andrew L.....Canton
 Hill, Charles.....
 Holbrook, Frederic G.....Sharon
 Howe, George W.....Canton
 Howe, John.....
 Hunt, William A.....
 Jenkins, Joseph.....
 Johnson, Obed P.....Sharon
 Johnson Reuben F.....
 Johnson, Warren.....

Kehr, George W.....	Canton	Preble, Origin O.....	Canton
Leonard, Friend Z.....		Richards, George W.....	Sharon
Lewis, DeForrest.....		Richardson, Amandus E.....	Stoughton
Mabbott, George.....		Roberts, William R.....	Easton
Mahoney Daniel.....	Sharon	Shankland, James M.....	Canton
Marden, William H.....	Canton	Slattery, Patrick.....	
McKendry, Wallace.....	Canton	Smith, Alexander D.....	
Mellen, Edward.....	Stoughton	Smith, Ansel A.....	Sharon
Morse, Elijah A.....	Sharon	Smith, Frederick A.....	Easton
Morse, Stillman H.....		Spooner, Prince P.....	Stoughton
Nutting, George P.....	Ashburnham	Taylor, Charles.....	
Palmer, Charles E.....	Canton	White, Davis L.....	Sharon
Parker, George W.....	Sharon	White, Hiram.....	Easton
Parks, John.....		Whitney, Joseph H.....	Ashburnham
Peach, Henry.....			

Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Eastern Light Infantry)

Organized in 1852. The commanding officer received notice on the morning of April 16, 1861, at five o'clock, to appear in Boston forthwith, with his company. Thirty-four members reported at Boston at 3.30 p.m., on the same day.

<p><i>Capt.</i>, MILO M. WILLIAMS, JR., Easton. <i>First Lieut.</i>, LINTON WALDRON, Easton. <i>2d. Lieut.</i>, WILLIAM E. BUMP, JR., Easton.</p> <p><i>1st. Sergeant</i>, JOHN A. LYNCH, Easton. <i>Sergt.</i>, RUFUS H. WILLIS, Easton. <i>Sergt.</i>, ROBERT CLIFFORD, Easton. <i>Sergt.</i>, ALFRED B. RICHMOND, Easton.</p> <p><i>Corporal</i>, JOHN W. GERRY, Easton. <i>Corporal</i>, GEORGE RICHARDS, Easton. <i>Corporal</i>, JAMES N. MACKAY, Easton. <i>Corporal</i>, ALBERT TILDEN, Easton. <i>Musician</i>, WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Easton.</p> <p>Baker, Charles..... Easton Blaisdell, Daniel B.....</p>	<p>Blaisdell, Oliver H..... Easton Crockett, William..... Davis, George H..... Dollard, Robert..... Duffy, John..... Fisher, David..... Gallagan, Bernard..... Hanson, Charles..... Andover Harlow, Reuben..... Easton Keenan, William..... Maguire, Charles..... Motherwell, John..... Morley, James T..... Mulhern, David..... Myers, James S..... Stoughton Pattee, Henry..... Foxboro Randall, Jacob J..... Easton Records, Seth..... Stoughton Sheehan, Michael..... Easton Story, William F..... Thayer, Hiram..... Warren, George M..... Stoughton Watts, Robert..... Easton</p>
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Company C, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Braintree Light Infantry)

Organized in 1853. The company received notice April 15, 1861, at seven o'clock in the evening and were ready to start for Boston at eight o'clock the next morning, and left during the forenoon.

Capt., CEPHAS C. BUMPUS, So. Braintree.
1st. Lieut., JAMES T. STEVENS,

So. Braintree.

2d. Lieut., ISAAC P. FULLER, So. Braintree.

1st. Sergt., WILLIAM M. RICHARDS,

So. Braintree.

Sergt., JOSEPH L. FRASIER, So. Braintree.

Sergt., ANDREW G. KING, So. Braintree.

Sergt., EDGAR L. BUMPUS, So. Braintree.

Corp., SAMUEL M. HOLLIS, So. Braintree.

Corp., REUBEN F. HOLLIS, So. Braintree.

Corp., JOHN T. AYERS, So. Braintree.

Corp., JOHN C. SANBORN, So. Braintree.

Musician, EUGENE A. BENT, Bellingham.

Musician, FERDINAND A. BENT,
Bellingham.

Arnold, Charles A. So. Braintree

Arnold, Marcus P.

Bestick, James T.

Boyle, John E.

Bumpus, Everett C.

Cahill, Thomas. So. Weymouth

Carmichael, John R. So. Braintree

Corbin, Frank. Weymouth

Coughlin, John. So. Braintree

Cox, Chandler.

Cox, Nelson.

Cram, Marcus F.

Crowell, Thomas J.

Cunningham, William.

Daggett, William A.

David, Solon. So. Braintree

Dean, Henry W.

Donahue, James.

Donahue, Peter.

Dyer, Lawrence A.

Field, Alpheus.

Finnegan, John.

Foster, Roland E.

Foster, William B.

Freeman, Nathaniel T.

Gannon, Henry W.

Gifford, Charles.

Harding, Ellsworth M. Weymouth

Holbrook, Joseph E. So. Braintree

Hollis, Adoniram B. Weymouth

Hollis, Leroy S.

Howard, George F. So. Braintree

Houston, Thomas.

Jones, Leonard F.

Leonard, James B.

Leggett, William.

Loud, Thomas B. So. Weymouth

Martin, Thomas J. So. Braintree

Mellus, Edward H.

McConity, Francis.

McGann, William H.

Nason, Albert S.

Perkins, Marcus A.

Shedd, Henry H.

Steele, Norman F.

Stoddard, Thomas B.

Thayer, Elishu M.

Thayer, Joseph P.

Thayer, Loring W.

Thomas, Albert. Weymouth

Toomey, Andrew. Braintree

Whitcomb, John M. Weymouth

Wright, Henry H. Braintree

Company D, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Randolph Light Infantry)

Organized in November, 1855. April 15, 1861, at nine p.m. orders were sent to the Company to report in Boston at nine o'clock the next morning. About nine o'clock on the morning of April 16, they were escorted to the depot by a band of music and on arriving in Boston, marched to Faneuil Hall, and officers were elected. Was one of the first companies to arrive in Boston on the 16th.

Captain, HORACE NILES, Randolph.

First Lieut., OTIS S. WILBUR, Randolph.

2d Lieut., HIRAM F. WALES, Randolph.

1st Sergt., GEORGE M. LOVERING,

Randolph.

Sergt., WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, Randolph.

Sergeant, ROYAL W. THAYER, Randolph.

Sergeant, OTIS CROOKER, Randolph.

Corp., MYRON W. HOLLIS, Randolph.

Corp., WENDALL W. WINNETT, Randolph.

Corp., WILLIAM PALMER, Randolph.

Corp., HIRAM SNOW, Randolph.

Musician, LEONARD THAYER, Randolph.

Alden, William H. Randolph

Beal, Ira, Jr.

Blencowe, William W.

Buck, Nathan E.

Burrell, George A.

Compass, Theodore.

Cartwright, John T.

Cousins, Daniel.

Cottle, Edmund.

Cox, Henry M.

Crooker, Allen J.

Curtis, John W.

Curtis, William M.

Dargan, Joseph W.

Dawes, Charles F.

Dawes, James E.

Downey, John.

Ekinstein, Libert.

Faunce, Hannibal A. Randolph

Fletcher, Jerome.

Fletcher, Samuel.

Foster, Samuel A.

Gill, John H.

Godwin, George H.

Harris, Seth M.

Hayden, Zenas M.

Heath, John W.

Hodge, Samuel R.

Howard, Edward.

Howard, Edgar.

Howard, George.

Howard, Martin, V. B.

Howland, Charles.

Huzzey, Willard A.

Ingalls, Benjamin.

Joy, Henry.

Jones, Leonard.

King, Royal T.

King, Seth T.

Knight, George E.

Knight, Nelson E.

La Forrest, Frederick.

Lovering, Isaac J.

Mann, John A.

Morton, Asa H.

Morton, Isaac.

O'Brien, John, Jr.

Otis, William W.

Poole, J. Franklin.

Remick, Prescott.

Sloan, Peter S.

Thayer, Charles P.

Thayer, Henry C.

Thayer, Henry M.

Thayer, Henry W.

Thayer, Isaac Jr.

Thayer, Levi F.

Thayer, Philander, W.

Tileston, George H.

Tillson, William

Tuttle, George E.

Turner, John P.

Upham, Lyman.

Wales, Elisha L.

White, George B.

White, William L.

Wortman, Frank M.

Young, Isaac E.

Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(South Abington Light Infantry)

Organized in 1787. At eight o'clock on the evening of April 15, 1861, orders were received to report in Boston the next morning. At seven o'clock the next morning the company was ready to march, and took cars for Boston and quartered at Faneuil Hall, leaving next day for Fortress Munroe.

Capt., CHARLES F. ALLEN, Abington.
1st. Lieut., LEWIS SOULE, Abington.
2d. Lieut., JOHN W. MITCHELL, Abington.

1st. Sgt., BENJ. F. CASWELL, Abington.
Sgt., NATHANIEL O. HOLBROOK,
Abington.

Sgt., HENRY HUMBLE, Abington.
Sgt., BENJ. F. PETERSON, Abington.
Corp., JOSUA T. BRYANT, Abington.
Corp., TIMOTHY REED, Abington.
Corp., WILLIAM H. MAINE, Abington.
Corp., MORTON E. HARDING, Abington.

Abbott, Luther C Weymouth
Barrett, Benjamin K Abington
Barber, John A
Bates, James E
Bickford, John E
Caton, Joseph W
Cook, Joshua, 2d
Cook, Thomas H
Corwin, William
Curtis, Elbridge E. Bridgewater
Dunham, Andrew J Abington
Dunbar, Henry F
Edson, George A E. Bridgewater
Fuller, Thomas So. Abington

Gurney, Alva A So. Abington
Gurney, Seth P
Hall, Ichabod G
Harden, George M
Hathaway, William B E. Bridgewater
Hobart, Thomas Abington
Howard, Elijah
Howe, Charles W
Howland, Caleb
Josselyn, James E
Knowles, William W
Leach, John A
Lincoln, Willard B
Loveradge, Isaac
Packard, Hiram F
Penney, Leonard F
Perry, John H Hanson
Phinney, Barnard F Abington
Pierce, James H E. Bridgewater
Ramsdell, Nathaniel F Abington
Ramsdell, Philemon W
Reed, Henry H
*Reed, Samuel W
Rowe, Zaccheus
Rundle, Joseph T
Steingardt, Joseph A
Stetson, Andrew J
Stewart, Nathan M
Taylor, Thomas Middleboro
Tillson, Mercer V E. Bridgewater
Tuttle, Ebenezer G Abington
Washburn, Jerome
Witherell, James H
Witherell, Ebenezer A
Witherell, Otis F
*re-enlisted

Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Warren Light Guards)

Organized January 22, 1776. On Monday evening, April 15, 1861, the Captain received orders to report himself and command at Boston forthwith, and the next day at eleven o'clock they left Foxboro for Boston. They were stationed at Fortress Munroe and Newport News.

Capt., DAVID L. SHEPARD, Foxboro.

1st. Lieut., MOSES A. RICHARDSON,

Foxboro

2d. Lieut., CARLOS A. HART, Foxboro.

1st. Sergt., SIMEON G. BLANDIN, Taunton.

Sergt., WILLIAM H. TORREY, Foxboro.

Sergt., JOHN F. SHEPARD, Foxboro.

Sergt., JOHN M. WELCH, Foxboro.

Sergt., EDWARD E. BIRD, Foxboro.

Corp., ALEXANDER CAMERON, Foxboro.

Corp., SAMUEL D. ROBINSON, Foxboro.

Corp., LEWIS L. BULLARD, Foxboro.

Corp., FRANK O. PIERCE, Foxboro.

Allen, Lucius W. Medfield

Bacon, Charles D. Foxboro

Bemis, James S.

Bonney, Isaac H.

Bryant, Samuel N.

Buck, Hiram F.

Carpenter, Charles F. Attleboro

Carpenter, James Foxboro

Chamberlain, Gabriel P.

Chisholm, Lemuel Cambridge

Claffin, George H. Foxboro

Fales, Henry A.

Fales, William H.

Fillebrown, George M.

Forrest, Albert E.

Freeman, Edward M.

Fuller, Alonzo W.

Goodwin, Edward A. Mansfield

Gotlewib, Joseph Foxboro

Goulding, Lewis Medfield

Greenleaf, Perry

Green, Moses L. Foxboro

Grover, Ephraim O. Foxboro

Grover, Pascal C.

Harris, Robert E. Mansfield

Harris, Rufus Randolph

Harris, William H. Mansfield

Hartshorn, David T. Foxboro

Hartshorn, Sidney S. Walpole

Hennesey, Daniel Boston

Howard, Caleb Medfield

Jewett, Edwin P. Foxboro

Joplin, Joseph H.

King, Andrew D. Mansfield

Lincoln, Henry C. Cambridgeport

Lyons, William H. Foxboro

Matthews, Ransom

McDonald, Alexander Walpole

Morrison, Seth Melrose

Morse, William A. Foxboro

Morton, James H. Buxton, Me

Pendergrass, Morris Mansfield

Pettee, William H. Wrentham

Pierce, William H. Foxboro

Pond, Charles H.

Pond, William F. Pawtucket, R. I.

Rice, Henry T. Wrentham

Richardson, Nicholas H. F. Walpole

Schraidt, William Boston

Shaw, Alonzo M. Mansfield

Sherman, James L. Foxboro

Strang, John A. Medfield

Sweet, William H. Foxboro

Thompson, Charles A.

Turner, Willard W.

Washburn, George M. Falmouth

Webber, John Boston

Welch, John M. Foxboro

Wheeler, Howard O.

White, James Foxboro

White, Nelson S.

White, Rufus S.

Whiting, Lewis R. Wrentham

Winn, Liscomb C. Foxboro

Wyer, James H.

Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Taunton Light Guards.)

Organized in 1855. At 2.30 p.m. on the morning of April 16, 1861, this Company received orders to appear in Boston. At eleven o'clock the same morning, they were at the depot with forty-nine guns and a full compliment of officers, and left for that city.

Captain, TIMOTHY GORDON, Taunton.

1st. Lieutenant, ZACCHEUS SILVERMAN,
Taunton.

2nd. Licut., FREDERICK A. HARRINGTON,
Taunton.

1st. Sergt., MASON W. BURT, Taunton.

Sergt., CHARLES H. PAUL, Taunton.

Sergt., WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, Taunton.

Sergt., GEORGE A. WASHBURN, Taunton.

Corp., ISSAC D. PAUL, Taunton.

Corp., Edward J. Vose, Taunton.

Corp., JAMES BROWN, Taunton.

Corp., WILLARD D. TRIPP, Taunton.

Musician, WILLIAM M. LORD, Taunton.

Austin, Lloyd W. Taunton

Barnes, George W. Plymouth

Black, William R. Taunton

Briggs, John C.

Briggs, William J.

Buck, John H.

Church, John H.

Clapp, John W. Worcester

Clark, Isaac S. Middleboro

Coleman, John R. Taunton

Cushman, James, M.

Dean, Gustavus L.

Dunbar, Perez S.

Eayers, Edward.

Fisher, Allen A.

Galligan, Henry.

Gent, William C.

Gilmore, Horace S. Taunton

Goldard, Elijah D. Norton

Hale, Enos P. Taunton

Hatch, William D.

Hathaway, Marshall D.

Holt, Adoniram J.

Horton, Henry W.

Hunt, Edward.

Husband, Thomas H.

Jones, Charles H.

Jones, Daniel S.

Knight, Seril.

Leonard, George A.

Merigold, John J.

McNeil, Peter.

Monroe, William H. H.

Naylor, Abraham.

O'Neil, Joseph.

Orr, Wilson. Bridgewater

Pizer, John B. Taunton

Plant, Robert J.

Reed, Asa K.

Richardson, Cyrus B. Woburn

Richardson, Frederic. Taunton

Rock, John.

Sanford, Squire.

Simmons, Benjamin F.

Smith, William W.

Thomas, Charles S.

Thayer, Edgar S.

Vail, Thomas C.

Valentine, Michael W.

Walker, Joseph 2d.

Washburn, Frederic A.

Weston, John C. Foxcroft, Me

Whiteley, Thomas. Taunton

Wilbur, Simeon T.

Wood, Daniel F. Middleboro

Wood, David. Taunton

Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Hancock Light Guards)

Organized in 1855. The order on Monday, April 15, 1861, to appear in Boston to join their Regiment and to proceed at once to the seat of war was cheerfully met, and a deep interest was awakened in the town.

Captain, FRANKLIN CURTIS, Quincy.
1st. Lieut., EDWARD A. SPEAR, Quincy.
2d. Lieut., BENJAMIN F. MESERVEY,
 Quincy.
1st. Sergt., CHARLES F. PRAY, Quincy.
Sergt., MATTHEW M. C. CHUBBUCK,
 Quincy.
Sergt., JOHN WILLIAMS, Quincy.
Sergt., ROBERT MONK, Quincy.
Corp., WILLIAM H. H. LAPHAM, Quincy.
Corp., THOMAS SMITH, Quincy.
Corp., WILLIAM S. WILBUR, Quincy.
Corp., MORTON PACKARD, Quincy.
Musician, ALBERT KEATING, Quincy.

Barker, Henry F. Quincy
 Bass, Benjamin F.
 Baxter, William H.
 Bent, Edward F.
 Bent, Luther S.
 Brainard, James A. Weymouth
 Brown, Edwin Quincy
 Brockett, Caleb
 Burrell, David, Jr.
 Chubuck, David T.
 Chubuck, Perez, Jr.
 Cleverly, George F.
 Colburn, Lemuel A.
 Crickmay, Charles H. Braintree
 Cunningham, James H. Quincy
 Cummings, Noah L.
 Damon, Edward, Jr.
 Dowd, James J.
 Enderlee, Joseph S.
 Ewell, Lendell H.
 Feltis, William H.

Fisher, Richard H. Quincy
 French, Daniel F.
 Furnald, Alonzo
 Gannett, Charles E. Weymouth
 Gibson, George W. Quincy
 Glover, Nathaniel E.
 Hayden, George L.
 Hunt, Charles N.
 Jameson, Charles H.
 Joseph, Freeman
 Josselyn, Robert
 Joyce, Edwin L.
 Kimball, Howard M.
 Lamson, John H.
 Lapham, Frederic A., Jr.
 Lapham, Joseph A.
 Larkin, John
 Marden, Frank M.
 Marque, Peter P.
 Newcomb, Peter
 Nightingale, Alonzo A.
 Nightingale, Samuel A.
 Nightingale, Wyman B.
 Nutting, Charles A.
 Nutting, Edward W. H.
 Parker, John Jr.
 Perkins, Edward L.
 Pierce, Charles E.
 Phillips, Eugene C. Boston
 Pope, Alexander P. Quincy
 Pope, George W.
 Pope, William G.
 Prior, Hiram B.
 Reynolds, William W.
 Riley, Charles D.
 Rideout, Luke A.
 Robinson, William W. Weymouth
 Shaw, H. Emerson Quincy
 Sheen, William G.
 Spear, Christopher A.
 Spear, Warren Q.
 Souther, Horace O.
 Souther, Francis L.
 Totman, Freeman M.
 Turner, Henry C.
 Turner, John B.
 Wildman, Henry G.

Company I, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lincoln Light Infantry)

On April 15, 1861, at eight p.m. orders were received by the Captain to report his company in Boston the next day, but for some reason the members were not notified until the afternoon of the sixteenth in three hours from which time they were assembled and ready for duty. There being no means of transportation to Boston at that hour, their departure was delayed until the next day.

Captain, LUTHER STEPHENSON, JR.,
Hingham.
1st Lieut., CHARLES SPRAGUE, Hingham.
2d Lieutenant, NATHANIEL FRENCH, JR.,
Hingham.

1st Sergeant, JOSUA MORSE, Hingham.
Sergeant, PETER N. SPRAGUE, Weymouth.
Sergeant, LYMAN B. WHITON, Hingham.
Sergeant, HENRY STEPHENSON, Hingham.
Corporal, HENRY S. EWER, Hingham.
Corporal, GEORGE W. BIBBY, Hingham.
Corporal, GEORGE R. REED, Hingham.
Corporal, WILLIAM S. WHITON, Hingham.
Musician, SAMUEL BRONSON, Hingham.

Adams, George M. Hingham
Bassett, Charles H. Hingham
Berry, Joseph N. Weymouth
Binney, Henry F. Hingham
Bryant, James B. Hingham
Burr, John W. Hingham
Carver, Thomas A. Hingham
Clark, Andrew J. Hingham
Cobb, Silas H. Hingham
Cocoran, Jeremiah J. Hingham
Corbett, Charles. Hingham
Creswell, John. Hingham
Cushing, Jacob G. Hingham
Damon, Charler H. Hanover
Dow, Isaac M. Hingham
Dow, Levi H. Hingham
Dunbar, George. Hingham
Dwellely, George C. Hingham

Dwellely, Hosea. Hanover
Easton, Fergus, A. Hingham
Eldridge, John W. Hingham
Everson, Francis N. Weymouth
Fearing, George W. Hingham
French, Henry C. Hingham
Gardner, Charles A. So. Scituate
Gardner, John D. Hingham
Gardner, Henry C. Hingham
Grover, George A. Hingham
Graves, Herbert. So. Scituate
Haskell, James M. Hingham
Harlow, William B. Hanson
Haynes, Albert S. Hingham
Hersey, Edwin. Hingham
Humphrey, George E. Hingham
Jacobs, John Q. Hingham
Jacobs, William H. Hingham
Jacobs, Elisha A. So. Scituate
Jones, William H. Jr. Hingham
Jones, Benjamin L. Hingham
Kennerson, Levi. Hingham
Lane, Josiah M. Hingham
Lane, Parker E. Weymouth
Lincoln, Daniel W. Hingham
Lincoln, Daniel S. Hingham
Lincoln, Alfred A. Hingham
Marston, William H. Hingham
Miller, George. Hingham
Nelson, William T. Hingham
Ourish, Jacob. Hingham
Pierce, Albert L. Hingham
Prouty, Elijah. Weymouth
Prouty, John H. So. Scituate
Prouty, William, Jr. Hingham
Raymond, Henry T. Weymouth
Roberts, Ebenezer F. Hingham
Souther, Benjamin S. Hingham
Souther, John S. Hingham
Stockwell, William J. Hingham
Stodder, Alfred W. Marshfield
Stodder, Demerick. Hingham
Stoddard, Charles H. F. Hingham
Sturtevant, James S. Hingham
Taylor, William. Hingham
Thomas Alpheus. So. Scituate
Tower, Alvin. Hingham
Waters, Isaac G. Hingham
Wolfe, George A. Hingham

Company K, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment)

Company K arrived at Fortress Monroe in May and temporarily attached to the Fourth Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAINS.

JOSEPH H. BARNES, Boston, commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel December 13, 1861.

JAMES H. OSGOOD, JR., Boston, promoted from First Lieutenant January 4, 1862.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

WILLIAM T. KEEN, Sandwich, promoted from Second Lieutenant January 4, 1862.

SECOND LIEUTENANT

JOHN P. BURBECK, Taunton, commissioned January 4, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

SERGEANTS.

Pray, William, Boston, promoted to First Lieutenant Company G, January 4.

Braden, Henry S., Boston, promoted Sergeant-Major of the Regiment January 1.

Cole, Francis J., Boston.

Greenwood, James N., Boston.

CORPORALS.

Hunting, Henry A., Cambridgeport, promoted to Sergeant.

Warren, David, Jr., Boston, promoted to Sergeant.

Keene, John B., Boston, promoted to sergeant.

Rimney, George R., Boston.

PRIVATEES.

Blodgett, Jason L., discharged, . . . Boston

Boston, Edward, Jr. Boston

Blackhall, Robert N. Boston

Baker, Loring. Boston

Bride, Thomas M. Boston

Burke, John F. M. Boston

Brownlow, James. Boston

Barker, William R. Boston

Crafts, John H. Boston

Clark, Benjamin L. Boston

Colby, Amos, Boston, killed at Big

Bethel, June 10, 1861

Chambers, William G. Boston

Crichton, Henry F. Boston

Chapman, J. L. discharged. Boston

Curry, Edgar. Boston

Dockerty, David. Boston

Daggett, Charles A., promoted Corporal. Boston

Dugan, Joseph Boston

Fisher, A. P. Boston

Fiske, Alonzo B., promoted to Corporal. Boston

Fisher, John E. Boston

Godbold, F. A. Boston

Henry, A. R., discharged. Boston

Hill, Isaac S. Boston

Holms, James T. Boston

Howe, William H. Boston

Howes, Richard. Boston

Hooper, Joseph F. Boston

Huntress, Nathaniel, Jr. Boston

Hume, John R. Boston

Hall, Freeman Boston

Kenny, Thomas W. Boston

Loveland, Benjamin S., promoted

Corporal Boston

Lane, Abijah. Boston

Litchfield, Gilbert T., promoted Corporal. Boston

Leavitt, Charles H. Boston

Leavitt, Augustus J. Boston

Linnell, John A., promoted Corporal. Boston

Lander, William P., promoted Corporal. Boston

Laslie, Charles Chelsea

Morris, Jesse, discharged. Boston

McAllister, William, discharged. Boston

McFarlane, William Boston

McKie, J. A., discharged Boston

Mosher, Hiram A., promoted Corporal. Boston

Newton, Samuel P. G. Marblehead

Parsons, Frederic G.....	Boston	Wright, George.....	
Remick, Melviah F.....	Boston	Wood, George H.....	Boston
Ranks, Elisha.....		Woodis, George P.....	
Ramsell, Charles.....		Winslow, Charles H., died at Camp	
Stewart, Henry E.....		Butler, Va., October 30, 1861.....	
Sanborn, William W.....			
Stafford, Joseph K., deserted.....		JOINED AFTER THE REGIMENT LEFT	
Tierney, John.....		MASSACHUSETTS.	
Tighe, John A.....		Ewart, John.....	Boston
Vinal, Ezra Jr.....		Hibbert, John B.....	
Valpey, Benjamin F., discharged.....		Manning, Joseph S.....	
Walker, Charles.....		McKinnon, Alexander.....	

Company L, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards Company C. Twenty-Ninth Regiment)

This company was recruited by Captain Leach, and started for Boston May 9, 1861; on their arrival new orders had been issued, that no more than three months' men were wanted, that three years' men were wanted. It was decided to go home and start anew. Next week all being in readiness they again left for Boston, and thence to Fortress Munroe by steamer "Cambridge."

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

LEBBEUS LEACH, East Bridgewater.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

NATHAN D. WHITMAN, East Bridgewater.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

ELISHA S. HOLBROOK, East Bridgewater,
died at Fortress Munroe, August 20, '61.

WM. B. HATHAWAY, East Bridgewater,
commissioned Sept. 11, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

SERGEANTS.

Conant, Thomas.....East Bridgewater
Morse, George H.....West Bridgewater
Kingman, Francis M.....East Bridgewater
Hayward, Joshua E.....

CORPORALS

Cummings, Alfred B., promoted sergeant
.....East Bridgewater
Wright, Levi.....East Bridgewater
Conant, John.....
Tribou, Daniel W.....
Whitman, Freedman.....
Jordan, Chas. E.....
Fellows, Robert C.....
Tolman, Elijah H.....
Allen, George W.....

MUSICIANS.

Shaw, Ira C.....East Bridgewater

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Thomas.....East Bridgewater
Bates, James A.....
Bourne, Isaac N.....
Brett, Algernon S.....
Bates, Asa A.....
Brown, Geo. D.....
Blakeman, Daniel.....Pembroke
Bates, Irving.....East Bridgewater
Chandler, Marshall M.....Pembroke
Clark, Thomas G.....Hanson
Curtis, Minot S.....East Bridgewater
Curtis, Elbridge R.....
Drohan, Edward F.....North Bridgewater
Drinkwater, Isaac W.....Middleboro
Drake, Charles.....East Bridgewater
Dyer, George R.....
Edson, Benj. F.....
Eddy, Curtis W.....West Bridgewater
Fisher, George W.....
Fisher, Timothy W.....
Folsom, Henry M.....
Flagg, Charles W.....East Bridgewater
Gould, Henry K.....
Grosvenor, Silas N., promoted sergeant
.....East Bridgewater
Hudson, Caleb L., Jr.....East Bridgewater
Hooper, Preston.....
Harding, James W.....
Harding, Daniel W.....
Hayden, Charles H.....West Bridgewater
Hoyt, Damon.....East Bridgewater
Holmes, John A.....West Bridgewater
Harlow, C. Francis.....East Bridgewater
Holmes, Abner H., discharged
.....North Bridgewater
Holmes, Walter M., discharged
.....North Bridgewater
Howard, John S.....
Jaquith, Emery.....East Bridgewater
Johnson, James G.....
Johnson, William H.....
Keith, William Francis, discharged
.....North Bridgewater

Wightman Rifles, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Afterwards Company A. Twenty-Ninth Regiment)

Wightman Rifles arrived at Fortress Monroe in May, 1861, and were temporarily attached to the Fourth Regiment, but were left at the seat of war when the term of service of the three months' men expired.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

THOMAS W. CLARKE, Boston.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JOSHUA NORTON, 3d, Boston, appointed Quartermaster.

JOHN A. SAVLES, Somerset, transferred from First Lieutenant, Company F, December 13, 1861.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN E. WHITE, Milton, Discharged.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, East Cambridge, Commissioned July 31, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

SERGEANTS.

Pray, Wm. W. Natick
 Davis, William W. discharged. . . . Boston
 De Costa, Albert H. E. Stoughton
 Howard, Lysander A. Springfield
 Smith, Solomon B. Boston
 Alexander, Henry, discharged. . . . Boston
 Hammer, William T. Roxbury
 Lowell, Charles T. discharged. . . . Boston

CORPORALS.

Bacon, Thomas. Boston
 Coots, William, discharged, E. Stoughton
 Thayer, Charles H., discharged. . . . Milton
 Damrell, Horace, discharged. . . . Dedham

MUSICIANS.

McGovern, James, discharged. . . . Boston
 Butler, Hiram, discharged. . . . E. Stoughton

WAGONER.

Drake, Joseph N., (discharged) So. Boston

PRIVATE.

Alger, Myron E., (discharged)
 W. Bridgewater
 Ahern, Cornelius, discharged. . . . Boston
 Bassett, Charles. So. Boston
 Brent, James. E. Boston
 Bly, Daniel. Lawrence
 Blake, Sylvester F. Holland, Vt
 Blossom, Edward C., discharged, Hingham
 Brooks, Thomas, promoted Corporal. . .
 England
 Blackstone, Henry, discharged, Cambridge
 Bassett, Oscar H. Milford
 Bari, Alexander T. discharged.
 Cambridgeport
 Butler, Albert. Stoughton
 Brady, Michael A. Worcester
 Bassett, Alexander, discharged, So. Boston
 Crowley, Jere J., discharged,
 Coullahan, Malachi. Roxbury
 Crosby, Joseph D. So. Natick
 Chickey, Lawrence T. Boston
 Cashman, Thomas W. So. Boston
 Chase, Henry G., promoted Corporal,
 Biddeford, Me
 Carson, Henry. Natick
 Cole, Hiram W. Boston
 Cunningham, John. Boston
 Dwinell, Charles H. Roxbury
 Donovan, Timothy D., promoted Captain
 Boston
 Daily, Daniel A. Boston
 De Costa, Barton H. discharged.
 E. Stoughton
 Edmonds, Michael. Roxbury

Fitzpatrick, Matthew T., killed at battle of Big Bethel.....	Boston	McCarty, John W., accidentally shot in camp, June 6th.....	Boston
Foley, Thomas.....	Boston	Morse, John W.....	E. Stoughton
Frost, Albert E.....		Mahoney, Jeremiah, promoted Corporal.....	Fall River
Gaylord, Levi B.....		McCarty John.....	Nova Scotia
Gunnison, Edwin L.....	Milton	O'Donnell, Edward.....	Boston
Golden, James, discharged.....	Quincy	O'Donnell, Edward B.....	
McGlinchey, James.....	Cambridge	Owens, Daniel.....	East Boston
Henry, William, promoted Corporal.....		O'Connor, Dennis, discharged.....	
.....	Newton Lower Falls	Pitcher, Henry P., discharged.....	Roxbury
Hobart, William M.....	Randolph	Pond, Chandler H., appointed Musician.....	Milford
Hodge, Charles D. discharged.....		Pickard, E. Lewis.....	Somerville
Hardy, John, appointed hospital steward.....	Boston	Perry, Isaac H.....	Boston
Hobart, Frank M.....	S. Randolph	Rico, Byron, discharged.....	Milford
Hawes, Thomas.....	Boston	Ross, Charles.....	Boston
Holbrook, Joseph E.....		Richardson, Sanford H. discharged.....	
Homan, Conrad.....	Roxbury	Scully, David P.....	
Hanney, Richard.....	Boston	Scully, John, appointed Wagoner.....	Lowell
Hollihan, John.....		Shaw, Charles H. discharged.....	
Johnston, Holden.....		.....	East Stoughton
Joslyn, Alanson K.....		Simpson, George F., discharged.....	Medway
Joslyn, Henry C.....		Sullivan, John, discharged.....	Boston
Kelly, Edward.....	Roxbury	Sweeney, John M.....	Braintree
Lyman, James.....	Boston	Shaw, Frederic C.....	South Boston
Leeds, Joseph.....		Towne, George G.....	Boston
Locke, Charles P., discharged, Dorchester		Thomas, George.....	
Mullen, Martin C.....	So. Boston	Vaughan, Charles F.....	
Morin, Albert W.....	Sandwich, Can.	Wise, George H.....	Natick
McAlvery, Joseph.....	So. Boston	York, Levi S., discharged.....	Lowell
Maldoon, Patrick.....	Boston		



CAPTAIN GEORGE A. WASHBURN.
Minute Men of '61
Company G, Fourth Massachusetts.

George Albert Washburn was born at Swansea, Mass., February 5, 1836. Made Sergeant Company G, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M. Mustered in April 22, 1861. In battle of Big Bethel. Mustered out July 22, 1861. On October 1, 1861, First Lieutenant, Company C, Twenty-Second Massa-

chusetts Infantry; July 10, 1862, Captain Company C, Twenty-Second Massachusetts Infantry. Wounded at Gaines' Mill. Was one month in Libby Prison, and discharged for disability on January 5, 1863. He died at Taunton, Mass., February 24, 1900.



CHARLES E. PIERCE, Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment,
Minute Men of '61.

First Sergeant, Tenth Mass. Light Battery. First Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant Fourth Mass., B. A.

Lieutenant Charles E. Pierce, a resident of Boston since 1866, was born in Quincy, Mass., September 17, 1841.

He enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, May 16, 1861, in Company H, Captain Franklin Curtis, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M. (Colonel Abner B. Packard), and served with it at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hampton, Va., mustered out by reason of expiration of service, July 22, 1861.

August 16, 1862, he again enlisted, this time in the Tenth Battery, Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Major (then Captain) J. Henry Sleeper, serving with it as Sergeant and First Sergeant. While with the battery, in the Third Corps (General W. H. French), Army of the Potomac, he participated in the engagements at Auburn, Md., October 13, 1863, Kelly's Ford, Md., November 7, 1863, and Mine Run, Va., November 30,

1863. Upon the re-organization of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, the battery was attached to the Second Corps (General W. S. Hancock), and with it he was in the engagements in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; at Po River, May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna, May 22, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, May 30-31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-10, 1864, arriving in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864. From there, he was soon afterwards sent to the hospital and subsequently furloughed home suffering from severe illness.

September 2, 1864, commissioned First Lieutenant of the Twentieth Unattached Company, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, subsequently November 12, 1864, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Heavy Artillery (Colonel William S. King), of which regiment, (Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel C. Hart commanding), he acted as

Adjutant, until mustered out of service, June 17, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

Immediately on his return from service in 1861, he entered the employ of the "Boston Journal." Again, July 1, 1865, he returned to its business department and continued with the "Journal" until April 30, 1895. Early in 1892, he was promoted to superintendent and cashier of the "Journal."

Since May 1, 1900, he has been a Deputy Collector of Taxes for the city of Boston.

In the Veteran Associations, he is a member of The Minute Men of '61, Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113, G-A-R; the Grand Army Club; the Tenth Massachusetts (Sleeper's) Battery Association, of which he was for thirteen years Secretary and two years, 1892 and 1893, its President, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.



CHARLES D. BACON, Manomet, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.

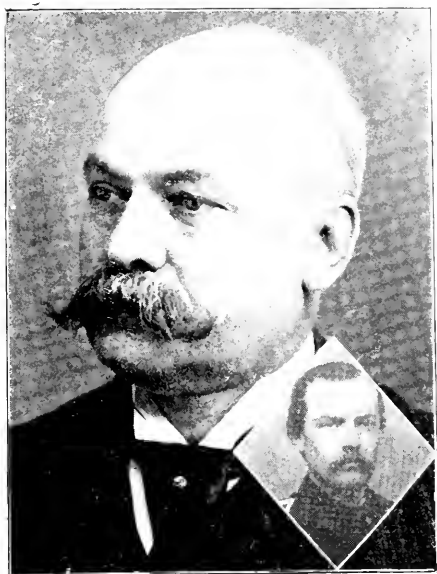
Company F, Fourth Mass. First Mass. Cav. Independent Battalion Mass. Cav. and Fourth Mass. Cav.

Charles D. Bacon was born in Foxboro, Mass., August 20, 1840, enlisted in Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, April 15, 1861, for three months. Served at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hamilton. Re-enlisted in service December 4, 1861, in First Massachusetts Cavalry. Was set apart as an independent Battalion of Cavalry at Hilton Head, S. C.,

under General Hunter, making two trips to Florida, then to North Carolina. At time Little Washington was burned and in 1864 was landed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and camped at Hatche's farm where they were attached to the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry and remained so until discharged.



WYMAN B. NIGHTINGALE, 38 Granite Street, Quincy, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



LIEUT. JOHN MCKAY, JR., Melrose, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. H, 4th Mass. R.I., 1st Lt. Cos. H & B 7th R. I. Inf.

Lieutenant John McKay, Jr., born in Johnstone, Scotland, January 30, 1839. When one year of age his parents brought him to America, settling in Norwich, where he remained until he was sixteen. He then went to Canton, Mass., and learned the machinist trade. He connected himself with the Fourth Regiment, M.V.M and under President Lincoln's first call accompanied it to the front as Second Lieutenant, serving chiefly at Fortress Monroe and Newport News, Va., from April 22, to July 22, 1861, yet participating in the Battle of Big Bethel.

In 1862, the young man decided to re-enter the army, and considering Rhode Island his native state, became a member of the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, September 2, 1862.

He participated in all the battles the Regiment was engaged in, being severely wounded in the right shoulder, June 29, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

For the last twenty-five years, Lieutenant McKay has been employed as traveling salesman for a Western Machinery House. His present home is in Melrose, Mass.



LIEUT. RUFUS H. WILLIS, New Bedford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Lieutenant Rufus H. Willis was born at North Easton, Mass., March 18, 1838; enlisted as marker boy in Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in 1852, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was Second Sergeant and Company Clerk in same Company.

Sergeant Willis responded to the first call for seventy-five thousand and landed with the Regiment at Fortress Monroe, April 20, 1861.

Mustered out at Long Island, Boston harbor July 22, 1861; enlisted as private in Company I, First Massachusetts Cavalry, September 14, 1861, and continued with the Regiment until merged with the Fourth Cavalry.

During this time he passed the grades of Corporal, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant, Major and Second Lieutenant. Was acting Aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General John Gibbon commanding Twenty-Fourth A. C., from April 2, 1865, to its entry into Richmond in May. At the surrender at Appomattox, Lieutenant Willis had command of the detachment which collected the rebel battle flags, seventy-three in number. Resigned June 13, 1865.



ELIJAH A. MORSE, Canton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Elijah Adams Morse was born at South Bend, Indiana, May 25, 1841, and removed with his parents to Massachusetts in his childhood. He attended the public schools and completed his education at Onondaga Academy, New York.

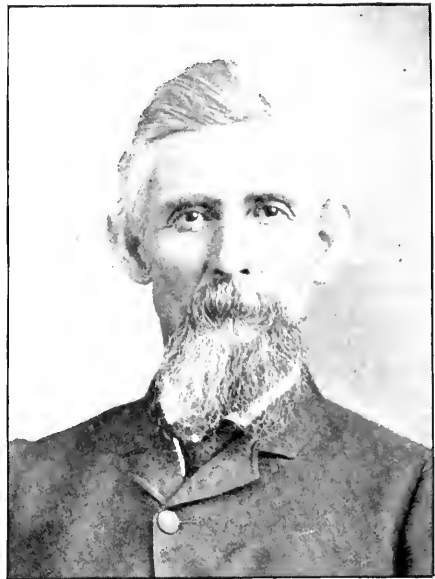
He enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M., and served under command of General B. F. Butler, in Virginia, as a private for three months, and under General Banks, in Louisiana, as a corporal for nine months. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear City, La.

He served a term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876; was elected a member of the State Senate in 1886, and re-elected in 1887; was elected a member of the Executive Council in 1888. Before the expiration of his term as Councillor, he was elected as Representative to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts Congressional District. He served eight years in Congress and refused a re-nomination for a fifth term owing to failing health. He was identi-

fied with many reform measures, and was often heard as a lecturer on a wide range of topics.

As a business man he met an unusual degree of success, and developed a large enterprise from very small beginnings.

Elijah Adams Morse died in Canton, Mass., on June 6, 1898.



THOMAS H. COOK, Brockton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Mass. Regt., Seventh Regt., M.V.M



JEROME WASHBURN, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

4th Mass., 1st 38th Mass., also 20th unattached Co.

Jerome Washburn was born in Kingston, Mass., August 23, 1835. Came to South Abington (now Whitman) in the Spring of 1852. Enlisted as private in Company E, Fourth M.V.M., in 1853. He was promoted Corporal in 1855, to Sergeant in 1858. To First Sergeant in 1859, and commissioned Third Lieutenant July 2, 1860.

About eight o'clock on the evening of April 15, 1861, the Company received orders to report in Boston without delay. They reported as ordered, at 8.15 a.m., April 16.

The Regiment was sent to Fortress Monroe, Va. On our arrival there we were informed by the Mustering Officer, that the company would be mustered in, in accordance with the laws of the regular army, and that the grade of Third Lieutenant Washburn was mustered in as private, and served at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hampton, Va., for the term of three months.

Was mustered out of service at Gal-

loupe's Island, Boston Harbor, July 22, 1861.

He again enrolled as Sergeant in Company C, Thirty-Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers on July 24, 1862, for three years. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 8, 1863, resigned and received an honorable discharge December 14, 1863.

The Twentieth Unattached Company of Massachusetts Volunteers was being recruited in 1864, for one hundred days for garrison duty, he enlisted in the same August 11, 1864, and was elected Second Lieutenant of the Company. Was discharged therefrom, November 18, 1864.

On November 19, 1864, he again received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the same company for one year, it having been recruited for that period.

He served until the close of the war, being discharged at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, November 29, 1865.



THOMAS FULLER Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Regt. 18th M.V.M.
Killed May 5, 1864



ANDREW JACKSON CLARK
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. H, 23d M.V.M.



ANDREW JACKSON CLARK, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. H, 23d M.V.M.

Andrew J. Clark, born in Hingham, Mass., December 13, 1837, and is a lineal descendant on his mother's side of General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame. His grandfather, Nehemiah Lincoln, served in the second war with England as part of the garrison of "The Castle," Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. Comrade Clark, feeling nearly certain that war with the South was inevitable in the Spring of 1860, tried to enlist in the regular army but was rejected on account of his eyesight, which seems singular as in the winter of 1862-3, as a member of Company H, Twenty-Third Massachusetts Infantry, he, after several tests at target practice, was detailed at St. Helena Island, S. C., to serve in a company of Sharpshooters. In April, 1861, on the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to serve for three months, he was one of the very first to enlist, joining Company I, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Volunteer Militia Cavalry, known as the Lincoln Light Infantry. With this company he left Hingham on the afternoon of April 16, and joined the Regiment at the State House in Boston where, after receiving a partial outfit of clothing, etc., marched to the Old Colony depot and there entrained for Fall River where he

took the steamer, "State of Maine," for Fortress Monroe, Va., via New York City; the latter place was not reached until about sundown on the nineteenth. One who was not living at that time can have no idea of the excitement prevailing in consequence of this sudden call to arms. Boston was wild with it; the streets were filled with people cheering us on and bidding us God-speed. The shores of New York Harbor from Hell Gate to the old Fall River pier were lined with a multitude of people who were nearly dazed with excitement. On passing up the North river they passed the "Baltic" and several other vessels that had just arrived from Fort Sumter with Major Anderson and its garrison. Leaving New York during the night of the nineteenth, the "State of Maine" proceeded on her way, arriving off Fortress Monroe early Saturday morning, April 20. As soon as the old flag was discried at sunrise floating above the ramparts we sailed directly in and landed, the first Union Regiment insignia, and old Fortress Monroe was saved for the United States Government.

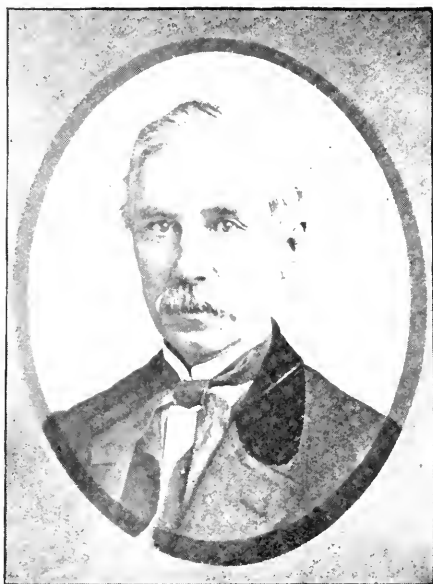
He was discharged October 13, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, thus completing the full term,



ROBERT JOSSELYN W. L. SPENS, Quincy, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Robert Josselyn was born in Hanover, Mass., October 9, 1842. He is now a resident of Wollaston (Quincy) Mass., where he has lived since the age of ten years.

Under President Lincoln's first call, he enlisted May 16, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captain Franklin Curtis of Quincy, the Regiment being commanded by Colonel Abner B. Packard. With the company he served until mustered out by reason of expiration of service July 22, 1861.



COL. ABNER B. PACKARD, Quincy, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers

Colonel Abner B. Packard was born at Quincy, Mass., November 21, 1821, and after attending the public schools of his town, started in business.

He took an active part in military affairs and was promoted by grade until he became a Colonel and with his Regiment, the Fourth Massachusetts, responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861.

Although interested in public affairs, he never held any political office, but occupied several places of trust, and, for many years, was a Director in the National Mount Wollaston Bank, and Vice-President of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company.

Colonel Packard was eighty-one years of age, but of strong constitution and to all appearances had many years of useful life before him.

His demise was very sudden and unexpected, and occurred at his home in Quincy, Mass., October 17, 1902.



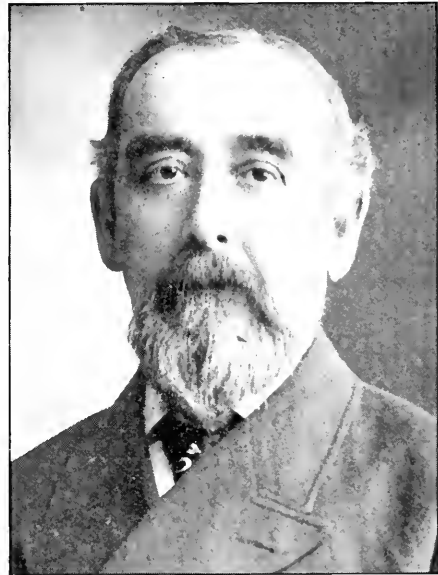
SIMEON G. BLANDIN, East Norton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

1st Sergt. Co. F, 4th Mass. Reet. Capt. 58 M.V.M.

Simeon G. Blandin was born in Norton, Mass., July 9, 1821; attached himself to the State Militia, Third Lieutenant in Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. At the first call of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, for troops to defend the flag of our country, he immediately left his business and reported at Faneuil Hall and with his Regiment started to Fortress Monroe. Was soon promoted to First Sergeant, returning to Massachusetts at expiration of service. He again volunteered as First Sergeant, Company K, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Henry Walker, and proceeded to New Orleans, La. The Regiment experienced severe duty in Ingraham's Brigade and other commands at Brazier City, Ship Island, Port Hudson, and the Nineteenth Army Corps under General Banks; he was taken a prisoner at Brazier City and soon after paroled; was with his Regiment again at the garrison of Port Hudson. In August, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term of service.

He again volunteered as Second Lieuten-

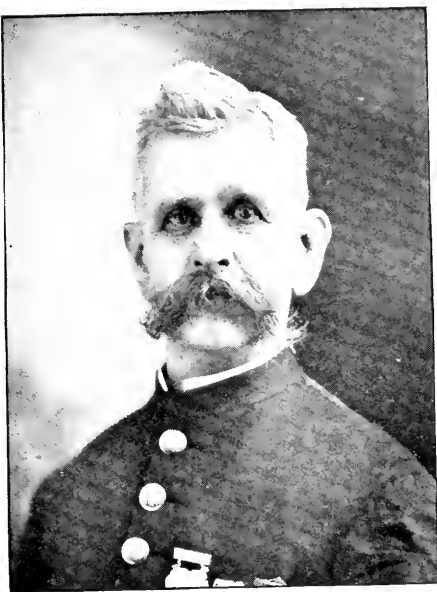
ant in Fifty-Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, was in charge of recruiting service at Taunton; promoted to First Lieutenant March 8, 1864, before leaving Alexandria, Va. Participated in the Battle of the Wilderness and other engagements; was commissioned Captain, August 8, 1864, and was with his Regiment until the close of the war.



ALBERT S. NASON, Dorchester, Mass.

Minute Men of '61
Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Born in Braintree, Mass., January 7, 1837. Enlisted in Company C, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M in 1858, was discharged July, 1861. Enlisted in Company K, Thirty-Third Regiment in 1862, was transferred to Third Massachusetts Cavalry, was discharged May 21, 1865, at Falls Church, Va.



JAMES H. LEONARD, Cohasset, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. L, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. C, 29th Regt. M.V.M.

Comrade James H. Leonard born at East Bridgewater, Mass., April 14, 1841, responded with Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Va., participating in every important engagement. Nearly the entire Regiment again volunteered for three years. Afterwards organized as the Twenty-Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Comrade Leonard being assigned to Company C. The engagements of the Regiment are recorded as Hampton Roads, Gaines Mills, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Siege of Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman. Comrade Leonard was twice wounded (quite severely at Antietam), and was discharged May 21, 1864. Later re-entered the service in the Commissary Department, and a portion of the time served as mounted orderly to General Williams of General Grant's staff. Now resides at Cohasset, Mass.



FRANCIS L. SOUTHER
Minute Men of '61
Co. H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Francis Lincoln Souther was born in Quincy, Mass., on May 27, 1836, son of John L. and Marcella A. Souther.

His ancestors can be traced back to the Pilgrims on both sides, and his great grandfather, on the maternal side, served in the war of the Revolution, Minute Men of '76.

Enlisted as private in Company H, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M., and was one of the Minute Men of '61.

They proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and this Regiment with others, was called upon to take a part in the first serious conflict of the war, the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

At this action, he received mortal wounds, of which he died the same day. When brought off the parapets, he said, "Put me down, boys, let me lay, and do your duty." He was the first soldier killed in battle from Quincy.

His body was sent home, and buried in Mt. Wollaston Cemetery with military honors, upon the return of the Company after expiration of its term of service.



JAMES T. STEVENS Braintree, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Lieut. Co. C. 4th Mass. Capt. 12d. Regt. Mass. Vols.

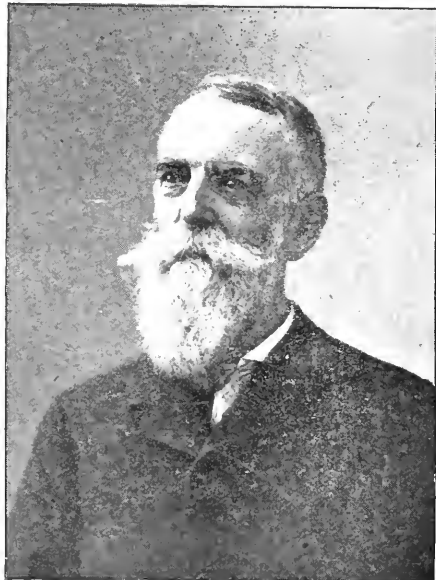
James Trimble Stevens was born in Braintree, Mass., June 20, 1835. His occupation in life has been the manufacture of tacks and nails.

He was First Lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Regiment M. V. M., and at the first call of President Lincoln for troops went with his company to the front. Afterward he re-enlisted as Captain of Company I, Forty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He is a member of the Association of Minute Men of '61. He was the first commander of General Sylvanus Thayer Post 87, G-A-R Braintree.

He was representative to the General Court, 1876, from Braintree, and Senator from the First Norfolk district, 1888 and 1889.

He is a member of Delta Lodge, F. and A. M., Weymouth, and of South Shore Commandery.

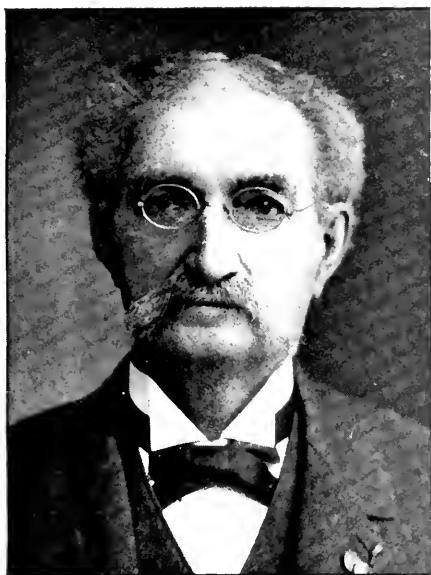
He has served as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and has been for many years chairman of the board of water commissioners. He is President of the Braintree Co-operative Bank and Trustee of the Braintree Savings Bank.



C. G. HENRY WALKER Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Col. Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

The bombardment of Fort Sumter began on April 12, 1861; on the fifteenth Henry Walker enlisted, being the first Harvard graduate to do so for the suppression of the Rebellion. He had previously studied law in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler. He was appointed Adjutant of the Fourth Massachusetts and was at his post in the battle of Big Bethel. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his Regiment, which was reported by Colonel Emery, chief of ordnance, "to be in better condition than any Militia Regiment in the state." When not engaged in the field, Colonel Walker enlisted troops at home, being also the first to engage volunteers in Massachusetts for service in the war. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, was ordered to New Orleans, thence to Baton Rouge, then to Port Hudson, where he took part in the famous assault. Colonel Walker was honorably discharged from the army, and has received his endorsement of General Banks: "He was an honorable and patriotic officer." Colonel Walker was in command of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company upon the pilgrimage to England in 1897.



GEORGE M. LOVERING, Togus, Me.
Minute Men of '61

Sergt. 4th Mass. Reed's Cav. & Lt. 75th U. S. C. T.

George M. Lovering born January 10, 1832, at Springfield, N. H.; was educated in the public schools of Randolph, Mass. He was one of the original members of the Randolph Light Infantry, Company D, Fourth M. V. M. on its organization in 1854 and on April 16, 1861, was made First Sergeant and served with his Company at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hampton, Va., for the term of three months. Re-enlisted in Reed's Cavalry and went to Ship Island and New Orleans with General Butler's expedition, discharged for disability at New Orleans, June 15, 1862, and returned to Massachusetts.

Appointed First Sergeant Company I, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers and mustered into service September 23, 1862, participated in engagements at Bisland, La., and in the siege and storming of Port Hudson, acting Lieutenant from May 3, until the muster out of the Regiment August 28, 1863.

Awarded Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery at assault on Port Hudson,

La., June 14, 1863. Commissioned First Lieutenant Seventy-Fifth U. S. C. T., discharged for disability, January 9, 1864.

Was Captain in the Seventh M. V. M. in 1869 and 1870; he is an Ex-Alderman of that city. Is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, a comrade of Post 11, G. A. R., Past Department Commander of the U. V. U. Department of Maine.



WILLIAM CORWIN, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company E, Fourth M. V. M.

Re-enlisted in United States Navy for two years, May 29, 1862. Died (off Pensacola, Fla.) on board ship "Nightingale," September 26, 1863.



JAMES L. SHERMAN, Providence, R. I.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass. Regt. 1st Lt. and Adjt. 23d Mass. Vols.

Born in "Sheldonville," Wrentham, Mass., October 11, 1841, of Revolutionary ancestors. His maternal great grandfather Joseph Shepard, Jr., was one of the Minute Men of 1775-6, at Concord, Bunker Hill and Rhode Island. Of his ancestors and kinsmen on paternal side, many are found who distinguished themselves both in peace and war.

Early in life he removed to Foxborough, Mass., where he was being educated in the public and private schools, up to the day of the first call of President Lincoln for troops.

He first enlisted for three months, as private in Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, "Warren Light Guards," on April 16, 1861. On his return home he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment for three years; was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, and was mustered out on last rank October 15, 1864.

He married February 12, 1864, Eunice D. Burgess, of Providence, R. I., whose

great grandfather, Nathaniel Phillips, of R. I., served in the Revolution and was a Captain and Quartermaster on the staff of General Washington.

His youngest son, James G. S. Sherman, was one of the Minute Men in the late Spanish-American war, serving as a private in the United States Marine Corps.

Residence, Providence, R. I., and post-office address City Hall, where he would be pleased to greet any of his old comrades.



ROBERT DOLLARD, Scotland, So. Dakota.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass. Capt. and Maj. 2d U. S. Col'd Cav.

Robert Dollard, Private Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, April 15, to July 22, 1861, Sergeant, First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment, September 5, 1861 to January 1, 1864. Captain, Second United States Colored Cavalry from January 1, to October 1, 1864, and Major commanding Regiment thereafter until close of the war. Mustered out February 12, 1866, at Brogas, Santiago, Texas, where he took his Regiment to fight Maximillian.



LIEUT. EDWARD A. SPEAR
Minute Men of '61

Co. H, 4th Mass. Capt. Co. D, 39th Mass. Vols.

Captain Edward A. Spear was born in Quincy, Mass., December 7, 1816, and died there June 25, 1897. He enlisted from Quincy and was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company H, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, April 22, 1861, to serve three months. He served at Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and Hampton, Va., and participated in engagement at Big Bethel; mustered out July 22, 1861.

Re-enlisted and mustered in as Captain Company D, Thirty-Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, August 14, 1862, to serve for three years. Participated in the engagements at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26 to 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7; Laurel Hill, May 8 to 10; The Angle, May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12 to 18; North Anna, 23 to 27; Bethesda Church, May 30; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 5, White Oak Swamp, June 10 to 12; Petersburg, June 17 to 24, and Weldon Railroad, July 18, 19, and August 18 to 21, 1864.

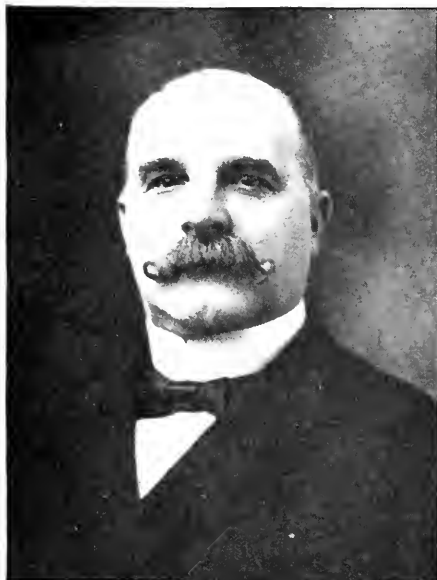
Was wounded in both engagements at Weldon Railroad, and discharged for disability September 9, 1864. Since the war Captain Spear had been honored with many evidences of respect by his fellow townsmen. He was a member of Paul Revere Post 88, G-A-R.



SHUA T. BRYANT, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Co. E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Joshua T. Bryant, born September 4, 1830, Corporal Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Whitman (formerly South Abington). A member of the Massachusetts Militia, promptly responded to the first call of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, he served at Fortress Monroe, Va., Newport News and Hampton, Va., for the term of three months was mustered out of service at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, July 22, 1861, was a member of Post 68, Dorchester, Mass., from February, 1886, to January 1895, also a member of Massachusetts Lodge of Masons, Saint Paul's Royal Arch Chapter and Delahay Commandery of Knights Templars. Was a lineal descendant of the Senior John Bryant, of Plympton, Mass., who was a member of the General Court in 1677, one of the proprietors of Narraganset Township Number 4, (now Greenwich Mass.) to which the lands were granted in 1737 for meritorious conduct, also in the line was his grandfather Joshua Bryant of Plympton who responded for duty upon the Lexington and Concord alarm April 19, 1775, serving in Captain Loring's Company, also his father, Cephas Bryant of Plympton, Mass., served in the war of 1812, in Captain Asa Thompson's Company, Halifax, Mass. Joshua T. Bryant was born in South Hanson, Mass., September 4, 1830, died in Neponset, Mass., March 21, 1901.



ALONZO M. SHAW. Roslindale, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, Fourth Mass. Regt. 1st Mass. Cav.

Alonzo M. Shaw enlisted in Company F, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 15, 1861, serving at Fortress Monroe and vicinity, and re-entered the service September 19, 1861, in First Massachusetts Volunteers Cavalry. Served in South Carolina, and Florida and was at the battle of St. James Bluff in latter state; was disabled on picket duty at Barnwell's Plantation and was honorably discharged April 22, 1863.



PETER N. SPRAGUE. Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass. Regt. Capt. 4th & 55th M.V.M.

Peter N. Sprague was born in Hingham, December 16, 1826. Sergeant in Company I, Fourth Regiment M.V.M Lincoln Light Infantry, and was three months at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hampton, Va., April to July, 1861. On May 26, 1862, appeared on Boston Common for active service as Second Lieutenant. Services not required and sent home. Captain Company I, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M June 23, 1862. Honorably discharged September 29, 1862. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Company A, September 24, 1864. First Lieutenant, April 1, 1865. Mustered out August 29, 1865, at Mount Pleasant, S. C., and finally discharged at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, September 25, 1865. Served at Jame's Island, Money Hill and siege of Charleston, S. C.



GEORGE A. EDSON. Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Regt. Sergt. 1st Mass. Cav.

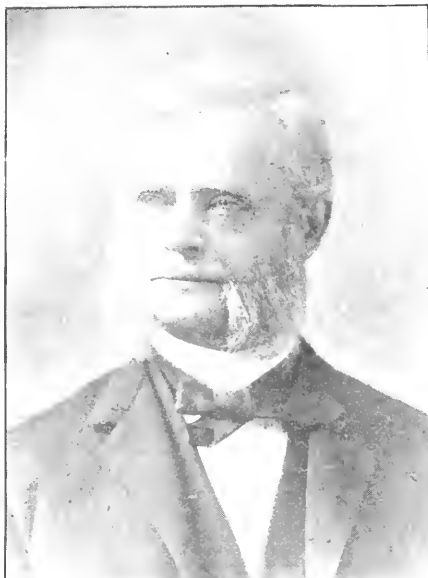
George A. Edson was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., June 28, 1840. On the morning of April 16, 1861, he went to work in Hobart's steam mill carrying his dinner. Hearing Captain Allen of South Abington was to leave with Company E, Fourth M.V.M. that morning for Boston, left his dinner pail at the mill, took the first conveyance he could secure for South Abington, joined Company E and went with them to the front. Served at Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Hampton, Va., three months. Discharged to Boston, July 22, 1861. Re-enlisted November 19, 1861, in Company I, Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, later the Fourth for three years. Promoted Corporal August 11, 1863. Discharged December 31, 1863, to re-enlist. Re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in same Company and Battalion for three years. Promoted Sergeant August 23, 1864, and First Sergeant January 1, 1865. He participated in battles of Morris Island, Siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, S. C., Deep Bottom, Petersburg, High Bridge, Va., and others. While act-

ing as Mounted Orderly for Brigadier-General J. B. Howell, at one of the many engagements with the enemy, the General having been made unconscious from the effects of the enemy's fire, Edson carried him to the rear, under a rain of shot and shell. For this and other acts of coolness and bravery, he was earnestly recommended for promotion in a letter written to Governor Andrew by General Howell. He was taken prisoner at battle of High Bridge, April 6, 1865, but escaped from his captors the night following, reaching the lines in safety on the ninth, the day of Lee's surrender. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Andrew, July 13, 1865. Later Edson's command acted as military police in Richmond, Va., until November, 1865, when he was finally discharged at Boston, Mass., November 14, 1865, after a continued service in his country's defence of four years and three months. Residence Whitman, Mass.



LEWIS GOULDING. Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass. Regt. Hospital Steward

Lewis Goulding enlisted at the call of Governor Andrew April 15, 1861, in Company F, M.V.M. He was injured in the battle of Big Bethel June 10, 1861. Discharged July 21, 1861. Re-enlisted September 3, 1862, as army nurse, and charged for disability November, 1862.



JAMES BROWN, Taunton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Mass. Regt. Major 33d Mass. Vols.

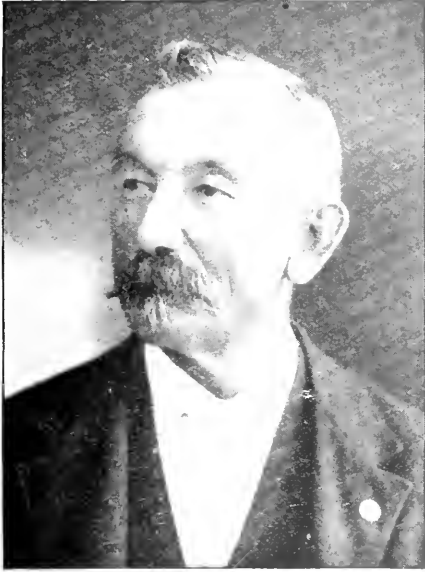
Major James Brown, born in Swansea, Mass., September 19, 1828. Graduated Brown University 1850. Admitted Bristol County Bar, 1852. Resided in Taunton, Mass. Was Corporal in (Taunton Light Guard) Company G, M.V.M., when Governor Andrew called for troops. Left home April 16, 1861 for three months. On his return raised Company (B of the Thirty-Third Massachusetts), of which he was commissioned Captain, afterwards Major. Resigned summer of 1863. Was twice elected Representative to Legislature, also to Senate. Died February 19, 1893.



NATHANIEL EBENEZER GLOVER, Quincy, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

Nathaniel Ebenezer Glover, born in Quincy, Mass., February 20, 1836, son of John Bass, and Margaret F. G. Reed Glover.

He early became identified with the militia and at the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment, September 22, 1861, under Colonel Abner Packard, served three months, and was mustered out July 22, 1861.



HENRY S. BRADEN, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. K, 29th Mass. Regt., Vol.

Henry S. Braden has a very honorable war record, in active service three years. Mustered in May 18, 1861, going to Fortress Monroe Va., promoted from Second Sergeant to Sergeant Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of his Regiment, his company was temporarily attached to the old Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers three months troops, here he was appointed Color Bearer by Colonel Packard, commanding, when the three months' men's time expired, the seven three years' companies remaining were formed into Massachusetts Battalion Captain Barnes, commanding, some time later, three more companies arriving, the Twenty-Ninth Regiment was formed, some of the important battles in which these troops were engaged beginning with Big Bethel, the seven days battles in front of Richmond Siege of Knoxville, Siege of Vicksburg, Miss. H. S. Braden is a member of W. C. Kinsley, Post 139 G.-A.-R. Somerville and a Past Commander, and was a Court Officer in the United States Marshals Office, Postoffice building, Boston. Died June 26, 1905.



GEORGE BAILEY WHITE, Randolph, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

George Bailey White, of Randolph, Mass., was born in 1835 and enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company D, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Mustered out July 22, 1861. He re-enlisted, August 31, 1861, and served in Porter's First Massachusetts Light Battery for a term of three years.

He was killed at Harrison's Landing, Va., on July 13, 1862.



JOHN E. BICKFORD, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Co. E, 4th Regt. Sergt. Co. C, 38th Mass. Regt.

John E. Bickford born in Dover, N. H., March 17, 1838. When the order came from the Governor, April 15, 1861, he was already a member of Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, having drilled throughout the previous winter to be in readiness for the call. The uniforms worn at the time of the call were provided and owned by each member.

This was the first organized Company to report for duty in Boston, April 16, 1861, at 8.15 a.m., quarters being at Faneuil Hall, at which place a canteen, a rubber haversack, a loaf of bread and half a ham were given each of us. Through the State House we marched on the afternoon of April 17, and each man was there supplied with a blue shirt, gray overcoat and a new Springfield rifle.

On the evening of April 17, the Fourth Regiment left Boston, arriving at Fortress Monroe at midnight, April 19, and at a critical period. At sunrise up went the American flag on the Fort. At the same time up went our flag on the steamer "State of Maine." Cheers were given.

Three hundred regulars were watching us, ready to blow us out of the water. We landed and were welcomed by the regulars who stood by the flag.

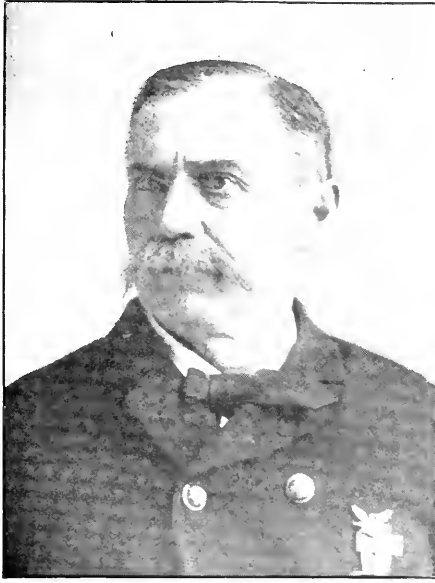
We contributed greatly to the saving for the Union of that vitally important strategic position, Fortress Monroe, with its vast stores of ordnance and other supplies. General Winfield Scott regarded this fortification as more important from a military standpoint than Washington. Comrade Bickford was the first soldier to land at Fortress Monroe, April 20, 1861, and was at the Battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. He again enlisted July 24, 1862, as Corporal in Company C, Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers. He participated in the battles at Cane River and Port Hudson, La., and was promoted to Sergeant, acting as First Sergeant during the campaign of 1864, and Opequan Creek, Berryville, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek in Virginia, in 1864. He was wounded at Opequan Creek, also at Cedar Creek. He was an eye witness of the arrival of General Sheridan at the front on October 19, 1864, prior to the grand advance upon and the crushing defeat of the enemy.

He was discharged June 30, 1868, at close of war, at Savannah, Ga. Since the Rebellion he has served as First Lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He is now a resident of Whitman, Mass.

EXTRACT

"A mere civillian can neither comprehend nor appreciate the deep devotion felt for one another by men who have together faced death upon the battlefield."

C. C. COFFIN,
"Cauleton.

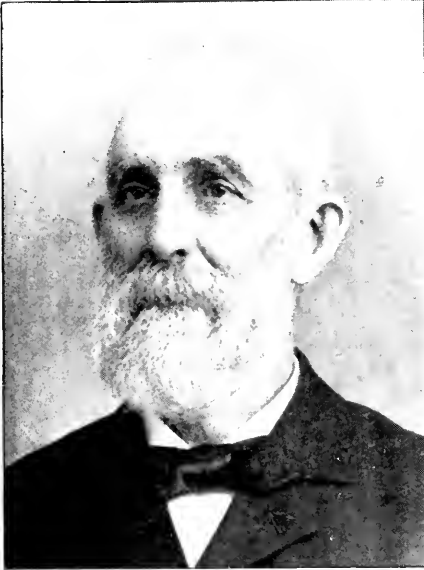


CHARLES F. ALLEN. Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Maj. 8th Mass. R. U. Col. U. S. Vols.

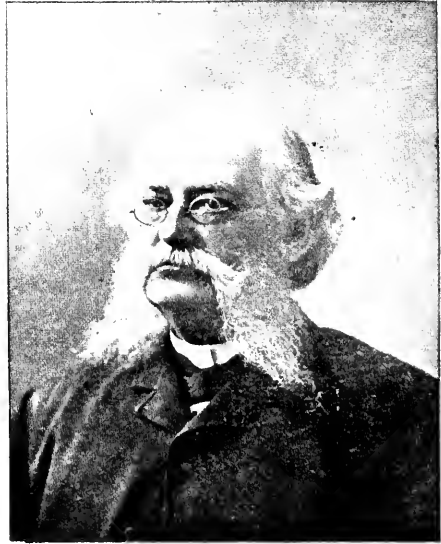
Major C. F. Allen was born in Oak Hill, Sanford, Me., July 16, 1834. Enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M. in 1861; was promoted Corporal, 1854; Sergeant, 1856; commissioned First Lieutenant, April, 1858, and Captain in 1860. April 15, 1861, the Massachusetts Militia was ordered by John A. Andrew to report in Boston forthwith, and Captain Allen, with fifty-four men of Company E of Abington, was the very earliest to respond, arriving in Boston ready for duty at 8.15 a.m., April 16. The Regiment was sent to the relief of Fortress Monroe, Va., and serving there and at Newport News and Hampton, Va., for the term of three months; was mustered out of service at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, July 22, 1861. In May, 1862, he was commissioned as Major in the Fourth M.V.M., afterwards resigning to accept commission as Captain of Company C, Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, August 14, 1862. With the Regiment he proceeded to Louisiana, where he served as Assistant Inspector General, in the Third

Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, to which position he was assigned on January 13, 1863, by General William H. Emory. Afterwards serving in the same position under Generals H. E. Paine, Dwight and Franklin, and as First Inspector General; as Provost Marshal at Baton Rouge, La., under General P. St. George Cook. During this time, July 16, 1863, was commissioned as Major of the Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Infantry. In September, 1865, at his own request he was relieved from staff duty to rejoin his Regiment then stationed in Virginia, and upon his arrival was assigned as Assistant Inspector General on the staff of General Cuvia A. Grogan.

Soon after this was ordered to take command of the Second Brigade, Second Division in Nineteenth Army Corps, and proceeded to Winchester, Va., and relieved Colonel Edwards' Brigade, which was then doing garrison duty at the above place. He took part in the battles of Bisland, La., April 13, the siege of Port Hudson, in May, June and July of 1863; Opequan Creek, September 19, Fisher's Hill, September 22, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. October 19, 1864, was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the United States Volunteers, "for conspicuous gallantry on the field." Was afterwards sent with the Regiment to Savannah, Ga., and assigned to duty in charge of the construction of fortifications, and also on repairs and reconstruction of the Savannah Water Works. Again ordered to report at Augusta Ga., to act as Provost Marshal for General Molonieux. Was relieved from this duty in June, 1865, to join his Regiment, and was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., on June 30, 1865. Major Allen deems the occupation of Fortress Monroe, by the three months' troops in April, 1861, as one of the chief events of the Civil War, if not of the very first importance, as it commanded the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and also held the key to the Potomac River and the Capitol at Washington, D. C.



ISAAC S. CLARK, Chelsea, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 4th Mass. Regt.



CAPT. JAMES H. OSGOOD, PAST PRES.
Minute Men of '61
4th and 29th Mass. Regts. (deceased)



SERG. LYMAN B. WHITON, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass. Lt. 32d Mass. Mj. 3d Regt. M. H. A.



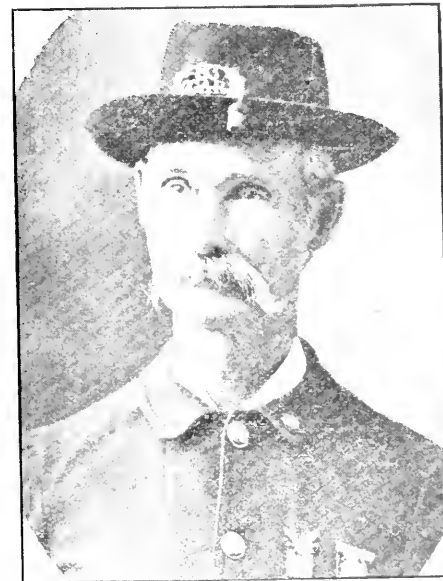
BENJAMIN F. CASWELL, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st Sergt. 4th Mass. Sergt. Co. K, 18th Mass.
Killed August 30, 1862



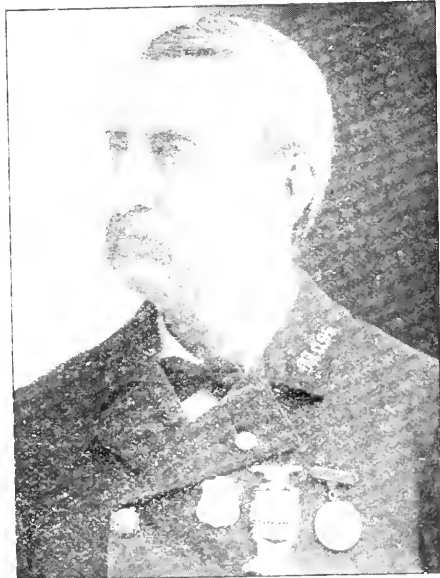
GEORGE M. ADAMS, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass., Co. II, 35th Mass.



WILLIAM H. HOWL, Everett, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 4th Mass., Sergt. & Lt., 29th Regt. Mass. Vols.



FRANK CORWIN, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, Fourth Mass., Regt. (deceased)



ALONZO W. FULLER, Chelsea, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 4th Mass., Co. C, 35th Regt. Mass. Vols.



HENRY HUMBLE, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass., Lt. Co. E, 10th Mass. Vols. 9 mos.



LUTHER STEPHENSON, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61.
10th Mass.; Lt. Col. 32d M.V.M. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.



ALFRED A. LINCOLN, Hingham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass., Co. E, 32d Regt. Mass. Vols.



WILLIAM H. MAINE, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Sergt. Co. E, 4th Mass. 9 mos.



JAMES N. MACKAY, Randolph, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. B, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



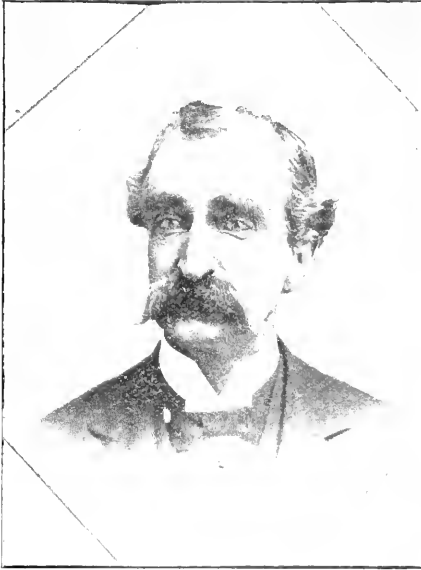
JOHN H. CHURCH, Taunton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



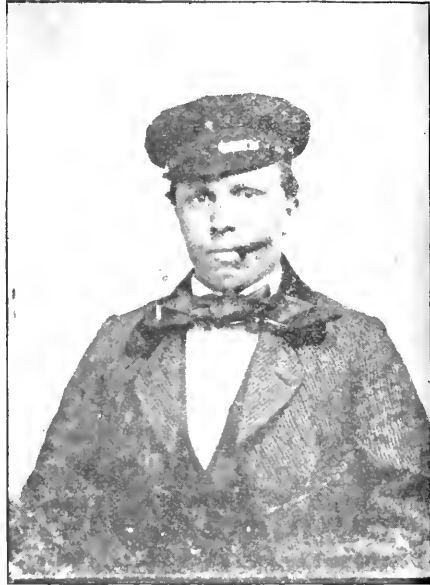
WM. H. MARSTON, Somerville, Mass., (died 1906)
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass. Corp., Co. C, 23d Regt. Mass. Vols.



BENJAMIN K. BARRETT, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. C, 35th Regt. M.V.M.



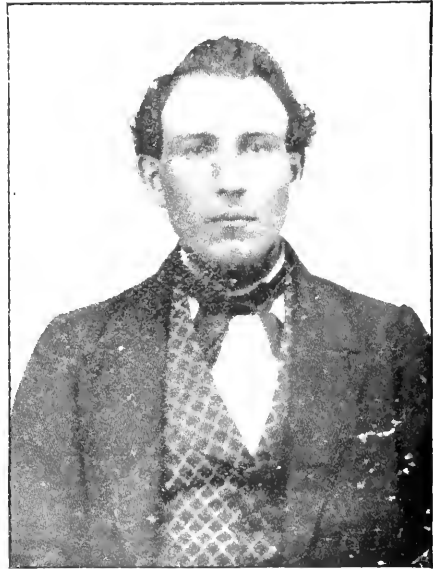
JOHN H. CRAFT, East Boston, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 4th Mass., 29th Regt. Mass. Vols.



CHARLES H. HAYDEN
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 4th Mass., Co. C, 29th Regt. Mass. Vols.



WALTER EDWARD NASON
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Massachusetts Regiment (deceased)



ANDREW J. STEBSON, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass., Co. D, 38th Mass.,
Killed in Battle Sept. 19, 1864



JAMES H. WEATHERELL, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass., 1st Lt., 13th Maine Vols.



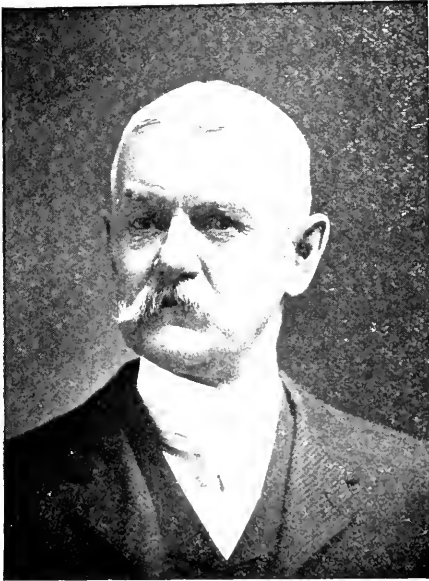
SETH P. GURNEY, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass., Co. D, 5th Mass. Vols.



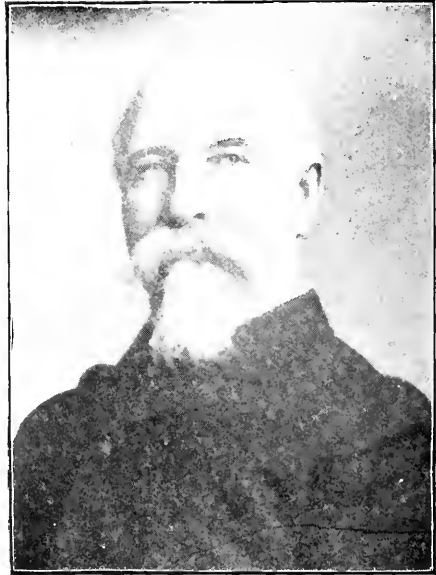
DAVID T. HARKSHORN, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Minute Men of '61
Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



WILLIAM F. STORY, Taunton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



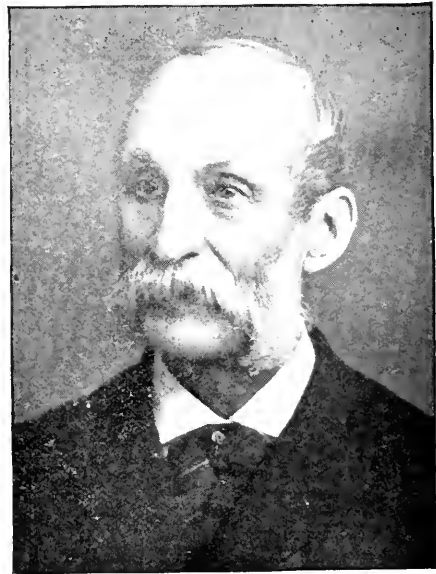
OTIS S. WITHERELL, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Randolph, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



ALVA A. GUENEY, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Co. K, 7th Mass. Vol.



THOMAS TAYLOR, West Medford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Co. C, 38th Regt. Mass. Vols.



JAMES M. CUSHMAN, Taunton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



JOHN C. BROOKS, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. A, 4th Mass. Regt., Co. D, 20th M.V.M.



MORTON E. HAADING, Abington, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Regt., Sergt., Co. E, 4th Regt.



LILI ZACHELUS SHERMAN, Taunton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers



TIMOTHY R. ELD, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Capt. Co. D, 35th Mass. (deceased)



EZRA VINAL, JR.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 11th Mass, 29th Mass. (deceased)



JOSHUA T. BRYANT, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 4th Mass. Regt. (deceased)



JOSEPH A. STEINGARTD, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass. Regt. Co. C, 35th Mass. (deceased)



WILLIAM W. OTIS, Avon, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company D, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



LITTLE LOUIS SOULE, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, Fourth Mass. Capt. Fourth Mass. Vols. 9mos.



SAMUEL W. REED, Whitman, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Fourth Massachusetts Regiment



WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Foxboro, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment

THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES ACCOMPANING THE
INDIVIDUAL PICTURES, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, HAVE
BEEN FURNISHED BY THE PERSONS THEMSELVES.

Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

SKETCH

of the

FIFTH REGIMENT, M. V. M.

by WILLIAM T. EUSTIS

Standing out clearly in the records of the state, the Fifth Regiment is the oldest of militia organizations, save the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It was organized in 1786 and from that date to the present time has held its organization except at short intervals when bitter opposition against all militia caused the troops to remain inactive, but the spirit that always prevails in loyal hearts could not and did not discourage them so that the changing years and men found the Fifth Regiment ready to answer "Here" when the call was made in those stirring days of April, 1861. When President Abraham Lincoln made his first call for seventy-five thousand men, this gallant body of officers and men could not remain silent nor passive, so that on April 15, 1861, Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence tendered the services of the Regiment to that never-to-be-forgotten War Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew. The offer was accepted and on the nineteenth, orders were issued to report for duty.

It is thus seen that old methods of organization were then in force.

On the afternoon of April 20, 1861, the companies were ordered to report in historic Faneuil Hall and the troops promptly on time, were received by an enthusiastic people filling all the streets. In the gray of Sunday morning, on the twenty-first, the line was formed in Faneuil Hall square and march taken up for the Boston and Albany depot, leaving there about 5.30 a.m., for New York. All along the route the Regiment received an enthusiastic reception; at Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New

Haven and Stamford, the train was surrounded by a loyal people giving the boys of the gallant Fifth a royal welcome and an earnest prayer for their success. The same welcome was accorded in New York, where the crowd was so great that there was some difficulty in marching. That night we were marched aboard the steamer bound for Fortress Monroe and Annapolis. At Annapolis we took possession of the depot and railroad and all the property not personal. After a short delay we started for the Relay House then thought to be occupied by the Baltimore rebels. We arrived before daylight and finding no enemy went into bivouac. So thoroughly tired were we that nature demanded a good rest and the writer remembers vividly of camping on the bare earth beside Major Keyes and was so exhausted that he did not awake until long after sunrise, finding one cheek blistered by the hot rays of the sun when he was called for a "snatch" breakfast. We then marched down the railroad track for Washington, leaving a guard at each railroad bridge. Upon arrival in Washington we went directly to the Treasury Building. On April 23 the baggage arrived and the day was made glad by a visit from that grandest of men, President Lincoln, who expressed gratitude for the prompt response to his call and complimented the officers upon the appearance of the Regiment. May 25, the order came for advance to Alexandria then occupied by the rebels. General Mansfield highly complimented the Regiment saying that he had "never witnessed a similar order more speedily and promptly executed." We crossed the long bridge at midnight and arrived just outside Alexandria before daylight, going into a field about half a mile from the city which we named Camp Andrew in honor

of His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts. Within a few hours a detail was made from the Regiment for a Provost Marshal, and guard for the city. In accordance therewith Lieutenants Shepard and Potter with Eustis as Orderly Sergeant and one hundred men, marched into the city and took quarters in a large brick house at the corner of King street as Headquarters, taking charge of the body of the gallant Colonel Ellsworth who had been shot that morning in the Marshall House by the drunken rebel proprietor.

May 29, orders were received to be ready to march at a moment's notice. June 14 we were reviewed by President Lincoln and his Cabinet and termed by them the "Steady Fifth" on account of gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing. There is no need to give details, but it must be said that the first seventeenth of June, passed in camp, was royally celebrated and Company H (Charlestown) gave a grand dinner.

July 13, orders were received to pack personal baggage and store in Alexandria, the sixteenth, knapsacks were packed and left as ordered; with three days' rations and in light marching order we set our faces towards the enemy. The Fifth, in Colonel W. B. Franklin's Brigade having been honored with the right of division under General S. P. Heintzleman, was at the head of the column. Here it might be proper to say that all the citizens of Alexandria sent in a monster petition that the Provost guard be retained there, but the boys all insisted upon "following the colors" and would not remain behind. About seven o'clock the Regiment went into bivouac but in less than an hour an alarm was given and several prisoners were brought in. On the seventeenth the march was resumed with skirmishes constantly at the front; the enemy was frequently seen, but out of range.

July 18, Company D had a short encounter with the enemy killing two men and taking four prisoners. On the twentieth orders were received to prepare for an advance and three days' rations were distributed. We went into camp at

Centerville, but the next day at 1.30 a.m., the order came "fall in lively." Never can the writer forget the sight as the sun came up; during the night there had been a heavy thunder storm and as the first rays of the sun glistened upon that loyal army in the valley about Centerville someone struck up in splendid voice the "Star Spangled Banner" and from every patriotic soul that grand old anthem made the echoes ring. As we neared the field of Bull Run we found the battle had already opened and we soon received the order to "double quick." In the open field at the brow of the hill Colonel Lawrence was wounded but the steady Fifth under Lieutenant Colonels Green and Pierson kept on. Filling into a sunken road, we came in direct contact with the enemy and it was here that Color-Sergeant W. H. Lawrence was killed. I am confident he was the first color-sergeant to fall in defence of his country, and a more gallant soldier never served or died.

In this position for more than two hours the Regiment remained and fought bravely, losing five killed and eleven wounded. "Stonewall" Jackson's batteries having our exact range, no mortal man could stand longer. However much has been said about the rout and disorder, it should be said here in emphatic terms that the Steady Fifth retired in good order and, upon return to Centerville, halted for five hours, and thence under orders, took up a steady march back to Alexandria. It may not be out of place also, to say here that although the term of service of the Regiment expired the nineteenth while some other regiments refused to go on, the Fifth was made of sterner stuff and voted unanimously to continue as long as needed.

After a day's delay at Alexandria we returned to Washington and were ordered home. July 30, we arrived on Boston Common and were welcomed by a grand ovation of loving relatives and friends. It has seemed to the writer that the Fifth has not received the recognition which is its due. In the book published by the

National Tribune of Washington on the "Early Days of War," the Fifth is not even mentioned as present for duty, and yet it can be said without fear of dispute that no Regiment in those days did more to sustain the Government than did the steady, gallant Fifth. The writer may be pardoned if he refers more particularly to the Company of which he had the honor of being a member, Company I, (afterwards changed to Company B,) the Somerville Light Infantry, commanded by that grand and loyal citizen, Captain Geo. O. Brastow; First Lieutenant William E. Robinson, Second Lieutenant Fred R. Kingsley. It was composed of the sons of the first families in that splendid little city. Young men in their teens, or in the first flush of early manhood, with that love of country which asks no questions, stood ready to do or die, and without a thought of bounty, pension or reward of any kind, put on their uniforms at the order and set their faces towards the South.

One instance alone shows the temper and character of all. One member of the company, April 20, upon going to dinner at the American House, met the old hero, Captain Brastow, just as they were going into the dining room and then learned for the first time that the Company and Regiment were ordered to the front. Without waiting a moment, he returned to the store where he was a junior partner and informed the senior that he was going to the war. Having several business matters to close up he did not have time to go to his home in Brookline to bid his family of loved ones good bye. A younger brother from Maine was then with him on a visit and insisted that he, too, would go. A uniform to fit was presented by one of the old City Guard, the citizen's dress was left in a store on Federal street and taking a carriage to Somerville he arrived just in time to "fall in" and march to Faneuil Hall. All the Company was made of just such men and there never was an organization that could more properly be termed "Minute Men." The writer, afterwards enlisting and serving in various bodies, takes pleasure in saying that the "first

call" and service were the most patriotic of all and that a better class of loyal, earnest-thinking men could never be organized in company or regiment. Even if this book is for a record of the "Minute Men," this statement should be made, viz. The men of the Fifth Regiment plainly showed their character and loyalty by re-enlisting after the first term had expired and all through their after service retained their regimental number. Scores and scores of the officers and men took higher rank and did splendid service, and a volume might be written of their valour and worth. The Steady Fifth still retains its number and its high standard for gallant bearing. May it ever be ready for duty!

SKETCH
of the
FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT
by GEORGE W. NASON.

To the thousands of brave men and true who, at one time or another, were associated with the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment the name is hallowed by precious memories. The records of the state show that as early as 1786 there was a regiment of infantry in Massachusetts known as the Fifth Regiment of Light Infantry, and, singularly, the companies composing it came from practically the same places and localities as those which composed the regiment in the War of the Rebellion. The similarity of names would indicate very many in the ranks were lineal descendants of earlier members.

In 1840, by legislative act, the state militia was re-organized and the number of the Fifth Regiment was changed to the Fourth Regiment of Light Infantry, and the companies composing it were raised in the vicinity of Boston and Lowell. In 1846 another re-organization took place and four companies of the old command were disbanded for various reasons. In 1855 it will be recalled by many of the old soldiers and persons interested in military matters, a strong effort was made to repeal

the existing militia laws, but this movement met with defeat in the General Court. One of the results of this movement, however, was the disbandment of the Fourth Regiment of Light Infantry and the reorganization of a new Fifth, restoring their original number. This new Regiment had companies from Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Woburn, Waltham, Winchester and Concord. Colonel J. Durrell Green was in command of the Fourth when it was disbanded, having served from 1851 to 1855. He was re-elected unanimously to command the new Fifth Regiment but declined the honor by refusing to qualify. Charles B. Rogers was elected colonel and served the Regiment with the greatest credit for several years.

The names of the commanding officers of the Regiment from 1840 to 1861 follow:—

Colonel, Charles Carter, 1841-1844.
Colonel, Royal Douglass, 1844-1847.
Colonel, Samuel Blanchard, 1848.
Colonel, Moses F. Winn, 1848-1850.
Colonel, J. Durrell Green, 1851-1855.

When Colonel Rogers took command in 1855 the roster was as follows:—

Captain, Thomas Heald, Company A,
 Concord.
Captain, George O. Brastow, Company B,
 Somerville.
 Company C, Waltham, no captain.
Captain, J. M. Robertson, Company D,
 Charlestown.
Captain, F. O. Prince, Company E,
 Winchester.
Captain, J. D. Green, Company F,
 Cambridge.
Captain, S. B. White, Company G,
 Woburn.
Captain, G. P. Sanger, Company H,
 Charlestown.

The call for troops in April, 1861, was received with great enthusiasm by the officers and men, and on the evening of April 15, a meeting was held at which the services of the command that same day, were tendered to Governor John A. Andrew and accepted. The Regiment proceeded to Washington, following directly after the Sixth, which was assaulted at Baltimore.

In the succeeding chapters written and compiled by Comrades James H. Griggs and William T. Eustis will be found interesting data concerning the first services of the Fifth at the front.

FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER.

by JAMES H. GRIGGS.

The services of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment during the first three months' service is partly given in the official records of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts for the year 1861.

There were, however, many interesting facts and occurrences experienced by the members of that gallant Regiment which have never been published although they appear as a matter of record in the private diaries and letters sent to their friends at home.

There is, aside from the purely military record of any organization, another phase which has to do more with the daily occurrences, with personal reminiscences, and with such a recital of events as may present themselves to one who was a participant, and whose words, written from memory after a lapse of forty-eight years, unofficial and disjointed as they may be, will surely prove of interest to the public; also to the surviving comrades whose good fortune it was to respond to the call of President Lincoln in April, 1861, and to have been permitted to take an active and honorable part in the stirring events of that critical time. The high character and efficiency of the commanding officers of the Regiment, the sturdy manhood of the rank and file, the splendid discipline and perfect drill attained during the stay of the Regiment at Washington and Alexandria, placed them, when called upon to meet the enemy in actual conflict, among the most effective of the volunteer organizations of that time.

Comrades and friends will surely recall the triumphal progress on that Sabbath morning, from Boston through Massachusetts and Connecticut; the throngs of people at the railroad stations; the pealing of

many church bells; the hot coffee and food provided at every stopping place; the passage through New York and the anxiety of our comrades lest we be too late in arrival at Washington.

The vital points to be secured, were first, the City of Washington, the Capital of the Nation. The prompt arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts had, for that time, made that point secure. The second point was the great Military and Naval station of Fortress Munroe and Gosport Navy Yard. These points to which the Third and Fourth Massachusetts had been directed, guarded and dominated the approach to the Capital by water, contained military and naval stores and equipment valued at millions of dollars. To re-enforce, if need be, the troops at this important station the command, augmented by the Third Battalion of Rifles, and the Boston Light Artillery, numbering nearly twelve hundred men were directed by sea to Fortress Monroe, and from thence up the Chesapeake to Annapolis. The march to Washington, the reception by the President, the assignment to quarters in the Treasury building will be readily recalled by all comrades. The actual instruction in the details of military life, began with the Regiment immediately. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that no military regiment from any state was more efficiently commanded than the Fifth. No comrade can fail to recall the daily battalion drills, always concluded by a march up Pennsylvania avenue, exercising various evolutions from time to time during the march, while thousands of spectators lined the streets. Nor has he forgotten the strenuous drills among the clay pits near the Capitol, or the frequent visits of our honored President Lincoln, as he daily passed through our quarters, exhibiting every interest in our welfare and comfort.

On May 26, responding to a hurried alarm from the Virginia side of the Potomac, the Regiment fell in, and marched to and nearly across the long bridge, where after a halt, caused by the draw being open, the troops were ordered to return and make ready for a permanent move to the "sacred soil" of the Old Dominion.

A pleasing incident occurred during the halt on the bridge. A Massachusetts man, seeing the Regiment as it passed on the double quick, noted the miniature size of the National colors and immediately bestirred himself to remedy the omission, with the result that within thirty minutes he was able to present Colonel Lawrence with a fine National flag. At twelve, midnight, having succeeded in getting the draw bridge in place the route was resumed and the command crossed into Virginia, camping at a point about half way to Alexandria, where it remained for a week. During this time the Regiment daily marched to Alexandria, and worked upon Fort Ellsworth on Shuter's Hill. This fortification was built by four regiments, and was one of the first of the defenses of Washington. At the expiration of a week a move was made to Alexandria, and camp was established and occupied until the forward movement on July 16. The duty performed by the Regiment was that of provost guard, and the town station was at the Marshall House, where the lamented Ellsworth was shot but a few days before. The drills and instruction in military matters were not dispensed with, and the improvement in the maneuvers was apparent from day to day. At this time it received a full uniform of dark blue, the regular army uniform, and it is said that the Fifth Massachusetts was the only militia regiment so clothed. During this time visits to the camp were made by President Lincoln, Secretary of War Cameron, Secretary of Treasury S. P. Chase, and other distinguished gentlemen; also on July 5 by Governor John A. Andrew and members of his staff. By an order from the War Department Lieutenant J. Durrell Greene was promoted into the regular army as Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Hamlin W. Keyes, and Adjutant Thomas C. Barri, as Captains, the vacancies thus created being filled by the promotion of Captain George H. Peirson, Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Boyd, Major, and Lieutenant John G. Chambers, Adjutant. The troops at this point being now increased by the arrival of new regiments, brigades were

formed for permanent service. The Fifth was attached to that commanded by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) W. B. Franklin, composed of the following commands: First Minnesota and Eleventh Massachusetts, three years; Fourth Pennsylvania and Fifth Massachusetts, three months.

While the limits of this article forbid any long statement, it may be fairly said, that the continual and strenuous manner in which the instruction of the Regiment had been carried on, resulted in such an improvement, that it is doubtful if, aside from the commands of the regular army, any command in the service excelled the Fifth in steadiness, in discipline, or soldierly appearance. Perfect harmony existed between officers and men. Jealousies, so often detrimental to similar bodies, were noticeable by their absence, and there was manifested throughout the entire personnel of the Regiment that "esprit du corps," which is the very life and soul of efficient service.

On July 16, the brigade moved out to meet the enemy. The troops at Alexandria, consisting of the Brigades of Franklin and Wilcox, forming a division of which Colonel S. P. Heintzelman was commander, marched by a back road—one of Colonial fame known as the Braddock road, the object being to interpose between the force known to be at Fairfax Court House and the main force of the enemy, along Bull Run, and the plain of Manassas. The Fifth marched in advance, and after a night's bivouac, encountered the advance posts of the enemy who retreated, without any attempt to delay our advance. The movement to intercept the enemy from Fairfax Court House, failed, as they retired in haste before the advance of the main force, under General McDowell from Washington. Halting during the night of the seventeenth and day of the eighteenth, we marched late in the afternoon, and before night joined the main army at Centerville. The following days, the nineteenth and twentieth, we remained in bivouac, waiting the order to move forward. An incident worthy of record occurred at this time. By the terms of the

enlistment of the Regiment, the three months of service expired on the nineteenth, and had it been desired our discharge could have been secured. One or two other organizations under similar conditions did not advance beyond Centerville, but in the Fifth no man asked or desired to do anything other than to serve in the coming battle, and no argument was necessary to induce them to remain, and when at three a. m., on the morning of the twenty-first, line was formed for the advance, which we all knew meant battle, the ranks were full, after a slow progress, the road in our front being blocked by the troops of Tyler's Division. We moved rapidly down the Warrington turnpike a distance of two or three miles, then, after crossing Cub-run, turning to the right, took a circuitous route of several miles, through a narrow road, through thick woods. The command which preceded ours, General Hunter's Division, was sharply engaged with the enemy just across the stream on our left, and the sound of musketry seemed to animate the entire command. Emerging from the woods, with only a slight pause for rest, we forded the stream, and very soon reached the scene of battle. Pausing to remove our blankets, etc., we hurried on over the hill, down the slope on the further side, and were immediately under the fire of a battery in our front. Passing on at the double quick in close column by company, we relieved the troops of Burnside's Brigade, which had been severely engaged, and laid down behind a slight rise. In a few minutes the Eleventh Massachusetts of our Brigade, came up on our left, and Colonel Franklin, our Brigade Commander, rode up between the two Regiments and ordered a forward move. The Fifth by order of Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence, went forward by company, each company to fire, file to the right, and fall back to the rear of the Regiment. The right, Company I of Somerville, executed the movement, followed by Company B of South Reading, (now Wakefield.) The writer, a private in Company B, fell wounded at this fire, and thereafter had no part in the operations of

the day. After the first attack, the Brigade was ordered to advance, and crossed Young's Branch and the Warrenton turnpike, and for a time lay in the sunken road which crossed the hill. At this point several of the Regiment were killed and wounded; among the killed was Color Sergeant W. B. Lawrence, who was the first color-bearer killed in the war. Among the wounded were the Colonel and several others. The Regiment with the Eleventh Massachusetts rushed up the hill to support Ricket's Regular Battery, and fought strenuously to prevent its capture, but were forced back. After the repulse and the capture of the battery, one of the few regiments that preserved their organization and marched from the field with colors flying and with steady, though diminished ranks, was the Fifth. There can be no doubt that, if there had been a few more regiments as thoroughly drilled as the Fifth, and a few other of the three months' troops, the history of the first

battle of Bull Run would have been vastly different.

After the battle the command returned to Alexandria and in a few days took the train for Boston, where it arrived July 31, and was shortly mustered out of the service.

Of the men who served in this campaign the great majority re-enlisted as officers and soldiers and served in various commands during the war. It is no exaggeration to say that more than eighty per cent of the three months' men of the Fifth were found at the front during the entire war.

In no spirit of disparagement to the other commands of the old Bay State which responded to the call of President Lincoln for men in April, 1861, I feel that the Fifth must for its faithful service, its magnificent steadiness and discipline, and its gallant conduct on the field of battle, rank with the best of the splendid regiments during those years of the country's peril.

Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

FIELD AND STAFF.

- Colonel*, SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, Medford.
Lieutenant Colonel, GEORGE H. PEIRSON, Salem.
Lieutenant Colonel, J. DURELL GREENE, Cambridge.
Major, HAMLIN W. KEYES, Boston.
Major, JOHN T. BOYD, Charlestown.
Surgeon, SAMUEL H. HURD, Charlestown.
Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM W. KEENE, JR., Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Surgeon, HENRY H. MITCHELL, East Bridgewater.
Chaplain, BENJAMIN F. DECOSTA, Charlestown.
Adjutant, THOMAS O. BARRI, Cambridge.
Adjutant, JOHN G. CHAMBERS, Medford.
Quartermaster, JOSEPH E. BILLINGS, Boston.
Pay Master, GEORGE F. HODGES, Roxbury.
Sergeant Major, HENRY A. QUINCY, Charlestown.
Quartermaster Sergeant, SAMUEL C. HUNT, JR., Charlestown.
Hospital Steward, NATHAN D. PARKER, Reading.
Drum Major, CHARLES FOSTER, Charlestown.
Fife Major, FREEMAN FIELD, Charlestown.

Roster Co. A, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Mechanic Light Infantry)

Organized February, 1867 Orders were received from Colonel Lawrence, April 19, 1861, at three p.m., to report at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 20th. at ten a.m. At seven o'clock on the 20th, the company assembled at the Armory, and at ten o'clock they reported for duty at Faneuil Hall, Boston. There being one hundred and twenty men, the surplus over the required number were dismissed, much to their disappointment.

George H. Peirson, Capt.....Salem
 Edward H. Staten, Capt.....
 Lewis E. Wentworth, 1st Lieut.....
 Charles D. Stiles, 2nd Lieut.....
 James H. Estes, 1st Sergt..So. Danvers
 Benjamin K. Brown, Sergt.....Salem

David N. Jeffrey, Sergt....So. Danvers
 Albert J. Lowd, Sergt.....Salem
 John W. Hart, Corp.....So. Danvers
 James H. Sleeper, Corp.....Danvers
 Joseph M. Parsons, Corp.....Salem
 John F. Clark, Corp.....

Adams, Charles P.....
 Allen, Charles W.....Danvers
 Bailey, Edwin.....
 Briggs, Henry T.....
 Burrows, William.....
 Burton, Jacob.....
 Buxton, George B.....Salem
 Buxton, George F.....
 Buxton, Samuel H.....So. Danvers.
 Cate, Samuel A.....Salem
 Chipman, Charles G.....
 Clemons, William H.....
 Crane, Albert J.....So. Danvers
 Crosby, Lyman D.....Danvers
 Crowell, George M.....
 Daniels, John B.....Salem

Davenport, David.....	Munroe, Stephen N.....Salem
Davidson, Henry, Jr.....	Munsey, Joseph C.....Danvers
Davis, Charles W.....	Nimblet, Benjamin F.....Salem
Dodge, Charles W.....	North, James D.....Danvers
Dominick, Joseph.....	Osborne, John H.....Salem
Dowst, Joshua W.....	Osborne, Laban S.....
Drown, William P.....	Palmer, William H.....
Ford, John F.....	Patten, James M.....
Fuller, George H.....Danvers	Peabody, William M.....
Gardner, Abel.....Salem	Perry, Henry W.....
Gardner, Charles W.....	Phippen, Charles H.....Danvers
Gardner, William H.....	Poor, James, Jr.....So. Danvers
Giles, Charles H.....	Pousland, John H.....Salem
Gilman, John T.....Danvers	Pratt, Calvin L.....
Glidden, Joseph H.....Salem	Pratt, Lewis R.....
Gwinn, Charles H.....	Ricker, Charles W.....Danvers
Hildreth, Elbridge H.....So. Danvers	Rix, Asa W. S.....Salem
Hill, James.....Danvers	Semons, Francis A.....
Howard, John H.....	Sloper, Henry.....Danvers
Hurd, William H.....Salem	Sloper, William A.....Salem
Kehew, John H.....	Smith, Henry J.....
Leavitt, Israel P.....	Smith, Robert.....Danvers
Leonard, James.....	Stiles, William W.....So. Danvers
Libby, Henry.....	Symonds, Nathaniel A.....Salem
Lufkin, William.....Danvers	Tufts, Rufus W.....
Mansfield, John R.....Salem	Warren, Edward J.....
Maxfield, James, Jr.....	Webber, Mendall S.....Danvers
Melcher, Levi L.....	Weeks, William H.....Salem
Moore, Dennison P.....So. Danvers	West, George.....
Morse, George W.....Salem	Wheeler, Samuel B.....
Moser, John H.....	Williams, Charles A.....
Moses, James.....Beverly	Wilson, James.....Topsfield
Mculton, Henry W.....So. Danvers	

Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Richardson Light Guards)

Organized October, 1851. Orders were received from Colonel Lawrence, April 19, 1861, at one o'clock, to report at Boston. The company at three o'clock marched to the common and partook of a collation, after which they left for Boston, accompanied by the Malden band, who volunteered their services.

John W. Locke, Capt. So. Reading
 Charles H. Shepard, 1st Lieut.
 James D. Draper, 2d Lieut.
 George W. Townsend, 1st Sergt.
 Jason H. Knight, Sergt.
 Benjamin F. Barnard, Sergt.
 George W. Aborn, Sergt.
 William E. Ransom, Corp.
 James M. Sweetser, Corp.
 George H. Greene, Corp.
 James A. Burditt, Corp.
 Alvin Drake, Jr., Musician
 William V. Vaux, Musician
 * Abbott, Oramel G. Reading
 Adams, Oliver S.
 Anderson, Charles E. So. Reading
 Andersen, James H.
 Batchelder, George W. Melrose
 Barker, Samuel S. Andover
 Beckwith, Robert S. So. Reading
 Bixby, Hiram
 Burditt, George A.
 Coney, John S. Reading
 Cook, Jonathan, Jr.
 Dix, Joseph O. So. Reading
 Eaton, Alvin A. Reading
 Eustis, Henry W. So. Reading
 Eustis, Joseph S.
 Fairbanks, James M.
 Fletcher, Charles N. Reading
 Foster, Davis So. Reading

Griggs, James H. Reading
 Harrington, Charles T. So. Reading
 Hart, John F.
 Hartwell, Albert A. Reading
 Hayden, Frank W. So. Reading
 Hayden, William H., Jr.
 Haywood, Alexander M. Reading
 Hosmer, Orran S. Woburn
 Hoyt, Henry D. So. Reading
 Kidder, George H.
 Lord, Byron
 Lord, George H.
 McGee, Edward
 McKay, Gurdon Melrose
 McKay, Thomas M. So. Reading
 McKenzie, John Boston
 Morrill, James M. So. Reading
 Moses, George
 Nichols, George W. Reading
 Parker, Nathan D.
 Parker, William D. So. Reading
 Parsons, Benjamin W. Lynnfield
 Peterson, Leonard Reading
 Pratt, Edwin So. Reading
 Rahr, Christian E. Reading
 Rayner, John So. Reading
 Rayner, Ozias
 Robinson, Charles H. Reading
 Roundy, John D.
 Sherman, William H.
 Smith, Thomas Melrose
 Stevens, John R. Stoneham
 Sweetser, Oliver S. So. Reading
 Sweetser, Thomas
 Thompson, Charles
 Thompson, John F.
 Tibbetts, Charles H. Reading
 Tibbetts, Frank L.
 Twiss, Adoniram J. So. Reading
 Tyler, William N.
 Walker, William H.
 Wardwell, Henry F. Reading
 Warren, Horace M. So. Reading
 Weston, Robert H. Reading
 Wiley, Joseph E. So. Reading
 Willey, William
 Wilkins, Edward L.
 Wyman, William Melrose

Company C, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Charlestown Artillery)

Organized May, 1786; reorganized November, 1831. Captain Swan received orders to assemble his command at the armory at twelve o'clock, m., Wednesday, April 17, 1861, and at noon the next day were ready to march at any moment. Friday, April 19, they marched to Boston and remained until the Regiment departed for Washington, at five o'clock Sunday morning, April 21.

William R. Swan, Capt.....Chelsea
P. H. Tibbetts, 1st Lieut...Charlestown
John W. Rose, 2nd Lieut.....Boston
Hannibal D. Norton, 3d Lieut..Chelsea
Geo. H. Marden, Jr., 4th Lt.Charlestown

Thomas F. Howard, 1st Sergt.....
Charles W. Strout, Sergt.....Dedham
James H. Rose, Sergt.....So. Boston
Charles P. Whittle, Sergt..Charlestown
Samuel E. Holbrook, Jr., Corp.....
Henry W. Copps, Corp.....Boston
Joseph J. Bell, Corp.....
Valentine Wallburg, Corp...Somerville
George Oakley, Musician...Charlestown

Ash, William G.....
Blood, Hiram.....
Branch, Hiram R.....
Chamberlin, John H.....
Chase, Charles L.....
Chell, George.....
Cheslyn, Richard W.....
Clark, John W.....
Clark, Stephen M.....Boston
Cobleigh, Charles C.....Townsend
Colburn, Charles F.....Charlestown
Conner, Thomas.....Boston
Craig, Thomas F.....
Cross, George W.....Charlestown
Davis, Charles L.....
Davis, George W.....
Davis, George W. G.....
Dean, John.....So. Boston
Dickey, Neal S.....Deering, N. H.
Doyle, William J.....Charlestown

Dwight, Joseph F.....
Fales, Lowell E.....Walpole
Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. N.....Boston
Foster, Edward.....Charlestown
Fox, Edward.....
French, William C.....Northampton
Gabriel, William E.....Saugus
Gammons, Charles A.....Charlestown
Gifford, Albert D.....Stockholm, N. Y.
Gossom, Elijah D.....Charlestown
Grant, Melville C.....Chelsea
Hatton, James.....Charlestown
Hayes, William.....Waltham
Herman, Conrad, Jr.....Boston
Hobart, George W.....
Jones, Melville D.....Plaistow, N. H.
Kilborn, Albert.....Salisbury, N. H.
Kilham, George W.....Charlestown
Lake, Alpheus A.....
Lane, Frank W.....
Leslie, Albert S.....Woburn
Lincoln, Joshua W.....Charlestown
Lord, Charles L.....
McCloud, John.....
McIntire, John C.....Boston
Miller, Eugene J.....
Morrison, Daniel P.....Cambridge
Nichols, Charles H.....Salisbury, N. H.
Norton, George.....Boston
Oakman, Winslow S.....Charlestown
Peeler, Albert.....
Penney, Charles H.....Boston
Perham, Albion B.....No. Belgrade, Me.
Pfaff, Francis W.....Boston
Pratt, John M.....Charlestown
Quinn, Maurice F.....Townsend
Reed, Freeman H.....Chelsea
Richardson, Alvah.....Townsend
Robertson, John.....So. Boston
Rowe, Charles A.....
Selvey, William.....
Smith, Lewis.....Charlestown
Stone, Horace P., Jr.....
Sullivan, Humphrey, Jr.....
Wade, James P.....Chelsea
White, William H.....Charlestown
Willan, Thomas.....
Worthen, Harvey R.....Boston
Wotton, Bernard.....
Yendley, Joseph B.....
Zoller, George H.....Charlestown

Company D, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Haverhill Light Infantry)

Organized in 1853. Known as Company G in the Seventh Regiment; detailed from it April 19, and annexed to the Fifth. Their orders were received at noon, April 19, 1861, and as they had been drilling daily they were ready to rush to the rescue of Washington and their country, and they left the same day at five p.m.

Carlos P. Messer, Capt.....	Haverhill	Dodge, Orrison J.....	Haverhill
George J. Dean, 1st Lieut.....		Edwards, Nathaniel M.....	
Daniel F. Smith, 2d Lieut.....		Ellison, Horace.....	Exeter, N. H.
Charles H. P. Palmer, 3d Lieut.....		Emerson, Edward H.....	Haverhill
Thomas T. Salter, 4th Lieut.....		Fogg, George F.....	
John J. Thompson, 1st Sergt.....		Foster, George B.....	
George W. Edwards, Sergt.....		Fowler, Samuel W.....	
James M. Palmer, Sergt.....		Frost, James.....	
John F. Mills, Sergt.....	Bradford	Gould, Albert H.....	Haverhill
William Salter, Corp.....	Haverhill	Gould, Royal D.....	
George W. Wallace, Corp.....		Greenleaf, Mathew N....	Exeter, N. H.
Van Buren Hoyt, Corp.....		Gushee, Franklin A.....	Haverhill
Daniel J. Haynes, Corp.....		Hatch, Joshua, Jr.....	
John E. Mills, Musician.....	Bradford	Hersum, Greenleaf.....	
Leonard Sawyer, Jr., Mus....	Haverhill	Holmes, Varnum E.....	
Orlando S. Wright, Musician.....		Jackson, Hiram H.....	
Bickford, Eben B.....		Judge, Charles W.....	
Bowen, Charles.....		Kaler, Cornelius.....	Bradford
Bromley, Lyman P.....		Keif, Thomas.....	Haverhill
Bromley, Orrin B.....		Kiernan, Frank T.....	
Burnham, Charles.....		Knowles, Charles K.....	
Buswell, George P....	Alton Bay, N. H.	Livingston, Murray V.....	
Caswell, Joseph A.....	Haverhill	Meserve, Ebenezer.....	
Chandler, Samuel A.....	Bridgewater	Mills, Charles E.....	Bradford
Colby, John, Jr.....	Haverhill	Mills, William W.....	
Coles, Thomas J.....		Murch, Charles.....	Haverhill
Collins, Enos.....	Methuen	Noyes, Ariel S.....	
Collins, Hiram S.....	Haverhill	Osgood, Joseph H.....	
Cook, William P.....		Parmelee, Henry H.....	
Davis, Stephen H.....		Pecker, John B.....	
Dawson, Frank.....		Phillbrook, David T.....	
Dodge, George S.....	Boxford	Phillips, Leonard W.....	Bradford
		Ray, Albert F.....	Haverhill
		Richards, J. Fitz.....	
		Rogers, Tristum G.....	Bradford
		Shaw, James A.....	Haverhill
		Shute, Alonzo M.....	
		Smith, Henry J.....	
		Smith, Nahum F.....	
		Stanley, Harrison.....	
		Steele, William H.....	
		Stimpson, John F.....	
		Stowe, Andrew F.....	
		Taylor, Henry.....	
		Tuttle, Hiram O....	Effingham, N. H.
		Watkins, Charles S.....	Groveland
		Webber, Wellington B.....	
		Wyman, George P.....	Haverhill

Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lawrence Light Guard)

Organized February, 1861. The call for this gallant corps to aid in the defence of the Union met a hearty response from all its members. Upon their leaving home, April 19, 1861, an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ames, and several hundred citizens escorted them to Boston.

John Hatchins, Capt.....	Medford	Dede, Herman.....	
John G. Chambers, 1st Lieut.....		Dow, Albert F.....	
Perry S. Coleman, 2d Lieut.....		Duckrell, William J.....	Chelsea
William H. Pattee, 3d Lt. W. Cambridge		Eames, John H.....	Medford
Isaac F. R. Hosea, 1st Sergt....	Medford	Emerson, William B. F. W. Cambridge	
Samuel M. Stevens, Sergt.....		Fletcher, Joel M.....	Medford
James A. Bailey, Sergt. W. Cambridge		Fletcher, Stephen W.....	
William H. Lawrence, Sergt.....		Fowler, Stephen D.....	Chelsea
Sanford Booker, Corp.....	Medford	Ginn, James F.....	Medford
William J. Crooker, Corp.....		Hadley, Charles R.....	
Benjamin Moore, Corp.....		Haskell, Alfred.....	
Luther F. Brooks, Corp.....		Hawkins, Henry M.....	Boston
Richard Pitts, Musician. Alexandria, Va.		Holman, Herbert A.....	Medford
Alden, William F.....	Medford	Hoyt, John H.....	
Aldridge, William H. H.....	Boston	Ireland, Henry A.....	
Austin, Ebenezer V.....	Randolph	Jacobs, Henry B.....	
Barri, Martin V. B.....	Cambridge	Keene, Lewis H.....	
Benham, Daniel.....	Medford	Kuhn, Charles H.....	Boston
Bisbee, Horatio, Jr.....		Lawrence, Lemuel P.....	
Bishop, John.....		Lewis, Augustus B.....	Medford
Booker, George D.....		Loring, Freeman.....	
Braden, Angus.....		Lord, Louis O.....	
Bragdon, Stephen M....	Kingston, N. H.	Manning, James.....	Boston
Burbank, William H.....	Medford	Mills, Palamon C.....	Watertown
Carr, John P.....		Morrison, Isaac T.....	Medford
Carr, Royal S.....		Palmer, Edward J.....	Roxbury
Cheney, Daniel S.....		Peak, George E.....	Medford
Clapp, Meletiah, O.....		Pearsons, Jonas M.....	Newton
Currier, Sidney.....		Pierce, Elisha N.....	Medford
Curtis, Frank J.....		Prouty, William L.....	
Cushing, Henry H. D.....		Ramsdell, Emery W.....	
Cushing, Pyam, Jr.....		Reed, Henry F.....	
Dane, William H.....		Richards, Manville F.....	
Davis, Joseph.....		Richardson, Caleb T.....	
Davis, William L.....		Robertson, Edwin H.....	Dedham
		Russell, Charles.....	Medford
		Russell, Hubbard, Jr.....	Malden
		Sawyer, George.....	Medford
		Sherman, Gilbert B.....	
		Smith, Jones L.....	Woburn
		Smith, Joseph.....	Medford
		Taylor, James H.....	
		Teel, George E.....	
		Thorpe, Alfred M.....	W. Cambridge
		Tufts, Augustus.....	Medford
		Tupper, George F.....	Chelsea
		Turner, James H. R.....	Medford
		Turner, Samuel H.....	
		Usher, James F.....	

Company F, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Wardwell Tigers)

Captain David W. Wardwell received permission from the Governor April 16, 1861, to raise a company for the three months' service, and very soon reported his company ready for active duty. Before the Fifth Regiment left for the seat of war it was decided to add this company, then known as the Boston Volunteers.

David K. Wardwell, Captain....Boston
 Jacob H. Sleeper, 1st Lieut.....Brookline
 George G. Stoddard, Lieut....Brookline
 Horatio N. Holbrook, Lieut....Boston
 Horatio N. Holbrook, Lieut....Boston
 F. K. Field, First Sergt.....Northfield
 James W. R. Hill, Sergt.....Boston
 Calvin S. Mixer, Sergt.....Boston
 D. J. Wardwell, Sergt.....Stoneham
 Charles W. Cossebourne, Sergt..Boston
 Samuel Richards, Corp.....Stoneham
 Solomon Low, Corp.....Boston
 Samuel W. Tuck, Corp.....Boston
 Stephen Brendel, Corp.....Boston
 William S. Bean, Musician...Stoneham
 James H. Newhall, Musician...Lowell
 Beal, James A.....Stoneham
 Brady, John G.....Lowell
 Coleman, Lewis E. J.....Boston
 Connolly Hugh.....Stoneham
 Cook, John.....Boston
 Courtenay, Daniel J.....Boston
 Crowley, Daniel.....Boston
 Danforth, Joseph C.....Boston
 Dodge, Charles S.....Stoneham
 Dodge, John S.....Boston
 Emerson, Albert O.....Stoneham
 Ferguson, David.....Boston
 Fitzpatrick, Daniel.....Boston
 Foley, Patrick W.....Stoneham
 Ford, Henry W.....Boston
 Forest, Moses.....Stoneham

Gaitley, Patrick.....Boston
 Gile, Phinando N.....Boston
 Gorham, Charles E.....Boston
 Hettler, Thomas.....Boston
 Hanham, William C.....Boston
 Harvey, James A.....Boston
 Hatch, Edward K.....Boston
 Healey, Patrick C.....Boston
 Hill, Joseph C.....Boston
 Hoyt, David W.....Amesbury
 Lamos, Charles T.....Boston
 Leighton, Nemiah.....Boston
 Low, Isaac M.....Boston
 May, William O.....Boston
 McDevitt, William.....Boston
 McSweeney, Bernard.....Cambridge
 Mooney, James.....Stoneham
 Morris, George O.....Boston
 Morse, George E.....Boston
 Nichols, Robert F.....Boston
 O'Hara, Stephen.....Stoneham
 Richardson, William H.....Boston
 Reed, James H.....Charlestown
 Riley, Hugh F.....Boston
 Roby, George W.....Lowell
 Rogers, James.....Boston
 Ryan, William P.....Boston
 Schneider, Jacob.....Roxbury
 Smith, Sanford A.....Stoneham
 Snow, Henry.....Boston
 Spinney, Robert M.....Boston
 Stefson, Joseph.....Boston
 Stewart, Charles W.....Boston
 Taylor, Owen W.....Marlboro
 Wallace, Henry D.....Stoneham
 Warren, Joseph G.....Charlestown
 Warren, Thomas A.....Boston
 Wardwell, Cyrus T.....Stoneham
 White, Wallace B.....Boston
 Wiggin, Isaac H.....Boston
 Wilson, William H.....Boston
 Williams, Edward J.....Roxbury
 Yeager, Charles H.....Boston

Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Concord Artillery)

Incorporated February, 1864. Orders were received long before light on the 19th of April, 1861, to report on Boston Common, and at noon that day they left Concord. They left Boston on the 21st, and sailed the next morning from New York for Annapolis, and from there marched to Washington.

George L. Prescott, Capt.....	Concord	Goodwin, James W.....	Woburn
Joseph Derby, Jr., 1st Lieut.....		Gray, William B.....	Acton
Humphrey H. Buttrick, 2d Lieut.....		Hatch, David G.....	Waltham
Charles Bowers, 3d Lieut.....		Heald, Timothy F.....	Concord
George F. Hall, Sergt.....		Hooper, Thomas M.....	Woburn
George W. Lauriat, Sergt.....		Horey, Mason M.....	
William S. Rice, Sergt.....		Jeffords, Jonathan F.....	
Cyrus Hosmer, Sergt.....		Johnson, Albert N.....	Concord
Stephen H. Reynolds, Corp.....		Johnson, Charles A.....	Waltham
Francis M. Gregory, Corp.....		Johnson, Henry.....	Concord
George Buttrick, Corp.....		Leathe, Josiah, Jr.....	Woburn
Samuel S. Wood, Corp.....		Livingston, Benjamin T.....	
Bates, William C.....	Boston	Loring, Benjamin J., Jr.....	Weymouth
Ball, George H.....	Concord	Lyons, John E.....	Lunenburg
Ball, Warren B.....		Maxfield, John M.....	Woburn
Bowers, William.....		Melvin, Asa.....	Concord
Brown, Azro D.....		Messer, George E.....	
Brown, John, 2d.....		Mulliken, Chas. F.....	
Brown, William A.....		Nealey, Charles.....	
Brackett, Edward J.....	Waltham	Osborne, Ira J.....	Ashby
Buttrick, Francis.....	Concord	Pemberton, Robert.....	Woburn
Carter, James W.....		Phelps, Edward F.....	Concord
Clapp, William M.....		Puffer, Charles.....	
Clark, Richard R.....		Puffer, John S.....	
Cornick, Peter, Jr.....	Woburn	Reynolds, Edward W.....	
Dalton, Jeremiah, Jr.....	Braintree	Regers, John S.....	Woburn
Dean, Joseph G.....	Concord	Robbins, Elbridge, Jr.....	Concord
Deering, Eugene M.....	Lincoln	Robbins, Joseph N.....	
Doyle, Thomas.....	Concord	Sampson, Lewis T.....	
Farmer, Henry.....		Sherman, George E.....	Lincoln
Farrar, Levi B.....		Smith, John W.....	Woburn
Fitzpatrick, Francis F.....	Boston	Souther, George G.....	Quincy
Garty, James.....	Concord	Stevenson, Thomas G.....	Carlisle
		Taylor, Warren F.....	Woburn
		Tidd, John E.....	
		Ware, George.....	Boston
		Warland, Thomas F.....	Woburn
		Waits, Horatio C.....	Concord
		Webb, Edward F.....	Weymouth
		Wellington, Lowell, Jr.....	Waltham
		Wheeler, Caleb H.....	Concord
		Wheeler, Joseph.....	Lincoln
		Whitney, George T.....	Harvard
		Whittier, William P., Sanbornton, N. H.	
		Wheeler, Edward S.....	
		Wheeler, Henry L.....	
		Winn, Joseph E.....	
		Wright, Eugene.....	
		Wyman, Joseph S.....	Woburn

Company H, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Salem City Guards)

Organized Noember, 1846. An order came at one p.m., April 19, 1861, for the company to report themselves on Boston Common at four p.m., but for some cause they were unable to leave Salem until the next day, Saturday, the 20th, at nine a.m., and on arrival in Boston went direct to Faneuil Hall.

Henry F. Danforth, Capt.....	Salem
Kirk Stark, 1st Lieut.....	So. Danvers
William F. Sumner, 2d Lieut.....	
George H. Wiley, 3d Lieut.....	
John E. Stone, 4th Lieut.....	
George S. Peach, 1st Sergt.....	Salem
Benjamin F. Pickering, Sergt.....	
John Pollock, Sergt.....	
Joseph B. May, Sergt.....	
John A. Sumner, Corpt....	So. Danvers
William Tobey, Corp.....	
Elbridge H. Guilford, Corp.....	Salem
Peter A. Ramsdell, Corp.....	
Joseph Anthony, Musician.....	
Burg, William R.....	
Beckford, William F.....	Danvers
Brown, George A.....	Salem
Bulger, James.....	
Chase, Charles W.....	Danvers
Clark, Edward A.....	Salem
Clark, Sylvester.....	
Dow, George W.....	
Eaton, Alpheus.....	
Edward, John L.....	
Estes, John C.....	So. Danvers
Farrell, William.....	Salem
Ferguson, Samuel A.....	
Gilford, David A.....	Danvers
Gilford, William F.....	So. Danvers
Grover, James, Jr.....	Salem
Hackett, Harrison.....	
Hart, George O.....	So. Danvers
Hibbard, Curtis A.....	Salem
Hines, John M.....	Danvers
Hoyt, John A.....	Salem
Jones, Samuel.....	Gloucester
Kehew, Francis A.....	Salem
Kehew, George.....	Salem
Kelley, Edward.....	Danvers
Kelley, James W.....	So. Danvers
Kelley, Thomas B.....	
Kimball, William L.....	Salem
Lee, John W.....	So. Danvers
Leach, Harris.....	Salem
Linehan, Dennis.....	
Lowe, James W.....	Danvers
Marshall, Charles G.....	So. Danvers
McDuffie, Hugh.....	Salem
McFarland, Charles.....	
Merrill, Henry O.....	So. Danvers
Millett, Benj. Hardy.....	
Murphy, Thomas G.....	
Parker, Oliver.....	
Parsons, Cyrus.....	Salem
Peach, William, Jr.....	
Peirce, David H.....	So. Danvers
Perkins, Joseph N.....	Salem
Quinn, John.....	
Richardson, Henry H.....	Danversport
Richardson, William H.....	
Riggs, Edgar M.....	
Shanley, William.....	Salem
Teague, William H.....	
Thompson, John N.....	Danvers
Thompson, George A.....	Salem
Trask, Henry.....	
Very, Herbert W.....	Danvers
Webster, George.....	
White, Henry F.....	Salem
White, Thomas.....	
Wiley, Samuel.....	So. Danvers
Williams, Samuel W.....	
Williams, William D.....	Salem
Wilson, Jacob H.....	

Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Somerville Light Infantry)

In 1853 the Somerville Light Infantry was organized under command of Capt. George O. Brastow, succeeded in 1854 by Capt. Francis Tufts. In 1859 Captain Brastow again assumed command. The company's armory and drill room was at first in Franklin Hall, which on Sundays was used as a church. The hall was in Union square, at the junction of Somerville avenue and Washington street. It was owned by Mr. Robert Vinal and has since been destroyed by fire. Upon the completion of the new brick engine house at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, its armory was transferred to that building.

The Somerville Light Infantry, at this time, was attracted to the Fifth Regiment as Company B; at the commencement of the war in 1861 becoming Company I. The honorable record of this organization in the Civil War is well known to all.

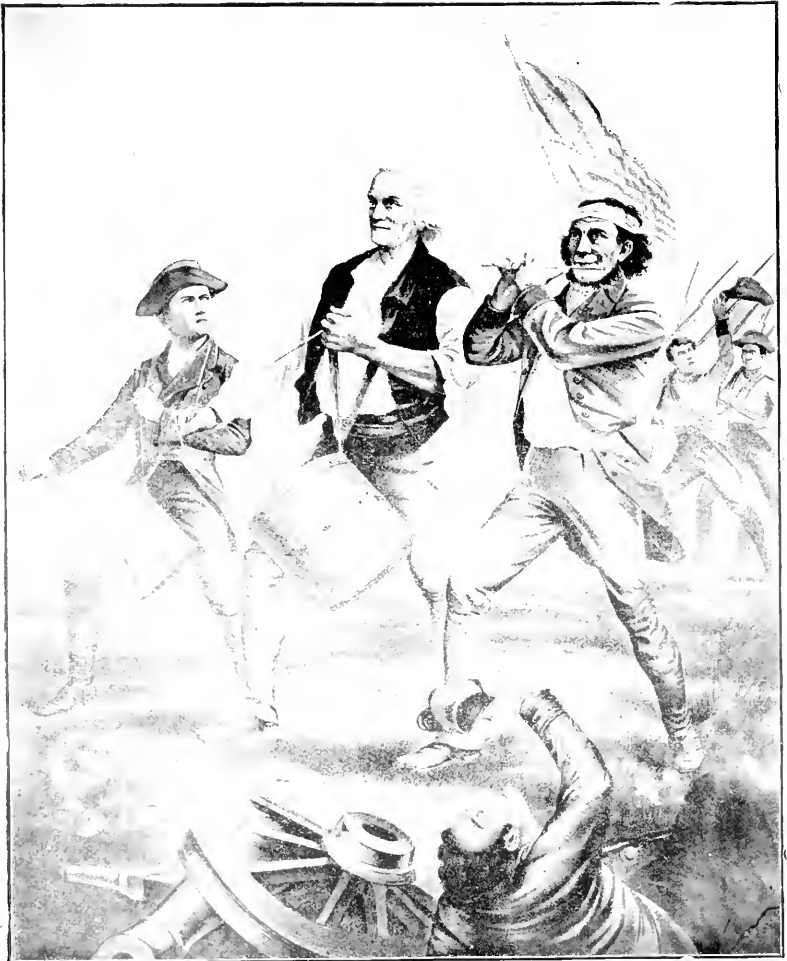
George O. Brastow, Capt....Somerville
William E. Robinson, First Lieut.....
Frederick R. Kingsley, Second Lieut...

Walter C. Bailey, First Sergt.....
John Harrington, Sergt.....
William R. Corlew, Sergt.....
John C. Watson, Sergt.....
Henry H. Robinson, Corp.....
James E. Paul, Corp.....
Isaac Barker, Jr., Corp.....
William T. Eustis, Third Corp..Boston
Sidney S. Whiting, Musician.....

Adams, Albion.....Somerville
Adams, John.....
Andrews, George H.....Charlestown
Andrews, John B.....

Andrews, Joseph H.....
Atwood, Hawes.....Boston
Bennett, Edwin C.....Somerville
Binney, Henry M.....
Bird, Warren A.....
Bonner, Charles D.....
Brackett, Edward.....
Brown, William B. P.....Woburn
Buckingham, Lynde W.....Somerville
Carr, William M.....Chelsea
Caswell, Albert.....Somerville
Crosby, Elkanah.....
Davis, John E.....
Eaton, William D.....Boston
Emery, Edward C. T.....
Eustis, Humphrey E.....
Garland, Benjamin F.....Cambridge
Gibson, William T.....
Giles, John F.....Somerville
Giles, Joseph J.....
Glynn, Thomas.....Woburn
Grandy, Henry E.....Andover
Hannaford, Edward F.....Somerville
Franklin Print SIX
Hale, Joseph, Jr.....Somerville
Hammond, Henry C.....
Harris, George E.....
Hodgdon, John K.....
Hodgkins, George A. S....Charlestown
Hodsdon, Alfred.....Cambridge
Hopkins, James R.....Somerville
Howe, Pliny R.....
Hyde, Richard J.....
Jenkins, Horatio, Jr.....Chelsea
Johnson, Joseph.....Woburn
Kilburn, Charles.....Lunenburg
Kinsley, Willard C.....Somerville
Moore, William F.....
Mooney, Charles A.....Boston
Nason, George W., Jr.....Franklin
Nelson, N. Fletcher.....Somerville
Oliver, Judson W.....

Paine, Joseph W.....	Simonds, Nathan A.....	Somerville
Parker, Joseph A., Jr.....	Sweeney, Charles H.....	Woburn
Parker, Joseph H.....	Van de Sande, John.....	Woburn
Parker, Warren F.....	Walker, Edward M.....	Woburn
Parsons, Oscar.....	Wallace, Kinsley.....	Woburn
Powers, Charles H.....	Watson, William W.....	Woburn
Quimby, Charles C.....	Westcott, Eugene.....	Woburn
Rogers, Oliver W.....	Whitcomb, George F.....	Somerville
Schillinger, Benjamin F....	Wyman, Luther F.....	Woburn
Shaw, William E.....	Wyer, Edwin F.....	Woburn
Shattuck, Lucius H.....	Young, Joseph F.....	Somerville



OUR COUNTRY, OUR FLAG AND ONE LANGUAGE.

Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Charlestown City Guards)

Organized in 1856. At the call of the President of the United States for troops in April, 1861, the company immediately commenced drilling and were ready to respond promptly to the call. April 17 they received orders and left for Boston to join their Regiment, where they remained until Sunday morning, the 21st, when they left for Washington.

John T. Boyd, Capt. Charlestown

John B. Norton, Capt.

John B. Norton, First Lieut.

Caleb Drew, First Lieut.

Walter Everett, Second Lieut.

Albert Prescott, First Sergt.

Daniel W. Davis, Sergt.

Samuel A. Wright, Sergt.

George A. Bird, Sergt.

William W. Davis, Corp.

Enoch J. Clark, Corp.

Joseph Boyd, Corp.

George F. Brackett, Corp.

J. Newton Breed, Musician.

Abbott, Charles H. Cambridge

Ames, William S. Charlestown

Angier, Henry A.

Babcock, Converse A.

Bailey, Andrew J.

Bailey, Charles H.

Beddoe, Thomas.

Bent, William H.

Blunt, George.

Boyd, William.

Brown, Robert F. Malden

Brown, John H. Charlestown

Brown, Warren S.

Burckes, Thomas J.

Butters, Frank B. Lexington

Butts, Joseph W. Charlestown

Carr, John C.

Chandler, Samuel E. Lexington

Childs, George T. Charlestown

Churchill, James K.

Clark, Joseph H.

Clark, Joseph H., 2d.

Cook, Jacob B.

Davis, Edward K.

Davis, Benjamin.

Davis, Marcus M.

Davis, Obed R.

Dearborn, Daniel H.

Devereaux, George N.

Dow, James A.

Drew, Bartlett S.

Fish, Sumner.

Ferrier, William A.

Floyd, David O.

Frothingham, Frank E.

Frothingham, John B.

Harding, Wilbur F.

Higgins, Henry W.

Hilton, Amos S.

Holmes, P. Marion.

Kehoe, George H. E. Cambridge

Lane, Charles D. W. Charlestown

Loring, John H.

Merrill, Alfred K.

Melvin, William W. Lexington

Moulton, Joseph, Jr. Charlestown

Newhall, Richard H.

Nichols, George.

Niles, Thomas.

Pahmer, Lloyd G.

Patten, George W.

Perkins, Charles F.

Quigley, Joseph.

Ramsay, Royal. Lexington

Raymond, Charles H. Charlestown

Richards, Charles F. Boston

Sheppard, Louis J.

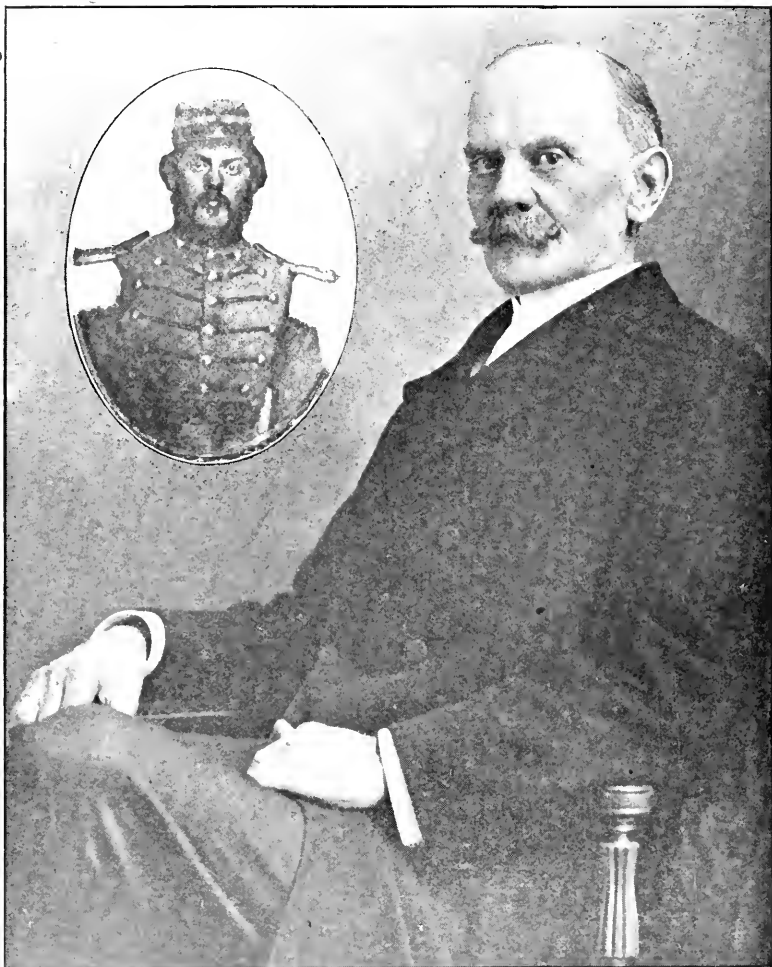
Simpson, James W. Charlestown

Thayer, Ignatius E.

Thompson, George W. Boston

Tibbetts, Albion W.

White, Eben. Newton



J. FRANK GILES, East Sandwich, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Sergeant-Major First Heavy Artillery

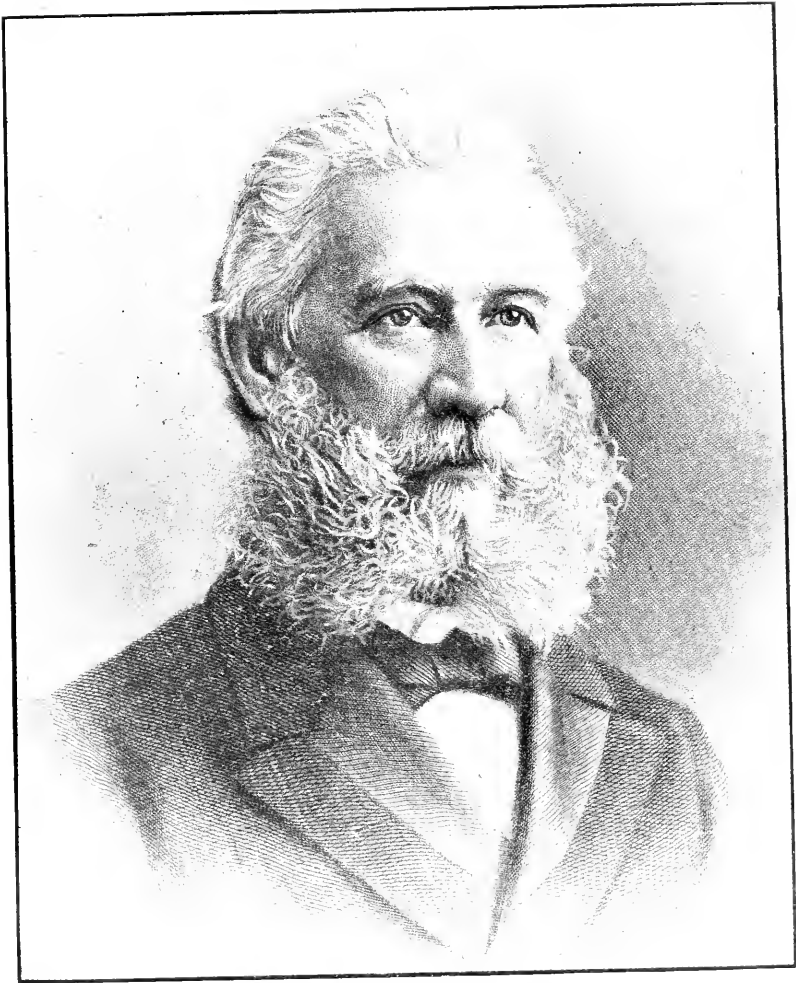
1861 J. FRANK GILES 1910

Enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company I, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Minute Men of '61.

Again enlisted March 7, 1862, in Company I, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, for three years, as Commissary Sergeant. Re-enlisted March 10, 1864.

Appointed Sergeant-Major of Regiment in 1863, and served as Brigade Sergeant-Major until May, 1864.

Wounded May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Discharged for disability June 27, 1865.



SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

On account of his large business interests and his reputation as a financier, Honorable Samuel Crocker Lawrence is the most widely known of all the citizens of Medford.

With the exception of a few years when business called him to the middle west, this city has been his home. He was born in the "old brick block" in Medford Square, November 22, 1832, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence. His father was a native of Tyngsborough, Mass., and his mother of York, Maine.

His ancestry may be traced back through numerous generations to the English family of Lawrence in the twelfth century.

His early education was obtained in the Medford schools. He finished the course at the High School in 1847, being in the first class which graduated under the tuition of Mr. Charles Cummins. He fitted for Harvard at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and completed his course at the University in 1855. He received the degree of A. M., in 1858.

After three years of success in Chicago, as a member of the firm of Bigelow & Lawrence, bankers, he returned, in 1858, to engage in business with his father and brother under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, and since 1867 he has been the sole proprietor.

April 28, 1859, he married in Charlestown, Miss Carrie Rebecca, daughter of Rev. William and Rebecca Badger of Wilton, Maine.

In 1854, Mt. Hermon Lodge, F. and A. M., was formed in Medford and Mr. Lawrence became a charter member, having taken his degrees in Hiram Lodge of West Cambridge. He became a member of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter of Medford at its institution in 1863, and of Boston Commandery in 1858; from all of these organizations he received highest honors. In 1866 he was invested with the thirty-third degree in Masonry, and, after filling many high offices of trust in the institution, is now Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Northern Jurisdiction.

His interest in military affairs began simultaneously with his connection with Masonry. In 1855 he was Third Lieutenant in the Lawrence Light Guard (Company E, Fifth Infantry), named in honor of his father, and soon rose to the rank of Captain. Later, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he immediately went into active service for three months, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of the State Militia in June 1862, and was honorably discharged in August, 1864. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and was its commander in 1869.

In 1875, when the Eastern Railroad Company was on the verge of bankruptcy, through his able management it was placed on a sound financial basis, and a few years later united with the Boston & Maine system. He has been a director of the joint corporation until the present time, and since 1893 has been a member of the executive board.

He was, during the successful reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, a director of that corporation.

Never hasty in his judgments, giving even minor details careful consideration, he deserves the reputation which causes his advice to be sought in the administration of railroads with which he is not actively identified.

Although by no means a politician, the opinions of General Lawrence in town affairs have for years had weight with his fellow citizens.

The public offices which he held previous to the incorporation of the city were those requiring good judgment and knowledge of finance, but not those which brought him before the public generally.

He was appointed trustee of the public library in 1868, and a commissioner of sinking funds in 1878; he has since held the position of chairman in both bodies during his whole term of service.

When Medford became a city, General Lawrence was the choice of the people for Mayor, and setting aside personal preferences, he accepted the office and brought to the service of his native town the financial and executive ability of an experienced, broad-minded and large-hearted business man. His term of office was marked by harmony and phenomenal progress in municipal affairs. His refusal to serve a second term was received with universal regret.

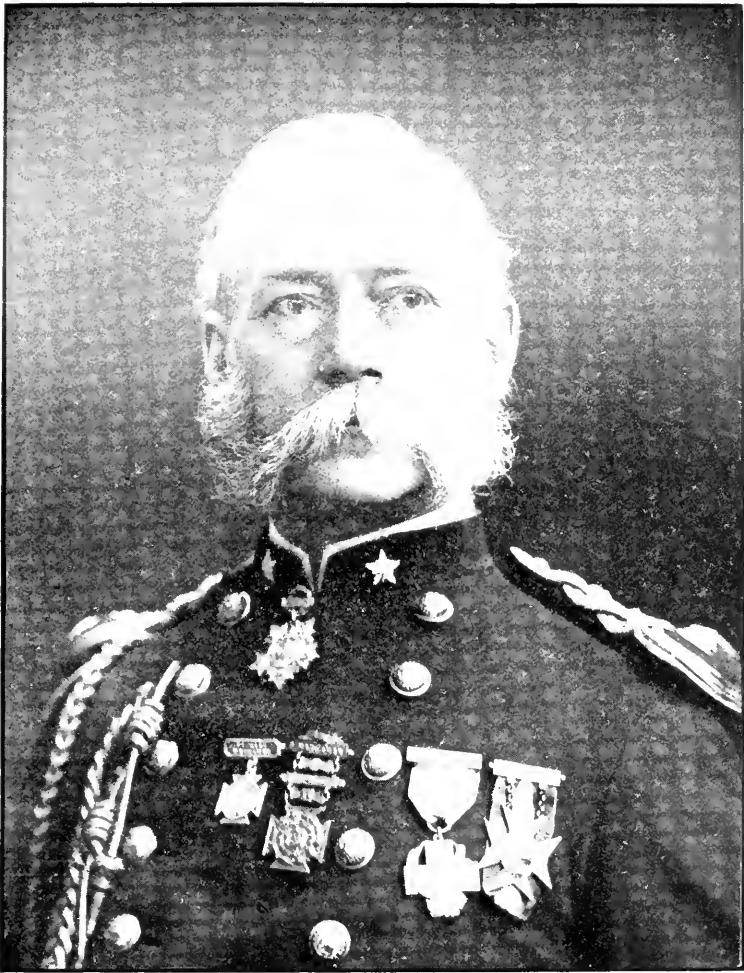
General Lawrence has been for many years a collector of books, and he owns what is probably the best Masonic library in the world. He has also a large collection of local and military histories, which is extremely valuable. In the various rooms of the Armory he has hung many pictures, representing a great variety of subjects, paintings, engravings and prints, many of which are very rare.

The Medford Public Library is his debtor for many books which make it much more valuable to the city than it could be with the means at its disposal from the public funds.

The grand tracts of woodland, owned, protected and preserved by General Lawrence testify to his love of nature, and to his desire that those who live in less favored districts may find upon his lands the pleasures and benefits of the open country and the forest. His estate is a beautiful gateway to the Fells.

Quiet, retiring, not given to ostentation, he enjoys with his wife, his children and grandchildren his greatest happiness, but never forgets those of our institutions that honestly and courageously are trying to make the best of themselves.

His interest in the Lawrence Light Guard, the erection of the Armory in memory of his father, and the many conveniences and luxuries which he has given to the Company are better known than his other philanthropic acts, but they are only the index of many good deeds which have helped the town of his birth and his fellow citizens, and which will live after him in the hearts of high and low, rich and poor.



GENERAL JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minute Men of '61
Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

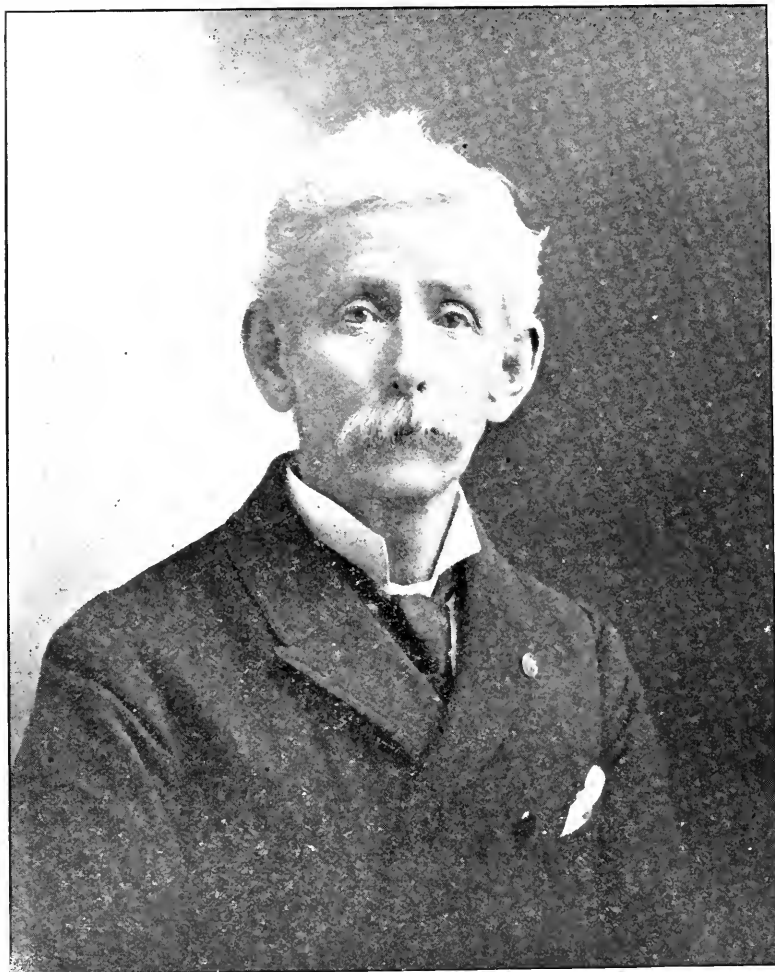
Member of Charlestown City Guard Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; joined in 1858, and served with the company in the three months' service under the first call of President Lincoln, April, 1861; under General McDowell, in the first battle at Bull Run.

Enlisted in the National Guard State of New York, December 3, 1869, as a member of Company D, Twenty-Third Regiment, Corporal, March 4, 1870; Sergeant, January 3, 1872; Adjutant of the Twenty-Third Regiment, April 6, 1874; Major, January 10, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 11, 1881; commissioned as Brevet Colonel, January 22, 1883. Member of the Regi-

mental Rifle team twelve years and Captain of it three years.

Assistant Adjutant General Third Brigade National Guard, State of New York, March 31, 1886; Assistant Adjutant General Second Brigade National Guard, State of New York, September 31, 1886. (This latter as a result of reorganization). Commissioned Brevet Brigadier General, February 15, 1899.

Retired May 8, 1900. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. President of Veteran Association, Twenty-Third Regiment from January, 1901, to present time. His ancestors were active participants in the Revolutionary War and in the war of 1812.

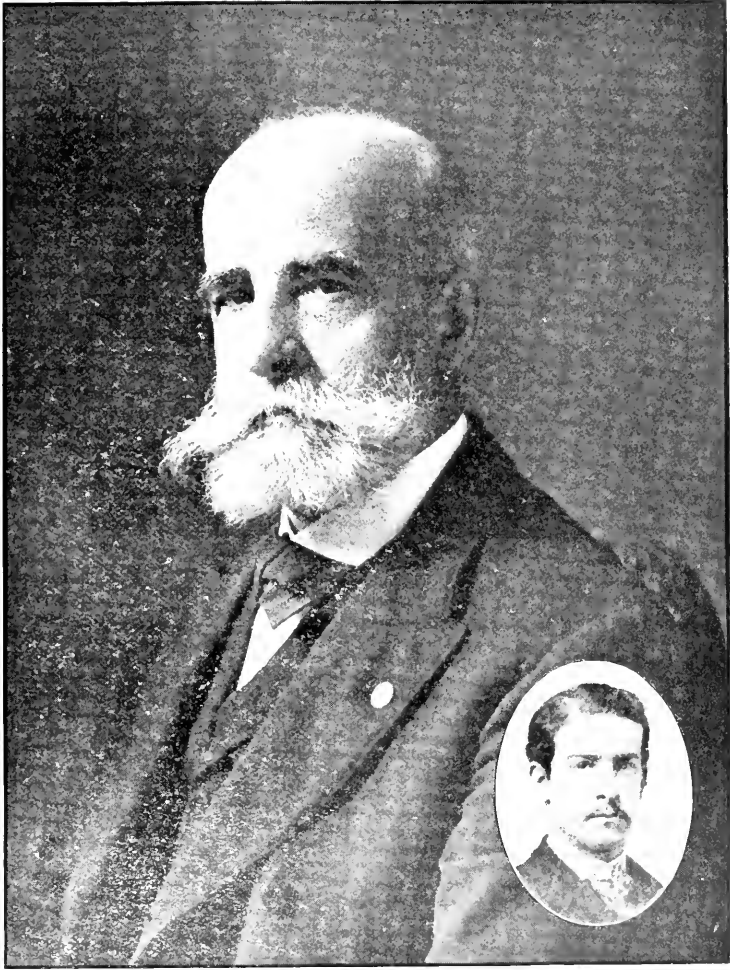


JAMES H. GRIGGS, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

James H. Griggs was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1838.

He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served with that Regiment during the three months' campaign. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was wounded by the enemy and for the next eleven months was in the prisons of Libby, Tuscaloosa and Salisbury. Upon his return, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers, and was discharged in March, 1863, by reason of disability from wounds. In January, 1864, joined the Tenth United States Cavalry Troop, with which command he

served during the campaign of Petersburg, in the Army of the James, and was with the command during the entire service of the Eighteenth Army Corps, in the siege of Richmond, until the command was sent to North Carolina, in the late autumn of 1864. Participated in both of the attacks on Fort Fisher, and continued in the service in North Carolina after the close of the war, for many months. On duty at Wilmington, Goldsboro, Roanoke Island, Fort Macon, Morehead City and Fort Fisher until the muster out of his Regiment in the late fall of 1867. Is now a resident of Somerville, Mass.



ALVIN R. BAILEY
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

Alvin R. Bailey was born in Charlestown, February 13, 1846, and moved to Somerville in 1848 and was educated in the Somerville schools.

His father was a Minute Man in 1812, and his brother, Charles H. Bailey, served in Company H, Fifth, and his cousin, Walter C. Bailey, was a Sergeant in Company I and First Lieutenant of Company B, in the same Regiment. He served in Company B of the Fifth and since the war has spent most of his life in business in Boston. He served as President of the Regimental Association in 1907 and 1908 and has served as Treasurer since June, 1904. He is a member of Abraham Lin-

coln Post No 11, G-A-R, having joined it in June, 1868, served as Adjutant many years and was Commander in 1887. He served on the staff of Department Commander Billings and Commanders-in-Chief Warner and Alger. He is a member of the Civic Club, H. Inwood Club, Monday Evening Club, Eight O'clock Club and Unitarian Club of New ton, the Unitarian Club, Appalachian Mountain Club and Grand Army Club of Boston. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and National Officers Association of the G-A-R. He is also a member of the Franklin Mining Company and other organizations.



JOSEPH J. GILES, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

Joseph J. Giles was born in Somerville, Mass., March 24, 1842, he being the first child born in Somerville after it was set apart from Charlestown. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In early life, he served three years' apprenticeship to Joseph V. Twombly, learning the house painting trade. He left the bench in April, 1861, and enlisted for three months in Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, under Captain George O. Brastow, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of this service he returned home, and in 1862 he assisted in recruiting for three years, the Somerville Guard, of which he was com-

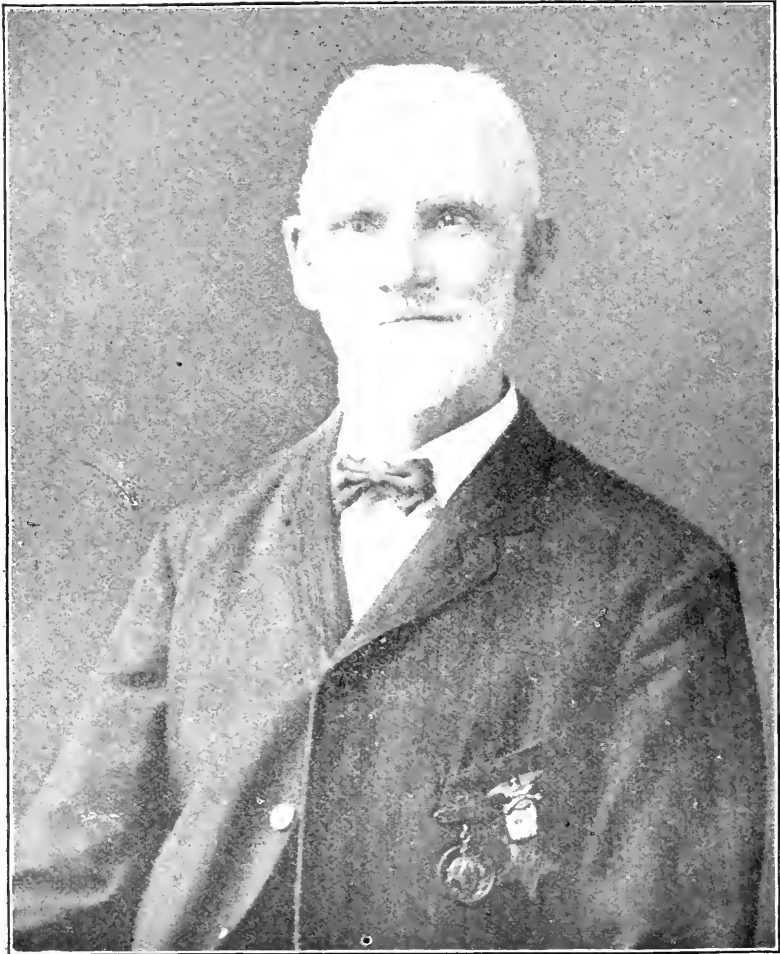
missioned its First Lieutenant. The Company became Company E, of the Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, and did valiant service. In 1863 Mr. Giles was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Military Governor at Washington, Brigadier-General John H. Martindale, which position he held for eleven months, he being the only volunteer officer on a regular army staff. Mr. Giles represented his district in the Legislature in 1891 and 1892, and was on important committees. Mr. Giles is one of the leading real estate brokers in Somerville, which business he has carried on since 1875.



J. S. W. O. L. I. V. E. R. - MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Capt. 10th Mass. Inf. - 1st Co. - 1st Mass. A. S.

Judson W. Oliver, Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, three months' service. Sergeant Company E, Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers,

was prisoner of the Rebels and held for six months. Married during the war. Died April 7, 1918.



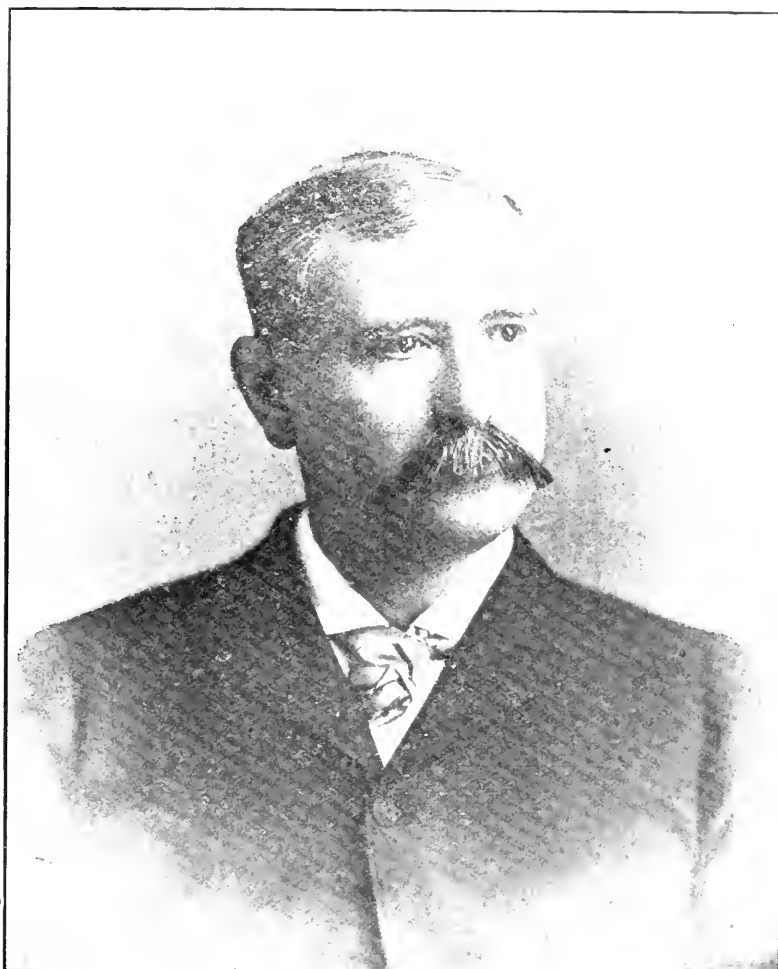
CALVIN S. MIXER, Malden, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

Co. F, 5th Regt. Co. B, 22d Mass., 1st Lt. and Adjt., 37th Regt. U. S. C. T.

Calvin S. Mixer responded to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men, and promptly enlisted in a company of volunteers raised by Captain David K. Wardwell and others, designated as Company F, and attached to the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., commanded by Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence. He served therein all the engagements in which the Regiment participated, and was mustered out and honorably discharged at expiration of term of service July 31, 1861.

September 3, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out January 21, 1864, to accept the appointment of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops, and served therein until September, 1864, when he contracted malarial fever and was sent to the hospital at Hampton, Va., where he was honorably discharged for disability December 6, 1864.

Since then he has been employed by the government of the United States.



CHARLES RAYMOND, Charlestown, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company K Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

Charles Raymond was born in Charlestown, Mass., mustered in May 1, 1861, in Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for three months' term. Was at the battle of Bull Run. Discharged July 31, 1861.

Enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years in Company B, Thirty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and was appointed Sergeant. Participated in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Va., Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell Station, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. Severely wounded at Cold Harbor,

June 3, 1864. Discharged, July 31, 1864. Comrade Raymond is a Past Commander of Post No. 11, G-A-R. Mr. Raymond's ancestors were active in all the early wars fought in this country. Both himself and wife being son and daughter of the American Revolution.

His ancestor, William Raymond, private, Captain Rossiter's Company of Minute Men, Colonel John Patterson's Regiment, which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775. Afterwards enlisted in Continental Army, was stationed in Fort No. 3, in Charlestown, during siege of Boston.

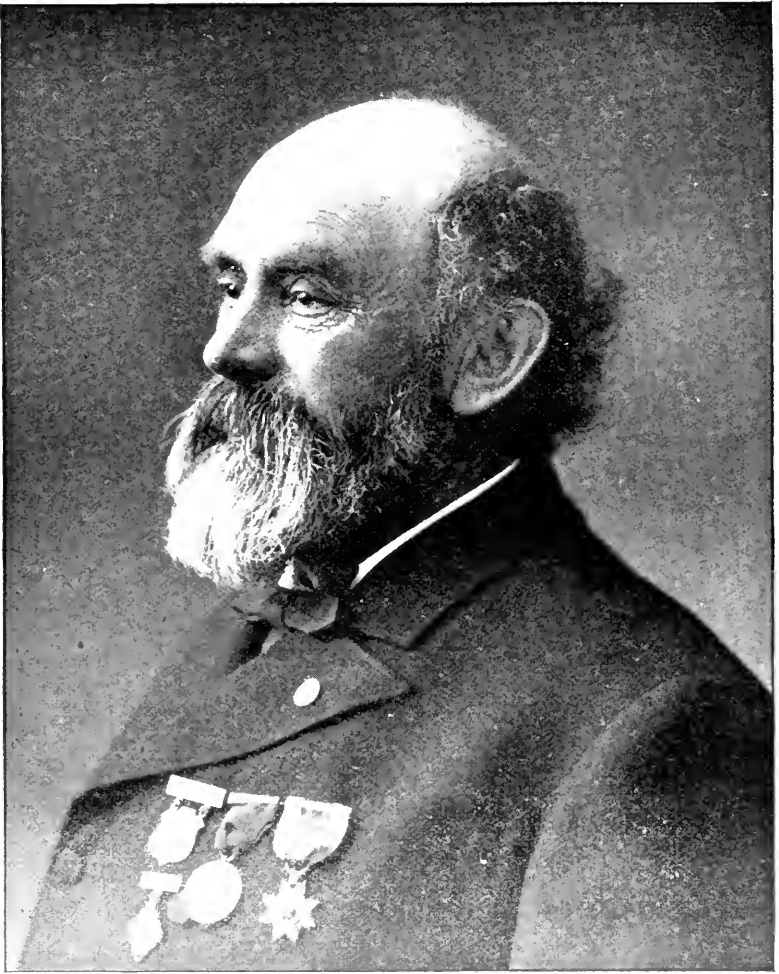


FIGURE 1. E. N. PEIRCE, President
Minute Men of '61

Lieutenant Elisha N. Peirce of Waltham, Fourteenth President of Massachusetts Minute Men of '61, born in Medford, Mass., August 21, 1839. He is a direct descendant from John Peirce, an English Puritan, who settled in Watertown, in 1634.

On the first call for troops April 15, 1861, Private Elisha N. Peirce marched with the Minute Men of '61 to the defence of Washington, in Company E, Fifth Regiment, M.V.M. This Regiment was attached to Franklin's Brigade, Heintz-

elman's Division, and was the only Regiment of Massachusetts that was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 22, 1861.

After being mustered out he re-enlisted with his entire Company in the Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. It is believed that Company E, Fifth M.V.M., is the only three months' company that re-enlisted as an entire company into a three years' Regiment. Before the Twenty-Ninth left the state, Private Peirce was appointed a Lieutenant in a nine months'

Company that was formed in Medford to take the place in the Fifth Regiment made vacant by Company E, going into the Thirty-Ninth.

After a short service in the Fifth Regiment, he was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, in which he served until January, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability.

Lieutenant Peirce served in the Tenth

and Eighteenth Army Corps, and in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, also on several gun-boats, as army signal officer to communicate with land forces, and was three times slightly wounded.

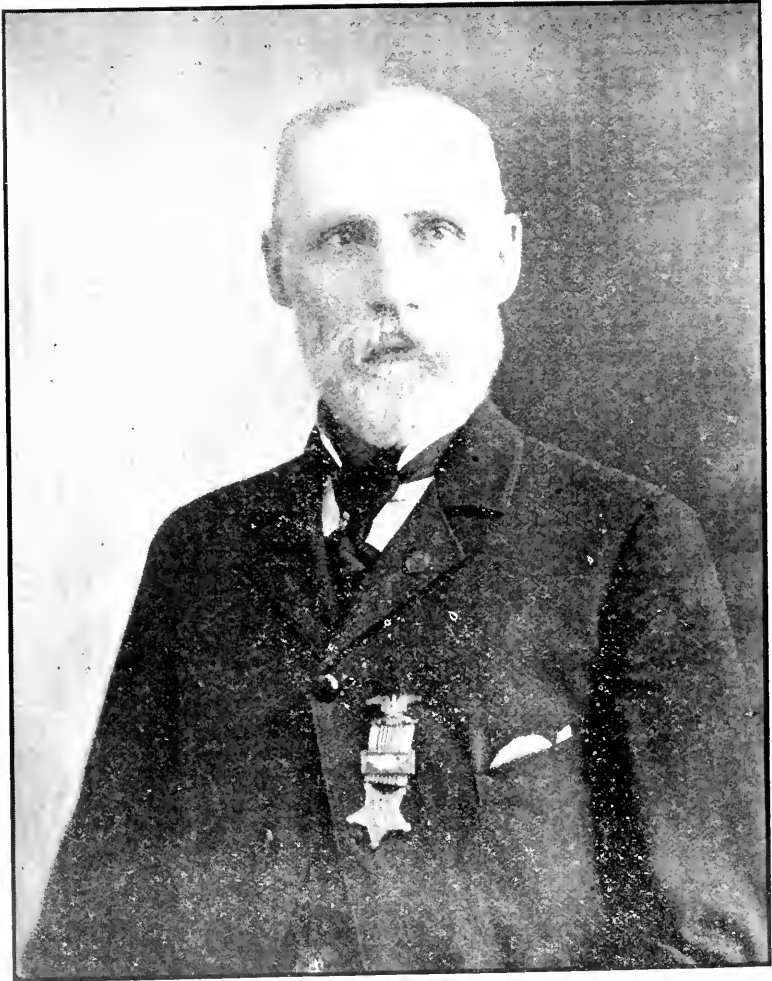
He was a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of the United States Veteran Signal Corps Association. He died October 30, 1904.

LIST OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

With the Number of Interments in Each, June 30th, 1895

Name of Cemetery.	Interments.			Name of Cemetery.	Interments.		
	Known.	Unknown.	Total.		Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Alexandria, La.	532	772	1,304	Glendale, Va.	238	965	1,203
Alexandria, Va.	3,410	123	3,533	Grafton, W. Va.	637	620	1,257
Andersonville, Ga.	12,782	923	3,533	Hampton, Va.	6,653	493	7,146
Annapolis, Md.	2,288	204	13,705	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	8,806	2,906	11,712
Antietam, Md.	2,872	1,864	4,736	Jefferson City, Mo.	370	411	781
Arlington, Va.	12,589	4,349	16,938	Keokuk, Iowa	661	43	704
Ball's Bluff, Va.	1	24	25	Knoxville, Tenn.	2,149	1,047	3,196
Barrancas, Fla.	862	710	1,572	Lebanon, Ky.	592	277	869
Baton Rouge, La.	2,508	532	3,040	Lexington, Ky.	840	112	952
Battle Ground, D. C.	43			Little Rock, Ark.	3,349	2,373	5,722
Beaufort, S. C.	4,775	4,532	9,307	London Park, Md.	2,262	374	2,636
Beverly, N. J.	164	7	171	Marietta, Ga.	7,199	2,965	10,164
Brownsville, Tex.	1,463	1,379	2,842	Memphis, Tenn.	5,171	8,820	13,992
Camp Butler, Ill.	1,009	355	1,364	Mexico City, Mex.	570	750	1,320
Camp Nelson, Ky.	2,455	1,189	3,644	Mill Springs, Ky.	350	366	716
Cave Hill, Ky.	2,442	582	4,024	Mobile, Ala.	795	116	912
Chalmette, La.	6,944	5,742	12,686	Mound City, Ill.	2,504	2,763	5,267
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8,117	4,969	13,086	Nashville, Tenn.	11,857	4,701	16,558
City Point, Va.	3,779	1,379	5,158	Natchez, Miss.	332	2,780	3,112
Cold Harbor, Va.	672	1,289	1,961	New Albany, Ind.	2,192	676	2,868
Corinth, Miss.	1,790	3,939	5,729	New Berne, N. C.	2,212	1,091	3,303
Crown Hill, Ind.	680	32	712	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,173	185	2,358
Culpepper, Va.	456	912	1,368	Poplar Grove, Va.	2,199	4,006	6,205
Custer Battlefield, Mont.	807	183	990	Port Hudson, La.	592	3,239	3,831
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	4,975	373	5,348	Quincy, Ill.	167	55	222
Danville, Ky.	349	8	357	Raleigh, N. C.	629	572	1,201
Danville, Va.	1,175	153	1,328	Richmond, Va.	851	5,700	6,551
Fayetteville, Ark.	445	782	1,227	Rock Island, Ill.	277	20	308
Finn's Point, N. J.	106	2,539	2,645	Salisbury, N. C.	102	12,035	12,137
Florence, S. C.	212	2,804	3,016	San Antonio, Tex.	966	225	1,191
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	160	511	671	San Francisco, Cal.	900	397	1,296
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	241	2,212	2,453	Santa Fe, N. M.	243	360	603
Fort Harrison, Va.	242	575	817	Seven Pines, Va.	154	1,226	1,380
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1,729	1,445	3,174	Shiloh, Tenn.	1,236	2,362	3,598
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	473	341	814	Soldiers Home, D. C.	6,303	293	6,593
Fort Scott, Kans.	489	177	666	Springfield, Mo.	919	734	1,650
Fort Smith, Ark.	783	1,150	1,933	St. Augustine, Fla.	1,470		1,476
Fredericksburg, Va.	2,490	12,795	15,285	Staunton, Va.	234	527	761
Gettysburg, Pa.	1,984	1,612	3,597	Stone's River, Tenn.	3,817	2,330	6,147
				Vicksburg, Miss.	3,935	12,721	16,656
				Wilmington, N. C.	717	1,577	2,294
				Winchester, Va.	2,099	2,385	4,484
				Woodlawn, N. Y.	3,068	7	3,075
				Yorktown, Va.	750	1,435	2,185
				Totals	183,946	150,507	334,453

Of these interments, about 9,300 are those of Confederates being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finn's Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barrack's and Woodlawn.



JOHN MACKENZIE
Minute Men of '61
Co. B. Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

John MacKenzie, Company B, Fifth Regiment, Minute Men of '61, was born in Prince Edward Island, in 1838, of Scotch parentage, his father being descended from the Applecross MacKenzies. Alexander MacKenzie, a direct ancestor of his father, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the first MacKenzie Regiment and took part in the battle of Sheriffmeer, 1715.

Came to Boston in 1858, and engaged in business for himself. Joined the Massa-

chusetts Volunteer Militia, and was a member of the Richardson Light Guards of South Reading. During the winter of 1859 and 1860 he got his first lessons in patriotism from old Dr. Kirk in the Ashburton Place Church. He preached on the love of God and Country, so that when the call came, it found him ready to serve the land of his adoption.

Will not dwell on the exciting time in Faneuil Hall, and that all-day trip to

New York, and how the guests at the Le Farge House gave up their rooms to us while the boat was being prepared to carry us to Annapolis. There were many sea-sick going around Cape Hatteras. After a good deal of trouble at Annapolis, where we encountered the first signs of treason, we arrived in Washington, and were quartered in the Treasury Building. There, I, as well as others, felt the warm clasp of the noble Lincoln hand, and heard his fervent, "God bless you, my boys."

After the gallant Ellsworth was murdered in Alexandria, the Fifth Regiment was made provost guard, and put the city under martial law.

While not on duty guarding the city, we worked on Fort Ellsworth, and after a few weeks of that kind of life, the order came to prepare for more active duty. We were given three days' rations, but my right hand man, Horace Warren, had no haversack, so he put what he could in his pockets, and I carried all I could in my haversack, and divided with him on the way. The consequence was that he and I, and many others suffered for food before the three days had passed.

I will now pass on to Sunday morning, July 21, that terrible day of the battle of Bull Run. Though we had been on our feet and ready for action since before daylight, the Fifth Regiment did not get on the field until about noon. We were marched into an open space, and down into a valley, while shot and shell flew thick and fast mostly over head. Then we went up a hill and commenced firing by company front; and as each company fired, it parted into two platoons in the rear to load. Here my comrades, Griggs and Eustis, were severely wounded, and I think it was here that Thomas Hetler was killed by a bullet in the brain.

Then Ricket's Battery came along, and we were ordered to support it. We helped it through the Run which was more than knee deep, and up the hill into position to fire on the enemy, but just as they got ready to fire, they were opened on by a battery in the woods, about two hundred yards away, which made fearful destruc-

tion. Many of the men and horses were killed, and the battery came rolling down upon us and seemed to break up our Regiment.

I heard no command after that, and it seemed as though each one did what he thought was best. I saw one poor fellow struggling in the stream, and assisting him to his feet, I saw that a piece of his skull, over his eyes hung out from his head, though the covering of the brain was not broken. I set the piece back into place and bound it there with an old handkerchief. Then with my help he could walk and tell me the Regiment to which he belonged, but I do not now remember it. I took him to an old farm house which stood in a field a few hundred yards away. Here many dead and wounded lay around the house and barn. We managed to get up the steps, and someone inside took him by the arm and helped him in, and I saw him no more. It did seem as if the enemy's fire was directed against that house, for bullets stuck in the wood-work around the door and windows, and flattened on the brick-work that the lower part of the house was composed of.

Upon returning I could not find either my Company or Regiment, but found Horace Warren, my old chum. He was loading and firing away at the enemy on his own hook. The bullets flew so thick and fast around us, though, that after filling our canteens in the muddy stream, we left that part of the field to find our Regiment if possible.

Passing through a grove on our right, I saw many dead and wounded confederates who had lain there since early morning. One of them with his leg shattered to pieces, raised his hand and begged me not to kill him. Such a thing was far from my mind. Then he begged for water. I handed him my canteen, and helped him to raise his head and shoulders, in a little while he drank nearly all of its muddy contents.

After that, we got into the road which was filled with all kinds of troops mixed up with baggage wagons and even hacks with ladies and gentlemen in citizens

clothes. Just ahead of us was a battery which I think was the one we helped in the early part of the day. It was now near night, and we were nearing a cross in the roads. A company of Confederate cavalry rushed out from the right and took the battery in less time than it takes to tell it, then galloped away to the right with it.

About a mile further on we saw a farm house down in a field with a well sweep in the yard, and Warren said, "Let us go down and get some cold water." There wasn't a soul about the place and the well was deep and had no bucket or rope. It was hard to see that nice cold water and not be able to get at it. Then we saw an old dairy, and as we did not expect to find any milk, we were surprised to see three pans standing on a shelf with thick cream on them. In fact they were as thick as pudding, but Warren ripped a shingle from the roof, split it in two, and we had a good feast. It was well we did for we had had nothing to eat since early morning, and did not get any thing until eleven o'clock the next day. After we had eaten all we could, we got into the crowd again, until we came to a bridge near Centreville. This bridge was built over a deep gulley, in which there was a little water, and it had small rails on each side. It was so crowded with men and

teams that the rails gave way and many were either killed or injured by falling about fifteen feet to the rocks and water below.

It was about dark when we reached Centreville which we had left in the early morning. Here we found about half of my company, and I was so wrought up with all I had been through, and what I then supposed was the loss of the other half, that I was completely overcome, and went by myself and cried like a child. Sometime in the night I heard the order to fall in and march back to Alexandria. In a short time, however, we were all broken up again into a crowd, but Warren and I kept together. After what seemed a terrible journey, through fields and woods most of the time, we came out at the long bridge on the Potomac, and started back to meet our Regiment at Alexandria. We met them, or what was left of them, on the way and marched into Washington. From here we were sent north, as our time had expired before this, and were discharged on Boston Common.

I married soon after, and when the Regiment went again I wanted to go, but my girl wife coaxed me out of it, and when they went out the third time, I had "infantry" at home to take care of and could not go.



COL. GEORGE W. NASON, Franklin, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt., Post #60, Installing Officer

CERTIFICATE OF RECORD.
No. 140380.

Compiled from Official and Authentic
Sources by the
Soldiers and Sailors.

Historical and Benevolent Society.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my
hand and cause to be affixed the seal of
the Society.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th
day of September, A.D., 1906.

M. WALLINGSFORD,

No. 140380.

Historian.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

GEORGE WARREN NASON, JR., was the son of George W. Nason of Franklin, who married Peace Boyden Cook, daughter of Captain Abner Cook, and granddaughter of Captain Daniel Cook of Fall River, who, with his vessel, was employed in transporting munitions of war for General Washington's Army; and grandson of Jesse Nason of Franklin, and great-grandson of Willoughby Nason, the Revolutionary soldier of Walpole, Mass. The Revolutionary Archives at the State House show that the said Willoughby Nason served four terms of enlistment in 1775-1776 and 1777 during the Revolutionary

War, being promoted to Bombardier in Colonel Craft's Artillery Regiment. After peace was declared he returned to his farm in Walpole, following agricultural pursuits, where he died April 9, 1838. His wife, Mary, died at the home of her grandson, George W., in the town of Franklin, May 22, 1844. A beautiful granite monument in Rural Cemetery, Walpole, marks the place where the Revolutionary hero was buried.

This certifies that GEORGE WARREN NASON, JR. Enlisted from Franklin, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, on the 15th day of April, 1861 to serve three months as a Private of Captain George O. Brastow's Company I, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, (Minute Men of '61), Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence commanding. The Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, at that time a militia organization, was not included among those receiving the first call to arms after the Old Flag was fired upon, April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, but at a meeting held April 15, 1861, the day of President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months, the services of the command were offered to the Governor for that period, which offer was quickly accepted. On April 17, the command was instructed to hold itself in readiness for duty. It occupied Faneuil Hall as its headquarters, where its organization was completed with the following field officers, viz:—Samuel C. Lawrence, Colonel; J. Durell Greene, Lieutenant-Colonel; Hamlin W. Keyes, Major. On of April 21, 1861, the Regiment set out for Washington, D. C., moving by rail to New York; thence with Cook's First Massachusetts Battery by steamers, "DeSato" and "Ariel" to Fortress Monroe and Annapolis, where they assisted in saving "Old Ironsides," thence marching to Washington, the Nation's Capital, about forty miles reaching that city in the early morning of April 26, where President Lincoln welcomed them and clasped the hand of every member of the Regiment. Quarters were provided in the Treasury building. It was mustered into the United States service on May 1, 1861, and remained in the city for a month, performing guard duty at the

Treasury building, the President's House, and War Department, and perfecting itself in drill. On May 25, it was ordered across the Potomac, crossing long bridge at midnight and encamping near Alexandria, Va., and occupying a point near Shuter's Hill where they threw up breastworks and constructed Fort Ellsworth. A camp was formed nearby and was named Camp Andrew, in honor of John A. Andrew, at that time Governor of Massachusetts. The command was reviewed by President Lincoln on June 14, 1861, and later was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, of General McDowell's Army. On July 16, the Regiment broke camp, moving to Fairfax Court House, thence to Sangster's Station and Centreville Ridge, meeting some resistance of the enemy, holding its position until the night of July 20, crossing the stone bridge about midnight, and on the next day, Sunday, July 21, 1861, took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where it performed gallant service, losing a number of killed, wounded and captured. Soon after this apparently drawn battle, the command moved to Centreville, thence on to Washington. From there it returned to Boston, where it was mustered out, its term of service having expired before the Bull Run battle.

The said George W. Nason, Jr., was wounded at Bull Run, Va., on July 21, 1861, by a gun-shot in left leg and upon the head by a sabre cut through the cap. He was also captured during that battle, but escaped during the night and rejoined his Regiment.

He was honorably discharged at Boston, Mass., on July 31, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service.

He re-enlisted at Boston, August 14, 1861, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service September 2, 1861, as a Private of Company H, Twenty-Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John Kurtz, commanding. (Colonel John W. Raymond was in command at expiration of service).

The Twenty-Third Regiment Massachusetts Infantry was organized at Lynnfield, the general muster of the enlisted men

taking place on September 28, 1861, and detachments were added from time to time during the following month. The disaster at "Balls Bluff" early in November caused a hurry-up order for the Twenty-Third and other regiments to go forward; as several were away upon leave of absence, Adjutant General Schouler, upon recommendation of Colonel John Kurtz, detailed George W. Nason to remain in camp two weeks, to receive and take charge of the men as they returned for duty. The Regiment left its camp at Lynnfield, on November 11, moving by rail to Fall River, whence it embarked on the steamers "State of Maine" and "Metropolis" for New York, thence moved via Philadelphia, Pa., to Perryville, and from there by steamer to Annapolis, Md., where the command was united a few days later and occupied Camp John A. Andrew. It was mustered into the United States service on December 5, 1861, and was assigned to the First Brigade under General John G. Foster. On the morning of Thanksgiving Day, Nason arrived at the Camp with three loaded cars, two with soldiers for the Twenty-Third, the Twenty-Fifth and other regiments and one express car with boxes and parcels from home for Thanksgiving dinner. On January 6, 1862, the Regiment embarked upon what was known as the General Burnside Expedition for Fortress Monroe, Va., and from there sailed to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., which was reached after a stormy voyage, on January 15, sailing thence into Pamlico Sound. Two weeks were spent in repairing damage and making preparation for the movement against Roanoke Island, and on February 5, the Regiment sailed for that place, landing on the seventh, with the exception of Company E, which was detailed to assist in working the gunboat "Huzzar." The Island, with four Forts, sixty-six canon, and five thousand prisoners was surrendered to General Burnside, February 8, 1862. The Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, later to the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, and during its service participated in the following engagements, viz: Roanoke Island,

New-Berne, N. C. ; Bachelor's Creek, N. C. ; Tuscorora, Swift Creek or Arrowfield Church, Va. ; Kinston, N. C. ; Whitehall, Goldsboro, N. C. ; Wilcox' Bridge or Wise's Forks, Winston, Barnard's Mills, Magnolia Station, Smithfield or Cherry Grove, Cobb's Farm, Whitehall, Poconhantas, Va. ; Proctor's Creek, Halfway House, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines' Mills, Cold Harbor, Chester Station or Bermuda Hundred, Mine Explosion, before Petersburg, and a number of minor engagements; afterwards performing guard and garrison duty until ordered home, after expiration of its three years' service.

The said George W. Nason, Jr., was transferred to the gunboat "Huzzar," on January 4, 1862, as Storekeeper of the ship, and during the attack on Roanoke Island, while acting as Number Two man on Starboard Cannon, was struck by a piece of wood on the wrist, caused by a rebel shot passing through the gun rail on deck, severely injuring his right wrist. He also was wounded on March 14, 1862, at the blockade near New-Berne, N. C. On March 19, 1862, the gunboat "Huzzar" went to the navy yard for repairs and George W. Nason was assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Provost Marshal at New-Berne.

He organized the New-Berne Fire Department Regiment and on May 2, 1864, was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, a position he occupied until the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge from Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment on October 13, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was afterwards employed as Civilian in the Provost Marshal's Department, until June 23, 1865, at which date he was appointed Postmaster of the City of New-Berne, N. C., a position he filled with honor for about nine years, two years of which he travelled as Special Agent and Inspector for the Post Office Department. He resigned the office of Postmaster in December, 1873, for the purpose of taking the position of general manager for the Eagle Turpentine and Naval Store Works in Florida, of which George C. Rixford was president and Charles K. Dutton was

treasurer. While with this concern, with headquarters at Live Oak, five new towns, with factories producing turpentine and resin, were opened up and post offices established, namely, Lawtey, Rixford, Padlock, Dutton and Custer.

He surveyed and had charge of building the railroad about seven miles southerly from Live Oak to Padlock, where the company had the largest turpentine distilleries in the world.

He also was one of the pioneers, being assistant to Chief Engineer Edward E. Farrell, and a director in the corporation which built the Lake Santa Fe Canal, connecting Melrose, Florida, at the southerly end of the lake, with the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Company's Railroad at Waldo, six miles distant.

He was a delegate from North Carolina and also a member of Committee on Resolutions in the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, which nominated General U. S. Grant for his second term as President, was also a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes.

Returning to Massachusetts after five years' service with the Eagle Company, he engaged in the real estate business with his brother, Jesse L. Nason and other associates, and from 1880 to 1892 built one hundred and seventeen dwelling houses, stores, hotels and other structures, many of them in the Back Bay section of the city. The depreciation of values in 1893 & 5 nearly ruined him financially, but he closed up his affairs honorably, paid all obligations in full, and despite his advancing years, began life anew and went to work on a salary.

He rendered gallant and meritorious service to his country during the entire war, and achieved a proud record for faithful and efficient service.

Probably one of the proudest acts of his life was the game of "bluff" which he successfully played May 4, 1864, the facts of which are obtained from the diary found in the effects of Captain John A. Judson, Assistant Adjutant General to Generals Foster and Palmer at New-Berne, N. C.

George W. Nason was only a private in a

Massachusetts Regiment, detailed as a Clerk in Provost Marshal's office up to the time when he planned and executed the "bluff game" of receiving large reinforcements at New-Berne, N. C., May 4, 1864, when the government had supplies and munitions of war aggregating more than three millions of dollars, with less than thirty soldiers in the city, the gunboats and the Union troops being away upon expeditions to Washington, N. C., Edenton, Plymouth and Swansboro, etc. There were three Generals in the city, whose commands were divided up reconnoitering. When the rebels began to gather around New-Berne it looked hazey. Every precaution was taken to prevent rebel sympathizers in the city from communicating with rebel pickets outside. Those in authority expected the "Johnnies" to walk in and had arranged to bury the records, etc., to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. When Nason was called upon at the office of the Provost Marshal to furnish boxes and laborers to bury the records, he proposed a "bluff game;" he said:

"There are plenty of brass band instruments in the warehouse; we have two locomotives and six cars; probably a thousand negroes in town. We could rig out two or three brass bands, get them ready and as soon as it becomes dark, load up the cars with "darkies" as musicians, to drown the noise of the engine, have the steam saw and planing mill run a few minutes while the train is backing down over Trent River bridge, put out the lights, cover the sides of the engine with blankets and run the train very slowly over the bridge, so as to make very little noise; thence down through the woods towards Morehead City and Beaufort about three or four miles, then take off blankets, start the lights and music, set the whistle blowing and keep up the liveliest racket that could be imagined at forty miles an hour." "When they arrive, set up cheering, keep the bands playing—while one band remains in the city, let the other two board the train again, put out the lights and make a second slow still trip down the woods about four miles again, then light

up, start the bands playing, no matter whether in tune or out of tune, so they make a loud racket, and as we hear them nearing the city the second time, let us set up the biggest 'Fourth of July' racket ever heard, keep the whistles tooting and have everyone yell to the extent of his lung capacity."

The three Generals had no faith in the scheme—but Captain John A. Judson, the Assistant Adjutant General, said, "Good scheme; go ahead." He gave orders to Captain Norcross, the master of transportation, Captain Wallace L. Crowell at the ship yard, and others to do everything they could to execute Nason's plans.

At eight p.m. all was in readiness, and before nine p.m., two pretended train loads of reinforcements such as they were, had arrived. The band kept up a roar of music such as it was, a barrel of whiskey kept the city lively and at daylight the next morning the rebels who had been seen in considerable force at the west and north of the city and those opposite on Neuse River, had departed.

The scheme worked entirely satisfactory. The three Generals were not taken prisoners, the three million dollars of supplies were saved to the Government, Nason had the satisfaction of knowing his "bluff" game was a success, but the officers got the credit of saving the city.

George Warren Nason was born at Franklin, Mass., January 11, 1834, and was united in marriage May 10, 1854, to Harriett A. Kilburn, at Lunenburg, Mass. He lost his wife on the sixth day of April, 1866, and since that date has lived a bachelor life. They had one son, Adelbert Merrill Nason, who was killed in 1874 by an elevator accident.

He is a member of Franklin Post No. 60, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was its first Commander; he also was the first Commander of Heaton Post, No. 4, G-A-R., at New-Berne, N. C., in 1866. He is a member of the Sons of American Revolution, Massachusetts Division. He has been a Mason for more than fifty years, and is one of the oldest members of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars. At the

present time he occupies a prominent position as Clerk in the Water Department, Boston, Mass., a position he has held for twelve years. He has been a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public for forty-nine years.

In the Grand Army of the Republic and in regimental associations, Colonel Nason has been repeatedly honored. He is an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief, James Tanner, and, with few exceptions in the last quarter of a century, has served former Commanders in like capacity. He has been a delegate representing Massachusetts in National Encampment a number of times, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. He is Past President of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment Veteran Association, the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Veteran Association, the Roanoke Association, consisting of twenty-one regiments, the Minute Men of '61, Massachusetts Division, consisting of seven regiments and one battery of artillery. He also is a prominent member of the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts, serving two years as its Adjutant. This Club represents forty-six Posts of the G-A-R.

For patriotic instruction in the public

schools he is an enthusiastic champion and is constantly on the alert in this important branch in the education of the young. Always ready, financially or otherwise, to aid and assist auxiliary associations and every good cause.

His brothers, William Emmons, Albert Davis, James Henry, also served in the Civil War. His brother, Jesse Leonard, served as Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, being a civilian employee.

These facts are furnished by comrades who served in the army with Colonel Nason, and who have been personally acquainted with the circumstances for many years, for preservation for the benefit of all who may be interested.

Compiled from Official and Authentic Sources, by the Soldiers and Sailors Historical and Benevolent Society.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the seal of the Society.

Done at Washington, D.C., this Twenty-fourth day of September, A.D., 1906.

M. WALLINGSFORD, *Historian*.

No. 140380.

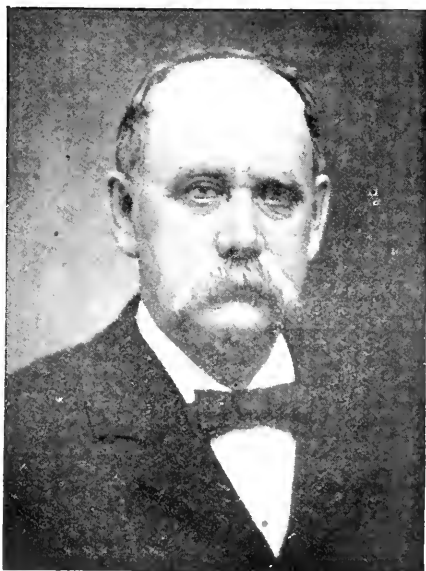


CAPT. DAVID K. WARDWELL. Tombstone, Ari.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 5th Mass. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Colonel David K. Wardwell was born in Washington, D. C., in 1823. In 1846 he enlisted in Company F, First Massachusetts Volunteers, and served as First Sergeant through the Mexican war, under both Generals Taylor and Scott, and at the battles before the City of Mexico, was a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Franklin Pierce. At the close of this war he located in Boston and upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, April 15, 1861, raised a volunteer company, which was assigned as Company F, Fifth Volunteer Militia. He commanded this company during the three months' campaign, and rendered conspicuous service at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

In August, 1861, he was appointed Captain of Company B, Twenty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and served through the Peninsular campaign with marked efficiency. In August he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers and accompanied that command to Louisiana. Ill health prevented him from taking part

in the field operations of this Regiment, and he was transferred with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to the Veteran Rescue Corps and assigned to duty in the state of New Hampshire, to enforce the Draft, which duty was faithfully performed. After this he served in various capacities, and at the close of the war was on the Rio Grande. Colonel Wardwell was a most energetic and capable officer, and received many very complimentary notices from his superior officers. After the war he located in Arizona and held various local offices. Always foremost in line of improvements. Died in 1903, and was considered a great leader among progressive men.



GEORGE NORTON
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, 5th Massachusetts Regiment

Served in United States Navy, in the "Pocahontas," "Kingston," "Princeton," "Mississippi," "State of Georgia," and Vermont."



ALFRED HASKELL, Medford, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61

Co. E, 5th Mass. Lt. Co. F, 5th Regt. Mass. Vols.



ALFRED HASKELL, Medford, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61

Co. E, 5th Mass. Lt. Co. F, 5th Mass. Vols.

Alfred Haskell, son of John Hardy and Sally Ann (Newton) Haskell, was born April 14, 1831, at Medford, Mass. He was a descendant of William Haskell, who came from England and settled at Cape Ann Side (now Beverly) before 1637; afterwards settling at Gloucester, Mass.

His grandfather, Jeremiah Haskell, stood guard at the State Arsenal at Charlestown (now known as the Old Powder House in Somerville) during the war of 1812-14, when the Massachusetts Militia was called out to suppress a threatened invasion; his great grandfather, Jeremiah Haskell, Jr., of Lancaster, Mass., was a Corporal in Captain Benjamin Houghton's Company of Lancaster Minute Men who marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, enlisted in the army and fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill as Third Sergeant in his brother Andrew's company; his ancestors were also in Colonial wars.

Alfred Haskell in early life was a shipwright; he answered the President's first call for troops April 19, 1861, as a private in the Lawrence Light Guards of Medford Company E, Fifth Regiment. He fought

in the first battle of Bull Run and led Corporal William J. Crocker, a wounded comrade from the field; he mustered out July 31, 1861.

He also answered the nine months' call September 23, 1862, and was the popular First Lieutenant of Company F, Fifth M.V.M. He saw service in North Carolina; camped at New-Berne and was in the battles of Little Washington, Whitehall, Kinston, Goldsboro, and Gum Swamp; mustered out July 2, 1863. Upon his return he rendered citizen service at the Charlestown Navy Yard until after the war. He carried on the provision business in Medford Square from 1873 to 1881.

He was initiated into Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Medford, March 11, 1859, and St. John's Royal Arch Chapter February 10, 1862, and East Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters September 19, 1852; also a charter member of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter and Medford Council, was a Past High Priest of the Chapter and Past Thrice Illustrious Master of the Council. He was a member of S. C. Lawrence Post 66, G-A-R. For the last twenty-two years of his life he was an efficient officer of the Medford Police and was past president of the Police Relief Association. Alfred Haskell died at his residence in Medford, May 10, 1906.



BENJAMIN JOSEPH LORING, East Braintree, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, Fifth Mass., 1st Mass. Battery H. A.

Born in Weymouth, Mass., April 27, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Weymouth and Braintree, and has spent most of his life in those towns. On leaving school he was employed in transportation business and was engaged in this vocation when President Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15, 1861. He responded and enlisted in Company G, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was with the Regiment in all its work of building Fort Ellsworth and other duties, was in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, and discharged with the Regiment July 31, 1861, and returned home.

February 26, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company A, First Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and served three years, being discharged February 27, 1865, as First Sergeant of his Company.

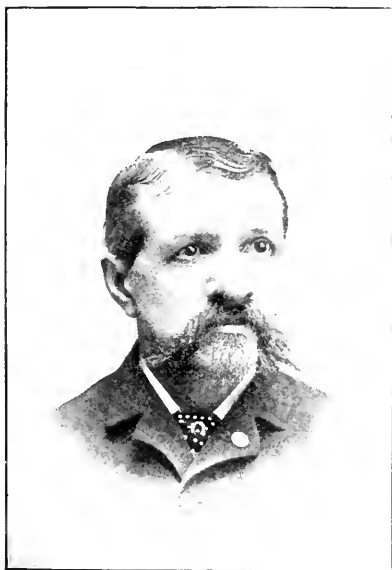
After the war Mr. Loring was engaged for many years as Carpenter and Builder. In 1872 he was elected constable of Braintree, and has served continuously since that time. He was night officer for two years, and has also served as truant officer and a member of the Board of Fire Engineers of Braintree.



BENJAMIN J. LORING, East Braintree, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt., 1st Battery Mass. H. A.

In 1888, he was appointed Special Agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which position he still holds. In 1896 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1904 he was appointed a Special District Police Officer by Governor John L. Bates. He is a member of Reynolds Post 58 G-A-R of Weymouth, Rural Lodge F. and A. M., Quincy, Pentalpha Chapter Royal Arch Masons, E. Weymouth, South Shore Commandery, K. T. Mayflower Chapter No. 65, O. E. S., Grand Army Club, Kirchmankin Tribe I. O. R. M., of which he is Past Sachem, Minute Men of '61, representing the Fifth Regiment as Vice President in 1901 and 1902, Fifth Regiment Association and Company A, Heavy Artillery Association, of which he has been Secretary and Treasurer since its organization twenty-four years ago. For several years Aide-de-Camp upon staff of commander-in-chief and department of Massachusetts G-A-R. Has served as Secretary and Treasurer of Company A, Association since its organization in 1886.

In 1865, Mr. Loring married Miss Carrie F. Ludden of Braintree, and has one daughter. Since his marriage he has made Braintree his home.



COMRADE FRANK A. BROWN. PAST ADJ.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. and 47th Mass. Regt.

Born September 3, 1838. A member of Company K, Fifth Massachusetts, Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence; after reaching Washington was assigned to duty of guarding the Treasury building and White House. The Regiment was assigned at provost guard in Alexandria. Was at the engagement at Sangster's Station, July 18, and the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he narrowly escaped capture. He with others being nearly surrounded by the rebel pickets, forded the river and under cover of darkness and heavy fire escaped. Afterwards appointed recruiting officer by Governor Andrew and Mayor Wightman of Boston, at the old State House where he assisted in raising several Companies of the Forty-Seventh Massachusetts, going out as First Sergeant of Company H, of that Regiment which was assigned to Baulss' expedition, New Orleans, La. After arriving there he was detailed Postmaster of Second Brigade where he performed the duties of that office till disabled by sun-stroke in 1878. He was one of the originators and with a few others organized the association of Massa-

chusetts Three Months' Volunteers, afterwards merged into the association of Minute Men of '61, serving as its Secretary and Adjutant seven years. A member of Post 35, G-A-R Chelsea, Mass., and other fraternal organizations. He died March 17, 1903, at Everett, Mass.; the funeral was largely attended by the Minute Men of '61, Post 35, G-A-R and kindred organizations.

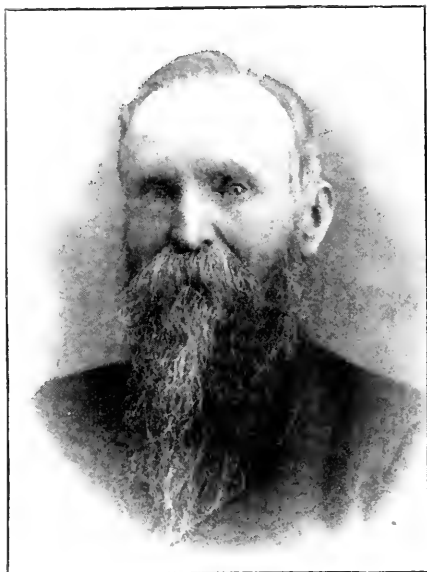


GEORGE O. BRASTOW, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Capt. Co. I, Fifth Mass. Maj. U. S. Vols.

Major George O. Brastow was born in Wrentham, Mass., September 8, 1811. Died November 20, 1878.

He was Captain of the Somerville Company in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia during its three months' term, and was very popular throughout the whole Regiment by reason of his zeal and efficiency as an officer and the magnetism of his genial and kindly nature.

He was commissioned as Paymaster with the rank of Major in 1862. He was twice elected Mayor of Somerville, and also served as member of the Legislature for several years, during two of which he was President of the Senate.

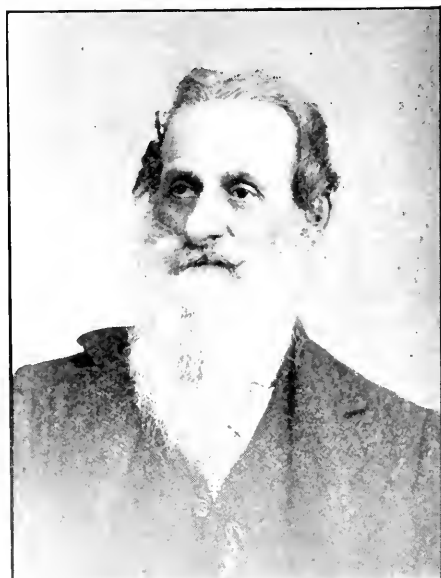


CAPT. JOHN HUTCHINS, Medford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Lt. Col. 39th Regt. Mass. Vols.

Colonel John Hutchins, of Medford, Mass., was at the outbreak of the war, Captain of Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and with his Company responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops in April 1861. His Company was, perhaps, the equal of any in the Regiment for discipline, drill, and all round efficiency. He served, during the three months campaign, and at the first battle of Bull Run, in common with the rest of the Regiment, succeeded in maintaining the formation of his command, and manifested to a high degree those qualities of coolness, courage and power to lead his men in the stress of battle. Returning from this enlistment, he reorganized his Company, and was, with them assigned to the Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers as Captain, and through the rest of the war, participated in all the conflicts of the Army of the Potomac, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and commanding the Regiment at the close of the war. He was singularly fortunate in the performance of his duty

and never failed to command the commendation of his superiors, and the cheerful obedience of the men he commanded. Thoroughly versed in the military science, he was a rigid disciplinarian, knowing no favorites, but with a firm hand he held all to their duty, and gave of his best to the service of the Union.

After the war he resided in Medford, Mass., until his death in 1905.



HENRY E. GRANDY, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Massachusetts Regiment

Born in Wayland, Mass., October 12, 1829, son of Henry and Rebecca Grandy of Deerfield, Mass. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, upon the first call, was a machinist and left his lathe and rushed to the Armory. A former member of Company I, Fifth Regiment Somerville Light Infantry, N.M. In the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of many in constructing Fort Ellsworth.



CHARLES P. WHITTLE
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

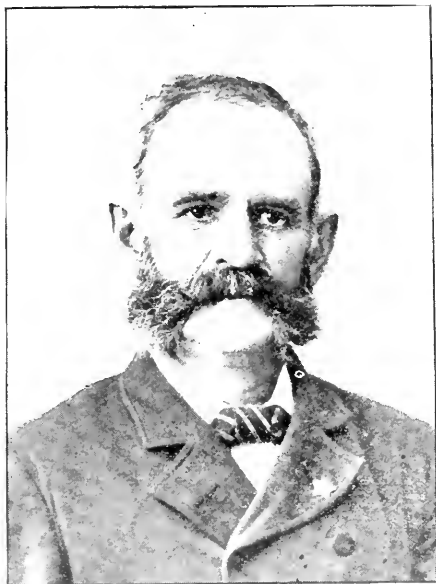
Comrade Whittle was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 26, 1841, and obtained his early education in the public schools of that district. He became a member of the old Charlestown Artillery when seventeen years of age. With most of that Company he hastened to offer his services to the country at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was made a Sergeant in the Fifth Regiment; was in first Bull Run battle. Was recruiting officer for city of Charlestown. He again enlisted and was ordered to North Carolina, where he took part in several battles.

Later on he was detailed by General Foster to position of Post Quartermaster at Plymouth, N. C., and filled that place with marked ability, returning with his Regiment at the end of service. He again enlisted in 1864, for the third time, was appointed First Lieutenant in Fifth Regiment, served with it at the front until the expiration of its term.

After the war was salesman in a furniture establishment of Boston, and in 1868, while quite a young man, embarked in

manufacturing on his own account, and with good judgment and enterprise to back him, made rapid and successful strides, and to-day is one of the leading manufacturers of furniture and store fixtures, with a large factory and extensive warerooms at 129 Portland Street, Boston.

Comrade Whittle is a Past Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post 11, has filled all the offices of his post at different times, and in 1893 was Department Inspector General.



JOHN H. LORING, Concord, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 5th Mass. 2d Mass. Battery

Born October 16, 1839, at North Yarmouth, Me. Enlisted April 15, 1861, in the Charlestown City Guards, State Militia; was in and around Washington and was mustered out at Boston, August 15, 1861; re-enlisted in "Nim's" Second Light Horse Battery in January, 1863. Was in Red River Campaign, at Fort Blakely, at the rear of Mobile and with the roving Brigade until the war was ended. For the past twenty-two years has been employed at the State Prison and the Reformatory at Concord, Mass.



WILLIAM C. BATES, Newton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

William Carver Bates of Company G, (Concord Artillery), Concord, Mass., enlisted April 19, 1861, at Boston, in Faneuil Hall, under Captain George L. Prescott. The Regiment left Boston Sunday morning, April 21, by train to New York, thence by steamer, "DeSota," via Fortre-s Monroe to Annapolis, Md., and by train to Washington, D. C., via Annapolis Junction. The Regiment was mustered in May 1, and was drilled assiduously by the officers and West Point Cadets until May 25, when the advance into Virginia began over the long bridge across the Potomac.

Two members of the Regiment were detached to serve at Alexandria on the Provost Marshal's Guard, George T. Childs of the Charlestown City Guards, and the subject of this sketch, William Carver Bates, of the Concord Company. These two became inseparable companions, rejoining the Regiment July 18, in the "On to Richmond" campaign, and were two of the twenty-five prisoners captured at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21. Very few of these men who went to Richmond and spent ten months in the Confederate prisons in Libby and Salisbury, Macon and New Orleans (Parish prison before the arrival of Farragut) are still living; Griggs, Tebbets, Childs and Bates of the minute men prisoners, are those known to be alive. The experience of these prisoners is yet to be written. Their stories of captivity do not compare with that of those who were later at Belle Isle and Andersonville. But it was tragic enough. They arrived before August 1,



WILLIAM C. BATES, Newton, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

and were quartered in the tobacco factories, finding the "Dutch Sergeant" Wirtz in immediate command. He was vigilant to prevent escape and somewhat indifferent apparently to punctuality in supply of rations. It is curious to recall that for several days after our arrival at Richmond one of the Yankee prisoners was escorted to market under guard to make small purchases of food, or little necessities, cards, chess-men, papers, etc., but this was soon found to be impracticable, attracting too much curiosity and subversive to discipline.

The prisoners captured at Bull Run generally retained their watches, money or jewelry and in the following winter received at New Orleans a supply of under-clothing and coats sent from the North by the Sanitary Commission and which were faithfully transmitted by the Confederate authorities.

Most of the Federal prisoners reaching Richmond in the summer of 1861 were sent to New-Bern, N. C., from Salisbury, in May or June, 1862, and released on parole.

The addresses of the four Minute Men surviving prisoners are: George T. Childs, (Postmaster), St. Albans, Vt., James H. Griggs, Somerville, Mass., Frank L. Tebbets, Ewing, N. H. William Carver Bates, 60 State Street, Boston.



EDWARD S. WHEELER, Lowell, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 5th Mass. Co. G, 47th Regt. Mass. Vols.

Edward S. Wheeler, one of the youngest Minute Men, was born at Concord, Mass., June 17, 1844. Enlisted April 19, in Company G, Fifth Regiment, M.V.M. Taken prisoner of war at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and held at Richmond, Va., New Orleans, La., and Salisbury, N. C., nearly eleven months. Re-enlisted in Company G, Forty-Seventh Regiment M.V.M. Stationed at and near New Orleans, La. Discharged September 1, 1863, by expiration of service. Hiram E. Wheeler, a Minute Man in Company E, Sixth Regiment, was a brother. Residence (1902) 43 Varney Street Lowell, Mass.



NATHAN MARSH EDWARDS, Appleton, Wis.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 5th Mass. Capt. 1st N. Y. Vol. Engineer R't.

Nathaniel Marsh Edwards, born at Haverhill, Mass., July 5, 1837; graduated at Union College in civil engineering in 1859. Responded to the first call, April 16, 1861. Enrolled First New York Volunteer Engineers, November 8, 1861; commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 10, 1862; First Lieutenant, February 24, 1864; Captain, January 12, 1865; First New York Volunteer Engineers (Serrell's), discharged July 19, 1865. Removed from Haverhill in 1866 to Wisconsin, to take charge of Green Bay and Mississippi canal as chief engineer and superintendent and since then followed civil and hydraulic engineering at Appleton, Wis.



HANNIBAL D. NORTON
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment

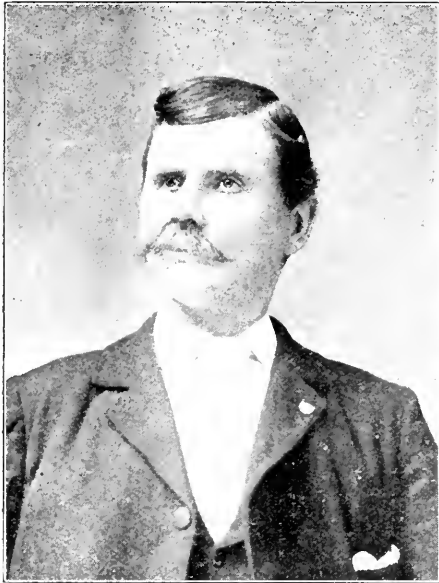
Hannibal Davenport Norton was born November 9, 1838, at Addison, Washington County, Maine, but at the age of seven his parents removed to Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Charlestown. Upon reading the proclamation of Governor Andrew, on the morning of April 15, 1861, he dropped business at once and raced over to the Armory of Company D, Fifth Regiment, M.V.M. ("Charlestown Artillery"), in which he held a commission as Lieutenant, and started an enlistment roll, to ascertain how many of the Company would respond to the first call of President Lincoln. He went with the Fifth Regiment to Washington, via Annapolis, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. He subsequently recruited, and was commissioned Captain of Company I, Thirty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and commanded his Company in the following battles: second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and first Fredericksburg, being wounded in the two last-named. Was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served as Captain

Company K, Eleventh Regiment, and Captain Company C, First Regiment of that Corps. He commanded the "Regiment" of Convalescents (from the Hospitals of the District of Columbia) at Fort De Russy, which aided in driving back Early's right wing, July 12, 1864.

During his service he was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, but not mustered, as his Regiment was "below the minimum." Was brevetted Major of Volunteers by President Lincoln, "for gallant and meritorious services during the War." In January, 1866, was appointed Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Carolinas, under General D. E. Sickles. From April, 1866, to February 1, 1869, commanded Western District of North Carolina, under Generals Whitteley, Ruger and Miles.

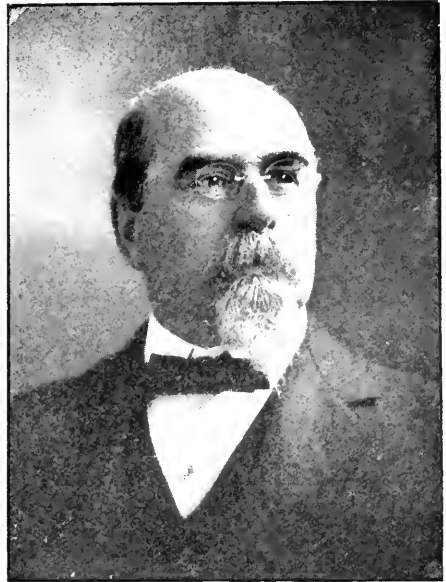


JOHN N. BREED, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Sergt. 32d Mass. Vols.
Lost sight of eyes May 8, 1894; premature blast in
Tredell Co. (N. C.) Granite Quarry



GEORGE W. CROSS, Worcester, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, 5th Mass. Co. I, 32d Mass. Vols.

George W. Cross was born in Sebec, Me., August 6, 1840, the son of Orich and Melitable Anderson Cross. He passed his boyhood days in Sebec until he was sixteen years of age, when his mother then widowed, with family moved to Charlestown, Mass. He was employed at the old Oak Hall clothing house and navy yard; then learning the trade of morocco dresser, at which he worked at the time Lincoln's call came for seventy-five thousand men. He at once left his work and tried to enlist but found the company full and was told to wait and see if all reported; at the last moment he got a chance in Captain William R. Swan's Company C, Fifth Regiment. On April 19, 1861, he didn't even go home but marched to Faneuil Hall where they camped for the night, leaving for Washington the next morning. He was in the first battle of Bull Run. Discharged July 31, 1861. The war fever did not die out and July 28, 1862, he again enlisted in Company I, Thirty-Second Regiment, M.V.L., in which he served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of the army of the Potomac; he was discharged May 29, 1865. He died December 27, 1906. He was a member of George Ward Post 10, G-A-R, also of the Minute Men Association.



VALENTINE W. WALLBURG, Schenectady, N. Y.,
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. C, 5th Sgt. Co. D, 5th Regt. M.V.M. 9 mos.

Valentine Wallburg was born December 12, 1841, in Boston, Mass. Joined Charlestown Artillery, Fifth Regiment M.V.M. in spring of 1860. In answer to Governor Andrew's inquiry in January, 1861, he pledged himself to respond to any call that might come from the governor to suppress rebellion. Reported for duty April 15, 1861, at the Armory, Charlestown City Square, and owing to an accident to Sergeant Davis which created a vacancy in the non-commissioned officers of the company he was appointed a Corporal in Faneuil Hall on April 19, and served with the Regiment in Company C until the end of the term of service. Enlisted again in August, 1862, as First Sergeant, Company D, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until the Regiment was mustered out in June, 1863. Came home convalescent from typhoid fever and was in poor health for over a year afterwards with chronic diarrhoea. Since the war worked as machinist and gun maker. From 1876 to 1878 instructor in Vise Work at the Institute of Technology in Boston, and since 1883 has been employed as foreman by the Boston Gas Light Company, the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Lynn, Mass., and the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.



WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, Dixfield, Me.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Adj't. 5th Mass. 9 mos.



GEORGE T. CHILDS, St. Albans, Vt.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 5th Mass. Vols.

George Theodore Childs, born in Charlestown, Mass., September 7, 1842. Educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. Enlisted in Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, April 19, 1861; was captured at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., New Orleans, La., and Salisbury, N. C.; paroled in June, 1862; removed to St. Albans, Vt., in 1873; was private secretary to the president of the Central Vermont Railroad until 1892; editor of the *St. Albans Daily Messenger* from January 1, 1892, until October 1, 1899; presidential elector and messenger in 1884; chief of staff to Governor Farnham in 1878; Judge Advocate General, 1880 to 1882; represented St. Albans in the Legislature in 1896. Was Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 11, Department of Massachusetts; Commander of A. R. Hulburt Post No. 60, Department of Vermont, one term, and Commander of the Department of Vermont, G-A-R., one term.

William T. Eustis was born in Rumford, Me., August 19, 1837. At the breaking out of the war was in Boston, in the hardware business with the late Benjamin Callender. When President Lincoln's first call was made for seventy-five thousand men, without an hour's notice he left his citizen's dress in the store and put on a "loyal" uniform. Enlisting in Company I (afterward Company B), Somerville Light Infantry, Captain George O. Brastow.

Notwithstanding he re-enlisted after his first term of service, he has always looked upon the answer to that first call, as the most patriotic of them all, for he left a business paying him a handsome income to enlist as a private, because his country called.



EDWARD K. DAVIS
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 5th Mass. Sergt. Co. H, 19th Mass. Vols.

Born in Haverhill, in 1819. His grandfather, William Davis, was a Minute Man in the Revolution as were his brothers Ebenezer and Charles. His mother's uncle, General Benjamin Moers, for gallant service at Fort Ticonderoga, was given a large tract of land in New York near Lake Champlain now known as Moers, the deed of which is still in the Davis family.

As he was on the Police force of Charlestown, he could not get released in time to join the Sixth Regiment in which were many of his friends and relatives, but later on enlisted in the City Guards Fifth Regiment, Colonel Boyd commanding.

He afterwards re-enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment.

He died June 4, 1903, six days before his eighty-fourth birthday.

His sister, Mrs. Nancy Buswell (still living) made the first flag which left Haverhill from silk and ribbons from her millinery store, in three days. It is now in the Post Hall in Haverhill.



EDWARD KIMBALL DAVIS, Malden, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. Sergt. 19th Regt. Mass. Vols.

Edward K. Davis, was born at Haverhill, Mass., June 10, 1819. Enlisted at President Lincoln's first call, April 15, 1861, in the Fifth M.V.M., as private. Re-enlisted August, 1861, in the Nineteenth, as Sergeant.

His father, John Davis, of the same town, served in the Haverhill Light Infantry in the war of 1812, and after his discharge went as privateer. Was taken prisoner by Admiral Brock and carried to Halifax.

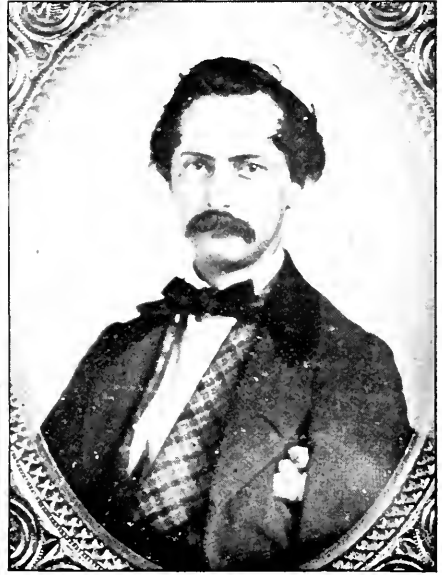
His grandfather, William Davis, fought at Bunker Hill, and his great grandfather in the French and Indian war and in every battle of the Revolution in which Washington was engaged. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Moore, was also a soldier of the Revolution and brother of Major-General Moore, one of Washington's aids.



EDWIN C. BENNETT
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Massachusetts Regiment

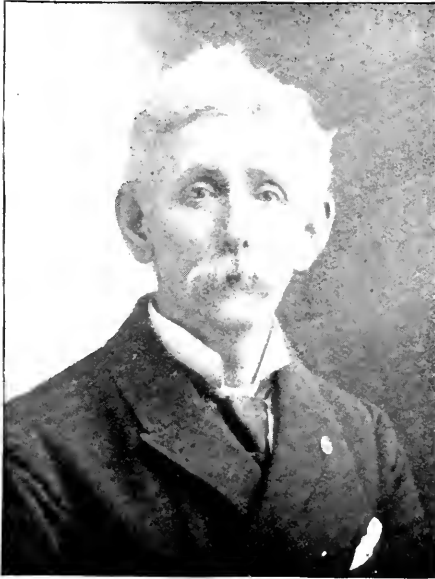
Edwin C. Bennett, was born in Somerville, Mass., February 3, 1840. He was a private in Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the three months' service. He joined the Twenty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers September 16, 1861, as Sergeant, was promoted Second Lieutenant August 5, 1862, and commissioned Captain, August 27, 1863. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, an ounce ball passing through the angle of his left jaw, lodging in his neck. On June 2, 1864, he was detailed Adjutant-General Second Brigade, First Division Fifth Corps, and remained at front on staff duty until expiration of term October 3, following. On leaving Brigade he was presented with two letters of commendation signed by all the commissioned officers present of the Thirty-Second Massachusetts and One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Since the war he was for twelve years Assistant Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., and for five years prior to return in 1897 to Somerville, manager of a mining company in New Mexico. Died February 27, 1904.



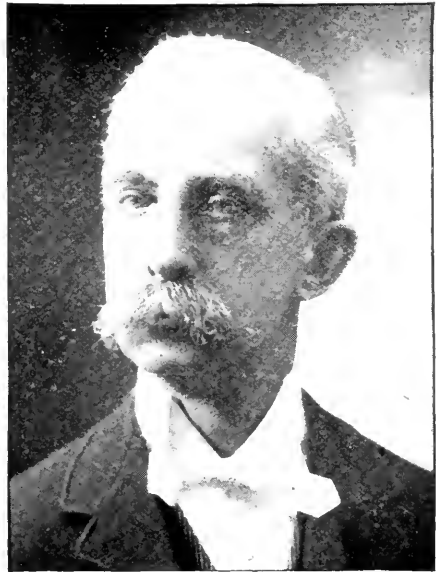
JOHN HENRY EAMES, Marshfield Hills
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 5th Mass. Regt.

John Henry Eames was born in Medford, Mass., December 16, 1834. He joined the Lawrence Light Guard of Medford of the Fifth Regiment, M.V.M., in 1859; was promoted Corporal and Sergeant; enlisted with his company under the first call for troops, April 15, 1861, as Company E of the Fifth Regiment, for its first three months' service; participated in the first battle of Bull Run, July 11; was mustered out July 31, 1861. Again enlisted as Sergeant in Lawrence Light Guard Company C, Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, August 15, 1861, for three years, and served till close of the war; was promoted First Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second and First Lieutenant, but on account of being confined a prisoner of war was never mustered as a commissioned officer; was captured by the confederates at the battle of the Weldon R. R., Va., August 19, 1864, and was held a prisoner in Libby prison, Bell Isle and Salisbury, N. C., till February 24, 1865. Returning home after his release, broken in health, and for many months totally blind. After more than four years of suffering being unable to engage in any occupation, his health had so far improved that in 1870 he was appointed Postmaster of Medford by President U. S. Grant, and held that position till 1886. He now resides with his family at Marshfield Hills, Mass.



JAMES H. GRIGGS, PAST PRESIDENT
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. 33d Mass. and Capt. 37th Regt. U. S. V.

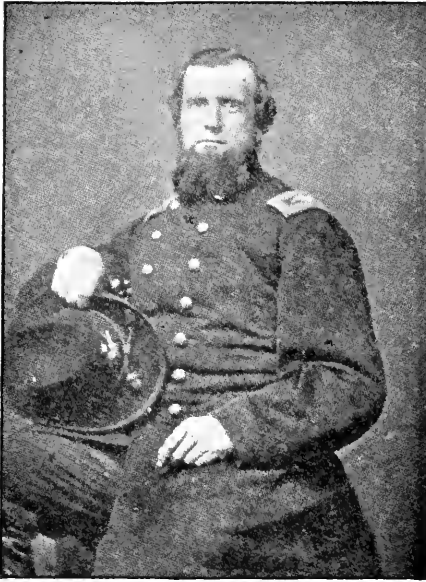
James H. Griggs, was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1838. In the early spring of 1856, he went west, living in various parts of Illinois until the latter part of 1857, when he drifted to the Mississippi river, and, for something more than two years was engaged in plain boating on that river, and its tributaries. Returning to Massachusetts in 1860, he settled in Reading, and on April 16, 1861, enlisted as private in Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, participating with that command in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, being severely wounded and taken prisoner, and confined in Libby, Tuscaloosa and Salisbury until June 4, 1862. When released, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers as Sergeant and was discharged in March 1863, for disability from wounds. In December 1863, re-entered the service in the Thirty-Seventh United States Colored Troops, serving with that command through the campaign of 1864, in front of Petersburg, in the Army of the James. Went with the expedition to Fort Fisher, M. C., on both attacks, and at the conclusion of the war, was with Sherman at Raleigh, N. C. Is now a resident of Somerville, Mass.



OSCAR PERSONS, HUDSON, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Massachusetts Regiment

Born in 1839, and lived at Woburn, Mass., when he responded with alacrity to the summons of the government to meet and repel the traitors. In April, 1861, the Company left their Armory, under an escort of nearly a thousand citizens, with a band of music, and marched to Boston, and were quartered with their Regiment in Faneuil Hall. Before leaving Massachusetts a Testament and a five dollar gold piece was presented every man of the Company.

Mustered out, expiration of term of service, July 30, 1861. After close of war, he was interested in newspaper work and the last twenty years of his life was connected with "Hudson Enterprise," Hudson, Mass. Died, June 26, 1901.



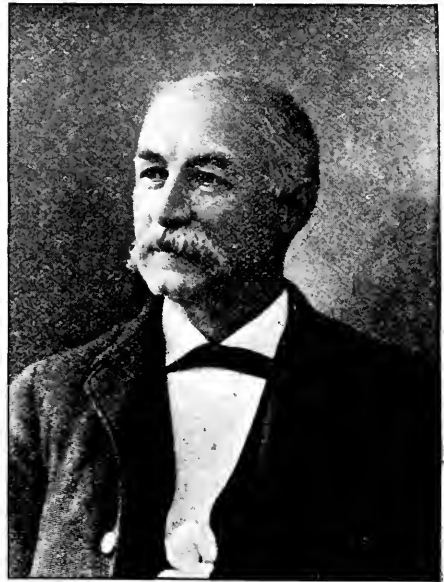
CAPT. GEORGE LINCOLN PRESCOTT
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Colonel Prescott was born in Littleton, Mass., May 21, 1829. Moved to Concord in 1833. When the war broke out he enlisted for three months and left Concord April 19, 1861, as First Lieutenant, commanding Company A, Fifth Regiment, M.V.M. (Concord Artillery). Engaged in one battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

On expiration of service he returned home and raised a new company which was attached to the First Battalion Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, and later became the nucleus of the Third Regiment. He commanded the convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va., during the fall of 1862.

After the battle of Fredericksburg he was commissioned Colonel. Then came Gettysburg and the long hard Wilderness Campaign. On June 16, 1864, they carried the James River and marched to within three miles of Petersburg, Va.

On June 18, 1864, Colonel Prescott fell mortally wounded, as the Third Regiment charged the rebel earthworks, driving the enemy back across an open field over the Norfolk railroad. Died June 19, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.



WILLIAM N. TYLER, Wakefield, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B. 5th. Co. E, 50th Mass. Ser. Mj. 8th Rgt. M.V.M.

William N. Taylor was born at Andover, Mass., December 7, 1834. Parents moved to South Reading, now Wakefield, in 1840. Educated in the public schools of South Reading. First enlisted in April, 1861, in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Minute Men; first engagement, first battle of Pull Run. Mustered out July 31, 1861. Second enlistment, Corporal Company E, Fiftieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. Mustered in September 19, 1862; second engagement, siege of Port Hudson. Mustered out August 24, 1863. Third enlistment, Sergeant of Company E, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M., July 17, 1864; promoted to Sergeant-Major August 1, 1864, stationed at Baltimore, Md. Mustered out November 10, 1864.



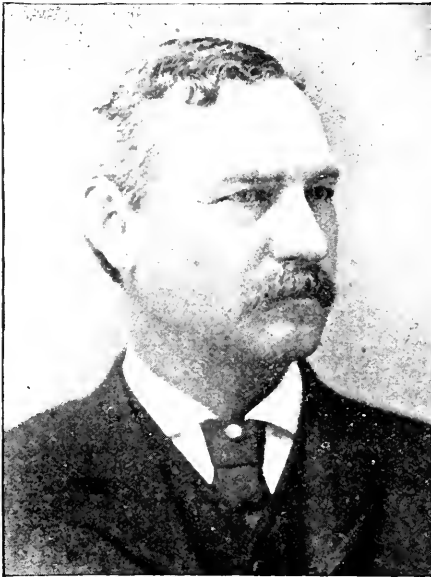
WARREN A. BIRD
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Mass. Vol. Regt.

Warren A. Bird, Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, son of Charles and Caroline Frost Bird, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1837, and died Sept. 9, 1907, at Natick, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Somerville and Natick. At the age of nine he went to Natick to live where he continued to reside until his death. He was married twice. In 1862 to Elmira A. Sleeper, and in 1890 to Mary E. Kingslony, his widow, and one daughter by his first wife surviving him (Mrs. Homer H. Fiske).

He enlisted from Somerville, as many companions of his early life lived there, and he desired to be with them. After his return from service, he took up his residence in Natick, where he engaged in shoe manufacturing for a time, until 1869 when

his father, who was in the Wood and Coal business, died, and succeeding him in the business which he conducted successfully to the time of his death.

He had served three years as a member of the Legislature. Also three years on the Board of Selectmen, with great credit and honor, as he always was deeply interested in everything that made for the betterment of the Town. He was a member of General Walsworth Post No. 1, G. A. R. He was a member of Meridian Lodge, A. O. U. & A. M., Parker Royal Arch Chapter, Natick, Commandery. In his death the town of Natick lost one of its most esteemed citizens, whose memory will continue to exert a good influence for many years.



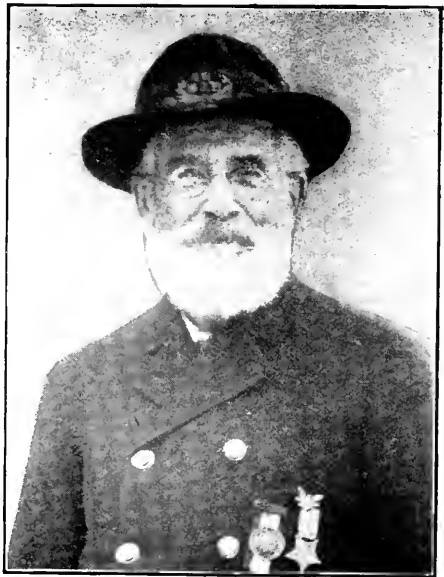
JOSEPH MOULTON, Winchester, Ma s.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Sergt. Co. H. 5th Mass. 9 mos.



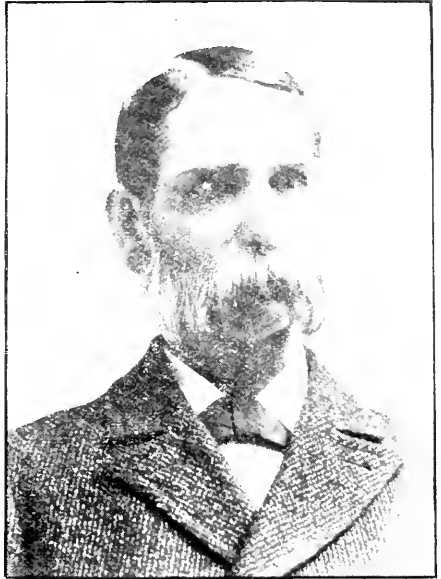
CHARLES H. ABBOTT (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 5th Mass. Regt. Re-enlisted Co. B, 5th U. S. A.



JOHN POLLOCK, Salem, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. Col. 40th Mass. Inf.

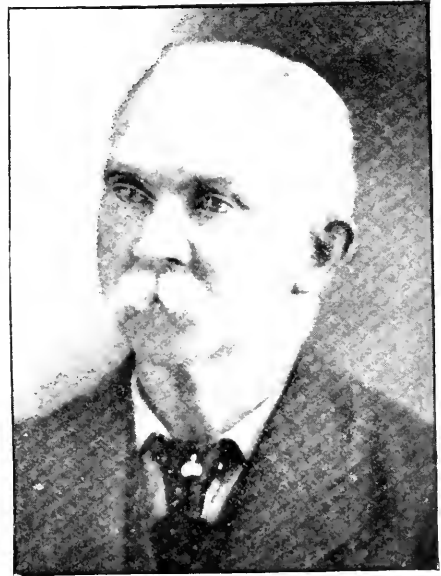
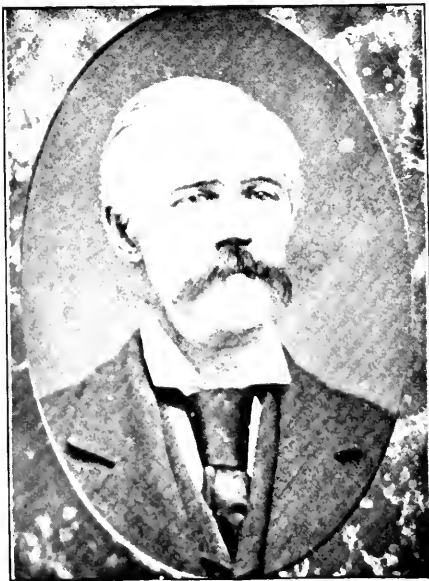


WILLIAM F. ALDEN, Cambridge, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 5th Mass. Co. C, 39th Mass. Regt.



OLIVER S. ADAMS, LYNN, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 5th Mass. Bugler Co. B. 1st R. I. Cav.

GEORGE H. WILEY, BOSTON, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Lt. Co. H. 5th Mass. Lt. Co. A. 39th Mass. Vols.

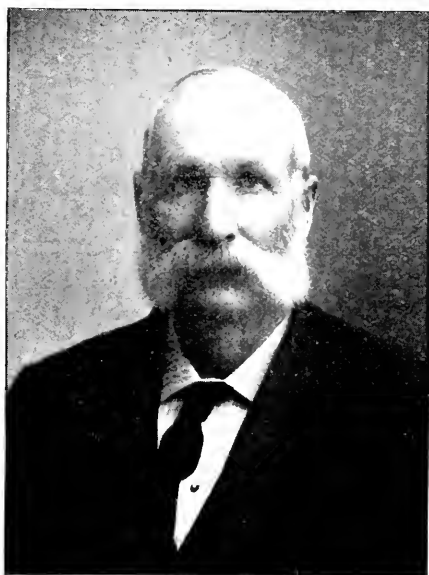


CHARLES KILBURN, LUNENBURG, MASS. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Sergt. 23d Mass. Regt.

ROYAL S. CARR, WINCHESTER, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E. 5th Mass. Co. C. 39th Mass. & 15th U. S. Vols.



GEORGE F. BUXTON, Everett, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. A, 5th Mass. Q. M. Sergt. 2d Mass. H. A.



JOSEPH YOUNG, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Regt. Mass. Vols.



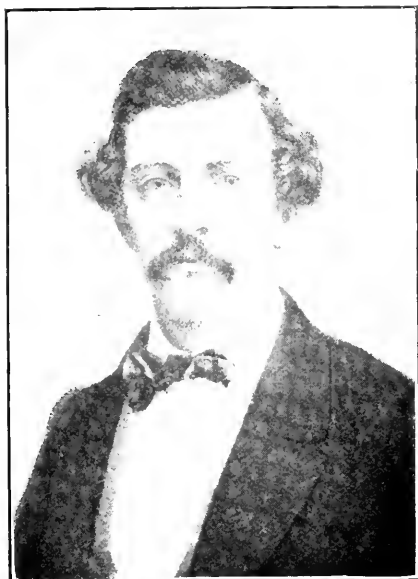
STEPHEN N. H. DYER, West Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 5th Mass. also 1th Maine Vols.



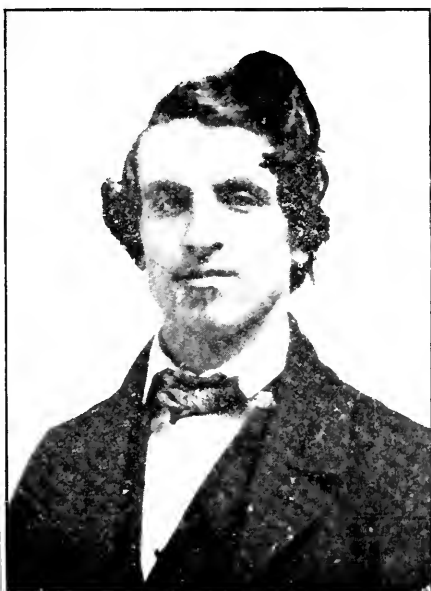
JOHN E. TIDD, Woburn, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. Capt. 2d Regt. Mass. Vols.



JOHN A. SUMNER, Peabody, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. II, 5th Mass. Regt.



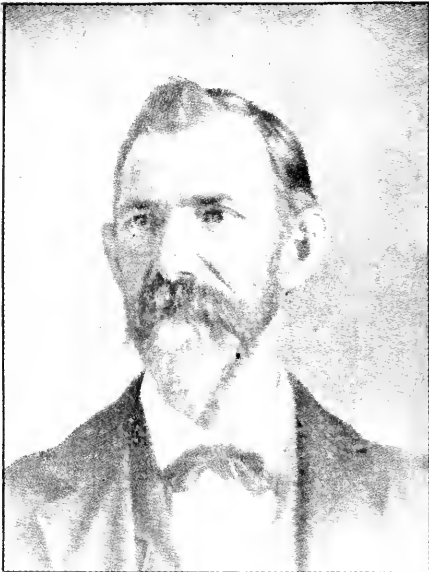
CORP. CHARLES H. BAILEY
Minute Men of '61
Co. C, 5th Mass. Vol. Corp. on the Colors



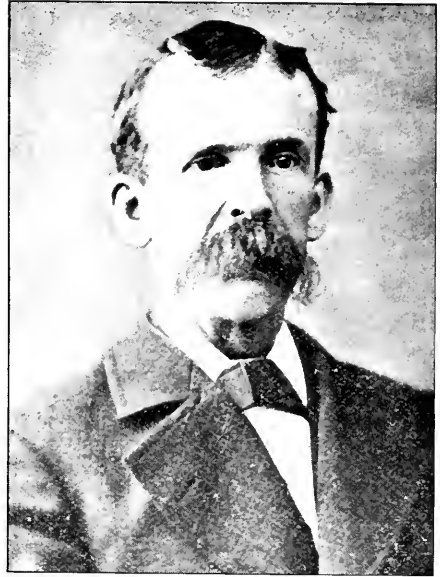
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
1st Lt. Co. I, 5th Mass. Regt.



FREEMAN A. LORING, Medford, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment



WILLIAM F. GRAY, MERRIM CITY, LI.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass., Regt., 2d Mass. Vols., 1st U. S. C. Cav.



EDWARD W. REYNOLDS, Concord, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. 5th Mass., 59th Regt. Mass. Vols.



SAMUEL W. TUCK, Manchester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 5th Mass. & Lt. 2d Mass. (deceased)



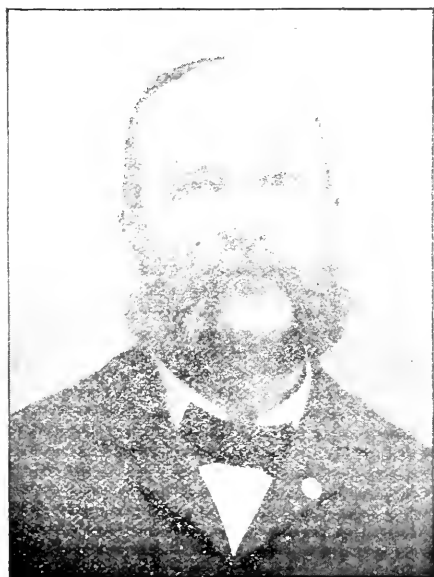
ELKANAH CROSBY, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Mass. Co. E, 29th Regt. Mass. Vols.



ENOCH J. CLARK, Charlestown, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. K, 5th Mass. Regt.



STEPHEN H. REYNOLDS, Hyde Park, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 5th Mass. Regt. 1st Mass. Light Battery



HENRY H. D. CUSHING, Medford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Sergt. Co. C, 39th Regt. Mass. Vols.



MENDILL S. WILBER, Salem, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. A 5th Mass. Regt.



WILLIAM F. SUMNER, Peabody, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Lt. Co. H, 5th Mass. Regt.



JEREMIAH DALTON, Braintree, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 5th Massachusetts Regiment



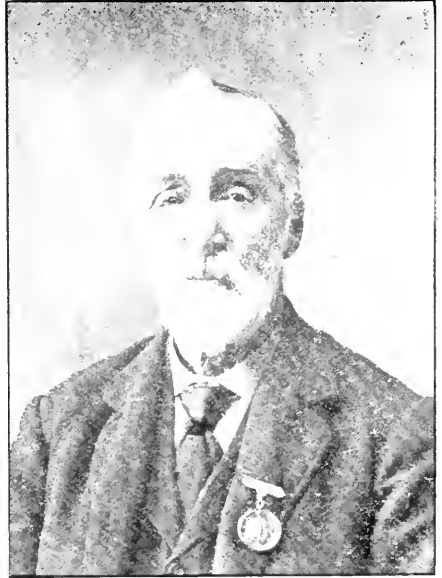
WILLIAM H. GARDNER, Salem, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. A, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment



GEORGE F. WHITCOMB (killed Oct. 19, 1864)
Minute Men of '61
Co. 5th Regt. M.V.M. Capt. 30th Regt. Mass. Vol.



EDWIN F. WYER, Woburn, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 5th Massachusetts Regiment



CHARLES D. W. LANE, Malden, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 5th Mass. Regt.



GEORGE D. BOOKER, Medford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, 5th Mass. Sergt. Co. C, 39th Regt. M.V.M.



JOSEPH E. WILEY, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 5th Mass. Sergt. Co. I, 1st H. A.



MILLVILLE D. JONES, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. C. 5th Massachusetts Regiment



LOUIS J. SHILPARD
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment



JAMES R. HOPKINS, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I. 5th Mass. Regt.



THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES ACCOMPANINYG THE
INDIVIDUAL PICTURES, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, HAVE
BEEN FURNISHED BY THE PERSONS THEMSELVES.

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

By John H. Norton, Company I.

In the history of the greatest, as well as most groundless rebellion, that ever convulsed the earth, the part performed by the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers will always occupy an honorable place; for it was fortunate enough to furnish the first hero-martyrs to lay down their lives for their country, and to stand at the head of the long, bright roll inscribed with the names of the brave men who have sealed their patriotism with their blood, during the tremendous civil strife of 1861-5. This honor should not, however, be ascribed to its mere good fortune, for it was an exalted, patriotic zeal and fervor that impelled it to be first, rather than any stroke of luck, that placed the name of the regiment on so bright a page of its country's history.

Many of its members had long cherished the military spirit, and that, too, at a time when that spirit was nearly dead in Massachusetts, and some of the company organizations were among the earliest formed in the State, and had for years been the propagating nurseries of that patriotism which rallied to the defence of constitutional liberty and law, when they were assailed by traitors. It was the drill in quiet times, the holiday show which evoked the derision of the philanthropist, and the opposition of the advocate of peace; the parade and muster, on which too many looked as the mere entertainment of a day, of no practical utility; it was this that prepared, and had in readiness, the men and the arms, and the needed skill, when the occasion called for their use in the stern work of actual service.

At such a time—when the military

spirit had nearly died out in the State; when the militia of Massachusetts was about obsolete, and the soldier in uniform was looked upon by thousands as a mere popinjay, half fuss and half feathers,—one far-seeing man, in whose prophetic mind the events of the near and fast-approaching future had begun to shape themselves, commenced to revive the State military; and by his influence as chief executive, and also through the Legislature and the people, he resurrected the militia system, and gave it new vitality and force. And it is largely to the influence of Governor N. P. Banks that we owe the re-organization and efficiency of that system that was in comparative readiness, when the great occasion called for it, to stand between the government and treason,—the country and its enemies.

As will be seen in the course of the following pages, the regiment whose history is here chronicled occupies its distinguished position because it had given heed to the injunction of the Father of his Country and in time of peace, had prepared for war. It was owing to the cultivation of the military spirit through the previous years, that it was ready when the great emergency came.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK.

The latent treason that had been ripening its poison for forty years in the southern portion of the Republic, on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States proceeded to avert rebellion. It was confined to resolutions and words, until April 12, 1861, when it assaulted the

flag of the country. The telegraph flashed the tidings as soon as the act was perpetrated; so that on the same day that the guns of South Carolina were turned on the gallant garrison in Fort Sumter, they found echoes in twenty million loyal hearts. The anxiety and excitement that everywhere prevailed were terrible. A handful of soldiers had been forced to surrender to thousands of traitors, and the entire people were resolved to punish the perpetrators to the bitter end. Civil war was inaugurated, and the President called for a special session of Congress, and for seventy-five thousand men to "rally round the flag," and rush to the defence of their country and government. The response was magnificent. The plough, the loom, the ledger, the bar, the pulpit, all the vocations of ordinary life, were abandoned, and men of all conditions and circumstances flew to arms, and gave their cheerful response to the call of the nation's Chief Magistrate.

First to offer its services; first to reach its State's capital; first to reach the nation's capital; first to inflict suffering on traitors; first to attest its sincerity with its blood,—was the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteer Militia.

PRELIMINARY STEPS.

When it seemed probable to far-seeing men that there would be trouble with the refractory spirits in the South, and while the most of people did not foresee the coming storm, a meeting was called at the suggestion of Major-General B. F. Butler, of the officers of the regiment, to arrange for future contingencies. It was held in the American House, Lowell, Jan. 21, 1861. At that meeting, Major B. F. Watson presented a resolution, pledging the services of the regiment to the Government, and the proposition received the unanimous support of the officers. It was carried to Boston by General Butler, who was then in the Massachusetts Senate, and was by

him read in the Legislature. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That Colonel Jones be authorized and requested, forthwith, to tender the services of the Sixth Regiment to the Commander-in-Chief and Legislature, when such service may become desirable, for the purpose contemplated in General Order No. 4.

This was probably the first act of the volunteer militia of the country to meet the approaching strife.

The readiness of the regiment to meet the danger thrust upon the nation is largely, perhaps entirely, due to General Butler's sagacity.

When the time comes to write the history of the war his name will fill a space second to that occupied by but few others. In devotedness to his country, in fertility of resources to overcome new and trying emergencies, in complete success where most would have failed, General Butler had no superior, if he had an equal.

RESPONSE TO THE CALL.

When at length the call came, telegrams and couriers flew to all parts of the command, notifying the members of the regiment; some of the officers—Colonel Jones among them—riding all night on their patriotic errands. The "Middlesex villages and farms" then heard the pounding of hoofs and the alarm cry of danger, as in the olden time they had listened to the midnight ride of Paul Revere. The official call came April 15th, as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Adjutant General's Office, Boston,
April 15, 1861.
Colonel Jones,

Sir:—I am directed by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, to order you to muster your regiment on Boston Common, forthwith, in compliance with a requisition made by the President of the United States. The troops are to go to Washington.

By order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

The members of the regiment, when its numbers were fully made up, were scattered over four counties, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk and Worcester, and in more than thirty towns, and yet, with but a few hours' notice, the bulk of them mustered early on the morning of the 16th and the rest within a few hours after, making in all about seven hundred men and officers, ready at this first call to don the armor of actual war.

PARTING CEREMONIES.

The Groton, Acton and Lawrence companies received most enthusiastic farewells, the several communities being roused to the intensest pitch of excitement and, bidding good-by to their friends, the men hastened to the rendezvous in Lowell, where, with the four Lowell companies, they made up the original Sixth.

Lawrence manifested its patriotism in manifold ways. On the departure of the two Lawrence companies, the city government made an appropriation of five thousand dollars toward the assistance of the members, and the comfort of their families; spontaneous mass meetings were held, attended by the people, and addressed by the clergy and the principal citizens; and resolutions were passed, approving the action of the city government and pledging the entire resources of the city in aid of the war. The first meeting held after the fall of Sumter was organized by the choice of Hon. Artemus Harmon, president; Dr. S. Sargent, Hon. Albert Warren, Hon. Daniel Saunders, Jr., Major B. F. Watson, Levi P. Wright, John C. Hoadley, N. W. Harmon, George S. Merrill, George W. Hills and Lamson Rice, vice presidents; and E. T. Colby and John K. Tarbox, secretaries. The spirit that animated the people was one that will ever honor the city in the minds of all who hereafter shall read that page in her history.

As the companies left for Lowell the enthusiasm of the people knew no

bounds. The day was cold and dismal; rain and sleet were falling, but the multitude of the population attended the companies to the cars; and at the station the largest crowd ever seen in the city bade them God-speed with tears and prayers.

When the regiment had assembled in Huntington Hall, Rev. Amos Blanchard, D.D., read the Eightieth Psalm, after which addresses of a patriotic character were made by the Major, Hon. B. C. Sargent, A. R. Brown, T. H. Sweetzer, Captain Peter Haggerty, Hon. Linus Child, Colonel G. F. Sawtell and Hon. Tappan Wentworth. All party divisions and distinctions were abandoned, and those who, during subsequent stages of the struggle, endeavored to embarrass the government, were prompt to urge the citizen soldiery to rally to the capital.

Future generations will find it difficult to imagine the excitement that pervaded all classes and conditions of this portion of the people of the old Bay State. The fires that burned at Concord and Lexington in the days of '76 had only been smouldering, and they flashed with all their old-time brightness at the first demonstration of armed rebellion. After the eight companies had been addressed by Hon. B. C. Sargent, Mayor of Lowell, and as they were departing, the entire population of that busy city thronged after them. Never did that city know a sensation more profound.

Men in all positions encouraged those who went. Money was contributed by the wealthy; professional men proffered their services gratuitously, and the soldiers and their families became objects of the tender regard of all. Mayor Sargent, on his own authority, assured the soldiers ere they departed that they and their families should be cared for by the city; and the city government promptly responded by unanimously voting eight thousand dollars to be used for that purpose by a joint committee.

Sacrifices were made by men and officers, such as might, before the fact, have been deemed impossible. Not only like their revolutionary ancestry, did they leave the plough in the furrow, but business and professional men, without a moment's hesitation, abandoned every prospect and engagement. Many instances might be given. Major Watson had but two hours' notice, but he locked the door of his law office, leaving a large docket to look out for itself, and most important business interests, and for four months saw and knew nothing of them. Nor was he alone. Lucrative positions, profitable professional pursuits of the most important character, were counted as nothing and were abandoned as cheerfully and with as noble a spirit as men ever carried into their country's defence. In the uniforms of privates stood many qualified to grace any nation in life, the peers of any in high official position, who had forsaken places of great emolument for a soldier's poor remuneration.

In Boston excited thousands escorted them to Faneuil and Boyiston halls and on the next day to the State House, where they exchanged their old muskets for the modern rifle, and where they were addressed by Governor Andrew in language glowing with patriotic fervor and full of faith in their efforts to sustain the government. He then presented the regimental colors to Colonel Jones.

On presenting the flag Governor Andrew said:

Soldiers, summoned suddenly, with but a moment for preparation, we have done all that lay in the power of men to do—all that rested in the power of your state government to do—to prepare the citizen soldiers of Massachusetts for this service. We shall follow you with our benedictions, our benefactions, and prayers. Those whom you leave behind you we shall cherish in our heart of hearts. You carry with you our utmost faith and confidence. We know that you never will return until you can bring the assurances that the utmost duty has been performed, which brave and patri-

otic men can accomplish. This flag, sir, take and bear with you. It will be an emblem on which all eyes will rest, reminding you always of that which you are bound to hold most dear.

In reply, Col. Jones said:

Your Excellency, you have given to me this flag, which is the emblem of all that stands before you. It represents my whole command; and so help me God, I will never disgrace it!

Before leaving the city the youthful daughter of the colonel, Lizzie Clawson Jones, was adopted as Daughter of the Regiment.

During the day the companies from Worcester, Stoneham and Boston joined the Regiment, belonging to other Regiments in the organization of the state militia, they were detached from their own organizations for this purpose and, at seven in the evening, they took up their line of march for the Worcester depot, where the cars were taken for Washington. Along the route the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, shouts of people and all possible demonstrations of applause were heard; at Worcester the military, fire department and thousands of people lined the track as the train passed along. In New York the streets were literally packed with soldiers and people to honor them. At noon, the 18th, they left the city via Jersey City, at which place and all through New Jersey similar crowds attended them, making their entire journey one grand ovation, such as no regiment ever before received. At Philadelphia, beyond all other places, their reception was enthusiastic. So dense were the crowds that the Regiment could only move through the streets by the flank. The officers were sumptuously entertained at the Continental Hotel, and the soldiers were quartered at the Girard House, then new, and entirely empty and unfinished. Worn out with the fatigue and excitement of two days, they were glad to spread their blankets for the soldier's great blessing—sleep.

FIRST NOTE OF ALARM.

The Regiment had scarcely retired to rest in Philadelphia, when the long roll sounded, and they were obliged to turn out, leaving Philadelphia at one o'clock a.m., April 19, to write the first bloody line in the history of the sanguinary war, the opening scenes of which were distinguished by some of those singular coincidences that have been numerous in its progress. If it had been in the power of the government, for dramatic and patriotic effect, to arrange the program in the best possible manner, could any other day have been so propitious for treason to strike down its first victims, as the anniversary of the day, on which was "fired the shot heard round the world," at Lexington, April 19, 1775? And is it not remarkable, that some of the descendants of the very men who then shed their blood in the beginning of the first great War for Independence, should have been the first to fall in the last, and that, too, on the same immortal day? The nineteenth of April hereafter will unite Lexington and Baltimore on the page of American history; for each began a long and bloody war, and Middlesex County was represented in both conflicts.

REGIMENTAL DRESS.

The regimental dress at this time was far from uniform. Each company was literally an independent one in apparel. Company A had changed its name to the National Greys, and its uniforms were being made, but they were unfinished, and the men left for Washington with blue frocks and black pantaloons, tall round caps, and white pompons. Company B wore the United States regulation uniform; that is, dark blue frocks, and light blue trousers. Company C wore gray dress coats, caps, and pantaloons, and yellow trimmings. Company D, the same as C, with buff trimmings. Companies E and F were dressed like B, and Company G wore blue dress coats; Company H, gray throughout; Company I, caps, and dark blue frocks and red

pants, in the French style. Company K wore gray, and Company L was dressed in blue.

At the instance of General Butler, Governor Andrew provided all with excellent gray overcoats, so that quite an appearance of uniformity was preserved.

Before coming home, however, they were furnished with a sort of Zouave suit, consisting of gray voittigeur jackets, single-breasted, with full trousers, and fez caps with dark tassels for fatigue, and gray hats turned up at the side, with red trimmings, for dress. Some of the boys thought there was a march of two or three hours inside their trousers' legs. The officers wore the Massachusetts State uniform, dark blue frocks, light blue trousers, with broad white stripes on the side.

The adoption of gray by the rebels, gradually induced our soldiers to wear the old national color, blue, until it was compelled to do so by army regulations.

DANGER AHEAD!

While the soldiers were seeking repose, Colonel Jones had a conference with Brigadier-General P. S. Davis of the First Brigade, Massachusetts Militia (afterwards colonel of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, killed at Petersburg, July 11, 1864), who had been sent forward by Governor Andrew to arrange subsistence and transportation, and who had heard the most exciting rumors and threats from Baltimore. General Davis related them to Colonel Jones, and also the opinions of prominent Philadelphians, as well as his own, that there would be a stay-at-home time of it when the Regiment should reach the Monumental City, and he declined to take the responsibility of delaying the Regiment closer to home, or to wait further information. Colonel Jones' reply was, "My orders are to reach Washington at the earliest possible moment, and I shall go on." General Davis, extending his hand, replied, "Colonel, if you go on, I shall go with you." The only fear Colonel Jones expressed,

in continuing the conference was, that the train might be destroyed by an obstruction on the track, or by the destruction of a bridge, causing a wholesale slaughter, for which the friends of the Regiment would hold him responsible; but he added, "My orders are peremptory and, whatever may be the consequences, I must proceed."

These officers then went to the depot of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, and had an interview with Hon. S. M. Felton, President of the road, and arranged that he should despatch a pilot engine in advance of the train, and take every precaution to avoid a casualty. Then the Regiment was aroused, and all possible care taken in embarking the men, so that, if called upon to debark suddenly, they would be in regimental line. The car containing the field and staff was at the head of the train. At Havre-de-Grace, the cars were not run off the ferry-boat in the order in which they went on, and the train for the rest of the way, of course, did not convey the Regiment in its proper order. This derangement, as will be seen subsequently, changed the fate of men, conferring the laurel crown of martyrdom on those who otherwise would have lost that distinguished honor. "Man proposes; God disposes."

Company K, Captain Sampson, was to have had the left, and thus with Major Watson, would have had the post of honor, but for the derangement at Havre-de-Grace, which misplaced the companies, so that on their arrival in Baltimore, Company D occupied the position of Company K and Company I, which belonged on the right, was transferred to the left. Thus the projected program was broken up, so that, on a sudden call, confusion would be sure to ensue. This derangement does not seem to have been observed; for, on debarking, Major Watson took his position with Company K, supposing he was with the extreme left of the battalion.

ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

At every station communication was had with the railroad officials in Baltimore, and constant assurance was received that there would be no trouble unless the Regiment provoked it. Orders were, therefore, given to the band to confine their music to tunes that would not be likely to give offence, especially avoiding the popular air, "Dixie." Quartermaster Munroe distributed twenty rounds of ball cartridges, and Colonel Jones went through the cars, issuing an order that the Regiment should march across Baltimore in column of sections. The Regiment here loaded and capped their rifles. As soon as the cars reached the station the engine was unshackled, horses were hitched to the cars, and they were drawn rapidly away. Colonel Jones was unacquainted with this practice of drawing the cars across the city by horses, and supposed that they had not yet reached the Baltimore station, but that when it was reached his march would commence. He had not the remotest idea that the cars were thus to be drawn across the city, or he would have compelled them to stop, and have carried out his program. The railroad authorities had not consulted him, but made unusual haste in order to get across at that early hour, before the mob would be ready to do violence, for the Regiment was not expected until about noon. At that time there was no crowd in the streets, and the whole appearance of the city was unusually quiet. The early arrival of the Regiment, at about ten o'clock a. m., evidently took the people by surprise. Of course under these circumstances the program could not be changed and the cars rapidly followed each other, all but one arriving without particular incident.

THE ATTACK.

Some slight demonstrations were made on one or two of the cars contain-

ing the Fifth and Sixth Companies, but nothing like an attack was made until the seventh car started.

Major Watson, as he had been ordered, just before reaching Baltimore, repaired to the left, Company K, Captain Sampson, to see the rear of the battalion across the city. He took his position, and as he was about ordering those in the car, some fifty guns to debark, standing on the ground himself for that purpose, the cars in advance were set in motion, and whisked away as if by magic across the city, and in a moment his own car started, which he thought was the last one, containing as it did the left of the Regiment. He, of course, could only spring aboard and follow the rest of the Regiment. It was no sooner started, than it was attacked by clubs, paving-stones and other missiles. The men were very anxious to fire on their assailants, but Major Watson forbade them, until they should be attacked by fire-arms. One or two soldiers were wounded by paving-stones and bricks, and at length one man's thumb was shot, when holding the wounded hand up to the major, he asked leave to fire in return. Orders were then given to lie on the bottom of the car and load, and rising, to fire from the windows at will. These orders were promptly obeyed.

In the passage across the city, the car was three times thrown from the track, Major Watson each time getting out, and compelling the driver to assist in removing obstructions, and getting in motion again.

Referring to the roster of Company K, the reader will see the names of the first men who were wounded in this car, four in number. Moving with as much rapidity as possible, and receiving an occasional musket or pistol shot, or a shower of rocks and bricks, the car reached the main body of the Regiment, when all were surprised to learn that the change of cars at the ferry had left a portion of the Regiment still behind. Here they halted until the four com-

panies arrived from their perilous march across the city.

By the time the rear car had arrived, an immense and increasing crowd had gathered. The police were present in force, and requested Colonel Jones to order the blinds of the cars drawn, and the Regiment to avoid any movement to excite the mob. The cars ceased arriving, and Wm. P. Smith, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, informed the commander that the track was so obstructed across the city that the four companies still behind could not be drawn across; but he said, "If you will send an order for them to march across, I will deliver it." He passed Colonel Jones a railroad blank, on the back of which he wrote in pencil, "To the officer in command of detachment of Sixth Massachusetts Regiment:—You will march to this place as quickly as possible; follow the railroad track." This order was never delivered. In a few minutes, Hon. Thomas Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, came to Colonel Jones, saying, "Your soldiers are firing upon the people in the streets." "Then," said the commander, "they have been fired upon first." "No, they have not," was the response. Colonel Jones returned, "My men are disciplined; my orders were strict, and I believe they have been implicitly obeyed." Events proved him correct.

THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Meanwhile, the remaining four companies found that the rails were so torn up and the streets so barricaded that the cars could not go on, and they debarked, and formed to march on foot; the mob, which had been accumulating until it must have reached many thousands, filling the streets as far as the eye could see.

Captain Follansbee, at the desire of the other officers, and agreeably to his own wishes, took the command. There were but about two hundred and twenty

in the column, and the mob soon reached ten thousand at least. The air was filled with yells, oaths, taunts, all sorts of missiles, and soon pistol and musket shots, and Captain Follansbee gave the order to fire at will. But few of the crowd were on the front of the column, but they pressed on the flank and rear more and more furiously. At one of the bridges in Pratt street, a formidable barricade with cannon to sweep the streets, not quite ready for service, had been arranged. Here the mob supposed that the column would be obliged to halt, but Captain Follansbee ordered his command to scale the barricade. Before the ruffians could follow over the bridge, or run around to intercept them, the soldiers had succeeded in getting quite a distance up Pratt street. Had they been compelled to halt at the bridge, it is probable that the small detachment would have been annihilated, for arms were multiplying among their assailants, and they were becoming more furious every moment. Cheers for Jeff Davis and for South Carolina, and the South,—all sorts of insulting language, such as "Dig your graves!" "You can pray, but you can't fight!" and the like, were heard; but the little battalion went steadily ahead with no thought of turning back.

As the gallant detachment passed along Pratt street, pistols and guns were fired at them from the windows and doors of stores and houses, and our boys, getting a little accustomed to the strange circumstances in which they were placed, loaded their guns as they marched, dragging them between their feet and, whenever they saw a hostile demonstration, they took as good aim as they could and fired. There was no platoon firing whatever. At one place, at an upper window, a man was in the act of firing, when a rifle ball suggested to him the propriety of desisting, and he came headlong to the sidewalk. And thus the men, whose rare good fortune it was to contribute the first installment of blood to pay the price of our redemp-

tion hurried along their way. They were hampered by their orders to fire as little as possible; they were anxious to get to the capital, even then supposed to be in danger; they were separated from the larger part of the regiment, and knew not where their comrades were, and thus assaulted on each side, and by all sorts of weapons and missiles, they kept on their way, loading and firing at will, marching the entire distance, a mile and a half, bearing several of their wounded with them, and reaching the station, joined the rest of the Regiment.

When the four companies reached the rest of the command at the Washington depot, an immense crowd surrounded them, and rushing towards the car windows, they brandished revolvers, knives, clubs and other weapons, in angry fury, and with fearful shouts and yells and curses, the police not having—and many of them not caring to have—any power to stay the tumult.

The column proceeded in the following order: Company C at the head, I next, then L, and D last. The colors were with the platoon under command of Lieutenant Lynde, of Company L. After having marched about two squares, the order to double-quick was given, and the rear of the column, somewhat separated from the head, was more and more fiercely assailed, and Companies L and D were mingled together. Captain Dyke was wounded and left behind, and being too far in the rear to see his superior officer, Lieutenant Lynde, in the exercise of his discretion, gave the order to fire on the mob.

His orders were to escort the band across the city; but being unarmed, they refused to leave the station, and he left without them, keeping near the gallant bearer of the flag till the cars were reached, when tearing it from the staff, which could not conveniently be got into the cars, it was carried in safety to Washington, and now hangs in the State House in Botson.

In a private communication to me Col-

onel Jones says: "Captain Follansbee proved himself worthy of the confidence which I had always placed in him, and never after while under my command did he do ought to sacrifice one particle of the esteem and respect I entertained for him." It was rare good fortune that gave Captain Follansbee this opportunity, to which he was fully equal. There were other officers in the regiment who would have given the best ten years of their lives to have had the same privilege. "

FOR WASHINGTON.

Arrived at the station, the officers and men were severely tried. They burned to avenge the wounds and death of their comrades, and were exasperated to the utmost; but the orders to hasten to Washington were strict and imperative, and the city authorities were urging the departure of the regiment; the mob meanwhile becoming more and more furious. The president of the road said, "For God's sake, Colonel, do give orders to start the train, or you will never get out of the city for they are already tearing up the track." Knowing the temper of his officers, Colonel Jones dared not consult them, fearing that their voice would be, under such circumstances, to stay and fight it out on that line, notwithstanding orders. Reluctantly the command was given to start, the railroad authorities doing all in their power to assist, by putting tools and workmen on board with them, who would remove obstructions and repair the road as the train went slowly on. In refutation of aspersions freely indulged in at the time concerning the managers of this road, especially of Hon. Thomas W. Garrett, President, and William P. Smith, Master of Transportation, it is the testimony of Colonel Jones himself that he ever found them loyal gentlemen, anxious always to do all they could to serve the interests of the government during four months of intercourse between them and the Regiment.

Seeing the train about to start the

mob ran on ahead and placed telegraph poles, anchors, etc., on the track. The train moved a short distance and stopped. A rail had been removed; it was replaced and the cars went on; stopped again, the road was repaired and the train proceeded; stopped again, and the conductor reported to the Colonel that it was impossible to advance, that the Regiment must march to Washington. Colonel Jones replied: "We are ticketed through and are going in these cars. If you or the engineer cannot run the train we have plenty of men who can. If you need protection or assistance you shall have it; but we go through."

The crowd went on for some miles out as far as Jackson Bridge, near Chinkapin Hill, and the police followed, removing obstructions; and at several places shots were exchanged. At length they reached the Relay House, where the double track ended and where they waited two hours—and long hours they were—for a train from Washington that had the right of way; and at length started again, reaching Washington late in the afternoon. Major Irwin McDowell—since Major General McDowell of General Scott's staff—was in waiting at the station to receive them.

TESTIMONY OF BALTIMOREANS.

The loyal men of Baltimore, many of whom saw the whole transaction and endeavored to assist the volunteers as far as possible, and who were of great service, speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the four companies, officers and men, declaring that they bore themselves with rare coolness and courage and elicited the admiration of all who saw them, who were not infuriated with rage against them. Hundreds might have been killed had the mob been promiscuously fired at.

CHIMNEY-CORNER CRITICISMS.

Fireside critics, fighting chimney-corner campaigns, have said that the fatal mistake was in allowing the Regiment to

remain packed in cars and drawn by horses, in single companies, across the city when an attack was expected, and that it was manifestly the duty of the Regiment to march instead of riding, and thus be ready at all points; but it should be considered that then the whole thing was new and was met very differently from what it would be now; and the misapprehensions to which reference has been made explain such criticisms away. The events that have since transpired were not expected, for the madness that has since prevailed and destroyed its victims was scarcely considered possible then.

THE FEELING NORTH.

Only they who remember those times will ever be able to imagine the sensation caused by the news of this transaction. Massachusetts especially was stirred from Essex to Berkshire, and it would have been easy to raise men enough to lay Baltimore in ashes; and had the existence of that city proved a permanent impediment to the passage of loyal troops to the capital, it would have been destroyed. Throughout the North the determination was all but universal to make a highway through Baltimore to Washington. "Through Baltimore" became a rallying cry, until it was settled that the Monumental City—its roughs who had always disgraced it, emptied into the rebel army—had become loyal and true to the Union.

THE GOVERNOR'S CONDUCT.

Governor Andrew immediately transmitted the following characteristic dispatch to the Mayor of Baltimore:

To His Honor, the Mayor.

I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers dead in Baltimore, to be immediately laid out, preserved with ice, and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth.

JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor of Massachusetts.

Mayor George William Brown of Baltimore responded to Governor Andrew and in the course of his dispatch he al-

luded to the passage of our troops through Baltimore as an invasion of the soil of Maryland; declaring, however, that the dead and wounded should be tenderly cared for and that Baltimore would claim it as her right to pay all expenses incurred.

Governor Andrew responded by saying:

I appreciate your kind attention to our wounded and our dead and trust that at the earliest moment the remains of our fallen will return to us. I am overwhelmed with surprise that a peaceful march of American citizens over the highway of the defence of our common capital should be deemed aggressive to Baltimoreans. Through New York the march was triumphant.

Alluding to the touching use of the word "tenderly" in the Governor's dispatch, the New York Times eloquently said:

Few men can read it without tears. Yes, those bodies, battered and bruised by the brutal mob, are sacred. "Tenderly" is not too gentle a word to be used for the care of them. Yes, bear their bodies tenderly; they are more sacred than the relics of the saints. Wherever they pass let the nation's flag which they died to defend, wave over them; let cannon thunder the martial honor, and let women and children come to drop a tear over the Massachusetts dead, who died for country and liberty.

Never was exhortation better heeded, or less needed. It were worth an early death to receive such veneration from the people. Everywhere tears and admiration and love too deep for tears were poured out; and from their silent Franklin Print TWELVE—Spaulding 26 lips came such inspiration to patriotism as roused thousands of hearts to rush to battle to avenge their deaths. Living, they were brave and true; but dying, their blood baptized many an otherwise indifferent one to deeds of devotion to country that have since been chronicled and that will be rehearsed by grateful generations to come.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

There were four men killed and fifteen wounded in the Regiment, and many slightly wounded; loyal men in Baltimore, who were careful to collect all the facts as far as possible are of the opinion that about one hundred of the mob were killed by the guns of our soldiers. About a thousand rounds of ammunition were fired; and considering the size of the target, it is probable that the estimate is not far from the truth. The company rosters present the names of the wounded.

HOME.

July 29 orders came to break camp for home, and that military manoeuvre, never performed with unwillingness, was executed at six in the morning; and three hours later Baltimore was again, and for the last time in the campaign, visited. The Regiment received quite a cordial reception this time, very different from its first, and remained in the city till five in the afternoon, when it left for Philadelphia and started for New York at ten next day, and for Boston at six in the evening. Everywhere the people flocked to see the men who received the first blows of the enemy, and who had been able to be at the post of danger so opportunely. The most gratifying attentions were lavished on them by all.

They reached Worcester, the home of Company G, at ten in the morning of Aug. 1, and there were greeted with a welcome worthy of the heart of Massachusetts and more gratifying than the plaudits of strangers. They stayed till three in the afternoon and then, departing for Boston, they were received if possible more heartily than elsewhere. They were escorted to the Common and addressed by Mayor Wightman, to whom Colonel Jones replied. They then partook of a collation and marched to Faneuil Hall, where they were quartered for the night, all but Company K, which was quartered at its armory. Next morning (Aug. 2), after breakfast on

the Common, they were mustered out of the United States service by Colonel Amory and proceeded to the Lowell depot.

HOW THE FIRST FLAG WAS KEPT.

During the first few days in Washington Colonel Jones became anxious for the preservation of the flag placed in his care by Governor Andrew; and he entrusted it to the custody of Chaplain Babbidge, with orders to keep it about his person. The chaplain folded it carefully and buttoned it across his breast beneath his coat, saying occasionally to himself, "I hope if I'm hit it will be in the breast and that the old flag will stop the ball."

VOTE OF THANKS FROM CONGRESS.

Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, at the first session, in the House of Representatives, July 22, 1861.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to the Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, for the alacrity with which they responded to the call of the President and the patriotism and bravery which they displayed on the 19th of April last, in fighting their way through the city of Baltimore, on their march to the defence of the Federal Capital.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Em. Etheridge, Clerk.

About ninety-four per cent. of the Regiment re-enlisted for further service.

Extract from the Baltimore American April 20, 1861:

The Massachusetts troops—All accounts of the affair of Friday at Baltimore (and we have had more than one from eye witnesses), concur in bearing testimony to the unshaken valor of the assaulted Massachusetts Regiment, under circumstances most trying to raw soldiers. They were a handful of men in the midst of a population of two hundred thousand souls. Everywhere during their progress of two miles through this population, they encountered the

most furious hostility, and of the extent of this hostility in the city they had no means of judging. But in the face of everything they moved steadily on, and reached this capital with diminished numbers, but with unbroken spirit—no longer raw troops, but troops tried and not found wanting.

They paraded on Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday evening. It was reviv- ing to patriotism to look at them, as they moved with steady step, under the

State flag of Massachusetts to which they had given a new honor by their heroic conduct. They were here from far distant New England, in just five days after the issue of the President's order, calling them into the service. They were the first detachment of State troops arriving at the capital, and beleagu- ered as it was with a garrison so inadequate, the tramp of this Regiment on the avenue was indeed a cheering sound.

REGIMENTAL SONG

The night is dark, the camp is stilled;
Each soldier's heart with joy is thrilled;
He dreams of home and scenes gone past,
Not conscious but his dream can last.

Chorus—Baltimore, Baltimore,
He starts at the cry of Baltimore.

A mystic grandeur fills his breast,
While peaceful slumber brings him rest;
He little thinks of danger near,—
His dream unmixed with dread or fear.

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

At length the guard, with watchful eye,
Discovers danger lurking nigh;
Reminded of the days before,
He gives the cry of Baltimore.

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

Quick the soldier's ready ear
Warns him of the foe that's near;

He springs out in the dreary night,
From slumber to defend the right.

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

"Baltimore!" the alarming word
Thrills the heart whene'er 'tis heard,—
Suggests the loss of brothers gone,
Justice calls the foe to atone.

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

When duty calls so loud and plain,
With sorrow he recalls the slain;
And sacred as the brothers' dust,
So sacred is the cause, and just.

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

As long as the free their blood shall give,
Our country shall so long survive;
And where the weak the strong implore,
The rallying cry shall be "Baltimore!"

Chorus—Baltimore, &c.

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

FIELD AND STAFF.

- Colonel*, EDWARD F. JONES, Pepperell.
Lieutenant Colonel, BENJAMIN F. WATSON, Lawrence.
Major, JOSIAH A. SAWTELL, Lowell.
Adjutant, ALPHA B. FARR, Lowell.
Quartermaster, JAMES MONROE, Cambridge.
Pay Master, RUFUS L. PLAISTED, Lowell.
Surgeon, NORMAN SMITH, Groton.
Assistant Surgeon, JANSEN T. PAINE, Charlestown.
Chaplain, CHARLES BABBIDGE, Pepperell.
Sergeant Major, SAMUEL W. SHATTUCK, Groton.
Quartermaster Sergeant, CHURCH HOWE, Worcester.
Commissary Sergeant, JOHN DUPEE, Boston.
Drum Major, FREDERICK STAFFORD, Lowell.
Hospital Steward, WILLIAM H. GRAY, Acton.

BAND.

This band accompanied the Regiment as far as Baltimore and was left behind at the depot in a baggage car which was attacked with stones, etc., by roughs and broken into, and the band made their escape, leaving behind music, instruments, clothing, etc., and called on the police for aid without avail. After running some distance, they were taken in by kind-hearted women and the stripes removed from their clothes, and other old clothes furnished them for disguise. A message was sent to the city officers, and a body of police was sent who placed the band on board the cars and they started for home.

Brooks, George.....	Lowell
Carlton, Eli B.....	Lowell
Colburn, Charles.....	Boston
Crooker, Abel F.....	Lowell
Davis, Oliver T.....	Lowell
Doe, William K.....	Lowell
Lovett, John M.....	Lowell
Metcalf, Greenleaf W.....	Lowell
Muzzey, Eugene S.....	Lowell
Nutting, Cofiern.....	Dracut
Parshley, John H.....	Lowell
Parshley, Henry G.....	Lowell

Patterson, Charles J.....	Lowell
Polson, James.....	Lowell
Wilson, George A.....	Lowell
Young, Artemis S.....	Lowell

Roster Co. A, Sixth Massachusetts, Minute Men of '61.

(National Greys.)

Organized in 1855. This company had but a few hours' time to prepare for departure, but were ready for duty at the time required, and assembled at Huntington Hall on the morning of the 16th of April, 1861. With Companies C, D and H, they left for Boston about noon of the same day.

*Josiah A. Sawtell, Capt.....	Lowell
Geo. M. Dickerman, Capt.....	Lowell
Andrew C. Wright, 2d Lieut.....	Lowell
Andrew J. Johnson, 1st Sergt.....	Lowell
Enoch J. Foster, 1st Sergt.....	Lowell
*George M. Dickerman, Sergt.....	Lowell
George W. Snell, Sergt.....	Lowell
John F. Swett, Sergt.....	Lowell
*Wm. F. Loverin, Sergt.....	Lowell

* Re-enlisted

Linus M. Caldwell, Corp.....	Howe, Andrew J.....
Solomon Clark, Corp.....	Higson, William H.....
Alfred J. Hall, Corp.....	Hood, Gilbert A.....
John W. Carter, Corp.....	*Hudson, James F.....
Aaron Andrews, Corp.....	*Homans, Stephen.....
*Frank W. Greenwood, Musician.....	Jones, Alfred G.....
Lewis A. Young, Musician.....	Luce, William H.....
	*Marshall, Joseph.....
*Adams, Julius T.....	Miner, Charles.....
Bowker, Oren L.....	Motley, Robert.....
Barron, Frederic A.....	*Norton, Bradford S.....
Bulmer, John.....	*Peavey, D. Merritt.....
Chesley, Isaac.....	*Packard, Wm. H.....
Crocker, George S.....	*Reed, Gordon.....
Durgin, Horace T.....	*Reed, James G.....
*Dightman, George W.....	*Richardson, Charles H.....
*Dobson, Charles F.....	Richards, Martin.....
*Dodge, John.....	Stewart, Scott.....
*East, John.....	Tors-y, James M.....
*Eld, Jose.....	Tuck, Warren M.....
*Elliott, Frank.....	Wood, Ed. Henry H.....
*Elliott, Winthrop H.....	
*Erick, Andrew.....	
*Eriksen, William.....	

Company C, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Mechanics' Phalanx.)

Organized July, 1825. Received summons at eight p.m., April 15, 1861, and arrived in Boston the next day at twelve o'clock, and quartered at Boylston Hall, and the next day marched to the State House and received rifles, and thence to Boston & Worcester R. R., where they took the cars for Washington.

<p>Albert S. Follansbee, Capt. Lowell *Samuel D. Shipley, 1st Lieut. John C. Jepson, 2d Lieut. John W. Hadley, 1st Sergt. *Brent Johnston, Jr., Sergt. Ira Stickney, Sergt. Thomas O. Alien, Sergt. John H. Lakin, Corp. Isaac N. Marshall, Corp. Charles H. Arlin, Corp. *Richard A. Elliott, Corp. Andrew J. Burbank, Musician. *Joseph J. Donahoe, Musician. Arlin, John *Bonney, Seth Barnard, George W. Barnard Tristram. Bryant, Theron A. Bartlett, Andrew W. Burns, Thomas. Calvert, Frank. Crowley, Jeremiah. *Coburn, George H. Dracut</p>	<p>*Dennett, Erastus. Lowell Deming, Charles W. Flanders, Josiah C. Fairbanks, George D. Fitzpatrick, Charles E. Billerica *George, Albert Lowell *Greenleaf, Ruel W. Goddard, Benj. F. Gray, Daniel W. *Goodwin, Amaziah N. Harmon, Moses. Horn, Frank M. Johnston, Thomas B. *Kent, William C. *Lord, Charles P. Libby, Martin V. B. *Lawrence, George. McKenzie, Angus. McCurdy, Wm. B. Mansur, Joseph. Peabody, Baldwin T. Phelan, Wm. H. Prescott, Dudley M. *Pearson, Henry H. Exeter, N. H. Rice, Edward M. Lowell Swain, George W. Stackpole, Emilus. *Stinson, Charles B. Tibbetts, Joseph F. Wilson, Alexander. Wright, Merrill S. Williams, James L. *Re-enlisted</p>
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Company D, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lowell City Guards.)

Organized in 1841; received orders on the evening of April 15, 1861, and assembled with the other Lowell companies at Huntington Hall the next morning, and left for Boston about noon the same day.

James W. Hart, Capt.....	Lowell	Davis, Martin.....	Dracut
Charles E. Jones, 1st Lieut.....		Finn, Horace R.....	Lowell
Samuel C. Pinney, 2d Lieut.....		Gilmore, William P.....	
Lewellyn L. Craig, 3d Lieut.....		Glover, Frederick W.....	Groton
John E. Ames, 1st Sergt.....		Cass, William B.....	Dracut
William H. Lamson, 1st Sergt.....		Ham, Daniel A.....	Lowell
Frank L. Sanborn, Sergt.....		Harvey, Aldis B.....	
William P. Cummings, Sergt.....		Hackins, Henry L.....	Tewksbury
John H. Gilmore, Sergt.....		Jacks, John A.....	Lowell
Arthur J. Withey, Corp.....		Kincaid, Alonzo.....	
Daniel B. Tyler, Corp.....		Ladd, Luther C.....	
Amory W. Webber, Corp.....		Lovrein, George W.....	
Winslow H. Dodge, Corp.....		Marshall, Robert.....	
Joseph L. Wood, Corp.....		Mehill, Hugh F.....	
Charles H. Edmonds, Musician.....		Moore, Ira W.....	
Alexander, George.....		Muzzey, Hiram C.....	
Bickford, William H.....		Patch, William R.....	Chelmsford
Chamberlain, John R.....		Peaks, Joseph B.....	Lowell
Chandler, Simeon C.....		Rushworth, John B.....	
Chandler, Charles H.....	Cambridge	Sanborn, James M.....	
Coburn, Edmund.....	Dracut	Sinclair, Henry A.....	
Conroy, James.....	Lowell	Stephens, Daniel C.....	
		Sunderlin, William H. H.....	
		Taylor, Charles A.....	
		Taylor, Charles J.....	
		Taylor, Charles W.....	
		Taylor, Edward.....	
		Whitney, Addison O.....	
		Winn, James O.....	
		Withington, William G.....	Lowell

Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61 (Davis Guards.)

COMPANY E, SIXTH REGIMENT.

Organized in 1857. At six o'clock on the evening of April 15, 1856, orders were received by the Guards to join their Regiment to go to Washington. About daylight the next morning they started for Lowell in open wagons, and in a heavy rain, reaching Lowell at 7.30 a.m.

Daniel Tuttle, Capt.....	Acton	Durant, James L.....	Littleton
William H. Chapman, 1st Lieut.....		Farrar, Abel, Jr.....	Acton
George W. Rand, 2d Lieut.....		Fletcher, Aaron J.....	
Silas P. Blodgett, 3d Lieut.....		Gilson, Henry.....	
Aaron S. Fletcher, 4th Lieut.....		Goss, Nathan.....	
John E. Ames, 1st Sergt.....		Gray, William H.....	
Luke Smith, 1st Sergt.....		Handley, Charles H.....	Acton
George W. Knights, Sergt.....		Handley, William S.....	
Henry W. Wilder, Sergt.....	Stowe	Hosmer, Gilman S.....	
Granville W. Wilder, Sergt.....		Jones, George.....	
Charles Jones, Corp.....	Acton	Lazell, Henry W.....	
John F. Blood, Corp.....		Littlefield, Waldo.....	Boxboro
Luke J. Robbins, Corp.....		Morse, Charles.....	Marlboro
Levi H. Robbins, Corp.....		Moulton, Charles.....	Acton
George F. Campbell, Musician.....		Moulton, James.....	
George Reiser, Musician.....	Baltimore	Putnam, John.....	
Battles, Edward D.....	Littleton	Reed, Charles W.....	Littleton
Blood, George F.....	Acton	Reed, George A.....	
Bray, Henry L.....		Reed, William.....	Acton
Brooks, Charles A.....		Reed, William B.....	
Brown, John A.....	Stowe	Robbins, Varnum F.....	
		Robbins, Luke.....	
		Sawyer, Andrew J.....	
		Smith, Ephraim A.....	
		Tarbell, Edwin.....	
		Wayne, John.....	
		Wheeler, Hiram.....	Concord
		Whitney, John.....	Quincy
		Whitney, William F. B.....	
		Whitney, John H. P.....	
		Wilson, Samuel.....	
		Wood, Eben F.....	

Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Warren Light Guard.)

Organized in 1855. Late in the afternoon of April 15, 1861, Co. F and Co. I received orders to report themselves in Boston at the earliest possible moment, and the next morning left Lawrence to join the Lowell companies. Left Lawrence at eleven a.m. for Boston, stopping over night at Boylston Hall, leaving on the evening of the 17th, at eight o'clock for New York.

Benj. F. Chadbourne, Capt.	Lawrence	Cowdrey, Oliver W.	Lawrence
Melvin Beal, Capt.		Cummings, Charles H.	Methuen
Thomas J. Cate, 1st Lieut.		Dame, Albert L.	
Jesse C. Silver, 2d Lieut.	Methuen	Doil, William M.	Lawrence
Andrew J. Butterfield, 1st Sergt.	Law	Duchesney, Lawrence N.	
Charles B. Foster, Sergt.	Lawrence	Dyer, William H.	
Charles E. Drew, Sergt.		Foster, William K.	
William Marland, Sergt.	Andover	Furber, Lyman V. B.	
Gilbert P. Converse, Corp.	Lawrence	Greenlaw, Chas. E.	
Surrill Flint, Corp.		Hill, Enos T.	
Thomas C. Ames, Corp.		Hinman, Frank.	
James A. Troy, Corp.	Methuen	Jones, Amos G.	Methuen
Justin H. Kent, Musician.		Jones, Josiah N.	Lawrence
Westley W. Knowlton, Musician.		Kent, George E.	
Allen, Henry H.		Leighton, George P.	
Bailey, George F.		Littlefield, George W.	Amesbury
Bailey, Romanzo C.		Merrill, Charles G.	Lawrence
Bailey, William A.		Merrill, Frank H.	Methuen
Beal, Henry.		Mills, John A.	Lawrence
Belcher, Charles F.		Morse, Benjamin G.	
Burrell, Augustus.		Morgan, George W.	
Carter, William S.		Morse, James A.	
Chaffin, Willard.		Patterson, William I.	
Cole, Micajah S.	Manchester, N. H.	Richardson, Morton T.	
Cooper, Thomas H.	Methuen	Rogers, Samuel D.	
		Russell, Frank.	
		Shattuck, Charles M.	Lawrence
		Sanborn, Frank.	Methuen
		Smith, Robert C. J.	
		Stone, Charles.	
		Thurlow, George W.	Methuen
		Tufts, David Y.	Lawrence
		Turkington, Henry.	Methuen
		Tuttle, Thomas P.	Lawrence
		Wentworth, Horace.	
		Williams, John T.	

Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Worcester Light Infantry.)

Organized in 1803. On April 16, 1861, at eleven p.m. the company received orders to report in Boston at noon the following day, to start for Washington. At 9:30 o'clock the next morning took up line of march for the cars for Boston. Reported at State House and left with the Regiment that same evening.

Harrison W. Pratt, Capt.....Worcester
George W. Prouty, 1st Lieut.....
Thomas S. Washburn, 2d Lieut.....
Joseph W. Denny, 3d Lieut.....
Dexter F. Parker, 4th Lieut.
Thomas S. Washburn, 1st Sergt.....
John A. Lowell, Sergt.....
J. Stewart Brown, Sergt.....
Charles H. Stratton, Sergt.
Jas. A. Taylor, Sergt.....
Joel H. Prouty, Corp.....
Edward S. Stone, Corp.....
Brown P. Stowell, Corp.....Boston
William H. Hobbs, Corp.....Worcester
Edwin Stalhurth, Musician.....
William C. Roundy, Musician.....
Abbott, Caleb F.....
Alden, Benjamin F. R.....
Alden, Edward W.....
Bacon, John W.....
Badger, Algernon S.....Boston
Ball, David H.....Worcester
Ballard, Thomas E.....
Belser, William F.....
Bemis, Henry
Brainard, Robert M.....
Brown, Joseph L.....
Calligan, John E.....
Campbell, Edwin A.
Capron, Edwin C.....
Capron, Luther Jr.....
Casey, Thomas J.....

Clissold, Joseph.....
Cogger, Thomas E.....Newburyport
Conner, WilliamWorcester
Comsett, Moses W.....
Conklin, George H.....
Corson, David W.....Natick
Curtis, MarcusWorcester
Dart, Charles E.....
Dennis, John B.....
Doherty, Thomas A.....
Drury, Ephraim L.....
Drury, Luke T.....
Dyson, Joseph.....
Emerson, John.....Millsbury
Estabrook, Josiah S.....Worcester
Gurnhardt, Adam
Hacker, Rudolph A.....
Hardy, Henry E.....
Hastings, Ira B.....
Haven, Henry R.....
Hay, Edward S.....
Henry, John
Hoar, Adelbert D. V.....
Hodgkins, Orlando
Houghton, George A.....
Johnson, George P.....Springfield
Kidder, James F.....Worcester
Knapp, John M.....
Lawrence, Henry H.....Barre
LaForest, Samuel O.....Boston
Lincoln, WilliamWorcester
Methuen, John F.....
Minter, George F.....Boston
Moulton, Charles A.....Worcester
Mulcahy, John F.....
Newton, Myron J.....
Nolan, James H.....
Parker, Dexter F.....
Perry, Edward B.....
Piper, William H.....
Pierce, J. M. T.....

Rice, Elbridge M.....	Trumbull, Charles P.....
Rice, Joseph O.....	Turner, Peter J.....
Richter, Henry M.....	Valentine, William H.....
Riggs, Calvin	Walker, Albert C.....
Schwarz, George	Wiegand, Frederick A.....
Shaw, James D.....	Whipple, Charles E.....Springfield
Sheehan, Dennis M.....	Whitcomb, Andrew J.....Worcester
Sief, Meilleux	Wilkins, Daniel
Smith, J. Baxter.....	Wilkins, James
Stiles, John W.....	Wilson, Charles H.....
Sweeney, Timothy	Wolfe, John
Talbot, Thomas	Woodcock, Ira
Thompson, Edward P.....	Woodward, J. Wallace.....
Towle, John	Young, Silas E.....

Company H, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Watson Light Guard.)

Organized in 1851. Received orders about eight p.m. on the evening of April 15, 1861, and the next morning marched to Huntington Hall, where they joined the other companies of the Regiment, leaving for Boston about noon the same day.

<p>John F. Noyes, Capt.....Lowell George E. Davis, 1st Lieut. Andrew F. Jewett, 2d Lieut..... Benjamin Warren, 3d Lieut..... Nathaniel K. Reed, 1st Sergt..... Charles E. Poor, Sergt..... Benjamin W. Frost, Sergt..... Timothy A. Crowley, Sergt..... Edward J. Grimes, Corp..... Hiram W. Gordon, Corp..... Caleb Philbrick, Corp..... Warren C. Crosby, Corp..... George Robertson, Musician..... Levi Brown, Musician.....</p> <p>Atwood, Charles C..... Avery, Frank S..... Bills, Charles R..... Braddock, Warren L..... Charters, Reuben P..... Clark, Charles F..... Clifford, Raeburn G..... Dobbins, George R.....</p>	<p>Hapgood, Edwin Harper, Alexander Hill, James E..... Holmes, Silas S..... Huckins, Edward Ingalls, Enoch Johnson, George F..... Keene, George H..... Marshall, John J..... McCoy, Edwin P..... McGillery, AngusBoston Milliken, Frank J.....Lowell Mitchell, James M..... Nourse, John H..... Palmer, Charles P..... Pinder, Albert Ricker, Charles W..... Roberts, Nathaniel Rolfe, Charles F..... Russell, Daniel W..... Scadding, Alfred W..... Short, William Small, Frederick J..... Smith, William Stafford, Frederick K. Strong, Martin V..... Warren, Augustus Whiting, Joseph B..... Wilkins, George Winn, George B..... Willis, William T.....</p>
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Company I, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lawrence Light Infantry.)

Organized in 1849. Received orders late in the afternoon of April 15, 1861, to report in Boston at the earliest moment. In the passage through Baltimore Corporal Sumner H. Needham was killed; Michael Green was shot in the leg and sent home; Victor G. Gingass shot in the arm, but proceeded with his comrades to Washington.

John Pickering, Capt.....	Lawrence	Farewell, Frederick M.....	
Daniel S. Yeaton, 1st Lieut.....		Freeman, Victor O.....	
Aug. Lawrence Hamilton, 2d Lieut....		Gingrass, Victor G.....	
Eben H. Ellenwood, 3d Lieut.....		Green, Michael	
Eugene J. Mason, 4th Lieut.....		Holton, William M.....	
Stephen D. Stokes, 1st Sergt.....		Harkins, Daniel	
Joshua C. Ramsden, Sergt.....		Harmon, John M.....	
George G. Durrell, Sergt.....		Harriman, John E.....	
George E. Yarrington, Sergt.....		Heath, Edwin C.....	
William A. Huntington, Corp.....		Horne, Joseph	
William H. Carlton, Corp.....		Jewell, Harry G.....	
Frederick G. Tyler, Corp.....		Joy, Alonzo	
Sumner H. Needham, Corp.....		Kittredge, David	
Robert G. Barr, Corp.....		Knights, James S.....	
John D. Emerson, Musician.....		Knott, William G.....	
Henry J. White, Musician.....		Miller, William	
Edward Carlton, Musician.....		Norton, John H.....	
		Oliver, John	
Bardsley, William E.....		Page, John M.....	Boston
Berry, Horace S.....		Pierce, Samuel B.....	Lawrence
Blood, Milton H.....		Rolfe, Henry A.....	
Cauffy, Edward		Safford, Joseph H.....	
Drew, George A.....		Saunders, Caleb	
		Shorey, George W.....	
		Spoofford, Edwin F.....	
		Staples, Herbert	
		Stanlev, Charles H.....	Methuen
		Stearns, Hiram A.....	Lawrence
		Swaine, Charles M.....	
		Wentworth, Edwin H. C.....	
		Weymouth, Charles J.....	
		White, Henry J.....	
		Woodbury, Charles T.....	

Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Washington Light Guard.)

Organized in 1810, formerly called Washington Artillery. At ten o'clock on the evening of April 15, 1861, they received orders, and at eight o'clock the next morning reported sixty-four men ready for duty, and left with the Regiment for Washington.

Walter S. Sampson, Capt.....	Boston	Gardner, Horace	
Ansel D. Wass, 1st Lieut.....		Gillespie, James	
Moses J. Emery, 2d Lieut.....		Gourlay, William D.....	Cambridge
Thomas Wallwork, 3d Lieut.....		Hall, Charles H.....	Boston
John F. Dunning, 4th Lieut.....		Hamilton, Charles M.....	Chelsea
Levi F. McKenney, 1st Sergt.....		Holt, Erastus T.....	Boston
James C. Rogers, Sergt.....		Hume, Josiah L.....	
George W. Gordon, Sergt.....		Keller, Jacob W.....	
David C. Sisson, Sergt.....		Knowlton, Edward T.....	
George A. Gurnett, Sergt.....		Le Favor, James H.....	
James E. March, Corp.....		Leonard, Orville W.....	
Washington J. Corthell, Corp.....		Look, Orick.....	
Joseph Sanderson, Jr., Corp.....		Mallory, William H. H.....	Cambridge
Abraham Holland, Corp.....		Mann, Henry C.....	Chelsea
William H. H. Foster, Musician.....		Matthews, Joseph O.....	Boston
Gilbert W. Homan, Musician.....		Meadows, Thomas W.....	
Bell, George		Meserve, John G.....	
Boden, Elisha C.....		Moore, James F.....	
Butler, George W.....		Norton, Lemuel Q.....	
Chester, Charles H.....		Nudd, Edward	
Chester, William P.....		Parks, William	
Colgan, George		Peaks, James G.....	
Daly, William H.....		Roberts, Henry	
Drake, Le Prelirt.....		Sanborn, Edwin G.....	
Dupee, John		Shepard, Adams	
English, Harold M.....		Sloan, Charles F., Jr.....	W. Roxbury
Ennis, Joseph F.....		Small, Horace H.....	Boston
Fiske, Edward P.....		Spencer, James H.....	
Francis, Lewis F.....	Cambridge	Spencer, Mendall C.....	
Frye, Charles H.....	Boston	Spinney, George A.....	
		Sproul, Alexander	
		Stevens, George W.....	
		Story, Charles C.....	
		Symonds, John H.....	
		Temple, George	
		Whitney, George T.....	
		White, Isaac B.....	
		Wood, James	
		Young, Henry F.....	

Company L, ~~Fourth~~ Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Stoneham Light Infantry.)

Organized in 1851. In April, 1861, belonged to the Seventh Regiment as Company C. They received orders at two o'clock on the morning of April 17, 1861, to appear at Boston that morning at eleven o'clock. Prompt at the hour they reported at the State House and left with the regiment at noon. On the 19th, while passing through Baltimore, Captain Dike was shot in the leg by the mob.

John H. Dike, Capt.....Stoneham
 Leander F. Lynde, 1st Lieut.....
 Darius N. Stevens, 2d Lieut.....
 James F. Rowe, 3d Lieut.....
 William B. Blaisdell, 4th Lieut....Lynn
 Samuel C. Trull, 1st Sergt....Stoneham
 Jefferson Hayes, Sergt.
 Francis M. Sweetser, Sergt.....
 Sidney L. Colley, Sergt.....
 James Whittaker, Corp.....
 George P. Stevens, Corp.....
 Andrew J. Kimpton, Corp.....
 Charles L. Gill, Corp.....
 Victor W. Lorrando, Musician.....
 Eugene Devitt, Musician.....
 Berry, Charles H.....
 Berry, Walter B.....
 Brown, Daniel
 Butterfield, William G.....
 Carr, Charles H.....
 Clement, Otis M.....
 Cormick, Richard
 Craig, John W.....
 Danforth, Horace W.....
 Dike, Henry
 Doucette, Joel N.....
 Eastman, James H.....
 Eastman, John B.....

Flanders, Stephen
 Fortier, John B.....
 Gerry, John O.....
 Green, Henry W.....
 Green, Orrin A.....
 Hadley, Aaron S.....
 Hayes, Levi W.....
 Hayes, Watson A.....
 Hill, Andrew E.....
 Holden, Warren
 Hosmer, E. Battelle.....
 Jones, William H.....
 Johnson, Samuel S.....
 Keenan, James
 Kimpton, John W.....
 LaClair, Joseph
 Lamore, Charles
 Madden, William H.....
 Marston, Hiram P.
 Meader, Albert J.....
 Mead, Maurice
 Mellen, Sidney F.
 Moody, Dearborn S.....
 Moody, James S.....
 Osmore, Battel
 Parker, Augustus M.....
 Pennell, Joseph W.....
 Perry, Ephraim A.....
 Pinkham, Alphonso H.....
 Pinkham, Fernando P.....
 Pinkham, Samuel H.....
 Putnam, Julian
 Robbins, Andrew
 Sanborn, James A.....
 Stevens, Henry A.....
 Stoddard, Henry F.....
 Tay, Benjamin F., Jr.....
 Welch, Archelaus
 Wheeler, John B.....
 Young, William H.....



CAPT. JOHN H. NORTON
Minute Men of '61
Co. 1. 6th Mass. Reet.

Major John H. Norton, joined Company I, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1859. Captain John Pickering commanding and was with that Regiment in its passage through Baltimore on April 19, 1861, and was slightly wounded at that time, and was a direct descendant of Samuel Remick, a soldier of the Revolu-

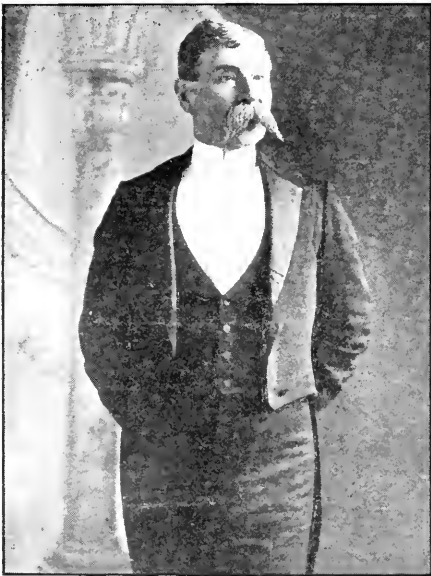
tionary War, who made the coffin that Major Andre, the traitor was buried in. Also a descendant of John Norton one of the first ministers sent to England by the Colonies. Was a member of Boston City Government and the Massachusetts Legislature.



GEORGE A. REED, Saxonville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 6th Mass. Lieut. 20th Regt. Mass. Vols.

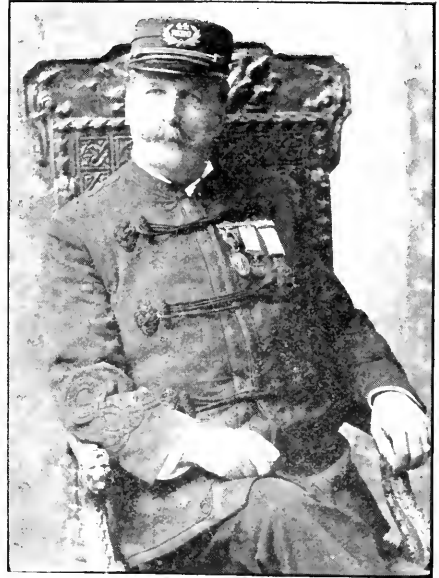
Hon. George A. Reed was born at Concord, Mass., September 10, 1842. Enlisted in Company E, Sixth M.V.M., went with the Regiment through Baltimore, April 19, 1861, as private. September 5, 1861, enlisted in the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment; served under command of General B. F. Butler in Louisiana as Corporal and Sergeant. January 14, 1864, re-enlisted in the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment; was mustered out September 25, 1865. Was with General Grant at City Point, Va., with General P. H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley November 1; was appointed Special Mail Messenger for Generals Sheridan and

Hancock; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. After returning to Massachusetts made his home in Framingham; was elected three years on the Board of Selectmen, and in 1889 served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; was elected a member of the State Senate in 1895 and re-elected in 1896; has been in the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad thirty-four years, and as train conductor, 29 years; is a Past Commander of Post 142 G-A-R; Past President of the old Sixth and Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regimental Associations; member of the various Masonic bodies; Aleppo Temple N. of M. Shrine, Boston.



WILLIAM D. GOURLAY, Governor's Island, N. Y.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Reet. 1st Mass. Cav.

Enlisted in Company C, First Massachusetts Militia in Boston, 1860. April 15, 1861, upon President's call for Volunteers for three months' service, Company C, was attached from the First and joined the Sixth Regiment as Company K, was wounded in Baltimore fight on April 19. Rejoined Regiment at Relay House, Md., on recovery of wound. Took part in the arrest of Ross Winans, member of the Maryland Legislature. Also assisted in capturing the Winans' steam gun, a diabolical engine for destruction. Was also war correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle. In November, 1861, enlisted for Company B, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain Samuel E. Chamberlain, and Robert Williams, a distinguished Cavalry officer of the Regular Army Colonel. Was in the battle of Decessionville, S. C. Was also war correspondent for the Boston Herald. When Lee's Army invaded Maryland the Regiment was sent to join the Army of the Potomac. Was engaged in South Mountain and Antietam battles. After there, was detached for duty at Adjutant General's office, Washington.



GEORGE A. DREW, New York
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 6th Mass. Co. K, 4th N. H. Co. C, 34th U.S.C.T.

Captain George A. Drew was born in Newmarket, N. H., March 27, 1843, of Revolutionary ancestors. Parents moved to Lawrence, Mass., in 1850. April 15, 1861, at first call for troops was member of Company D, Sixth Massachusetts, and marched with that Regiment through Baltimore, April 17. On mustering out of the old Sixth on August 2, and immediately re-enlisted as Sergeant in the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers for three years, participating with that Regiment. In the Sherman expedition, at taking of Port Royal, S. C., Beaufort, Jacksonville, Fernandine, St. Augustine; twice wounded at battle of Pocahontigo bridge; April 7, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant and later to a Captaincy in the Thirty-Fourth United States Colored Troops, by General Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, and resigned March 22, 1865. Was engaged in capture of Morris Island, and Siege of Charlestown and Forts Sumter and Wagner and night attack in small forts on the latter. Was in seventeen battles and engagements. After the war was over became a citizen of New York City, being now a retired member of the police force of that city. Member and commander of Reno Post No. 44, Department of New York, G-A-R; served on Commander-in-Chief John Adams' staff as Aid-de-Camp.



CAPT. WALTER S. SAMPSON
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 6th Mass. and 22d Mass. Regt.

Captain Walter Scott Sampson was born in Kingston, Mass., on February 22, 1835, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Bradford) Sampson. He was on both sides descended from the old Pilgrim stock. His education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen he came to Boston and engaged in the occupation of mason. He early became identified with the militia, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion was Captain of Company K, Sixth M.V.M., which Company he commanded during the three months' campaign of 1861. Returning to Boston from this service, he was made Captain in the Twenty-Second United States Volunteers, and with that command took part in the operations of the Army of the Potomac until the latter part of 1862. Upon his return to civil life, he resumed his occupation as a builder and achieved great success. He erected many prominent buildings, notably the new Court House. He has been active in Grand Army work, having been commander of Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, G-A-R for several years; is a member of the A. & H. A. Co., and on their memorable visit to England was bearer of the State Flag.



SIMEON C. CHANDLER, Clinton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 6th Mass. Regt.

Born in East Fairfield, Vt., August 29, 1839, of old Revolutionary stock. His great grandfather, Simeon Chandler served during the entire seven years of that war, being three years of the time a prisoner in the hands of the Indian allies of the British at the first call of President Lincoln, in April, 1861, hastened to enroll himself in the ranks of his country's defenders. On the evening of April 15, enlisted in Company D, Sixth M.V.M.

In 1862, he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers for three years, and served with that command, being several months on Provost duty in Alexandria, Va., also at Fairfax Court House, Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly and Falmouth. In March, 1863, he was discharged at Stafford Court House, Va., for disability. In 1864, he enlisted for the third time in his original command, Company D, Sixth M.V.M., for one hundred days, as Corporal of the Color guard. During this enlistment the principal duty performed was the guarding of rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. He again enlisted in Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, in the Department of the Gulf. During this term he participated in the Pensacola Campaign, and the sharp conflicts attending the siege of Blakely, Miss.

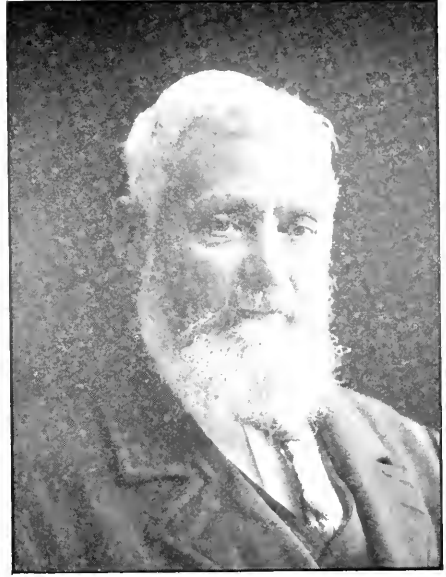


WILLIAM MARLAND, Andover, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 6th Regt. Capt. 2d Mass Battery. Maj. U.S.V.

William Marland, son of William Sykes and Sarah (Northy) Marland, born in Andover, March 11, 1839. His grandfather, Abraham Marland emigrated from England, 1801. Major Marland has always claimed Andover as his home receiving his education in its schools and Phillips Academy. He enlisted in Company F, of the "Old Sixth," April 15, 1861, was made Sergeant April 17, and marched as Color Guard through the streets of Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

Mustered out, August 2, 1861. He recruited until December, 1861, when he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant Second Battery, Light Artillery, M.V.M., with which he remained until August 11, 1865. He served by promotion as First Lieutenant and Captain, and was made Brevet-Major for gallant and meritorious services. Received a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863. After having been surrounded by the enemy's Cavalry, his support having surrendered, he ordered a charge and saved the section of the battery that was under his command.

He was Postmaster at Andover, 1869 to 1886 inclusive, now dead.



AMOS G. JONES, Medford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 6th Mass. Color Sergt. Co. F. 26th M.V.M.

Born in Methuen, Mass., July 15, 1840, of Revolutionary ancestors. Was a member of the Massachusetts Militia, called for service, April 15, 1861, Company F, Sixth Regiment M.V.M. Passed through Baltimore, April 19, 1861, on the way to guard the Capitol at Washington, D. C. Mustered out, August 2, 1861. Re-enlisted as Sergeant in Company F, Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, September 20, 1861, and later appointed Color Sergeant of same Regiment. Served in the Department of the Gulf under General Butler, was transferred from there to the James River in front of Richmond and from there to the Shenandoah Valley with General Sheridan. After the big review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, the Regiment was sent to Savannah, Ga., and he held the position of Harbor Master until September, 1865.



REUBEN P. CHARTERS, Lowell, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. H, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment

Reuben P. Charters was born at Tackville, N. B., June 15, 1841, came to Massachusetts when seven years old. Enlisted April 16, 1861, from Lowell, Mass., to serve three months, and was mustered in April 22, 1861, Company A, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on Boston Common, Colonel Edward F. Jones commanding. Discharged August 2, 1861, at Boston, Mass. Re-enlisted August 28, 1861, to serve three years in the First Battery Massachusetts Volunteers, Light Artillery, Captain Josiah Porter commanding. Discharged at Brandy Station, Va., January 2, 1864. He was in sixty-one battles and a number of skirmishes.

Two horses were shot from under him at Cedar Creek, Va., and another lost by jumping in the mud. Discharged June 6, 1865, at Boston, Mass.

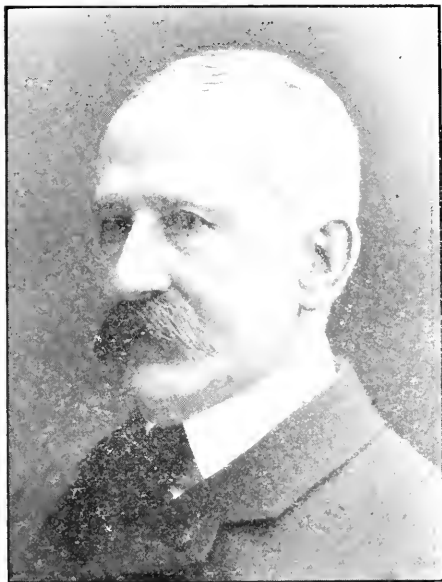
He is a member of Ladd and Whitney Post No. 185, Department of Massachusetts, G-A-R; also U-V-U and Sixth Massachusetts Association.



CAPT. ANSEL D. WASS
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Reet.

Ansel D. Wass was born November 12, 1833, was mustered in April 22, 1861, at Washington, D. C. Mustered out August 2, 1861. Captain Company K, Nineteenth M.V.M. Mustered in August 28, 1861, Charles J. Pleasant, First Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, United States Army Mustering Officer; Major, same Regiment, July 1, 1862; discharged October 1, 1862, to accept a commission of Lieutenant Colonel Forty-First Regiment, M.V.M., September 6, 1862. Mustered in October 10, 1863, by Captain J. B. Collins Fourth Infantry, United States Army; discharged January 31, 1863. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, Nineteenth Regiment, M.V.M., May 23, 1863. Mustered in May 25, 1863; commissioned Colonel, same Regiment, February 28, 1864, never mustered under commission; discharged February 28, 1864. Commissioned Colonel Sixtieth Regiment, M.V.M., July 30, 1864, mustered in August 6, 1864, by Major Wharton, United States Army, at Baltimore, Md.; mustered out November 30, 1864, Indianapolis, Ind. Commissioned Colonel Sixty-Second Regiment (new), M.V.M., March 2, 1865, but never mustered. Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army, March 13, 1865.

Colonel Wass was wounded at Yorktown, April 7, 1862; Glendale, June 30, 1862; Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Briston Station, October 14, 1863. Died January 24, 1889.



CHURCH HOWE, U. S. Consul, Sheffield, Eng.
Minute Men of '61
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment

Major Church Howe, born in Princeton, Mass., December 13, 1839, of Revolutionary ancestors. His great grandfather, Adonijah Howe, was a private at the battle of Lexington.

Enrolled April 15, 1861, as a private, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Militia Infantry to serve three months, and was with the Regiment when it passed through Baltimore, April 19, 1861. He was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the Regiment prior to the mustering of the company, and was discharged from the service July 23, 1861, to enable him to accept the appointment of First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. Was later commissioned Captain and Brevet Major, United States Volunteers. November, 1861, detached from Regiment and assigned to duty as ordnance officer, staff of General Charles P. Stone, commanding corps of observation at Poolesville, Md., and later assigned to duty as Senior Aid-de-Camp to General John Sedgwick, commanding the Second Division, Second

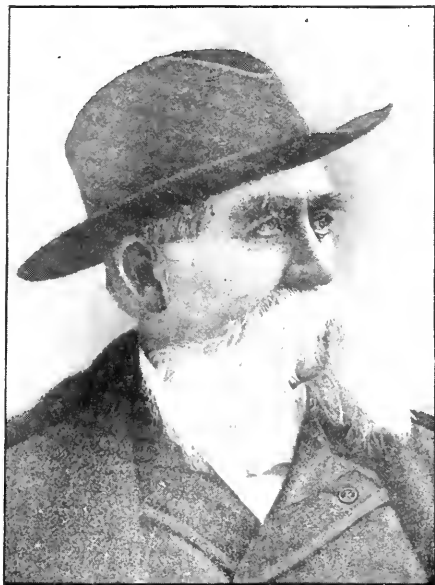
Corps, Army of the Potomac, remaining with him through the Peninsular Campaign and into the Maryland Campaign, where, at Antietam he was wounded. Was later assigned to duty on staff of Major General Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and made Provost Marshal of Northern Maryland and West Virginia, headquarters at Harper's Ferry, and afterwards was again assigned as Senior Aid-de-Camp to Major General John Sedgwick, commanding Ninth Corps and Sixth Corps, respectively.

Among the battles in which Major Howe took part were those of Ball's Bluff, Siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Road, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Flint Hill, second Bull Run and Antietam.

General Sedgwick in his official reports of the battles of Fair Oaks and Antietam makes special mention of Major Howe's gallant conduct.

Was appointed first United States Marshal of Wyoming Territory by President Grant in 1869. Removed to Nebraska in 1871, and engaged in farming, banking, and railroad building. A member of the Nebraska State Senate and House of Representatives twenty-four years, and was twice President of the Senate. Member of State Board of Education for ten years. In 1893 was elected Senior Vice-Commander, and in 1894 Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska. Retired from active business in 1895.

Appointed Consul at Palermo, Italy, by President McKinley, July, 1897, and in 1900 transferred to Sheffield, Eng.



COL. EDWARD F. JONES. Binghamton, N. Y.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Regt.

Edward Franc Jones, born Utica, N. Y., June 3, 1828. Private, Lieutenant and Captain Fifth Regiment M.V.M., Major of Sixth M.V.M., Colonel, 1858, till Regiment mustered out of United States service. Tendered services of Sixth Regiment to Governor Andrew, January 16, 1861. Received at four p.m. April 15, order to muster command on Boston common forthwith. Reported Regiment for duty at twelve o'clock noon, April 16. Left Boston in command of the Regiment, April 17, attacked by mob in Baltimore April 19, reaching Washington that evening, where it was met at the station by President Lincoln, who greeted it with "thank God you are here. If you had not arrived tonight we should have been in the hands of the rebels before morning." This Regiment saved the Capital; was mustered out August, 1861. He then recruited the Twenty-Sixth Regiment and was accorded the distinguished honor by Governor Andrew of appointing every officer in the Regiment. Brevetted Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers. Member of

Massachusetts Legislature session of 1865. Fall of 1865 removed to Binghamton, N. Y. In 1885 was elected Lieutenant Governor State of New York, serving six years. In 1865, founded the Jones Scale Works, being its President and manager for many years, was the originator of the system of prepaying the freight, and author of the expressive term, which has become one of the idioms of our language "He pays the freight."

While General Jones is nearly blind, his many friends will be glad to know that the year 1910 finds him yet alive at his beautiful home at Binghamton.



FRED M. FARWELL. Oakland
Minute Men of '61
Col. Co. 10th Mass. Regt.

Frederick M. Farwell was mining on Trinity River, California, when the Civil War threatened, and left the mining grounds, went to San Francisco, took passage on steamer, "Moses Taylor," and arrived in Boston just three days before being sworn into the service. Went through Baltimore on April 19, 1861. Company I was furnished ten rounds of cartridges to each man.



HENRY A. DICKSON, Fitchburg, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Regt. 33d Regt. Mass. Vols.

Henry A. Dickson was born in Groton, Mass., July 2, 1837; with his parents in 1853, he went East and was for five years among the Arabs in Palestine, learning the Arabic and German languages.

Returning to this country in 1858, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, responding to the first call for troops. Enlisted again, July 11, 1862, in Company E, Thirty-Third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for three years. Was made a Sergeant, July 1, 1863; promoted to First Sergeant; was in the Army of the Potomac till September, 1863, when he went West with the Twentieth Corps; the remainder of his service was with General Sherman. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, received a gunshot wound in the right shoulder, but recovered from it sufficiently to get back to the Regiment ten days before they started on the famous march "from Atlanta to the Sea." Was in every battle and engagement in which the Regiment participated with the exception of the time between May 15 and November 1, 1864. Commissioned First Lieutenant November 3, 1864, and discharged with the Regiment June 11, 1865. A resident of Fitchburg, Mass., for the past thirty-seven years, and a member of the city common council for the year 1892.



EDWIN F. SPOFFORD, Malden, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment

Edwin F. Spofford was born in Bangor, Me., September 26, 1836. His military service commenced in Company I, Sixth Regiment, M.V.M., (old Sixth), and he answered the first call of the President, Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1861, as a Minute Man, marched through Prate street, Baltimore, April 19, 1861, in the ranks with comrades of that Company, fighting their way from President street depot to Camden street depot, and left his mark in Dixie by avenging the death of Corporal Sumner H. Needham, a victim of the rioters, and a comrade of the same Company.

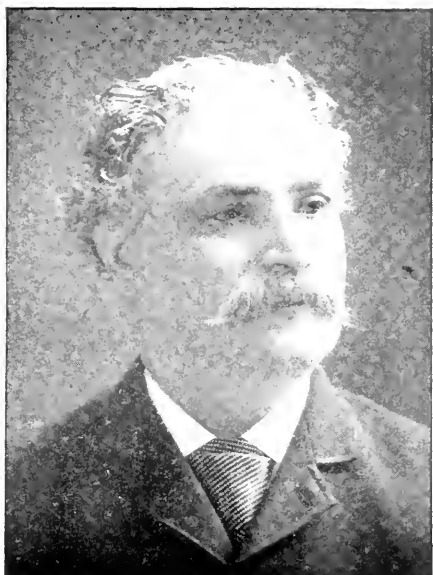
Also served as a musician in band of Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, honorably discharged in November, 1861.

Re-enlisted as private Company M, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, February 20, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain. April 9, 1865, was severely wounded at Harris Farm, Va. (Spottsylvania Court House), May 19, 1864; was in the following engagements: Baltimore, April 19, 1861, Chantilla, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania; Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church; capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, Jettersville, Weldon Raid, Surrender of Lee.



THOMAS J. CATE, Lawrence, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company F, 6th Mass. Regiment.

Thomas J. Cate, went out with Old Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, April 1, 1861, as Third Lieutenant. Elected Second Lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Appointed by the President, First Lieutenant, Sixteenth United States Infantry, August 5, 1861. Resigned my commission, August 17, 1863. Appointed Recruiting Officer among the Rebel Prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., by Major-General B. F. Butler, January 23, 1864. Appointed First Lieutenant in Thirty-Sixth United States Colored Troops, April 24, 1864. Was discharged from the service owing to Physical Disability, August 4, 1865, on Surgeon's Certificate, dated July 25, 1865, City Point, Va. Appointed Brevet Major of Volunteers, by Secretary of War, for Meritorious Service in the Subsistence Department during the War, to rank as such from the Thirteenth day of March, 1865. Recommended by the Commissary General. Present address, Lawrence, Mass.



ALEXANDER W. SPOULE, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 6th Mass. Regt.

Alexander Sproule joined the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in 1856. In 1861 joined Company K, of the Sixth Regiment, M.V.M. Was with that Regiment in their memorial march through Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

After being mustered out of the army joined the navy and served throughout the war. Served on the San Jacinto, Port Royal and Melacomet and was with Commander Farragut when his fleet entered Mobile.



JAMES S. KNIGHTS, Waukeegan, Ill.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 6th Mass. 3 mos and 9 mos campaign

James S. Knights answered the first call for volunteers. Was employed as breakman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and went out for three months with Company I, of the Lawrence Light Infantry, served with Captain J. L. Pickney. Went out in the nine months' call and served under Captain Hamilton, and the Regiment went to Suffolk, Va. Came to city in May, 1866; on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Past Commander of Waukeegan, Ill., Post 374, G-A-R.



WILLIAM G. WARREN, Sisson, Cal.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 6th Mass. Regt.

W. G. Warren was in old Company B, Sixth Regiment, State Militia; did not go out with them on the start but was sent out shortly after from Groton, came home with them and reorganized into the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts and served through the war.



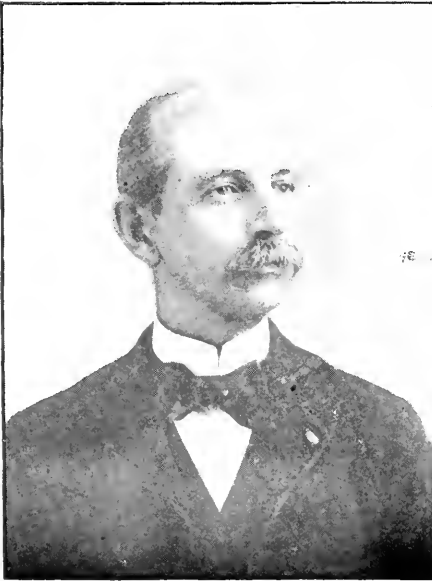
LT. LEANDER F. LYNDE, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. L, 6th Mass. Regt.

Leander F. Lynde was born in Stoneham, Mass., October 15, 1835. Mustered into service April 22, 1861, for three months; First Lieutenant Company L, Sixth Regiment; took the command of Company L, Sixth Regiment after Captain Dyke was wounded, April 19, 1861.



CAPT. JOHN H. DYKE, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment

Captain John H. Dyke was born in Stoneham, Mass., September 17, 1834; mustered into the United States service April 22, 1861, for three months; Captain of Company L, Sixth Regiment; wounded at Baltimore April 19, 1861. Died at Stoneham, April 28, 1871.



GEORGE V. BARRETS, Ayer, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Capt. 23d Mass. Regt.



LAWRENCE H. DUCHESNEY, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 6th Mass., Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav.



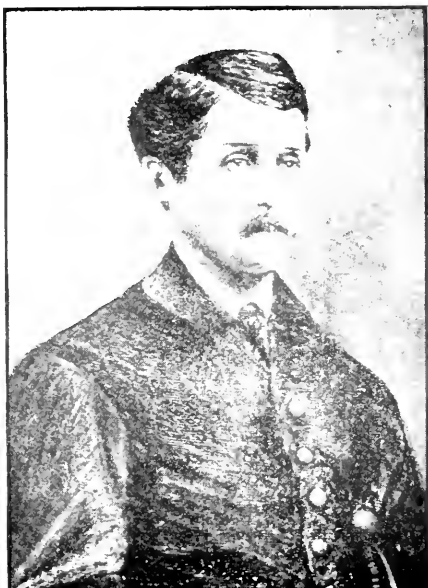
STEPHEN W. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, Sixth Mass.



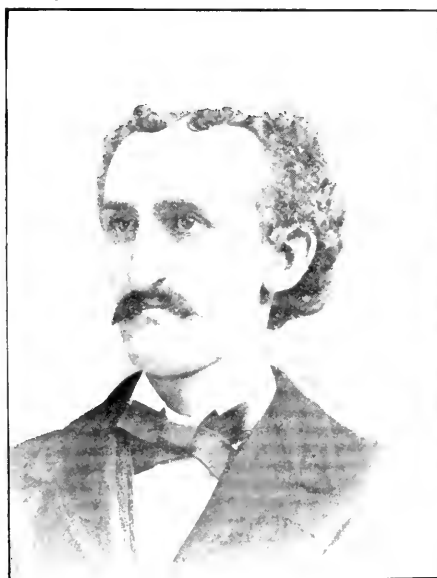
WILLIAM H. MARDEN, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 6th Mass., Sergt. Second Sharpshooter



SAMUEL D. ROGERS
Minute Men of '61
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment



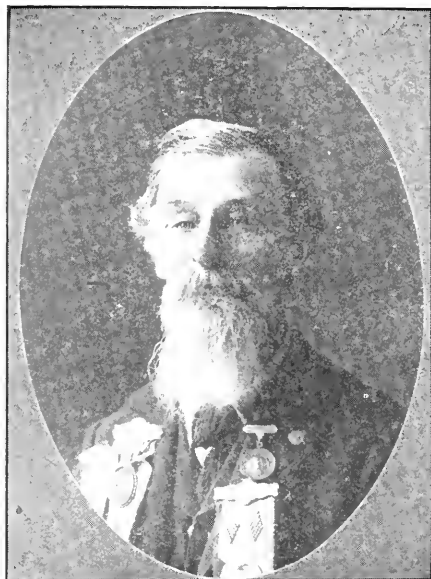
CHARLES D. MOORE
Minute Men of '61
Co. B. 6th Massachusetts Regiment



WILLIAM H. JONES, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 6th Mass. Regt.



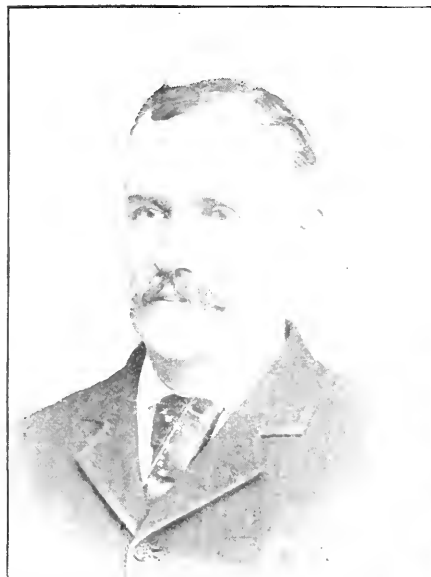
WILLIAM CONNOR, Worcester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass., 25th Mass., and 1st Mass. Cav.



GILMAN S. HOSMER, Lake Creek, Oregon
Minute Men of '61
Co. E, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment



JAMES KEENAN, Stoneham, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, 6th Mass., also 5th Mass., 100 days.



THADDEUS P. TUTTLE, Lawrence, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment



THOMAS GIBSON, Groton, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 6th Massachusetts Regiment



THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES ACCOMPANINYG [THE
INDIVIDUAL PICTURES, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, HAVE
BEEN FURNISHED BY THE PERSONS THEMSELVES.

Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

Upon the reorganization of the Militia of the Commonwealth in 1855, the following companies were designated as the Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Company A, Newburyport, organized 1775; Company B, Marblehead, organized 1825; Company C, Marblehead, organized 1809; Company D, Lynn, organized, 1852; Company E, Beverly, organizer 1814; Company F, Lynn, organized 1852; Company G, Gloucester, organized 1852; Company H, Marblehead, organized 1852, and Frederick Jones Coffin of Newburyport was elected Colonel.

The Regiment performed all duties required, always maintaining a high standard of efficiency, and was noted for its large percentage of attendance on all tours of duty for the years intervening from its organization until called into service of the United States in 1861. At the call of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, for troops for the protection of the Capitol at Washington, orders were issued from State headquarters for certain organizations to report in Boston the next day. The Regiment responded promptly; every company reported in good time, Company C being the first company in the State to reach Faneuil Hall, followed immediately by Company H,—both companies from Marblehead.

Colonel Coffin having resigned some months' previously, an election to fill the vacancy was held April 17, resulting in the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Munroe as Colonel; Adjutant Edward W. Hinks as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Lieutenant Andrew Elwell of Company G, as Major.

The Regimental organization in the State Militia, consisting of but eight companies, in order to conform to the

organization of the regular establishment, Company A, Seventh Regiment, Salem, organized in 1805, was assigned to the Regiment as Company J; and Company A, First Battalion of Infantry, Pittsfield, organized in 1860, was assigned to the Regiment as Company K.

The departure of the Regiment for Washington was delayed by the desire of the Governor to furnish the Regiment with overcoats, haversacks and knapsacks until April 18, on the afternoon of which day they proceeded to the State House and received the Regimental colors from the hands of the Governor, who addressed the Regiment very eloquently in presenting the same, and was responded to by Colonel Munroe, General Butler, who was to accompany the Regiment to Washington, also spoke in fitting and patriotic terms.

The Regiment left Boston late in the afternoon of April 18th, via Worcester Railroad. From the leaving of the companies from their homes to the departure of the Regiment from Philadelphia, the excitement and enthusiasm of the people along the entire route was intense. At the depot in Boston, thousands of people congregated to see them off, crowding every avenue of its approach. At Worcester, a great multitude assembled to welcome the Regiment, and to encourage with their cheers and shouts the officers and men in the performance of this patriotic duty. At Springfield they received a grand ovation. Fully five thousand people had assembled, including military and fire companies. Although it was quite late in the evening when the train arrived, the Regiment was ushered into the city amid the ringing of bells, the blazing of bonfires, firing of

cannon, and the inspiring music of the bands.

New York was reached at 6 a.m., and after breakfast at the Astor House and at the LaForge House, the Regiment, attended by immense throngs, proceeded to Jersey City, where A. W. Griswold, a former resident of Boston, presented it with a magnificent silk American flag. The passage through New Jersey was but a repetition of what had been witnessed since leaving home; but on arriving at Philadelphia on the evening of April 19, the news that the Sixth Massachusetts had been attacked in Baltimore, and compelled to fight its way through the city, gave new energy and enthusiasm to the men, and made them more eager to reach their destination.

The reception of the troops here was more exciting than any they had yet experienced. The crowds were so dense that the Regiment could scarcely march through the broad streets. Supper was furnished at the Continental Hotel, and quarters at the Girard House, and active preparations were made for pushing on to Baltimore.

A corps of Sappers and Miners, consisting of about forty men, under Lieutenant Thomas H. Berry of Company D, was detailed and supplied with axes, picks, shovels, crowbars, etc., for the purpose of removing barricades or other obstructions in the streets.

At about noon of the twentieth, the Regiment took the cars (as they supposed) for Baltimore. When within a short distance of Perryville, the Regiment disembarked, and with Companies J and K, and the Sappers and Miners taking the advance, moved forward to seize the steamer "Maryland," the large ferry boat used to convey railroad trains across the Susquehanna River, as it was reported that one thousand six hundred men from Baltimore were in possession of the boat ready to dispute the passage of the Regiment, as they had the Philadelphia men the day before. On arrival at the boat, no oppo-

sition having developed, the Regiment took possession and immediately occupied the same.

The excitement of the people of Baltimore at this time was intense. At a large meeting of citizens held the previous evening, the passage of Northern troops was denounced, and a promise was exacted from the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that no troops should be sent through Baltimore, many of the people believing that in retaliation for the attack on the Sixth Regiment their city would be destroyed.

It having been deemed best to proceed to Washington via Annapolis, the steamer started down the river, arriving off Annapolis before daybreak of April 21. Here was found the frigate "Constitution," insufficiently manned, and believed to be in danger from capture by the enemies of our country. Captain Blake, her commander, having made preparations to blow her up, if unable to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, having a sailor stationed at the magazine, containing sixty thousand pounds of powder, with a slow match ready to apply at a moment's notice.

General Butler immediately proceeded to anticipate the treasonable designs of the secessionists by assisting the Navy in removing the frigate to a place of safety. The Sappers and Miners, with other details from the Regiment, were put on board the frigate to assist in getting her ready for sea, and Companies J and K were detailed to protect her from attack. Company K was relieved from duty on the "Constitution," April 22, and hurriedly sent on a tug to re-enforce the garrison at Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, as fears of an prevent capture; they took possession attack were entertained. When within a few miles of the fort they found the United States ship "Alleghany" at her moorings without a sufficient crew to of the steamer and placed her under the guns of Fort McHenry. They remained at the fort until May 16, when

they rejoined the Regiment. Company J remained with the frigate until her arrival in New York Harbor, and with the Sappers and Miners rejoined the Regiment at Washington, May 8.

Before the Regiment was landed, in endeavoring to tow the "Constitution" into deep water, both the "Maryland" and the "Constitution" went aground. It was believed, at the time, this trouble was due to the treachery of the pilot, hoping by the delay thus caused that the regiment, as well as the "Constitution," would be captured by secession steamers from Baltimore. It was also removed that the rebels were assembling in the neighboring country and an attack from the shore was expected at any moment. This, probably, was true, as the regiment, while on the march to the Junction, frequently saw squads of mounted men in the distance.

Neither vessel was floated until the morning of April 23, when the steamship "Boston," which had brought the Seventh New York Regiment from Philadelphia, towed both into the stream. The Regiment was then landed at the Naval Academy Grounds, against the protests of the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Annapolis, having been cramped up on the steamer for sixty-four hours, with but little to eat and without water, until supplied on Monday, the 22d, with hard bread and salt pork, both stamped 1848, the year they were purchased. The salt pork had to be eaten raw or not at all, as there was no means of cooking it. Water was supplied later in the day, and by soaking the bread in water it could be eaten by the regiment.

Immediately after the landing at Annapolis, Company C, Captain Martin, and Company D, Captain Newhall, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hinks, were ordered forward to seize the station and rolling stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, which was effected with some opposition but without much trouble. An inventory of the property seized was at once made

and forwarded to General Butler, whose headquarters were at the Naval Academy. The only locomotive at the station was found to be disabled, and details were immediately made to repair it. One of the men detailed,—Charles Homans of Company E,—discovered that he had assisted in building it. He had but little difficulty in putting the engine in running order before night, and was installed as engineer with Lieutenant Gamaliel Hodges of Company A as superintendent of the road.

Company C advanced on the railroad several miles and found the track torn up in several places, falling back at dark to a corn field within a mile of the station, where they remained all night, resuming the advance next morning.

The situation, both here and at the railroad station at Annapolis, during the night was most exciting, and little sleep could be had at either place. Although no attack was made, occasional reports of guns were heard, which kept the troops constantly on the alert. In the afternoon or early evening, the garrison at the station was re-enforced by a detail under command of Lieutenant Low of Company G.

Next morning, Wednesday, April 24, the Regiment left Annapolis for the Junction. Their progress was slow, and delayed by halts to repair and relay the track, which had been torn up, and to rebuild bridges, destroyed to prevent the passage of the troops. This was accomplished with much difficulty, for while there were men in the Regiment who understood the work, rails had been carried away or secreted to make the work of destruction complete. One rail, an odd length, had been thrown into a creek, and Private Frank Pierce of Company C, who found it by diving, made a rope fast to it by which it was recovered. All this labor was performed on the twenty-fourth, on an intensely hot day, with nothing to eat from early morn until nearly dark, when the Seventh New York Regiment kindly shared what little they had in

the way of eatables with their less fortunate brothers of the Eighth Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, the anxiety in Washington was intense, the necessity for troops was great, as an attack was momentarily expected. Communication with the North was cut off, and while the Eighth was expected via Annapolis, the cause of the delay was not known.

The troops pushed on during the night, and reached the never-to-be-forgotten Annapolis Junction at dawn of the twenty-fifth. Here the men, thoroughly exhausted, dropped asleep as if they had been shot, awaking to find themselves suffering terribly with hunger, but little food could be obtained, as about all the food there had been in the sparsely-settled territory had been carried off by the inhabitants who had fled at the approach of the troops, and only a few of the men were able to get anything to eat.

At Annapolis most of the people were in sympathy with the South, and the few Union men there were overawed and dejected. A complete reign of terror dominated the little city. Many of the citizens had fled, and those that remained, even when loyal, locked up their sympathies as well as their stores, and refused to give or sell anything; although at best there could not have been much of a supply in the place. It seems almost incredible that such difficulties could be encountered within twenty miles of the Capitol of the Nation.

At noon, Friday, April 26, the Regiment reached Washington and, passing in review before President Lincoln, proceeded to their quarters in the rotunda and House of Representatives at the Capitol.

We quote from the "National Intelligencer" of the next day, "We doubt whether any other single Regiment in the country could furnish such a ready contingent to reconstruct a steam engine, lay a railway track and bend the sails of a man-of-war."

Before leaving Philadelphia, what was considered a sufficient supply of food to last until the regiment should arrive at Washington was taken. Three days however, elapsed before it landed at Annapolis, and nearly four days more before it reached Washington, eight days after leaving Boston. Even after arriving at Washington, the Commissary Department was found to be inefficient, and the men were on short allowance for a number of days. The supply of food was finally made ample, but not until the New York Seventh Regiment, then quartered in another part of the building, had again shown their generosity by providing a bounteous repast at their own expense, which act of unexpected hospitality was appropriately acknowledged by the Eighth.

On April 27, the attention of President Lincoln was called to the condition of the uniforms of the Regiment, which the rough usage of the few days past had rendered unfit for further service, with the request that the men be supplied with fatigue uniforms similar to those worn by the regular army.

Answer was immediately received as follows:

Executive Mansion, April 27, 1861.

COLONEL TIMOTHY MUNROE,

Commanding Eight Regiment, M.V.M.,
Sir:—

Yours of this day, in regard to fatigue dress for your command, has been received and sent to the War Department, with the expression of my wish that your request be complied with.

Allow me now to express to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, my sincere thanks for your zeal, energy and gallantry, and especially for the great efficiency in opening up the communication between the North and this city, displayed by you and them.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The uniforms, which consisted of blue blouses, trousers and forage caps, were issued to the men within a few days.

April 30, the Regiment was mustered

into the service of the United States by Major Irving McDowell, U.S.A.

May 14, the Regiment was ordered to the Relay House, about nine miles from Baltimore. Here the B. & O. R. R., then the only direct northern communication with Washington, passed over a massive stone viaduct, the destruction of which, in the absence of a vigilant guard, might easily have been accomplished, and have proved a serious inconvenience to the government. While the Regiment remained at this station scarcely a day passed but from three thousand to five thousand troops were carried over the road to Washington. Night alarms were frequent, but the Regiment was always prompt in responding to the summons of the "long roll."

Colonel Munroe resigned May 15, on account of disability, and on May 16, Lieutenant-Colonel Hinks was promoted Colonel, Major Elwell was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Major Ben Perley Poore was chosen Major.

June 20, the Regiment received a magnificent silk flag from the lady friends of the New York Seventh.

June 27, the right wing of the Regiment was ordered to Baltimore, the left wing doing double guard and picket duty.

July 2, the right wing went to the eastern shore of Maryland and captured Captain Tilghman, a noted secessionist and commander of a mixed battalion of infantry and cavalry, and placed him in confinement in Fort McHenry.

July 3, the left wing was ordered to Baltimore and encamped in Stuart's Woods, in the westerly suburbs of the city, where they were joined by the right wing on their return from the eastern shore the same evening.

July 4, the Manchester Comet Band joined the regiment for the remainder of its term of service, the expense of its services being borne by the officers and men.

July 5, a garrison flag from the ladies

of Lynn was presented to the Regiment, and later, another handsome silk flag was presented by the loyal citizens of Baltimore, making the fourth flag presented the regiment since leaving Boston. Company F of Lynn was also a recipient of a silk American flag from some of its friends in Baltimore.

July 21, the day of the defeat of our forces at the first battle of Bull Run, the Regiment expressed their willingness to remain in service after the expiration of its term of enlistment in case the Government desired it.

July 29, at about midnight, the Regiment struck camp for Massachusetts, being cordially saluted by the people on its way to the cars. Arrived at Jersey City at about midnight, July 30, remained in the depot until the next morning at seven. Arriving at New York it was met at Cortland Street by a committee of the "Sons of Massachusetts," and escorted to the Park Barracks, where a substantial repast was provided, after which, under escort of the New York Seventh Regiment, the First Chasseurs and the "Sons of Massachusetts," it marched up Broadway to Madison Square. There it was once more hospitably entertained by the New York Seventh, after which the march was resumed for the East River, where, amid the hearty adieus of the companions of their march to Annapolis Junction, and the cheers of the crowd, it embarked on the steamer, "Bay State," for Fall River, arriving at that city the next morning. There it enjoyed a substantial breakfast which the generous thoughtfulness of the citizens had provided, and left for Boston, where it arrived at about noon, August 1.

At the depot, the congratulations of the friends, gathered there to welcome the return of the regiment, caused quite a delay in the formation, and made the military reception which awaited them, seem of little importance. Escorted by the Second Battalion of Infantry, the Regiment proceeded to the

Common amid the cheering of the crowds that thronged the line of march. After partaking of a lunch, provided by the city, the Regiment executed various battalion movements which were enthusiastically applauded by the assembled thousands. Having passed in review before Major Wightman, and listening to the farewell address of its Commander, it was mustered out of service, and the companies departed for their homes, where in every city and town, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, each was heartily welcomed.

In addition to the great service rendered the country in opening up the route to Washington via Annapolis and saving the "Constitution" from capture, the Eighth Regiment acquired great proficiency in drill, furnished instructofs for other organizations, did much guard and picket duty, and was the means of preventing large amounts of stores, supplies and ammunition from being sent into the South from Baltimore. It is only justice to say that these services were of inestimable value to the Union.

The men, almost at a moment's warning, had left their families unprovided for and their affairs unarranged, trusting to the patriotic humanity of their fellow citizens and of the State, to make all needful provisions for any immediate or final contingency. They had started in the midst of a pelting storm for the first rendezvous, not even properly clad, and thence, not properly equipped, had pushed forward on their perilous errand.

It is true they did not have, as they expected, an opportunity of meeting the enemy, although they evinced every disposition to do so, but in the faithful performance of many active and responsible duties required of them, they rendered the cause most effective service, and are worthy of an honorable page in their country's history.

Congress was not unmindful of their services. On July 30, 1861, the House

of Representatives passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby presented to the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for their alacrity in responding to the call of the President, and for the energy and patriotism displayed by them in surmounting obstacles upon sea and land, when traitors had interposed to impede their progress to the defence of the National Capitol."

The Massachusetts men of April, 1775, rushed to Lexington to dispute the progress of the invader, and, if possible, to drive him from their soil. The Massachusetts men of April, 1861, poorly equipped, left that soil and rushed forward, through a hostile State, to the relief of the distant, threatened and beleaguered Capitol, and the work of the men of 1861 saved it when shadows, clouds and darkness hung over it.

To other Massachusetts Regiments is due the honor of having sealed with their blood their devotion to their country during their three months' term of service at the outbreak of the rebellion, but while it was not the fortune of the Eighth to be thus honored, to it will ever be ascribed the honor of having opened a route and provided a way for other troops to respond promptly to the call of the President, securing the safety of the National Capitol, and allaying the fears of the Government, besides saving from possible loss, the frigate "Constitution," and the "Old Ironsides" of the War of 1812.

Many of the officers and men immediately re-entered the service, and a large number became officers of high rank.

The Regiment, notwithstanding constant depletion by officers and men leaving for the field in other organizations, kept up its organization and served with credit for nine months in 1862 and 1863 with nine hundred and eighty-four officers and men under command of Colonel Frederick J. Coffin, and for one hundred days in 1864 with nine hundred and thirteen officers and men under command of Colonel Benjamin F. Peach, Jr. who served as First Sergeant of Company C in the three months' campaign.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. PEACH.

Frost, George	*Merrill, John A.....
*Giles, Nathan R.....	Mellor, James W.....
Giddings, William H.....	Morrison, Charles P.....
*Goodwin, Stephen H.....	*Neal, Alonzo M.
Gray, Henry D.....	Paddock, James M.....
Portsmouth, N. H.	*Perley, John L.....
*Gunnison, Frank H.....	*Pearson, Samuel
Newburyport	*Rines, Jason S.....
*Hall, Frank L.....	*Ross, Gayton O.
Harvey, Solomon H.....	Sargent, Luther F.....
Georgetown	*Seaver, Frederick
Hines, James G.....	Shackford, David
Newburyport	*Shaw, Joseph A.....
Hicken, Edward F.....	*Sterling, William S.....
Holbrook, Charles H.....	*Van Moll, Richard A.....
Boston	Watson, Martin
*Hudson, James L.....	*Woodwell, Caleb S.....
Newburyport	Young, Thomas C.....
*Jewett, Joseph H.....	
*Kezar, Samuel, Jr.....	*Re-enlisted
*Kirkwood, Hugh G.....	
Lang, Thomas E.....	
*Littlefield, David M.....	
Lowell	
*Martin, Henry	
Newburyport	
*Marsh, Clarence J.....	

Company B, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lafayette Guards.)

Organized in 1825. Orders were received by the Marblehead companies at five o'clock on the afternoon of April 15, 1861, to appear in Boston the next day. Notwithstanding the brief notice, the call met with a willing and ready response, and the companies left town early the next morning, and were the first companies which arrived in Boston on April 16.

Richard Phillips, Capt.....Marblehead
 Abiel S. Roads, Jr., 1st Lieut.....
 William S. Roads, 2nd Lieut.....
 William Cash, 3d Lieut.....
 Benjamin L. Mitchell, 1st Sergt.....
 Edward B. Smethurst, Sergt.....
 Joseph Savory, Sergt.....
 Benjamin H. Rogers, Sergt.....
 Aaron Bradley, Corp.....
 John H. Stevens, Corp.....
 William H. Snow, 2nd Corp.....
 Joseph H. Phillips, Corp.....
 Philip W. Symonds, Musician.....
 Bartlett, JosephRoxbury
 Barrett, RichardMarblehead
 Bassett, Matthew T.....
 Berry, John
 Bradley, John
 Brown, James, 2nd.....
 Burke, William F.....
 Chase, Benjamin W. R.....
 Chapman, Joseph R., 2nd.....
 Clarendon, James A.....Lawrence

Clark, John W.....Marblehead
 Cloutman, Benjamin L.....
 Connor, Jeremiah
 Daly, Thomas
 Doyle, John
 Donovan, John
 Druchan, Patrick
 Ellsworth, Thomas
 Ellsworth, James, Jr.....
 Fay, John
 Grieve, Robert
 Gertz, William H.....
 Goldsmith, Richard
 Hennessey, Michael.....
 Hunt, William
 Humbey, WilliamBoston
 Nourse, George W.....Marblehead
 Lemmon, William B.....
 Manning, Peter
 McClearn, Stuart F.....
 Newcomb, JosephLynn
 Nourse, George W.....Marblehead
 Oliver, Thomas
 Peach, James
 Perry, John
 Phillips, Benjamin H.....
 Phillips, Samuel K.....
 Phillips, Samuel H.....
 Powers, Joseph P.....
 Rhodes, George
 Snellings, Joseph
 Snellings, Samuel
 Stevens, George D.....
 Towle, Charles T.....
 Tucker, Darby

Company C, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Sutton Light Infantry.)

This company was organized in 1809 as the old Marblehead Light Infantry, and in 1851 it was reorganized and called the Sutton Light Guards. Received orders at five o'clock on the afternoon of April 15, 1861, and left town for Boston the next morning with the other Marblehead companies.

<p>Knott V. Martin, Capt.....Marblehead Lorenzo F. Linnell, 1st Lieut..... John H. Haskell, 2nd Lieut..... Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., 1st Sergt..... Benjamin J. Perick, Sergt..... William Goodwin, 3d Sergt..... Charles H. Howe, Sergt..... Joseph Cloutman, Corp..... William H. Ingalls, Corp..... William T. Peach, Corp..... Philip T. Woodfin, Jr., Corp..... Samuel Roads, Musician.....</p> <p>Armstrong, Thomas Bailey, James S., Jr..... Besson, Philip, Jr..... Blackler, William T..... Blaney, Elias Blaney, William Bliss, George H..... Brooks, Melvin M..... Brown, John H..... Brown, William P., 2nd..... Butler, Samuel Carroll, George H.....Lynn Chapman, Thomas R.....Marblehead Cushing, Martin V. B.....</p>	<p>Devitt, Thomas E..... Doe, Charles W..... Doliber, Nathaniel P..... Edwards, Charles W..... Dutcher, William W..... Falvey, Andrew Falvey, John Gilley, William L..... Gilbert, Thomas G..... Grant, Richard T..... Green, William C..... Haskell, Mark Hawkes, William H..... Holt, Lewis H..... Ireson, John H..... Knight, Joseph S..... Knowland, William C..... Knowland, John H..... Millett, John Mitchell, Benjamin, 2nd..... Morriss, Stephen D..... Morse, Gamaliel H..... Noreross, William O..... Nourse, Frederick A..... Peachey, William Pepper, James T.....Boston Pierce, FrankLynn Russell, Richard F.....Marblehead Russell, William O..... Smith, George A..... Stever, Clark W..... Stone, Theodore Walsh, Robert Webb, William White, James F..... Winslow, Charles E..... Winslow, William H.....</p>
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Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Lynn Light Infantry.)

Chartered in May, 1852. The warning to the members was begun at four p.m., April 15, 1861, and they were ordered to appear at the armory at seven o'clock that evening. Next morning a little past ten o'clock they left the armory with seventy-three men and marched to the depot and with Company F took cars for Boston, and on arriving proceeded direct to Faneuil Hall.

George T. Newhall, Capt.....Lynn
 Thomas H. Berry, 1st Lieut.....
 Elbridge Z. Saunderson, 2nd Lieut.....
 Charles M. Merritt, 3d Lieut.....
 William A. Fraser, 1st Sergt.
 Henry C. Burrill, Sergt.....
 William H. Merritt, Sergt.....
 George E. Palmer, Sergt.....
 Daniel Raymond, Corp.....
 Henry C. Conner, Corp.....
 Thomas J. Pousland, Corp.....
 William H. Keene, Corp.....
 James O. Clarrage, Musician.....
 Alley, James D.....
 Andrews, Oscar D.....
 Atkinson, Charles O.....
 Bailey, George W.....
 Bartlett, Alonzo W.....
 Bates, Lewis H.....
 Berry, William H.....
 Besse, Francis E.....
 Carpenter, Henry A.....
 Caswell, William
 Cilley, John W.....
 Clement, Oscar H.....
 Coe, John T.....
 Curtis, George.....
 Dudley, Alonzo G.....
 Elder, Josiah L.....

Emereton, William W.....
 Fales, Charles
 Foster, George W.....
 Foster, Samuel
 Foxcroft, George A., Jr.....Boston
 Foye, JohnLynn
 Fraser, Joshua H.....
 Goodridge, Henry H.....
 Hills, Edwin T.....
 Hixon, E. Oswell.....
 Hoyt, Wheelwright
 Jones, James E.....
 Keith, Friend H.....
 Kelley, James D.....
 Kimball, Edwin H.....
 Kincaid, Alonzo
 Lambert, Daniel
 Lougee, John E.....
 Macomber, Horatio E.....
 Martin, John M.....
 Merritt, George G.....
 Mudgett, Isaac N.....
 Newhall, Henry A.....
 Nichols, Nathan A.....
 Noonan, Daniel
 Oliver, Harrison
 Oliver, Stephen A.....
 Patten, John B.....
 Patten, Thomas P.....
 Peirce, Levi M.....
 Reed, Samuel A.....
 Remick, Samuel D.....
 Sanborn, Joseph R.....
 Smith, Frank M.....
 Sweetser, Charles H.....
 Tarr, John S.....
 Trask, Israel A.....
 Wentworth, Rufus O.....
 Whitney, Joseph A. P.....
 Williams, J. Henry.....Boston

Company E, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Beverly Light Infantry.)

COMPANY E, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Organized in 1814. Upon the call of the Governor January 4, 1861, a full company immediately responded and upon his order of April 15, which was received on the evening of that date at 6.15 o'clock, seventy-four men met at the armory at eight o'clock the next morning, and reported in Boston at twelve o'clock the same day.

Francis E. Porter, Capt.....Beverly
 John W. Raymond, 1st Lieut.....
 Eleazer Giles, 2d Lieut.....
 Albert Wallis, 3rd Lieut.....
 Moses S. Herrick, 4th Lieut.....
 Henry P. Woodbury, 1st Sergt.....
 Reuben Herrick, Jr., Sergt.....
 Alfred Porter, Sergt.....
 Benjamin F. Herrick, Sergt.....
 Samuel Bell, Corp.....
 Hugh J. Munsey, Corp.....
 George R. Sands, Corp.....
 John Low, Corp.....
 George W. Tucker, Musician.....
 Allen, Charles R.....
 Andrews, William A.....
 Blake, Jesse A.....
 Blanchard, Andrew J.....
 Blanchard, William H.....
 Brown, James.....
 Brown, Thomas D.....
 Choate, William E.....
 Cleaves, William A.....
 Currier, Frederick A.....
 Darling, Charles L.....Boston
 Dean, John.....Beverly
 Dennis, John H.....
 Dennis, Leonard G.....
 Dodge, Alonzo P.....
 Dodge, Benjamin F.....

Ferguson, Charles H.....
 Friend, William A.....
 Gaven, Thomas.....
 Glidden, Ezra A.....
 Goodridge, George H.....
 Goodridge, Samuel, Jr.....Manchester
 Gordon, Samuel.....Hallowell, Me.
 Grant, William E.....Beverly
 Hammond, Daniel W.....
 Hale, Henry A.....
 Haskell, Francis P.....Manchester
 Hitchings, Josiah T.....Beverly
 Holden, George C.....
 Homans, Charles S.....
 Larcom, Henry P.....
 Lee, Samuel O.....
 Lord, Charles A.....
 Masury, John W.....
 Meehan, Arthur.....
 Mitchell, Charles W.....
 Moses, John E.....
 Mowett, George A.....
 Neville, John.....
 Obear, Edward H.....
 Pedrick, Moses A.....
 Pickett, George H.....
 Piper, John F.....
 Prince, Geo. W.....
 Poland, William H. B.....
 Rogers, Joseph S. S.....
 Scott, Godfrey.....
 Smith, Thomas J., Jr.....
 Smith, William I.....
 Stone, Joseph G.....
 Story, Charles.....
 Southwick, Edwin.....
 Teague, William A.....
 Trask, Amos B.....
 Trask, Ebenezer.....
 Wallis, Frederick A.....
 Warren, William H.....
 Warren, William W.....
 Webber, Sherebiah S.....

Company F. Eighth Massachussets Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(City Guards.)

At 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of April 15, 1861, Captain Hudson received orders to appear with his company in Boston at nine o'clock the next forenoon; at seven o'clock the armory was filled with an eager and excited crowd, eager to volunteer. At 10.45 the next morning, with Company D, they started for Boston, and on arrival at once marched to Faneuil Hall.

James Hudson, Jr., Capt.....Lynn
Edward A. Chandler, 1st Lieut.....
Henry Stone, 2nd Lieut.....
Matthias N. Snow, 3d Lieut.....
Henry H. Pike, 1st Sergt.....
George Watts, Sergt.....
George E. Stone, Sergt.....
Timothy N. Newton, Sergt.....
James R. Downer, Corp.....
Joseph W. Johnson, Corp.....
Jeremiah Towling, Corp.....
George W. Harris, Corp.....
Edward D. Clarrage, Musician.....

Alley, James E.....
Alley, Richard.....
Bailey, Samuel C.....
Barker, Patrick.....
Baxter, John B.....
Black, James O.....
Boynton, Benjamin P.....
Brown, Ezra W.....
Brown, James W.....
Brown, William B.....
Campbell, George.....Saugus
Chase, Charles H.....Lynn
Chase, John C.....
Cryon, Thomas.....
Columall, William.....
Dalton, Frank S.....
Davenport, Charles.....
Davis, Newhall S.....
Dogherty, James B.....
Donnelly, James E.....
Edwards, George.....
Estes, Jacob S.....
Flanders, Augustus B.....
Foster, John H.....

Gilbert, John.....
Griffin, William H.....
Grover, Benjamin P.....
Harraden, Charles O.....
Harris, Edward.....
Hiller, Edward L.....
Hunnewell, Francis.....
Ingalls, Abner.....
Johnson, Nathaniel.....
Johnson, Samuel.....
Kelley, Daniel W.....
Kimball, Josiah F.....
Kimball, Moses.....
Lake, Calvin H.....
Laborda, James S.....
Luscomb, Murray.....
Maloney, Dennis.....
Martin, Robert P.....
McDavitt, William F.....
Mellen, Andrew.....
Mead, Samuel.....
Moulton, Josiah F.....
Murray, James A.....
Newton, William S.....
Norie, Alexander.....
Orr, Charles H.....
Owen, Joseph.....
Payton, Thomas.....
Peabody, Benjamin W.....
Phillips, Daniel.....
Pike, William J.....
Pratt, Daniel S.....
Rand, Thomas B.....
Reed, Orison R.....
Reynolds, James W.....
Reynolds, Andrew T.....
Rhodes, Isaac N.....
Rowe, George W.....
Rowe, William B.....
Sargent, Albert.....
Sargent, George W.....
Snow, Warren.....
Sparks, Urial.....
Swan, George W.....
Sweetser, George W.....
Taylor, Henry.....
Thompson, Samuel T.....
Tufts, William H.....
Tutt, Benjamin.....
Webster, Samuel.....
White, George F.....
Wilson, William B.....
Young, Hugh.....

Company G, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Minute Men of '61

(American Guard.)

Organized in 1788, and disbanded in 1849, and sprang into existence again in 1852. When the guns of Sumter reverberated along the coast in April, 1861, and the sound struck the shores of Cape Ann, it sent a thrill into every heart, and was increased by the order received at five p.m., April 15, for the Guard to appear in Boston the next morning and start for the national capital, then in danger from traitors.

<p>Addison Center, Capt.....Gloucester David W. Lowe, 1st Lieut..... Edward A. Storey, 2nd Lieut..... Harry Clark, 3d Lieut..... Stephen Rich, 1st Sergt..... Alfred F. Tremain, Sergt..... Westover Greenleaf, Sergt..... William A. Marshall, Sergt..... Samuel Fears, Sergt..... Abraham Williams, Jr., Corp..... George L. Fears, Corp..... George Clark, 3d Corp..... Adolph F. Lindberg, Corp..... Allen, George E..... Bushby, William Carlton, George C..... Carlton, William F..... Carter, John S..... Clark, Samuel L..... Cookson, Edward Daniels, Joseph A..... Douglas, Johnathan Friend, Solomon Galvin, Michael A..... Gardner, George D..... Gilman, John E.....</p>	<p>Gove, William A..... Gray, Charles H..... Hall, Charles A..... Haskell, Nathaniel Hinsch, John Howe, Augustus M., Jr..... Jennison, Maverick M..... Johnson, John W..... Knights, Elias D., Jr..... Knights, Edward Lovejoy, James W..... Martin, John W..... Matchett, Thomas Millett, Arthur C..... McKenney, William A..... Morey, Benjamin F..... Murphy, Peter Nye, Alonzo A..... Ober, John P..... Parker, John J..... Peroni, Paulino Phipps, Octavius Robie, George F..... Rowe, Edward Shackelford, George Steele, Adrian Stevens, Robert Stevens, Charles L..... Stokes, Frederick Swift, Calvin W..... Tarr, Samuel Utpadel, Herman Vincent, William Walker, Henry Williams, Henry Williams, John Witham, John W..... Woodbury, Joseph W..... Wonson, Jabez F.....</p>
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Company H, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Glover Light Guards.)

Organized in 1852. Was named in honor of General Glover, who crossed the Delaware with Washington. Orders were received at five o'clock on the afternoon of April 15, 1861, to appear in Boston the next day, and they left town early the next morning and were among the first companies to arrive April 16.

Francis Boardman, Capt....Marblehead
 Thomas Russell, 1st Lieut.....
 Nicholas Bowden, 2nd Lieut.....
 Joseph S. Caswell, 3d Lieut.....
 Edmund Lewis, 1st Sergt.....
 Isaac B. Wadden, Sergt.....
 John T. Gebow, Sergt.....
 William H. Martin, Sergt.....
 David Burke, Corp.....
 Archibald S. Dennis, Corp.....
 William Smethurst, Corp.....
 Benjamin A. Phillips, Corp.....
 William H. Bartol, Musician.....
 William H. Tucker, Musician.....
 Aiken, Alfred
 Alley, Jacob H.....
 Bessom, William B.....
 Boardman, Joseph F.....Boston
 Brady, JohnLowell
 Burke, JamesLynn
 Calkin, Charles H.....

Clark, John W.....
 Dacey, Timothy J.....Lowell
 Felton, Robert P.....Marblehead
 Girdler, Lewis
 Goss, John R.....
 Goss, William
 Graves, John G.....
 High, William F.....
 Ireson, Thomas E.....
 Joy, HenryBoston
 Johnson, Theodore
 Kane, James H.....
 Magee, JamesMarblehead
 Mason, Joseph
 McMann, John T.....Boston
 Mitchell, MichaelMarblehead
 Parrott, Joseph A.....Lynn
 Peart, George H.....So. Danvers
 Rhodes, Augustine, Jr.....Marblehead
 Ryan, John
 Scott, William
 Sheriden, James
 Snow, John
 Sparhawk, Benjamin O.....
 Southwick, Joseph P.....Lynn
 Sullivan, MarcusSaugus
 Thayer, Charles G.....Natick
 Tibbetts, George F.....Salem
 Ward, Charles H.....Worcester
 White, Augustus W.....Marblehead
 Wooldridge, William.....

Company J, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

The Salem Light Infantry, now designated as Company H, Eighth Regiment Infantry, M.V.M., was organized in 1895. The Charter was signed by His Excellency Governor Caleb Strong, on February 22. The Organization was completed in May, when the action of the Governor was confirmed by the Executive Council, and the first parade was made under Captain John Saunders on July 4.

The Company made a fine appearance in its new uniform, which is thus described: "Short blue coat, white cashmere waistcoat and pantaloons, the coat faced with superfine scarlet broadcloth, with small, flat, double-gilt buttons, and the button-holes ornamented with gold vellum; blue straps on the shoulders edged with red; skirts faced with scarlet cashmere; the pockets to slant with the fold of the coat; the skirts and welts edged with red; four buttons on each welt; the cuffs scarlet, with four large gilt buttons."

"Pantaloons edged and seamed with scarlet."

"Gaiters of black broadcloth with buttons covered with the same and edged with scarlet."

"Square-toed shoes."

"White cotton cambric handkerchief, over which a black silk stock, tied behind so as to cover three-fourths of the handkerchief, leaving the upper part bare."

"Plain shirt with plaited bosom, made full."

"Grecian cap with brass crest, and red hair falling down on the right side, cap bound with scarlet, and a scarlet bandeau to go round the cap, ornamented with gold cord, a black cockade, yellow eagle, yellow button and gold

cord loop. In front of the cap, the letters in cypher S.L.I."

"The belt for the cartridge box and bayonet of white leather."

"The cartridge box highly polished and brass star in the centre."

"The canteen blue, edged with red, the initials of the company on one side, and the initials of the soldier's name on the other."

"The knapsack of sealskin, with red straps, and bound with red leather."

For commissioned officers: "Gold epauletts, boots, side arms and sash."

Sergeants to wear a "gold lace knot on the shoulder, and a hanger."

The Salem Gazette referred to their first appearance in most complimentary terms, and prophetically referred to the possibilities "if ever called into active service," now one hundred years ago.

The Company answered the alarm calls of "British landing on the neck" during the War of 1812-15, and had a section of artillery of two brass pieces, "with twenty pike men to each gun."

It was the first volunteer company to provide itself with an encampment, purchasing the tents from a prize cargo brought into Salem. This encampment consisted of a Headquarters marquee, circular in form, with a scalloped canvas fringe, bound with red under the eaves, and surmounted with a gilt ball with a staff flying a burgee with a circle of stars enclosing the letters S.L.I. on a blue field.

Two square tents, one the N.C.O., and the other used as a kitchen, and six line "bell" tents, with a sod cloth eighteen inches deep, each tent surmounted with a ball. The tent poles were blue, supporting a circular table,

also painted blue, with elongated duck camp stools in plenty.

In 1813 it banqueted Commodore Bainbridge of the United States Frigate Constitution at Hamilton Hall, when a salute was fired from a full-rigged model of the ship, which was suddenly disclosed, at the announcement of the toast, "The American Navy." This ship is preserved in the Peabody Museum in East India Marine Hall.

Soon after the War of 1812 it organized a band which it maintained for twenty years.

In 1813 it took part in the funeral obsequies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow, victims of the encounter between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. Did escort duty at the reception of the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824, and paraded in a similar capacity on their visit to Salem of three Presidents of the United States, viz.: James Monroe in 1817, Andrew Jackson in 1833, and James K. Polk in 1847. In the first instance, Shillaber street was changed to Monroe street in honor of the event. It also paraded at the funeral ceremonies of the late Presidents, William Henry Harrison in 1841, and Zachary Taylor in 1850.

Previous to 1830, it packed its baggage wagons, bivouacking from one to three days on the road, at different times, to inure itself to military duty, visiting at different times Wenham, Hamilton, Rowley, Ipswich, Newburyport, Newbury, Lynn, Danvers, Gloucester, Beverly, Lowell, Andover, Medford, Chelsea, Cambridge, Marblehead, New Bedford, Boston and Providence, always at its own expense.

More than once it marched to Boston, notably at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1825, and again at the completion of the monument in 1844.

In 1833 it paraded in honor of the visit to Salem of the Hon. Henry Clay, and in 1834 at the great Whig dinner, when Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. Daniel Webster and

Hon. Edward Everett were present.

Its fiftieth anniversary in 1855 was celebrated with great pomp, Capt. James A. Farless being in command, with Capt. Edward Lander (father of Gen. Fred W. Lander) being in command of the past members, which included representatives of the first families of Salem.

It took up the Zouave drill in 1859, under Capt. Arthur F. Devereux, received and entertained the famous Ellsworth Zouaves (pupils of Devereux in Chicago), in 1860, and in April, 1861, gave an exhibition drill in Mechanic Hall before Governor John A. Andrew and a number of distinguished personages, which was characterized as "a marvel of precision and exactness."

April 18, 1861, it left for the seat of war, in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, in the highest state of discipline and drill, and was assigned as the right flank company of Skirmishers, Company J, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and was known throughout the three months' campaign as the "Salem Zouaves."

It was put aboard the United States Frigate "Constitution" at Annapolis, Md., by order of General Butler, April 21, 1861, and with the "Sappers and Miners" went in her to New York, leaving the frigate at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, rejoining the Regiment per steamer "Roanoke," and being the first troops to reach Washington by water, outsteaming her convoy, the "Cambridge."

During the War of the Rebellion it was three times mustered into the United States service, first, as described, under Capt. Arthur F. Devereux in 1861, second, as Company A, Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment, under Capt. Geo. D. Putnam, in 1862-3, and third as the Thirteenth Unattached Company of Infantry under Capt. Robt. W. Reeves, in 1864. It also reported with full ranks in Boston, on the occasion of "Banks' Retreat," in 1862.

Five other companies were raised by

past members, as follows: Company A, Twenty-third, Capt. E. A. P. Brewster; Company F, Twenty-third, Capt. Geo. M. Whipple; Company B, Twenty-fourth, Capt. Geo. F. Austin; Company F, Eleventh, Capt. John F. Devereux, and Company H, Nineteenth, Capt. Chas. U. Devereux.

Five of its members earned the right to wear the star of a Brigadier, viz.: Fred W. Lander, Arthur F. Devereux, Charles L. Pierson, Charles F. Walcott and Charles A. R. Dimon.

Of the seventy-two Salem Zouaves who served during the three months' first term, nearly all re-entered the service, and by a singular coincidence seventy-two commissions were issued to its members before the war was over, an average of one for each man.

Seven were killed in battle, one each at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, Whitehall, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. Many others were wounded, some severely, and some met death in rebel prisons.

It was represented by past members in the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first Regiments, and the Thirteenth Unattached Company of Massachusetts Infantry, First and Second Companies Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Fourth and Fifth Massachusetts Light Batteries, First, Second and Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, First and Third Massachusetts Cavalry, First Massachusetts Battalion, Twenty-sixth New York Frontier Cavalry, Second (Union) Louisiana Infantry, First North Carolina (Union) Volunteers, First and Seventh Iowa Infantry, Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, Twelfth Maine Infantry, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, Seventh, Fifty-third and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Infantry, Sixth and Eleventh New

Hampshire Infantry, First United States Volunteers (reconstructed rebels), Ulman's Brigade of Colored Troops, Ninth Corps d'Afrique, Eighty-first Colored Infantry, Seventh Squadron Rhode Island Cavalry, a Rhode Island Battery of Light Artillery, First Louisiana Engineers, Texas Independent Cavalry, Coast Defence Battalion, and the United States Regulars.

Also in the Second, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, the Engineers and Pontonier Corps, Signal Corps, and the Adjutant General's, Quartermaster General's and the Commissary General's Departments of the Army and in the Navy.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment contained many officers and men from the company, which furnished several drill masters to this Regiment during its organization at Lynnfield, all of whom had graduated from the first three months' service, and eight of whom were subsequently commissioned in the Regiment. A new company recruited by Capt. Charles U. Devereux, first sergeant of the Salem Zouaves, was subsequently added to the Regiment, adding many more. They shared the hard service of this gallant Regiment, were promoted, detailed or wounded as shown by the following summary:

Commissions received: One Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, five Captains, seven First Lieutenants, five Second Lieutenants, two Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Non-commissioned officers: One Sergeant Major, one Color Sergeant, one First Sergeant, five Sergeants and one Corporal.

Details: Four Adjutants, one Assistant Adjutant General, three Assistant Infantry Generals and one Commissary of Subsistence.

Of the five Captains, three were wounded and two were killed, the Lieu-

tenant Colonel, the Color Sergeant, three Sergeants and one Corporal were wounded, besides other casualties.

In the Twenty-third Regiment, two Captains, three Lieutenants, five Sergeants, and four Corporals were graduated from the Salem Zouaves, many of whom were promoted and some wounded.

The Twenty-fourth, upon its organization, also had one Captain, three Sergeants and one Corporal from the company, all of whom were promoted, two of the Sergeants receiving Captain's commissions.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Cumberland, also came from its ranks, with individual representatives in a surprising number of other organizations from other States, as already narrated, the whole forming a summary of service to the nation which can hardly be excelled if equalled by any other military organization.

There is hardly a battle from Belmont to Gettysburg, from Fort Henry and Shiloh to New Orleans, from Petersburg to Appomattox, where it was not represented by a former member.

After the war, it resumed its place in the militia.

In 1862 the Veteran Association was organized under the command of Col. George Peabody, composed of past members, to fill the gap while the Company was in the service of the United States, which always paraded with full ranks on the various home-comings of the active Company, and rendered much valuable service, individually and collectively in many ways. It still maintains its organization and is in a flourishing condition.

It formed part of the escort to President U. S. Grant in Boston in 1869, and at the funeral escort to the remains of the late George Peabody of London, at Peabody, in 1870.

It took part in the observance of the centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, in 1875, encamped in Philadelphia during the Centennial Ex-

position in 1876, and formed a part of the escort to Rutherford B. Hayes, President—...—N —N —N.. —. —.... of the United States, at Boston, in 1877.

In 1880 its 75th Anniversary was celebrated in the usual elaborate manner, including parade, reception, fireworks, banquet and speeches, both the active company and the veteran association turning out in large numbers.

In 1889 it attended, with the Regiment, the inaugural ceremonies of President Benjamin Harrison, at Washington.

In 1892, it paraded with other organizations of the city, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Landing of Columbus, the Veteran Association under Maj. George M. Whipple parading one hundred and seven members.

In 1898 every member on its roll was a qualified marksman, and was so reported in the official report of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, for that year, so that on the breaking out of the Spanish War the same year, it was in a high state of efficiency, and was for the fourth time mustered into the service of the United States, returning from Cuba under the command of the son of a former commander, adding foreign service to its record.

February 22, 1905, it celebrated the Centennial of the Charter by a banquet at the Armory, with the mayor and other invited guests. On this occasion a copy of the Charter was presented to the Corps.

At the present writing, it returns from its camp duty, from the manoeuvres at Westfield, Mass., including all the troops of the State, with a detachment of regular Infantry and Cavalry, all under the command of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. (retired), with merited honors under the present commander, Capt. William H. Perry, who took his full complement to camp, and earned the distinction of being one of the best companies on the field.

During the century just closed (1905), it has furnished two adjutant generals and two assistant adjutant generals of the State, a treasurer and receiver general, a member of the staff of three Governors of the Commonwealth, a Secretary of War, several members of the general court, seven mayors of Salem, one of Lawrence, one of Lowell, and its members have illumined the Bench and the Bar. It has won distinction in both civil and military life, earned an enviable reputation in peace and war, and is to-day still in the harness of active military duty, (1908), as one of the best military companies for service, in the commonwealth.

Arthur Forrester Devereux, Commander of the Salem Zouaves, in April, 1861, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1906, at the age of seventy years.

He was born in Salem in 1838, and was the son of George H. and Charlotte Forrester Devereux. His father was Adjutant General of Massachusetts from 1848 to 1851, and from him the son inherited his taste for military matters.

He married Miss Clara A. Rich of Haverhill, Mass.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the schools of Salem, Harvard College, and subsequently entered the Military Academy of West Point, where was laid the foundation of his military training, which subsequently reflected credit upon the nation, the State and himself.

In 1854-5 he was in business in Chicago with a young man named Elmer Ellsworth, then unknown to fame, and was also Adjutant of a Battalion of the Illinois National Guard, commanded by Major Simon Bolivar Buckner, afterward of Confederate fame, and later Governor of Kentucky.

Ellsworth had enlisted a number of young men, called the Chicago Cadets, who were desirous of entering the National Guard, and were admitted to Bolivar's Battalion, on condition that

they put themselves under the tuition of Adjutant Devereux.

In their back office on Sunday afternoons, Devereux imparted to the enthusiastic Ellsworth those early instructions, which brought forth such brilliant results later.

Devereux shortly after came East, was elected to the command of the Salem Light Infantry, which his father had commanded before him. In his speech of acceptance, he referred to the Chicago Company, and immediately commenced the work necessary to place the Salem Company on the same footing.

In 1860, when the now famous Chicago Company were on their celebrated competitive drill tour, they visited Salem for the sole purpose of visiting their old friend Devereux. They were received and entertained by the Salem Light Infantry, including a breakfast at the Devereux homestead.

Three days later Fort Sumter was fired upon, and it was but natural that this company should respond for duty to President Lincoln's first call for troops. They were at this time Company A of the Seventh Regiment, M.V.M., but were assigned as the right flank company of the Eighth Regiment, and designated as Company "J."

During the three months' campaign, Captain Devereux made his mark, and was selected by Colonel Hinks, Commander of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers for three years, after the expiration of the three-months' term.

All tactical matters were left by Colonel Hinks to Lieutenant-Colonel Devereux, with a dozen of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who went from the three-months' company into the Nineteenth Regiment with him.

Fortune placed this Regiment in the Third Brigade, and Second Division, Second Army Corps, where it was kept for four long years, participating in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel Devereux was detailed in various special ways. At Yorktown he built a signal tower of logs, under the fire of the enemy, and was otherwise occupied in the erection of the field works at that place.

At Antietam he was wounded.

At Fredericksburg, under the enemy's fire, he ordered his men to lie down for protection. A staff officer ordered him to have his men stand up. Devereux refused to obey, unless it was his superior officer's orders. This order was obtained; Devereux immediately gave the order, "Attention." The Regiment stood up, a galling fire was instantly received by them, and the order was again given to lie down, and the staff officer rode away.

At a banquet some years afterward, all of these officers met. The incident was referred to, and the Staff Officer, in a manly manner, said: "Colonel Devereux, I wish to say in this presence, that you were right at that time, and I was wrong."

At Gettysburg, when Pickett's charge broke through our lines at the copse of trees, General Hancock was riding near, when Colonel Devereux called his attention to the break, and asked if he should move in there. The reply was quick and to the point. All the colors of Armistead's Brigade were captured at this point, and a copy of the receipt for them to Colonel Devereux from Colonel Norman J. Hall, commanding the Brigade, is on file in the office of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, having been forwarded by Colonel Devereux, with his official report to Adjutant-General William Schouler. General Hancock's official report mentions the circumstances in plain, soldierly and commendable words, to Colonel Devereux's credit.

He was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and after the war entered business in Boston, later moved to New York, and subsequently went West.

He was at one time Governor of the Marion Branch of United States Homes

for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which was built under his supervision.

Latterly he moved to Cincinnati, and was elected to the Ohio Legislature from this place.

He was a man of strong individuality, and had certain peculiarities which were striking. His presence was felt. Though somewhat of a lymphatic temperament, he was quick in thought and decided in action, and once feeling assured that he was right, neither argument nor influence could change him.

Morally, he was intensely a man of honor and sometimes stood alone, upon his own merit, and the foundation of his own sense of right "as God gave him to see the right."

He was loyal to his superiors, fair to his equals, and just to his subordinates. He despised calumny, and any attempt to injure another, by innuendo, misrepresentation or false charge, called forth all the ire of his nature, and a wrong once perpetrated, all the force of his being was called into requisition to correct it, if in his power to do so, and if not, his indignant protest was manifested in no mistaken terms.

These qualities made him a leader, respected by those whose mission it was to follow him.

As a tactician he was clear-headed, original, and commanded by his impressive presence, even when his tongue was silent. Discipline was innate in his own make-up, and was transmitted naturally, with little apparent effort, and was correspondingly tenacious and enduring, wherever he commanded.

All through his life his heart remained with those with whom he served, though separated by a distance of hundreds of miles, and a span of years covering two-thirds of his life. No gathering of his comrades occurred within his knowledge, without bringing his eloquent and heartfelt good cheer, no matter how great the distance, and his name and signature always acted like a talisman.

When present he lived his life all

over again. He was fruitful in reminiscence, and freely and frankly opened up his heart, especially during his youth, and one hears from his own lips the true version of the "white horse of Gore Hall," while at Harvard, and of "Benny Havens O!" at West Point, and discoverers that he took a hand in both.

He was a companion, most companionable, was fond of music and doted on the "songs we used to sing." From a martinet when on duty, as soon as the line was broken, he called his boys about him, and beseeched some one to "strike up." The commanding Captain Devereux and the lovable Arthur Devereux were one and the same to those who knew him best.

History will record him rightly as a prominent figure in the nation's darkest hour, and many yet live who will testify that to him they owe whatever military knowledge and experience they may possess, and he will be remembered when many great lights of the present day have been extinguished and forgotten.

Roster Co. J, Eight Massachusetts Regiment. Minute of '61
(Salem Light Infantry, or Zouaves.)

Arthur F. Devereux, Capt.....	Salem
George F. Austin, 1st Lieut.....	
Ethan A. P. Brewster, 2nd Lieut.....	
George D. Putnam, 3d Lieut.....	
Charles U. Devereux, 1st Sergt.....	
George W. Batchelder, Sergt.....	
George C. Gray, Sergt.....	
Charles S. Emmerton, Sergt.....	
Alvan A. Evans, Corp.....	
Charles F. Williams, Jr., Corp.....	
John P. Reynolds, Jr., Corp.....	
Archer, George N.....	
Batchelder, Charles J.....	
Brooks, Joseph H.....	
Brown, Aibert W.....	
Brown, Elbridge K.....	
Bruce, Daniel, Jr.....	So. Danvers
Carlton, John W.....	Salem
Chapple, William F.....	
Clafin, William H.....	
Cobb, Leonard D.....	So. Danvers
Crowinshield, Edward O.....	Marblehead
Datrymple, Simon O.....	Salem
Dearborn, Charles A., Jr.....	
Derby, Putnam T.....	
Devereux, John F.....	
Dimon, Charles A. R.....	
Douglass, Albert C.....	
Driver, William R.....	Beverly
Field, Joseph W.....	Salem
Fowler, William T.....	
Hale, Henry A.....	
Hall, Edward A.....	
Hall, Henry S.....	Boston
Hitchings, Abijah F.....	
Hill, William A.....	Salem
Hodges, John, Jr.....	
Howard, Frank C.....	
Lake, David G.....	So. Danvers
Lakeman, John R.....	Salem
Lewis, Albert H.....	Malden
Luscomb, Charles P.....	Salem
Luscomb, George W.....	
Mansfield, Charles H.....	
Moody, Converse.....	
Nichols, James W.....	
Osgood, Edward T.....	
Palmer, William L.....	
Perkins, Joseph A.....	
Plummer, Frank.....	So. Danvers
Pratt, Edwin F.....	Salem
Reeves, Robert W.....	
Ross, J. Perrin.....	
Ross, William H.....	
Shaw, Cyrus P.....	
Shackley, Moses.....	So. Danvers
Smith, Albert P.....	Salem
Smith, Frederick W.....	
Smith, Samuel H.....	
Stevens, Edward P.....	
Stevens, George O.....	
Stimpson, Edward S.....	
Swasey, William R.....	
Sweetland, Alonzo.....	
Symonds, George B.....	So. Danvers
Symonds, Henry.....	
Thorndike, Albert.....	Beverly
Upton, William B.....	Salem
Ward, J. Langdon.....	
Wiley, Sullivan J.....	So. Danvers
Wiley, William F.....	
Whittredge, Charles E.....	Salem

Company K, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Minute Men of '61

(Allen Guards.)

Organized in 1860. Within twenty-four hours after receiving notice, April, 1861, this company was on its way to Washington via Springfield.

Henry S. Briggs, Capt.....	Pittsfield	Harrington, William F.....	
Henry H. Richardson, Capt.....		Hemminway, Elbert O.....	
Robert Bache, 1st Lieut.....		Hemminway, Harrison	
Alonzo E. Goodrich, 2nd Lieut.....		Hill, Simon	Adams
Daniel J. Dodge, 1st Sergt.....		Hopkins, Chester W.....	Pittsfield
Samuel M. Wardwell, Sergt.....		Hughes, Daniel	
Israel C. Weller, Sergt.....		Joyce, Thomas	
Charles R. Streng, Sergt.....		Jordan, Dwight	
Frederick Smith, Corp.....		Lee, John M.	
Cornelius Burley, Corp.....		Lloyd, Frank	
Albert Howe, Corp.....		Marks, Constant R.....	
John Wark, Corp.....		Melany, Anthony	
Edwin Merry, Musician.....		Mitchell, Wells B.....	Adams
Atwood, Andrew J.....		McIntosh, Hobart H.....	Pittsfield
Barnard, William E.....		McKenna, James	
Bassett, Almon F.....		McKenna, William	
Bentley, Perry C.....		Montgomery, William H.....	Adams
Birge, Richard A.....	Gt. Barrington	Montville, Mitchell	Pittsfield
Blinn, George	Pittsfield	Nichols, Abraham J.....	
Blood, Clark D.....	Lee	Oakley, Gilbert	Hillsdale, N. Y.
Bonner, Harvey H.....	Pittsfield	Powers, Richard	Pittsfield
Bonney, Nicholas		Reed, George	
Booth, Dexter F.....		Read, William D.....	
Burbank, George W.....		Rockwell, William W.....	
Butler, Lafayette		Rouse, John T. D.....	
Clark, Charles B.....	Adams	Sampson, Orange S.....	Huntington
Clark, William H.....	Pittsfield	Sedgwick, Irving	Pittsfield
Costello, William		Skinner, Frederick A.....	
Davis, Charles H.....		Taylor, Charles H.....	
Dowd, John	Adams	Van Loan, Lyman W.....	
Dodge, Emerson J.....	Pittsfield	Vetter, Jacob	
Fuller, Andrew J.....		Volk, Abraham	
Garrett, William H. H.....		Whipple, Albert H.....	
Goggin, James		Whipple, Samuel P.....	Cheshire
Greelis, Robert		Whittelsey, Elihu B.	Pittsfield
		Wheeler, Richard	Lee
		Woodworth, Charles L.....	Richmond
		Wood, Thaddeus	Pittsfield
		Wright, Theodore S.....	
		Young, Hiram	Tyringham



GEN. BENJAMIN F. PEACH, JR., MASS.
Minute Men of '61
Eighth Massachusetts Regiment

Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., was born in Marblehead, Mass., October 17, 1839, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861, and entered the service of the United States as First Sergeant of Company C, Eighth M.V.M., the first company that reported at the rendezvous in Boston, April 16, 1861, in response to the President's call for troops. He was detailed as Post Adjutant upon the seizure of the Annapolis railroad on the memorable march from Annapolis to Washington. Was detailed as one of the instructors of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, and for special duty in other responsible

positions. Was promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, Eighth Infantry, early in 1862, and Adjutant of the Regiment in the same year. He served as Post Adjutant of New-Berne, N. C., in December, 1862, and as Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, February, 1863. Was promoted Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, July, 1864, then being but about twenty-five years old.

He continued in command of the Regiment after the close of the war, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, M.V.M. He was retired with the rank of Major General.



WILLIAM HENRY KEENE, Boston, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment

William Henry Keene, was born in New York City, March 12, 1840. Left New York in 1850 for Lynn, Mass.; had common school education. Was engaged as Clerk until Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, Eighth M.V.I., in 1861, and went into service with that Regiment for first three months' campaign; promoted to Corporal, continued in militia and went on nine months' campaign as Sergeant. Was elected Second Lieutenant and went into

one hundred days' campaign. Resigned from militia February 28, 1868; engaged in shoe manufacturing business. Resided in Lynn, Mass., since 1850.

Married in Lynn, Mass., February 5, 1873, to Susan Harriett, youngest daughter of James M. Monroe of Lynn; had three sons, two of whom are living, Paul Monroe Keene, Henry William Keene.

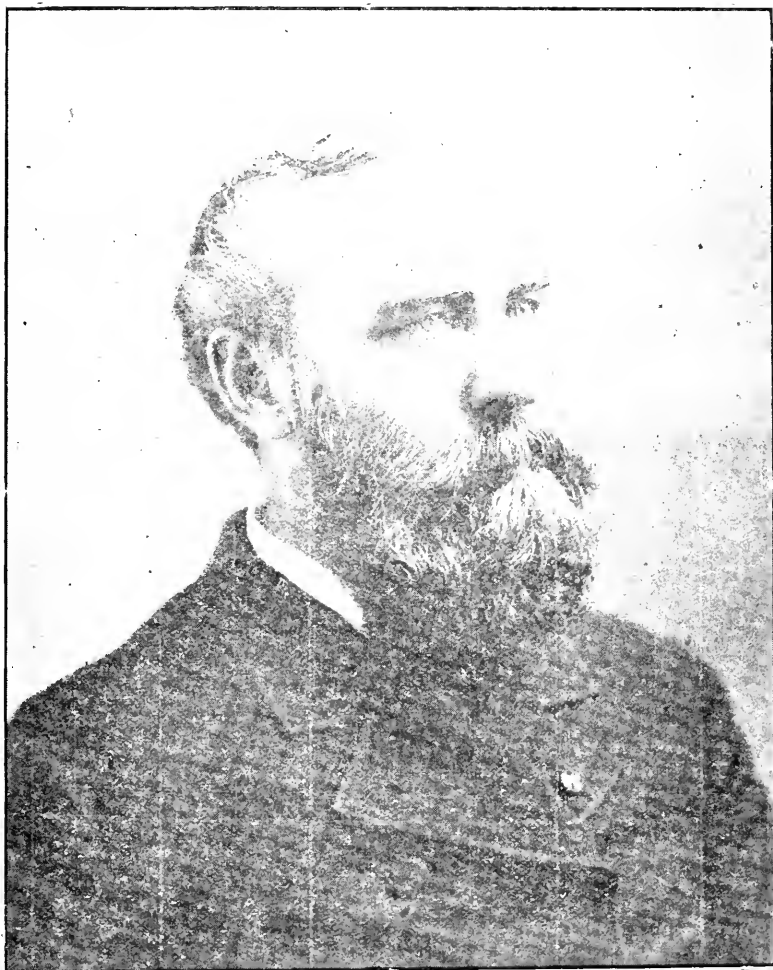
Eldelst son, Joseph Davis Keene, died June 17, 1902, age twenty-nine years.



SAMUEL H. SMITH. Peabody. Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company J, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment

Samuel H. Smith, Company J, Eighth M. V. M., Salem Zouaves, April 18, 1861. Ordnance Sergeant Harper's Ferry, 1862, Color Sergeant, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, 1862, Signal Sergeant Third Brigade, Division Second Corps United States Army. Great grandfather in the Revolution and uncle was Colonel, part of the battle of Monmouth was fought on his farm. Had a grandfather as a Private from Salem, Mass., 1812 to 1815. A wound in the throat, June 25, 1861, near

Richmond, Va., caused a partial loss of voice. Joined G-A-R December 23, 1865, Post 34, General Philip Sheridan, Salem, Mass. Adjutant and Major, steamship, "Yoda." Commander U-V-U United States 1890. Carried the flag at the departure of Company H, M.V.M., when they left Salem for Spanish War 1898, also Tenth Anniversary of Salem Light Infantry in Salem, 1905, was Post Sergeant, Post 37, 1867.



CAPT. JOHN P. REYNOLDS
Minute Men of '61
Eighth Mass. Regt., 19th Mass. Vols. and V. R. C.

John P. Reynolds, son of John Perkins and Sarah Rebecca (Roberts) Reynolds, was born in Salem, Mass., June 1, 1840, and was educated in the schools of his native city.

His paternal great grandfather, Valentine Reynolds, came to this country from the parish of Gulval, Cornwall, Eng., and settled in Marblehead. During the Revolutionary War, he sailed in the Letter-of-Marque ship, "Argo," and was cast away in her, when she was wrecked in 1783, just

before peace was declared, but survived the disaster.

His maternal great grandfather, Elijah Sanderson, was a member of Captain John Parker's Company of Lexington Minute Men, and on the evening of April 18, 1775, the evening before the battle, volunteered to watch the British officers, who rode into Lexington from Boston, and remained later than usual, thus exciting suspicion. He followed them, mounted, to Lincoln, when they turned on him, questioned him,

and made him a prisoner, as they did Paul Revere while on his midnight ride, both being released at daylight, the British officers becoming alarmed at the general uprising of the people.

His paternal and maternal grandfathers both served in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch joined the Salem Light Infantry, Company A, Seventh Regiment, M.V.M., in 1859, and was a member of it when it received the famous Ellsworth's Zouaves of Chicago, in Salem, in 1860. Captain Arthur Forrester Devereux, who commanded the Salem Company, was the Godfather of the Chicago Company, being Adjutant of Simon Bolivar Buckner's Illinois Battalion. Elmer Ellsworth was Devereux's business partner, and was drilled by the latter, the Company being known as the Chicago Cadets of Buckner's Battalion.

He entered the service of the United States as Corporal of the Salem Zouaves, as the Company was then known, April 18, 1861, which was attached to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, as the right flank company, and designated as Company J. He served through the first three months' campaign, participating in the removal of the United States frigate "Constitution" from Annapolis, to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, serving afterward with the Regiment at Washington, D. C., the Relay House and Baltimore, Md., being detailed as drill master at different times to the Eighth Massachusetts and the Fourth Wisconsin Regiments. He was mustered out with his company on Saturday, August 1, 1861, the Company receiving a marked ovation on its return to Salem.

On Monday, August 3, 1861, he was one of five selected from the Salem Zouaves as drill master to the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, then rendezvousing at Lynnfield, and was mustered into service with that Regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company D, August 28, 1861. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in Company G, November 29, 1861, served as Adjutant until March, 1862, and was promoted to Captain, February 27, 1863.

He participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861; in the peninsular campaign, of the Army of the Potomac,

including the siege of Yorktown and the battle of West Point, Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1. Fair Oaks, June 25, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale (Nelson's Farm), Malvern Hill first, and Malvern Hill second. Also in Pope's campaign, serving at the battle of Chantilly on the staff of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. At the battle of Antietam he was twice severely wounded, first by a bullet in the left ankle joint, afterward by a piece of an artillery shell in the right elbow joint; favorably mentioned in the report of his Regimental Commander, and also in the report of Adjutant General William Schouler of Massachusetts, for the year 1862. He rejoined his Regiment for duty at Falmouth, Va., but his wounds still being open, he was obliged to return per a Surgeon's certificate, stopping in New York en route to submit to an operation. He again rejoined his Regiment at Mine Run, but was obliged to resign on account of wounds, which became permanent. He went to Washington, appeared before a Board of Examinator, and was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln a Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, originally organized as an appendage to the regular establishment. Under the Commission he served at Washington, D. C., Detroit, Corunna and Kalamazoo, Mich., and commanded the Post of New Albany, Ind., District of Indiana, Northern Department, for more than a year, during the troubles occasioned by the treasonable Order of the Sons of Liberty, which disturbed that section in 1864-5. He was finally mustered out of service, June 30, 1866, after a service of more than five years.

From 1868 to 1873, he commanded his original Company, the Salem Light Infantry, now known as Company H, Eighth Regiment M.V.M.

He was a charter member of Post 34, Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic in 1867, and was one of its original officers. He served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief G-A-R in 1894, and the staff of the Department Commander of Massachusetts G-A-R in 1906, and is a member of the staff Association of the Commander-in-Chief. He is a member

of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and has been Secretary of the Association of the Salem Zouaves since its organization. He is a Past President of the Eighth Massachusetts Veteran Association, a Past President of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment Association and designed its badge and the Regimental monument at Gettysburg. He is a Past Major, Commanding Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, a Past Vice President of the Second Army Corps Club, a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is a Past President of the Massachusetts Minute Men Association made the design of and wrote the legend for the Minute Men's Association badge issued by the Legislature of 1902, and has served as the Toast Master at its banquets every year but two since its organization in 1889. He is a member of the Essex Club, and was its Secretary for eight years from 1900 to 1908 inclusive, is a member of the Essex Institute of Salem, of the Patria and Fredericksburg Clubs, and several other organizations.



WILLIAM B. LEMMON, Marblehead, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Corp., 10th Mass. Battery

He is the founder of Reynolds Escutcheons of Military and Naval Service, for expressing at a glance, on the army (or navy) regulation principle, the record of an officer, soldier or sailor, which was first introduced in 1868.

Since 1883, he has had charge of the appropriation accounts of the Military Department, and of the property accounts of the M.V.M., together with the Government accounts, in the office of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, to the present time (1908).

William B. Lemmon was born in Marblehead, Mass., October 18, 1841, enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M., April 15, 1861, for three months, and was discharged August 1, 1861. He again enlisted as Corporal in the Tenth Massachusetts Battery August 16, 1862, to serve three years, and was discharged June 9, 1865, at Galloupe's Island, Boston, Mass., by reason of expiration of term of service. The following list comprises the principle battles in Virginia in which William B. Lemmon was engaged: Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, River Po, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotony Creek, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Boyaton Plank Road, Hatche's Run, first and second Lee's retreat, and Lee's surrender.

He is a Mason and a member of Philanthropic Lodge, joining in 1864. He is also a comrade of John Goodwin, Jr., Post 82, G-A-R.



BENJAMIN M. ALLEY, LYNN, MASS. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
2d 8th and 30th Mass. Vols.

Benjamin Alley was born in Lynn, Mass., June 9, 1828. Enlisted in Company G, Second Massachusetts Regiment, May 25, 1861. Served full term and mustered out May 28, 1864. Enlisted in Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment for one hundred days. Discharged by re-enlisting in Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, September 30, 1864; served until close of the war. Was in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May, 1865. Full time of service, four years. Died July 7, 1886. Always from the first membership, General Lander Post 5, G-A-R.



FRANK M. ALLEY, LYNN, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
5th and 23d Regts. Mass. Vols.

Frank M. Alley was born in Lynn, Mass., January 10, 1837. On April 16, 1861, went into Boston to go with the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts, but failing in that enlisted in Company C, Twenty-Third M.V.M., October 19, 1861, and served in Regiment Hospital and General Hospital departments at New-Berne, N. C.; full service, nearly four years. Mustered out July 18, 1865. Since return home has been a very popular undertaker in Lynn, and is at present engaged in same business. A member of General Lander Post 5, G-A-R. The four Alley comrades are brothers, the only sons of John Alley, 4th, and Susan D. Alley.



JAMES D. ALLEY, LYNN, MASS.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Hospital Steward 5th Mass., 9 mos.

James D. Alley was born in Lynn, Mass., July 13, 1831; enlisted April 15, 1861, in Company D, Eighth Regiment, Lynn, Mass.; detailed as hospital steward at Washington, D. C., April 30. Served and mustered out on Boston Common, August 1, 1861, with the Regiment. Continued a member of Company D, and went into camp at Boxford, Mass., September 1, 1862. Served as First Corporal at New-Bern, N. C., detailed, and served as ward-master in Regiment hospital during remainder of service. Mustered out with Company at Lynn, August 7, 1863. Two terms of service, one year and three months. In October, 1864, left Lynn for New York, from there took passage to New Orleans, by steamer to Brazor, D'Santiago, Texas. There joined Major W. M. D. Chamberlain, commissary of that post as his clerk, and left in July, 1865. For over twenty-nine years has been sexton and collector of the First Universalist church, Nahant street. For many years a member of General Lander Post 5, G-A-R.



RICHARD ALLEY, LYNN, MASS.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. F, 5th Mass. Co. M, 1st Regt. Mass. H. A.

Richard Alley was born in Lynn, Mass., December 10, 1838. Served in Company F, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, from April 15, 1861, until mustered out on Boston Common August 1, 1861.

Again enlisted in Company M, First Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Regiment, February 28, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865. Served nearly four years. For several years past has been a member of General Lander Post 5, G-A-R.

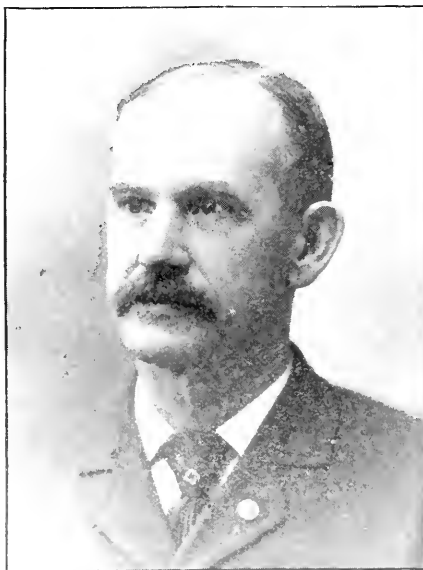


RUPERT J. CHUTE, April 15, 1861
Minute Men of '61
7th and 8th Regt. Mass. Vols.



RUPERT J. CHUTE (1907)
Minute Men of '61
J. V. C. Post 60, Dept. Mass. G. A. R.

Comrade Chute, one of the youngest of Massachusetts veterans, went to the front as "Captain's boy" with Captain Knott Martin, a Minute Man of Marblehead; afterwards enlisted as drummer in Company B, Seventh Regiment, M.V.M., and served to the end of his term. He is a member of Post 60 G-A-R of Franklin; of the Boston Veteran Fusiliers, and is one of the editorial staff of the "Boston Transcript."



BENJAMIN W. R. CHASE, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 8th Mass. Regt. United States Navy



CHARLES A. R. DIMON
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Charles A. R. Dimon was born in Fairfield, Conn., April 26, 1841. Private Company J, Eighth Massachusetts, April 16, 1861; mustered out August 1, 1861; at Camp Chase, Lowell, October, 1861; organized Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers; appointed Adjutant, and mustered in February 20, 1862.

Service in Thirtieth Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., February, 1862; at siege and bombardment Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April, 1862; capture of New Orleans, April, 1862; first siege and bombardment at Vicksburg, Miss., June and July, 1862; battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862; promoted to Major, Second Louisiana White Volunteers, October 20, 1862.

Service in Second Louisiana Volunteers, battle of Plains Store, La., May, 1863; first reconnoissance toward Port Hudson, May 10, 1863; siege of Port Hudson, May 15 to June 30, 1863; first assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and volunteered for storming party; second assault on Port Hudson, June 22, 1863, in command of Regiment. Discharged for disability June 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel, First United States Volunteers, (enlisted prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md.), April 1, 1864; organized regiment; Colonel, August 5, 1864.

Service in First United States Volunteers, provost duty at Norfolk, Va., February, 1864; expedition to Carrituck Sound, N. C., June, 1864; ordered with Regiment from Virginia to subdue Indian outbreak in Minnesota and Dakota Territory, September, 1864; service in Indian expeditions in Dakota Territory until November, 1865; mustered out with Regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., November 28, 1865.

Military Chief of Police in Mobile, Ala., in 1866 and 1867.

Received commission as Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service during the war," March 13, 1865.

Commander of Post 42, G-A-R, Lowell, three terms.

For last twenty-eight years agent of the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell. Died May, 1902.



JOHN T. CORBETT
Oakland, Cal., 1861-7 in '82
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 8th Mass. Admiral Porter Post 7, Oakland



COL. EDWARD W. HINCKS
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. Reqt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol.

Edward W. Hincks was born at Bucksport, Me., May 30, 1830. Engaged in newspaper publishing. Was at office of Governor Andrew when the call came for seventy-five thousand men and volunteered on horseback to carry the order to companies in Middlesex and Essex Counties. Second Lieutenant in Second United States Cavalry, April 26, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel of Eighth Infantry, M.V.M.; engaged in securing the frigate, "Constitution," from Annapolis; Colonel, May 16, 1861; Colonel, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, August 3, 1861, and engaged at the action of Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, battles of Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp and Glendale (severely wounded). Rejoined command August, 1862, and engaged at the battles of Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, (twice severely wounded). Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862; member of a general Court Martial. Commanding draft rendezvous and assistant to Provost Marshal General, and Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting, commanding district of St. Mary's, Md., and depot of prisoners, Point Lookout, Md., to April, 1864. Commanding Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, Army of the James, to July, 1864; engaged at the action of Baylor's Farm and Petersburg, June, 1864; president of a general Court Martial, July to September,

1864; commanding draft rendezvous, Hart's Island, New York Harbor, January, 1865. Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fortieth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; Brevet Colonel and Brigadier-General, United States Army, March 2, 1867; retired December 15, 1870, on account of wounds in line of duty. Died at Cambridge February 14, 1894.



STUART F. MCCLEARN
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 8th Mass. Capt. 4th Regt. Mass. H. A.

Captain Stuart F. McClearn, Company B, Eighth Regiment M.V.M., three months' term, and nine months' term; Company A and Company F, Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; was mustered out June 17, 1865. For last twelve years has been President of the Minute Men's Association. Collector of Customs for the Port of Marblehead.



A. FRANK HITCHINGS, Salem, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Ser't. 19th Reg't. Mass. Vols.

Born in Salem, Mass., October 28, 1841, enlisted in the Salem Light Infantry (Salem Zouaves) on April 17, 1861, the evening before the departure for the seat of war, and served in the three months' campaign, and mustered out August 1, 1861.

Re-enlisted as Corporal of Company H, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, October, 1861, promoted to Sergeant in August, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg on the afternoon of the third day, and was discharged for disability July 25, 1863.

He was one of those detailed to remove the United States Frigate "Constitution" from Annapolis to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, participated in the battles of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks 2d, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Malvern Hill 2d, Chantilly, Antietam. The Crossing of the Rappahannock before Fredericksburg, December 11, and the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

He is a member of the G-A-I Post 34, of Salem, having joined in 1867. For the past thirty years has been employed as an officer of customs, the last twenty-two of which has been as special deputy collector.



LORENZO FREEMAN LINNELL, Roslindale, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Lt. Col. C. 5th Mass.

Born in Portland, Me., January 13, 1823. He learned the carpenter trade and in 1847 went to Marblehead, Mass., to live. At the time of the first call for three months' troops by President Lincoln, he was Third Lieutenant of Company C, Eighth Regiment, at Marblehead. Responding to the call he accompanied the command to Washington where he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company C.

At the second call for nine months' men he again went to the front as First Lieutenant having formed with Captain Graves a new Company, taking the place of the old Company C, and given the same letter in the Eighth Regiment.

The command was sent to New-Berne, N. C., the Regiment being cut up for guard duty. Lieutenant Linnell was stationed near Fort Totten, one of the Regimental Companies being in the Fort. He went on an expedition and formed junction with Colonel Jones. They drove the rebels back and returned to camp. Later the Lieutenant was taken sick and sent to General Hospital unable for duty for about two months. Was mustered out of service August 7, 1863.

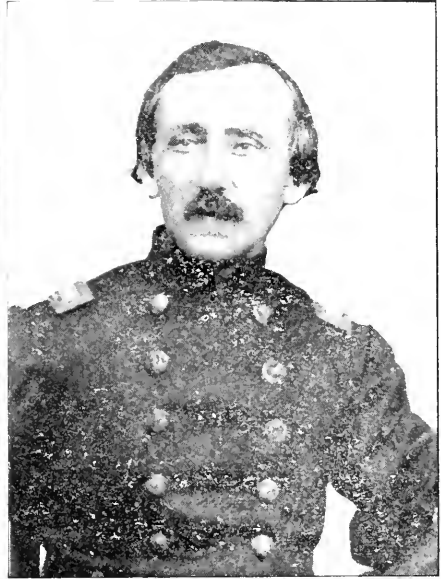


CAPT. KNOTT V. MARTIN
Minute Men of '61

8th Mass., 23d Mass., 53d Mass., 57th Mass.

Captain Knott V. Martin was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 11, 1820, and died there August 26, 1898. He was Captain of Company C, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M., during the three months' campaign. He was made Captain of Company B, Twenty-Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, November 11, 1861, and served with distinction until his resignation May 20, 1863. He re-enlisted February 24, 1864, in the Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, was transferred to the Fifty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, and while First Sergeant of Company K was wounded June 3, 1864, and was promoted Second Lieutenant October 7, 1864.

Since the war he has been elected three times to the Legislature, has served as Postmaster of Marblehead for sixteen years, and has been honored with other evidences of the respect of his fellow citizens. He was loyal to the veterans under all circumstances and they revere his memory.



ANDREW ELWELL, Gloucester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

8th Mass. Col. 23d Regt. Mass. Vols.

Colonel Andrew Elwell, was a descendant, eighth generation, of Robert Elwell, who came to Gloucester from Salem about 1642. He was the son of Samuel Elwell, who, when a young man, lost his right hand by the bursting of a gun, in firing a salute on board a privateer, and who died at Gloucester September 28, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he held the position of Major in the Eighth M.V.M., and served three months in 1861, being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Soon after the return of the Eighth Regiment he was commissioned Major of the Twenty-Third Regiment, then in camp at Lynnfield and about to leave the state for three years' service. Mustered in September 28, 1861, and left the state November 11, being attached to the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and took part in the closing scenes of the Rebellion in Virginia in 1864. Was engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, New-Bern, and Rawles Mills in 1862; Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Wilcox' Bridge, and Winton in 1863; Smithfield, Heckman's Farm, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and the battles before Richmond in 1864.

Commissioned as Major, October 24, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, Discharged on expiration of service, September 28, 1864. Died May 16, 1903.



GEORGE A. FOXCROFT
Minute Men of '61

Co. D, 5th Mass., Co. F, 24th Mass. Regt.

Born in Dedham, October 12, 1841. The proudest moment in the life of Comrade Foxcroft came to him on April 17, 1861, when under the roof of old Faneuil Hall he took off his citizen's clothes and put on in exchange the tall bear-skin hat, the red coat with white cross-belts, the black pants with a white side stripe, all belonging to a member of the Lynn Light Infantry, who, at the last moment was obliged by his father to withdraw, and went home wearing Foxcroft's clothes. He was one of the youngest volunteers for the three months' campaign in the Eighth Regiment.

Comrade Foxcroft remained with this Lynn Company, under the command of Captain George T. Newhall, forming part of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, during the three months' campaign and soon after being mustered out, he re-enlisted for three years in the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the Company commanded by Captain Robert F. Clark.

Foxcroft descended in a direct line from Colonel Francis Foxcroft, who fought in King Phillip's War, and who was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

Commandery as long ago as 1679. Has the honor of belonging to E. W. Kinsley Post 113 G. A. R.; the Massachusetts Minute Men of '61; the Massachusetts Roanoke Association; the Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution; the A. and H. A. Company. He is also a life member of all the Masonic bodies up to and including the Thirty-Second degree.

His death occurred May 25, 1907, of heart failure. On the evening of his death he enjoyed his after-dinner cigar, and then sat down to a game of cards with members of his family, and shortly after, calmly passed away.



GEORGE T. NEWHALL
Minute Men of '61
Capt. 5th Mass. Regt.

Captain George T. Newhall was born in Lynn, Mass., December 22, 1831. He was descended in direct line from Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn. He entered the United States service April 15, 1861, as Captain of Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served through the three months' campaign. In September, 1862, he again entered the service as Captain in same Regiment for nine months, and was nearly twenty years editor and publisher of the *Lynn Transcript*. Mustered out August 7, 1863. Died July, 1896.



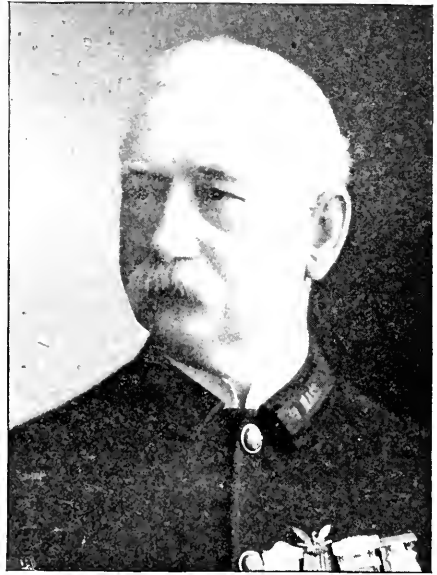
ALBERT C. DOUGLAS, Salem, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. J, 5th Mass. Sergt. Co. H, 19th Mass. Vols.

Born in Salem, 1842, a member of the Salem Light Infantry, afterwards known as the Salem Zouaves Company J, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. Upon President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men April, 1861, the company offered their services and were accepted.

Private Douglas, although physically delicate was determined to go with his company, and his personal courage enabled him to be ever ready for every duty. Was in service with the Massachusetts Minute Men of '61.

He re-enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Massachusetts, for three years of the war, was in all the battles with that Regiment, on the Peninsular and later went as Sergeant of Company H, when the Nineteenth re-enlisted, after two years of service they came home on thirty days' furlough, came to Salem; Sergeant Douglas came with them as Sergeant-Major of the Regiment. Was afterwards sent to Washington by special order where he was on duty several months after which he rejoined his Regiment and remained with it until they were all discharged July, 1865.

He went to California in 1868, where he lived the remainder of his life, he died in April, 1905, in Sacramento, California.



WILLIAM STUART STIRLING, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Corp. 23d Mass. Sergt. 62d Mass. Vols.

William Stuart Stirling was born in Clarkson Toll, Scotland, July 18, 1841. Enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M., during the three months' campaign; discharged August 1, 1861; enlisted September 4, 1861, Company A, Twenty-Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; promoted Corporal December 7, 1862; wounded at Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1862, and Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged October 13, 1864; enlisted as Second Sergeant, acting as First Sergeant March 29, 1865; Company D, Sixty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; discharged May 5, 1865; belonged to the Army and Navy Union while in existence; mustered in June 17, 1870, Post 49, G-A-R, Newburyport, Mass.



WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS
Minute Men of '61

Co. G, 8th Mass. and 1st Mass Battery

The following is taken from the war history of Post 60, Franklin, Mass. Comrade William H. Williams was born January 2, 1840, on ship in the English Channel high seas. He volunteered April 15, 1861, in Company G, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Minute Men of '61. Mustered out August 31, 1861, and immediately re-enlisted in the First Massachusetts Battery. Was promoted to Corporal, October 30, 1861, and to Sergeant February, 1863, in campaign under General Burnside; and finally mustered out August 29, 1865, at Charlestown, Va., after close of the Southern Rebellion. During the war he participated in the following battles: Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; followed by Whitehouse Landing and Hamover Court House. The seven day's battle before Richmond, at Mechanicsville, June 29, and Malvern Hill, July 20, 1862. Afterwards at the Battle of Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, Crompton Pass, South Mountain, Antietam, Williamstown, Fredericksburg, Kelley's Ford, Chancellorsville, May 1, 2, and 3,

1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3; Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Saunders Farm, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Bethesda Church, Falmouth, Laurel Hill, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad and Siege of Petersburg. During all this service Comrade Williams escaped serious injury except at second battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in left shoulder. He was a strict disciplinarian, and prominent in Post 60, G-A-R having filled nearly every office in the Post. He died April 26, 1896, at Franklin.

VETERAN'S MEMORY LAND

BY COMRADE REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, D. D.

(Dedicated to the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts)

Tune, "Maryland, My Maryland"

From out the past we hear thy voice,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
It says again, "Make now your choice,"
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
The call we heard; our country sought
The loyal heart, and that we brought;
Still lives to us the victory wrought,—
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!

The years are passing swiftly by,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
But never can those young days die,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
Around the colors still we stand,
With pledges strong for native land;
Again we meet the noble band,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!

How can we ever still be true,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
The courage that we all have shown,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!
By all the heroes bravely reared,
By comradeship and noble deeds,—
To live yet more, and more to be heard,
Mem'ry Land, O Mem'ry Land!



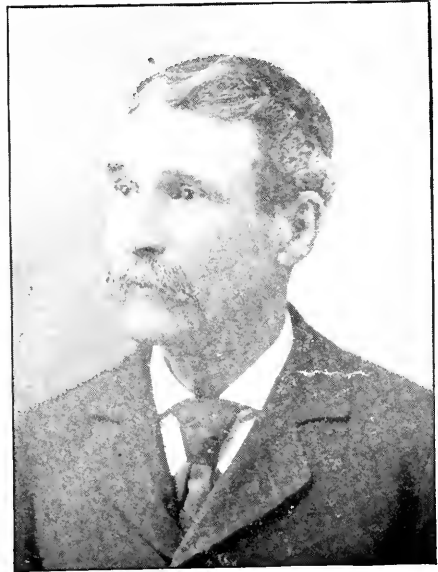
FRANCIS BOARDMAN, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Capt. Co. H, 8th Regt. Mass. Vols. (deceased)



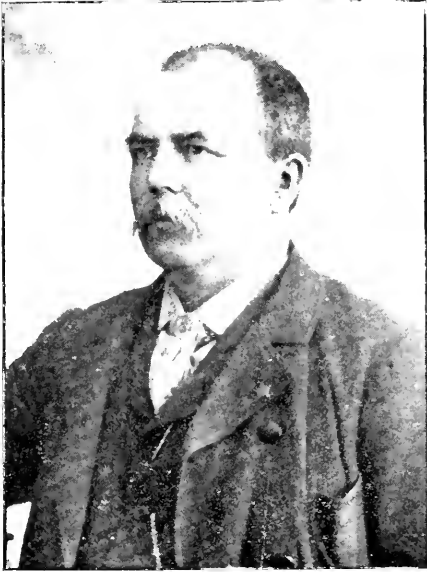
THOMAS ELLSWORTH, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 8th Mass. U. S. Ship "Ino" & 10th Mass. Bat.



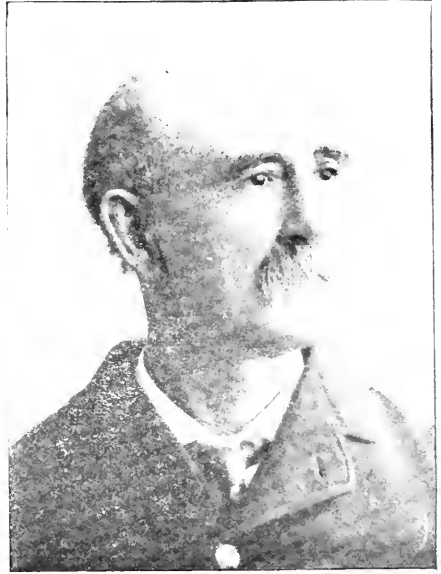
SERG'T. BENJAMIN L. MITCHELL (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. Lt. 8th for 9 mos. Lt. 4th Mass. H. A.



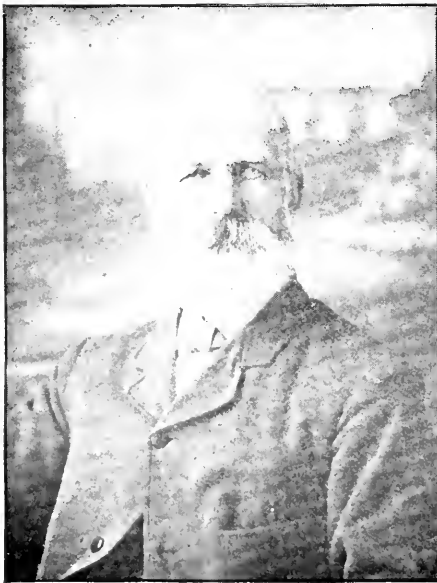
WILLIAM C. KNOWLAND, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. Navy, also 8th M.V.M. 9 mos. and 27th



ELIAS BLANEY, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass., U. S. Navy, Corp., 8th Mass., 9 mos., 27th



SAMUEL L. CLARK, Gloucester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. G, 8th Mass., Co. D, 32d Mass. Vols.



JOHN W. RAYMOND, Beverly, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass., Regt., Col., 23d Regt. Mass. Vols.



BENJAMIN H. PHILLIPS, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 8th Mass., 10th Mass., Battery and Navy



JOHN R. LAKEMAN, Salem, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Lt. 23d Regt. Mass. Vols.



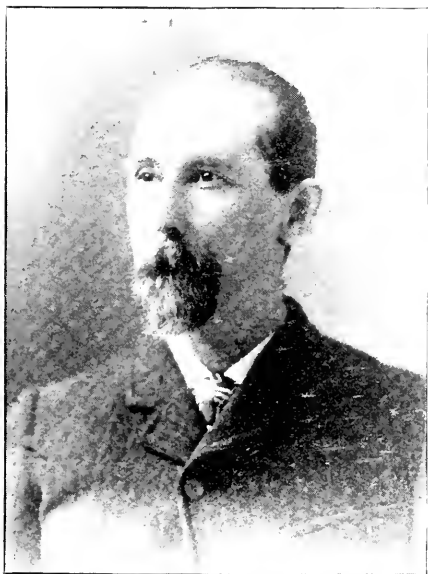
SERG'T. HENRY H. GOODRIDGE, LYNN, MASS.,
Minute Men of '61
Co. D. 8th Mass. Regt.



FRANK L. HALL
Minute Men of '61
Co. A. 8th Mass. Co. I, 30th Mass.



JAMES W. NICHOLS, Salem, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Ser. Co. B, 40th Mass. Lt. Co. A 4th M.H.A.



BENJAMIN A. PHILLIPS, Marblehead, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

GEORGE O. STEVENS, Salem, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

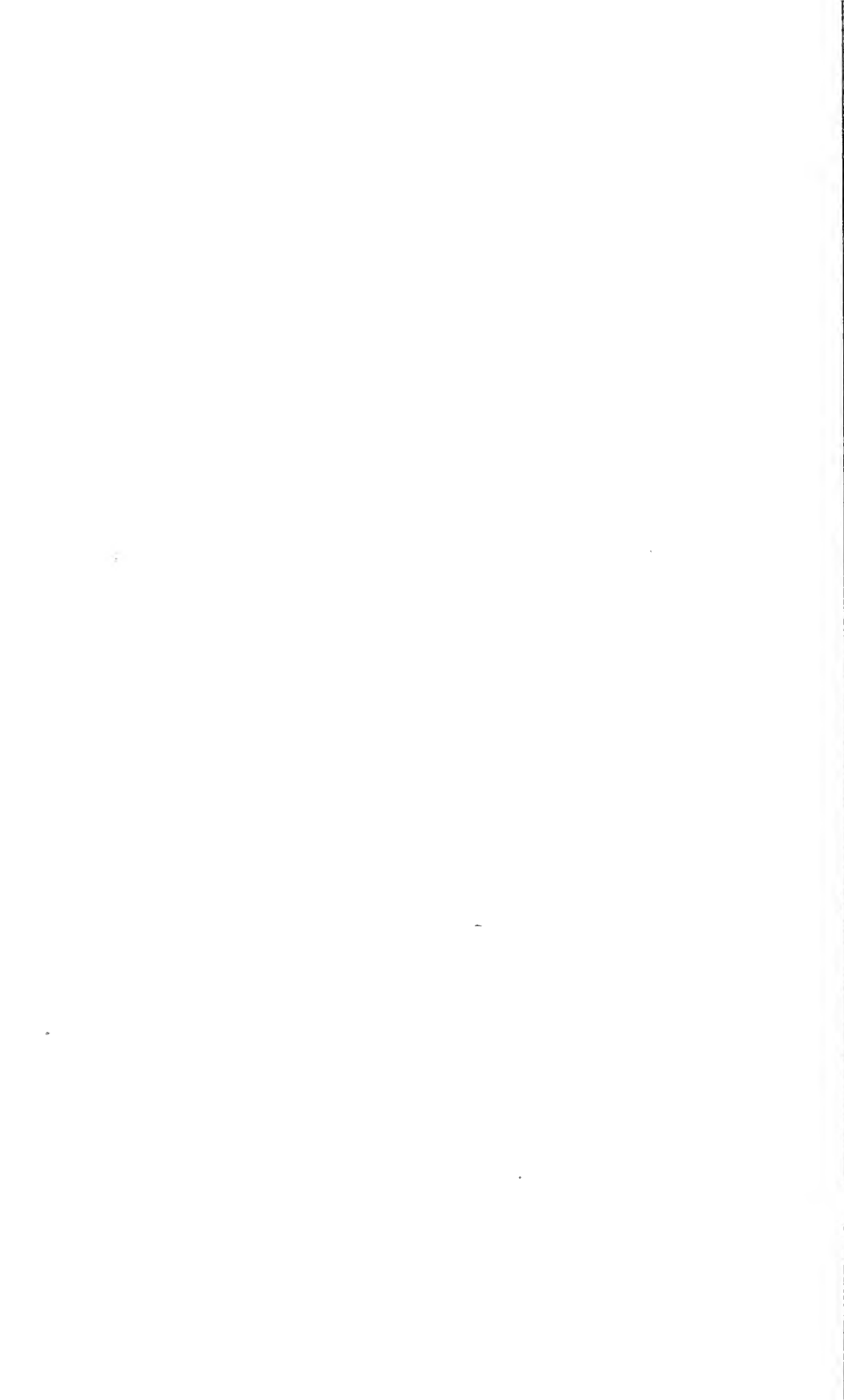
Corp. Co. H, 8th Mass. 2d Mass. II. A. & U. S. N.

8th Mass. Sergt. 50th Mass. Lt. 1st unattached



JOSEPH W. FIELD, Cambridge, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. 50th and 5th Mass. and 54d N. Y.

GEORGE D. GARDNER, Gloucester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
8th Mass. Co. C. 1st Regt. Mass. Vols.



Third Battalion of Rifles Minute Men of '61

(Three Months' Volunteers.)

The following facts, in regard to the movements of this battalion, have been kindly furnished by N. S. Liscomb, Sergeant-Major:

Orders were issued to the companies of this battalion to report to Major Devens on the afternoon of April 20, 1861, at Worcester. At five o'clock p.m. battalion line was formed in front of the City Hall and from thence, under escort of the Highland Cadets and the "Old Guard," they marched to the Mechanics' Hall, where they were received by Mayor Davis, who made an address appropriate to the occasion; after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hill. Major Devens addressed the battalion, and the exercises were concluded with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," and the "Marseilles Hymn." The battalion then returned to company quarters. At 9.30 p.m., battalion line was formed, and, escorted by the Old Guard and citizens, marched to the Western Railroad Station, and left Worcester about 10.30 p.m., reaching New York at eight o'clock Sunday morning of the twenty-first.

* * * *

19th.—Our three months are up, and all hands are talking of going home. We can find out nothing about going. Major Morris says we must stay till the 19th of August, because we did not take the oath till May 19. Perhaps he knows. He likes the battalion and will keep them as long as he can; but I think he has taken a poor way to do it. Some of us think we have seen enough of Fort McHenry. If we could go South we would be much better pleased.

24th.—Our battalion has suffered much from sickness—a kind of slow fever—twenty leaving this morning for

home in charge of Lieutenant O'Driscoll, who is unwell also.

25th.—General Dix took command. And order was issued to call the battalion together, and we were soon formed in front of the Major's quarters. General Dix came forward, and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, your time of service expired on the 19th, and you are entitled to go home. If you say you wish to go, I will order your transportation tomorrow; but I had rather you would not ask it tomorrow, or for the next five days. I will order it within ten days. You have done your duty, and more." That is the way men like to be talked to, and every man must have made up his mind that General Dix was a man, a soldier and a gentleman. We were then dismissed to quarters, as each man was to decide for himself whether he would go or stay. Now we know we were needed, we will see how each Company voted. Company A (City Guards), every man voted to remain till we should be ordered home; Company C (Emmett Guards) voted the same; Companies B and D were not unanimous, and the next morning eleven from Company B and one from Company D left for home. We did not cheer them much, and thought if that was a specimen of their patriotism, it had grown small, or that they did not start with much.

29th.—An order was issued for the battalion to be ready to leave at six a.m. tomorrow for home. I will not try to tell how we who were off guard passed the last night at Fort McHenry; but morning came at last, and with all our luggage we took the steamer for Baltimore. We were in time for the seven o'clock train for Philadelphia;

but, owing to an accident on the road, we must remain till seven p.m. at the depot. It was warm, it was hot, and such a day as I hope never to see again. At last we were off for Philadelphia, where we arrived at six a.m., 30th.

30th.—After much delay in procuring cars, we started on our way again. If possible it is warmer than yesterday—and the dust! How we long to get on to a New England railroad! Today we were from nine a.m. till five p.m. in going eighty miles, but we are traveling on a special train. Would it not be fine to try one of the regular trains on the Camden and Amboy? At last we took the steamer for New York, where we arrived, after a pleasant sail of thirty miles, at ten p.m.

August 1st.—About six a.m. we formed the battalion line, and marched to the Park Barracks, and about four p.m. we took the steamer *City of Boston* for home via New London and Norwich. You can hardly imagine our feelings as we came on board. Everything looked better, and was better than we have seen for a long time. What a change it had made with us!—some were singing, some joking, and all seemed to be happy. After a delay of several hours in New London, so as not to arrive in Worcester before our friends were ready for us, we took the cars for the "Heart of the Commonwealth."

2nd.—Arrived in Worcester at half past nine o'clock p.m. and found the whole city with open arms ready to welcome us. Our friends were so eager to see us that it was some time before the battalion line could be formed. At last we were on the move; and, amid the cheers of the people and the showers of bouquets, we marched into the City Hall, where we were welcomed home again by Mayor Davis, who invited us to fall in and do justice to what had been prepared for us. There was food enough for a regiment and we were only four companies; but if we had only met the rebels and scattered

them as we did the eatables in the City Hall, all would have delighted to do us honor. After a while we were again formed into line, and, escorted by the Home Guards of Rifles and Infantry, marched through Main street, returning by the way of Court Hill. The streets were splendidly trimmed. The Sixth Regiment having passed through the day before, the display remained, and others were added. It seemed as though every one was trying to see what they could do to add to our happiness. We marched to the Common again. Mayor Davis made a short speech, welcoming us home again, which was responded to by Captain Sprague, acting major, who also read a letter from Major Devens, who was not able to be with us, being away on business connected with the Fifteenth Regiment, of which he was now the colonel. We again marched into the City Hall, after escorting Company D, Captain Dodd, of Boston, to the Foster Street Depot, where we bade them good-by. We were then dismissed till the morning, when, August 3, we formed in Brinley Hall, and were mustered out of service by Captain John M. Goodhue of the Eleventh United States Infantry, formerly adjutant of the Third Battalion Rifles.

Much credit is due our officers for the good order which was maintained by the Battalion during our whole term of service.

December.—In looking back, I find that of the three hundred and nineteen men which composed the Battalion, more than one hundred have been sick. Of that number two have died—Amos H. Gilbert and ——— Eaton of Boston.

Company A, City Guards, have re-enlisted for the war in the following order: Fourteen as commissioned officers, nineteen as non-commissioned, two as musicians and five privates. Some of the others are all ready, and all can be counted in if needed.

During the three and a half months of their service, the Battalion was under five generals, namely: Butler, Patterson, Cadwallar, Banks, and Dix.

Company A, Third Battalion of Rifles, Minute Men of '61

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major, CHARLES DEVENS, JR., Worcester.
Adjutant, JOHN M. GOODHUE, Worcester.
Adjutant, ARTHUR A. GOODELL, Worcester.
Quartermaster, JAMES E. ESTABROOK, Worcester.
Surgeon, ORAMEL MARTIN, Worcester.
Sergeant Major, NATHANIEL S. LISCOMB, Worcester.
Quartermaster Sergeant, GEORGE T. WHITE, Worcester.

Roster Company A, Third Battalion, Minute Men of '61 (City Guards.)

Organized in 1840. The company received orders to hold themselves in readiness, April 15, 1861, and on the 20th left, with a full complement of members, for Washington.

*Aug. B. R. Sprague, Capt.... Worcester
 *Josiah Pickett, 1st Lieut.....
 *George C. Joslin, 2nd Lieut.....
 *Orson Moulton, 3d Lieut.....
 *Elijah A. Harkness, 4th Lieut.....
 Edward W. Adams, 1st Sergt.....
 Walter S. Bugbee, Sergt.....
 *George A. Johnson, Sergt.....
 Charles A. Ward, Sergt.....
 *James M. Hervey, Corp.....
 Calvin N. Harrington, Corp.....
 *George Burr, Corp.....
 *Henry Matthews, Corp.....
 William H. Heywood, Musician.....
 *James Stewart, Musician.....
 Aldrich, William H.....
 Alden, Frank.....
 *Bessey, Merritt B.....
 *Bigelow, George P.....
 Bigelow, Luther H.....
 Bottomley, Bramley A..... Leicester
 Bacon, Francis..... Worcester
 Bond, Charles H.....
 Bradish, Harry T..... Upton

*Burdick, Theodore..... Worcester
 *Bartlett, Charles S.....
 Cummings, James M.....
 Caswell, Lowell.....
 Cheney, John M.....
 *Coes, Frank L. R.....
 Cutting, Elmer.....
 *Curtis, George M.....
 Champney, Lewis C.....
 *Campbell, George S.....
 Cunningham, Herman E.....
 Cutler, Charles B.....
 Daniels, Henry W.....
 *Davis, Charles.....
 Dodge, Edwin L.....
 Dunn, Silas R..... Upton
 *Fuller, Jerome H..... Worcester
 Fairbanks, Charles F.....
 Green, Joel W.....
 Gleason, Thomas.....
 Gibbs, John S..... Boston
 Gates, Jaalam..... Worcester
 Gilbert, Amos H.....
 *Henry, Charles.....
 Heywood, William.....
 *Howe, Edward E.....
 Hatch, George W.....
 Kendall, Charles B.....
 *Kendall, Herbert J.....
 Livermore, Albert A..... Millbury
 Liscomb, Nathaniel S..... Worcester
 Mellen, Henry.....
 *McLane, James J.....
 Moen, Henry A. R.....

*Morse, Edwin A.....	*Sprague, Welcome W.....
*Monroe, Charles H.....	Starr, William E.....
McIver, David H.....	*Thompson, John A.....
Newton, William L.....N. Bridgewater	Warren, George E.....
Parker, Amos M.....Worcester	*Watkins, Elbridge G.....
Plummer, Francis J.....	Wheeler, John, 2nd.....Hardwick
Poole, Horace W.....	*Wesson, Calvin A.....Grafton
Pomroy, John W.....	White, William B.....Leicester
Pelton, Charles H.....	Walker, Melville E.....Worcester
*Steele, William R.....	*Wagely, Louis
Shaw, Chester B.....	Wood, William H.....
*Stoddard, Charles K.....Upton	Wakefield, George
*Slocum, James S.....Worcester	- - -
*Slocum, Samuel A.....	*Re-enlisted

Company B, Third Battalion of Rifles Minute Men of '61

(Holden Rifles.)

Organized in 1856. Received orders at eleven a.m. and were on their way at four p.m., April 18, 1861, to join the battalion at Worcester, leaving on the 20th.

Joseph H. Gleason, Capt.....	Holden	Firth, John	Worcester
Phineas R. Newell, 1st Lieut.....		*Fox, Charles J.....	Newburyport
Edward F. Devens, 2nd Lt.....	Charlestown	Franklin, Edward H.....	Worcester
Samuel F. Woods, 3d Lieut.....	Barre	*Gee, James S. W.....	Grafton
George Bascom, 4th Lieut.....	Holden	*Gibson, Jacob H.....	Leicester
*Isaac T. Hooton, 1st Sergt.....	Webster	Hayes, Martin M.....	Grafton
Hiram P. Newell, Sergt.....	Holden	*Hill, Charles R.....	Holden
*Henry M. Ide, Sergt.....	Worcester	Hobart, George, Jr.....	Worcester
*James W. Stanley, Sergt.....		*Howe, Hiram	Holden
*Ira J. Kelton, Sergt.....	Holden	Hubbard, John F.....	
Emery Rogers, Corp.....		*Irish, Chauncey B.....	Millbury
Artemas D. Bascom, Corp.....	Worcester	Lamb, Edward P.....	W. Boylston
*Sanford E. Stratton, Corp.....		Ladd, Henry C.....	Holden
Chauncey B. Irish, Corp.....	Millbury	Larned, George H.....	Worcester
Annamidown, Henry G.....	Southbridge	*Legg, Charles A.....	Auburn
*Alexander, Leonard F.....	Brookfield	*Lumazette, Francis	Holden
Ball, Warren J.....	Holden	*Mann, Randall	Leicester
Burt, Aaron B.....	Sutton	*McClern, William	Burke, Vt.
Brown, Justin	W. Boylston	*McGaffery, Charles A.....	Worcester
Bowman, Henry H.....	Leicester	Moses, Samuel A.....	Holden
Baker, William E.....	Worcester	*Moore, Charles S.....	
Burnett, George	Holden	*Munroe, Edward E.....	Paxton
*Clark, Samuel		*Newton, Serino	Oxford
Corey, George		*Nye, William A.....	Worcester
Cheney, Cyrus, Jr.....		*Panton, Maxie	Holden
*Champney, Preston A.....	Grafton	*Piper, Alfred	
*Childs, George E.....	Upton	*Pratt, Edwin F.....	
*Clemens, E. D.....	Webster	*Preston, Samuel	
Collier, John A.....	Worcester	*Robinson, James D.....	Leicester
Coburn, Nathan S.....		Rockwood, George W.....	Worcester
Davis, Francis E.....	Holden	*Savage, John B.....	Holden
Earle, William H.....	Worcester	Sawyer, Alphonzo B.....	
Earle, Enoch		*Scott, Jesse S.....	Leicester
Fales, Henry	Holden	*Shumway, Charles N.....	Webster
Fairbanks, Edson	Rutland, Vt.	Smith, George A.....	Holden
Fearing, John	Holden	Smith, John H.....	
		*Stone, Emerson	Leicester
		Thomas, Robert B.....	W. Boylston
		*Trask, George	
		Trask, Martin N.....	
		Weston, John B.....	Georgetown
		White, John D.....	W. Boylston
		White, Frederic A.....	Worcester
		Winslow, Edward C.....	Northbridge

*Re-enlisted

Company C, Third Battalion of Rifles Minute Men of '61

(Emmet Guards.)

Organized in 1858. This was an independent company. They received orders on the morning of April 19, 1861, to be prepared to go to Washington on the 20th with the Third Battalion, and on the 29th joined the other companies at Worcester and at ten p.m. started for Washington.

Michael S. McConville, Capt.	Worcester	Hammoad, James	.....
Michael O'Driscoll, 1st Lieut.	.....	Hynes, John	.....
*Michael J. McCafferty, 2d Lieut.	.....	Hayes, Edward	.....
*Thomas O'Neil, 3d Lieut.	.....	Hickey, William	.....W. Boylston
Maurice Melavin, 4th Lieut.	.....	Harrington, Bartholomew	.....Worcester
*William Daley, 1st Sergt.	.....	Hartigan, John F.	.....W. Boylston
*Patrick Curran, Sergt.	.....	Houston, Edw.	.....
Martin Hayes, Sergt.	.....	Jennings, Edw.	.....Grafton
Patrick Hayes, Sergt.	.....	Kelly, Patrick	.....Worcester
Nicholas Power, Corp.	.....	Kerr, John	.....
John J. O'Gorman, Corp.	.....	Keegan, Michael	.....
Geo. B. Chandley, Corp.	.....	Keegan, Patrick	.....
James Connor, Corp.	.....W. Boylston	Kenna, Patrick	.....Marlboro
Edward T. Murray, Musician	Worcester	Kirk, John	.....Leicester
Brazzill, Patrick	.....	*Lavery, Joseph	.....
Burns, James	.....	*Leonard, Martin	.....
Brewer, James M.	.....	Long, Jeremiah D.	.....W. Boylston
Benn, Henry	.....Wrentham	*Moore, George	.....Worcester
Carroll, John	.....Worcester	Morrison, Francis	.....
Crimmen, John	.....Leicester	*Morton, John	.....
Collins, Michael	.....Worcester	Moran, James	.....
*Comers, Jeremiah	.....	*McKeon, Michael	.....
Deery, Patrick	.....Worcester	*McKeon, Thomas	.....
Duggan, James	.....	McIntire, Francis	.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Downey, Dennis	.....Worcester	McDonald, Michael	.....Worcester
*Doherty, James	.....	*McCann, Felix	.....
Dunn, John	.....Grafton	*McConville, Henry	.....
Diggins, Patrick	.....Millbury	McLane, John B.	.....
Donahue, Daniel	.....Worcester	*McHannon, James	.....
*Empey, Robert	.....	McLaughlin, Daniel	.....
Finnegan, Michael	.....Milford	McDonald, John	.....
Finn, Thomas	.....Worcester	*McDermont, Felix	.....Auburn
Gavin, Anthony	.....	McGennis, John	.....Worcester
		McNulty, James	.....Clinton
		Moriarty, John	.....Millbury
		McKenna, James	.....Worcester
		Murray, T. Edward	.....Worcester
		O'Brien, John	.....
		*O'Keefe, James	.....
		Roach, Michael	.....
		Shevlin, Patrick	.....W. Boylston
		Shevlin, John	.....
		*Traynor, John	.....Worcester
		Tobin, John	.....
		Tobin, Michael	.....
		*Ward, Napoleon	.....
		*Re-enlisted	

Company D, Third Battalion of Rifles Minute Men of '61

(Dodd's Rifles.)

Captain Dodd commenced to recruit this Company April 19, 1861, and at noon next day had secured the requisite number of men, and the officers were commissioned same day. They left Boston, May 2, on the steamer "Cambridge" for Fortress Monroe, took on arms and ammunition and proceeded to Washington.

Albert Dodd, Capt. Boston

*Charles Dodd, 1st Lieut.

*Cornelius G. Atwood, 2d Lieut.

*George A. Hicks, 3d Lieut.

Joseph Nason, 4th Lieut.

James Tucker, 1st Sergt.

Charles C. Pingree, Sergt. Methuen

Wm. W. Eaton, Sergt. Boston

Andrew Morse, Jr., Sergt. Methuen

John C. Gray, Corp. Fryeburg, Me.

Harrison O. F. Newton, Corp. Abington

*Edward S. Lloyd, Corp. Boston

George H. Tanner, Corp.

Dennis M. Blackmer, Musician.

Armstrong, Robert, Jr. Bridgewater

Alger, Charles F. Boston

Abrahams, James W.

Burke, John P. E. Milton, N. H.

Bellows, Jay G. W. Mills, Me.

Boyden, Wm. Boston

Bowen, William J. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Bowyer, Harrison Boston

Burbank, Geo. L.

Briggs, Walter R. Dedham

Butler, Frank Boston

Carlton, John C. Berkley

Cameron, John Hopkinton

Dove, Edward Boston

Draper, Geo. Foxboro

Eaton, Geo. A. Boston

Fisher, Edward O. Bowdoinham, Me.

Fuller, Amos L. Medway

Gray, Geo. S. Boston

Gray, Daniel B. Fryeburg, Me.

Gray, Angevine W.

Gray, Jacob P.

Gifford, Elias M., Jr. Stockbridge

Harriman, Jonathan F. Conway, N. H.

Haynes, Thomas Charlestown

Howard, George R. Brimfield

Healey, Samuel Sheffield

Hemsworth, William T. W. Roxbury

Ingraham, Edw. A. Framingham

Kettelle, Geo. M. Boston

Kennison, Geo. B. Hopkinton

Kilgour, Hannibal C. Boston

Lee, Marshall Southboro

Lowden, Thomas Boston

Morrissey, Daniel

Marshall, Albert A. N. Andover

Moore, Chas. D. Boston

Marsh, James H. Auburn

Messer, Alvin A. Boston

O'Neil, Wm. H.

Pillsbury, Oliver S. S. Thomaston, Me.

Porter, Daniel P. Boston

Robbins, Milton B. Bath, Me.

*Richards, Enoch Boston

Ring, John E.

Roberts, Edw. L.

Schulze, Henry F. Cambridge

Smith, Francis L. Boston

Stevens, Wm. H. Bangor, Me.

Starbird, John D. Boston

Sanborn, Jeremiah P.

Tracy, Henry A.

Tolman, Augustus P.

Tyler, John D. Stoddard, N. H.

Warren, Geo. W. Hopkinton

Williams, Chas. Boston

Wenzell, Phillip Roxbury

Wheeler, Carlton A. Roxbury, N. H.

Winchester, Greenville H. Boston

Wilson, Jas. A. Scarboro, Me.

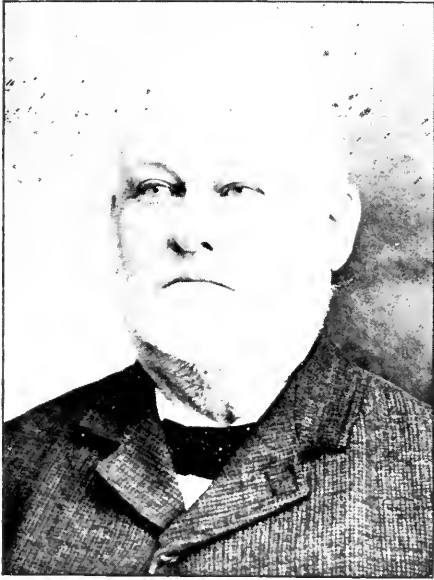
*Re-enlisted



GEO. A. B. R. SPRAGUE
Minute Men of '61
Third Battery Rifles

A. B. R. Sprague, born in Ware, Mass., March 7, 1827. Captain Company A, Third Battalion, M.V.M., April 17, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts Infantry; Colonel Fifty-First

Massachusetts Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Colonel Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.



WILLIAM D. BOYDEN, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, Third Battalion

William B. Boyden enlisted April 25, 1861, in a company being formed by Captain Dodd; left Boston on steamer, "Cambridge," for Fortress Monroe; took an ordnance, then went to Washington by way of the Potomac River, remained there one week; ordered to Fort McHenry with two other companies and formed the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Rifles, Major Devens in command, known as Company D; remained until July 25, spent most of the time in remounting guns, then returned to Boston. Mustered out August 2, in Boylston Hall. Died October 15, 1907.



CHARLES A. LEGG
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 3d Battalion Sergt. Co. C, 1st Mass. Cav.

Born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1840. Lived in Auburn, when President called for troops April 15, 1861; enlisted in Worcester City Guards; owing to a surplus of Recruits was transferred to Company B, Third Battalion of Rifles, left Worcester April 20, at ten p.m., for Washington. The ovation they received in New York City, when they arrived at eight a.m., was an event long to be remembered.

They were camped at Fifth Avenue Hotel where they had breakfast and dinner and spent part of the day in Seventh Regiment Armory. Marched to wharf in the afternoon and embarked on steamship for Annapolis, where they were on duty some weeks, thence to Fort McHenry the balance of their term, and were mustered out at Worcester, August 3. September 17, he again enlisted in Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry for three years.

Was with his Company all through the war, re-enlisted January 1, 1864, made a Sergeant May 16, same year, afterwards Companies C and D, of our Regiment, was detailed at General Medd's headquarters of Army of the Potomac for escort and orderly duty; was made Color Sergeant and carried "Old Glory," until the close of the War at Appomattox.



ROBERT B. THOMAS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B, 3d Battery Rifles, Co. C, 53d Mass. Vols.

Robert B. Thomas was born December 27, 1837, served first in Company B (Holden Rifles), Third Battalion of Rifles, M.V.M., from April 20 to August 3, 1861. His service was in Maryland, mainly at Annapolis and Fort McHenry, although there were occasional trips by water up and down Chesapeake Bay. He enlisted again in November, 1862, in Company C, Fifty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the Department of the Gulf from January 30 to August 12, 1863, taking part in the long and arduous siege of Port Hudson, La. Comrade Thomas comes of fighting stock, as his great grandfather was a Lieutenant from Massachusetts in the French and Indian wars. His great-uncle, for whom he was named, was the founder of that most widely read of New England Annals, "The Old Farmer's Almanack," now in its one hundred and sixteenth year.



JUDGE CHARLES DEVENS, Worcester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass. Battalion, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Charles Devens was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1826, of Revolutionary ancestors.

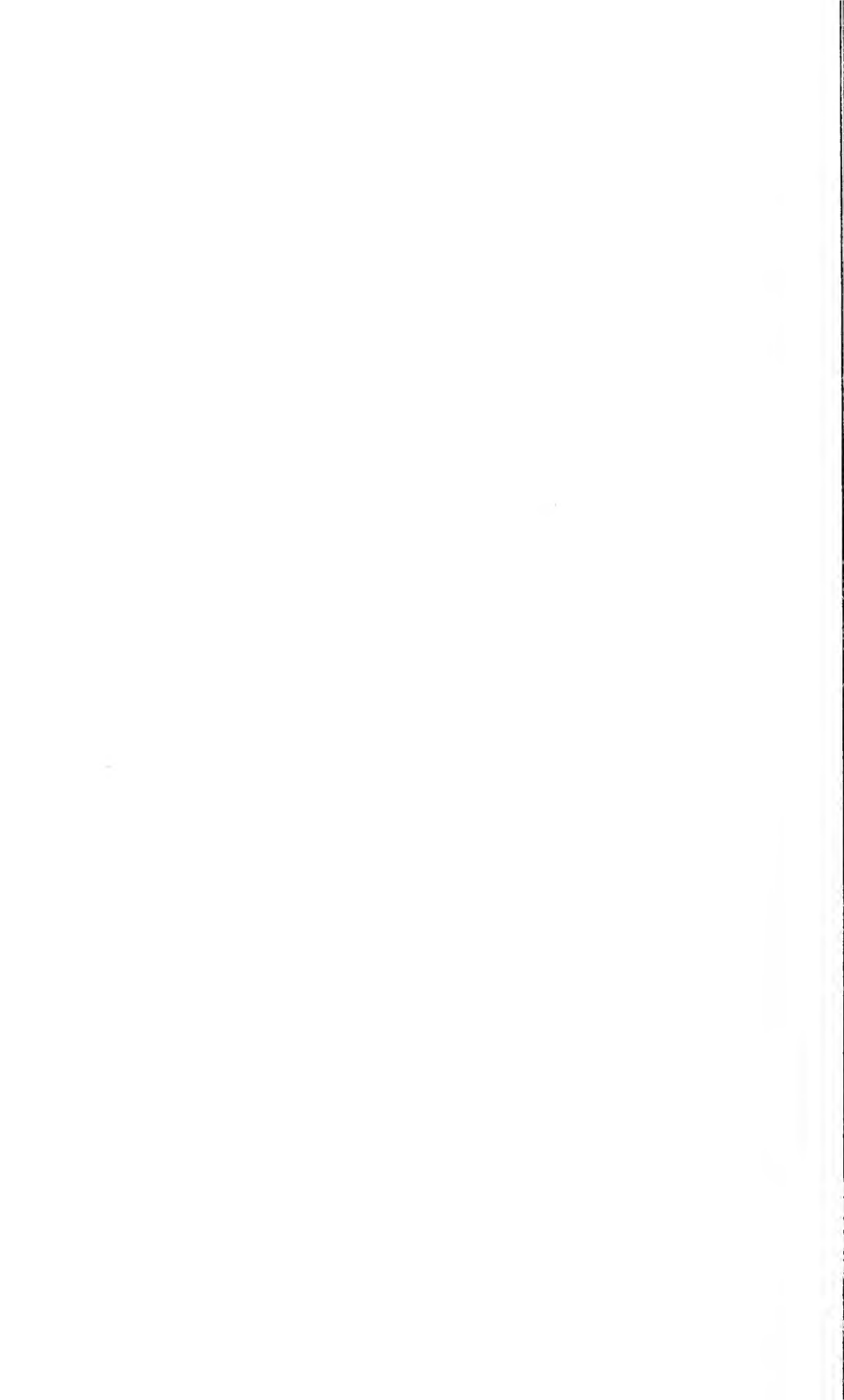
A graduate of Harvard College at the age of eighteen, in 1838; admitted to bar in 1840; was appointed United States Marshal by President Taylor, 1849 to 1853.

April 15, 1861, upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, Mr. Devens was appointed Major Third Massachusetts Battalion Rifles. While in command at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, was appointed Colonel of Fifteenth M.V.M. In November, 1861, was made Brigadier-General, commanding in many important engagements and several times wounded. Early in 1865, upon recommendation of General Grant, General Devens was brevetted Major-General, and by special request of General Grant, remained in service of the Government until near the close of 1866. Early in 1867, he was appointed by Governor Bullock, Judge in the Superior Court and by Governor Washburn, to the Supreme Judicial Court.

In 1877 was made Attorney General of the United States. Returning to Massachusetts in April, 1881, was re-appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court by Governor Long, which position he occupied until his death, January 7, 1891.

A fine bronze statue of General Devens has been placed in the park east side of the State House.





Boston Light Artillery, Cook's Battery Minute Men of '61

(Three Months' Volunteers.)

On the morning of April 20, 1861, Major Cook received orders to have his Company ready to proceed to Washington, with Colonel Lawrence in command.

The Company numbered over one hundred and twenty men, and were each armed with a sabre and a revolver, and provided with heavy overcoats by the State. Their battery consisted of six six-pounders, together with seventy horses, ten tons of cartridges, shot and grape. The corps marched to the Worcester depot between one and two o'clock a.m. Here they remained until the arrival of the Fifth Regiment, and left with them early Sunday morning, April 21. At Framingham they were surrounded by crowds and greeted with music and salutes of cannon. At every stopping place, people left their homes and churches to show their approval of the cause, and their admiration of the troops who, forgetting everything but country, were ready to peril life for it.

They arrived in New York about dark and embarked in the steamer "De Soto," and sailed for Fortress Monroe, thence direct to Annapolis, where they arrived early April 24. The patriotic and cordial feelings which met them at every station in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, as they passed along, were chilled by the traitorous and hostile rebel atmosphere of Maryland; and preparations were made to gallantly meet and repel any attack that might be made upon them.

At Annapolis they were quartered in the Naval School buildings, and remained as a guard for troops passing to Washington, until May 4, when they

marched to the Relay House, nine miles southwest of Baltimore, and encamped on the heights. Here they remained for some time as a guard, and were daily exercised in drilling and other military duties, being mustered into United States service May 18.

On June 13, went to Baltimore with the Sixth Regiment to protect the polls, and encamped at Mt. Clare, a suburb of the city. Major Cook received a letter from Major-General Dix, on July 26, stating that, though the term of service of the Company had expired, yet it was the earnest desire of the Department Commander that the Battery should continue to hold their position until July 30. In accordance with this request, the letter was read to the members of the corps, who voted to a man to accede to the wish of General Dix, for whom they gave three cheers and a skyrocket.

On August 3, the Battery arrived in Boston once more, and were met with a most cordial reception, and escorted into the city by the First Battalion of Dragoons, Major White; the Second Battalion of Infantry, Major Newton; and the National Lancers, Captain Slade; and welcomed in a speech by Mayor Wightman, and were shortly mustered out.

BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY
(COOK'S BATTERY), BOSTON.

(Three Months' Volunteers.)

Orders were received at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of April 20, 1861, by Major Cook, to have his Company in readiness to proceed to Washington with

Colonel Lawrence's Command, and at 10 o'clock in the evening he reported that his Company was ready. During the day they were busily engaged in perfecting arrangements to leave. The Company numbered over 120 men, and were each armed with a sabre and a revolver, and provided with heavy overcoats by the State. They supped at the Cornhill Hotel, the interior of which was beautifully decorated in their honor, and having sent forward, at 10 o'clock in the evening, their battery of six brass six-pounders, together with seventy horses selected mainly from the Metropolitan Railroad Stables, and ten tons of cartridges, shot and grape, the corps marched to the Worcester Depot between one and two o'clock. Here they remained until the arrival of the Fifth Regiment, and left with them early Sunday morning, the 21st. Stopping at Framingham, to wood and water, they were surrounded by crowds, who manifested the greatest excitement, and not only showered blessings upon them, but greeted them with music and salutes of cannon, and forced upon them eatables in great abundance. Indeed, at every stopping place the people left their houses and churches to show their approval of the cause, and their admiration of the troops, who, forgetting everything but country, were ready to peril life for it.

They arrived at New York about dark, and embarked late that evening in the steamer "De Soto," in which they sailed for Fortress Monroe. They arrived the 23d, at noon, and were ordered direct to Annapolis, and arrived there early the next morning. The patriotic and cordial feelings which met them at every station in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, as they passed along, were here chilled by the traitorous and hostile rebel atmosphere of Maryland; and preparations were

made to gallantly meet and repulse any attack that might be made upon them.

At Annapolis they were quartered at the Naval School Building, and remained posted in this city as a safeguard for troops passing to Washington, until May 4th, when they marched to the Relay House and encamped. Here they remained for some time as a guard, and were daily exercised in drilling and in other military duties. May 18, the oath of allegiance to the United States was administered to the corps by Lieut. H. S. Putnam. June 13, went to Baltimore with the Sixth Regiment, to protect the polls, it being election day in that city.—returned soon after to the Relay Station, but were immediately again ordered to Baltimore, and encamped at Camp Clare. June 30, ordered to march from the camp into the heart of the city, two detachments being stationed in Monument square, and the others at the Custom House. July 10th, returned to Camp Clare.

July 26, Major-General Dix addressed a letter to Major Cook, stating that, though the term of service of the company had expired, yet it was the earnest desire of the Major-General commanding that they should continue to hold their position until the 30th.

In accordance with this request the letter was read to the members of the corps, who voted to a man to accede to the wish of General Dix, for whom they gave three cheers and a "skyrocket."

August 3d, the Battery arrived in Boston once more, where they met with a most cordial reception, being escorted into the city by the First Battalion of Dragoons, Major White; the Second Battalion of Infantry, Major Newton, and the Lancers, Captain Slade, and welcomed in a speech by Mayor Wightman.

Thus ended the three-months' service of Cook's Battery.

Boston Light Artillery, Cook's Battery Minute Men of '61

Field and Staff.

Asa M. Cook, Major.....Somerville
 Frederick A. Heath, Adjutant....Boston
 Thomas J. Foss, Quartermaster.....
 John P. Ordway, Surgeon.....
 F. Le Baron Monroe, Asst. Surg., Medway
 (Commissioned Assistant Surgeon 1st
 Reg. Sept. 3, 1861.)
 *Josiah Porter, 1st Lieut...N. Cambridge
 *William H. McCarthy, 2nd Lt...Boston
 *C. C. Mortimer, 3d Lieut.....
 Robert L. Sawin, 4th Lieut.....

Chief Officers.

*Augustus P. Martin.....Boston
 Daniel P. Sawyer.....Brookline
 Horace N. Weld.....Boston
 Charles M. Griffin.....
 Lucius Cummings
 (Accidentally broke his leg at the
 corner of Blackstone and Hanover
 Sts., when the Company paraded on
 their return home.)
 Joseph W. B. Wright.....Boston

Gunners.

*Thomas M. Cargill.....Roxbury
 *Charles H. Stoddard.....Boston
 Jacob Federhen
 Isaac PierceBoston
 *William H. Thompson.....
 Zacheus Holmes, Jr.....
 James Waters, Bugler.....So. Boston
 Henry A. Winship, Saddler....Boston
 *Enos Daily, Farrier.....

Privates.

*Adams, Matthew M.....Boston
 Allen, Newell B.....Chelsea
 *Brown, Benjamin B.....Boston
 *Brown, George H.....
 (Joined at Relay House.)
 Brooks, SamuelBrighton
 Bartley, Joshua H.....So. Boston
 *Barnes, Joseph C.....Boston

*Bruce, Frank
 Bean, Albert
 Barnard, Charles M.....
 Barrons, George H.....Somerville
 Blackburn, John W.....Boston
 (Hospital Steward.)
 Cheney, Gardner S.....
 Cutler, George H.....Somerville
 *Cavanaugh, George H.So. Boston
 *Carney, LawrenceBoston
 Colbath, Charles S.....W. Roxbury
 Dawes, Albert G.....E. Boston
 Drew, JohnBoston
 Dearborn, James S.....
 Dyer, Charles H.....
 Darcy, John S.....E. Boston
 *Dunn, Valentine M.....Charlestown
 *Evans, George W.....Somerville
 *French, Charles W.....Boston
 Fisher, William H.....
 *Foster, Porter B.....
 (Joined at Relay House.)
 *Follett, Charles A.....
 (Joined at Baltimore.)
 *Golleff, Philip W.....
 Gardner, Frank
 Garland, James W.....
 (Joined at Relay House.)
 Higgins, Andrew M.....So. Boston
 *Howe, Charles L. F.....Boston
 Hurd, Sumner F.....
 *Hill, James A.....
 Hollis, George W.....
 Holmes, Luther E.....Wayland
 Johnson, AlfredSo. Boston
 *Johnson, George H.....Boston
 Jones, William P.....
 Kramer, GeorgeBaltimore
 (Joined at Relay House.)
 Lynch, Nicholas G.....Boston
 (Joined at Relay House.)
 Lovering, HarrisonCharlestown
 *Lull, Frederick A.....Cambridgeport
 -
 *Re-enlisted

Maynard, Henry F.....	Boston	Steer, William F.....	Somerville
Morse, Nathaniel	E. Cambridge	*Skinnings, William H.....	Boston
*Marear, Joseph H.....	Boston	Sawin, Nathaniel G.	
Morrill, Edward P.....		Sawin, William B.....	
Mason, Thomas T.....	So. Boston	(Killed by accidental discharge of pistol June 29.)	
*Minot, Joseph S.....	Boston	*Snell, Oliver S.....	Boston
McClure, Joseph H.....		*Stevens, Philip C.....	
Merrill, Charles E.....	So. Boston	Stow, H. A.....	Worcester
*Nason, James H.....	N. Cambridge	(Accidentally shot in the thigh and returned home.)	
Nichols, William H.....	Charlestown	Stone, Sylvester	Boston
Newcomb, Leonard E.....	Boston	*Trumbull, Nathaniel	
*Osgood, Thomas B.....	So. Boston	*Thomas, Enoch	Brookline
*Osgood, Lewis V.....	Charlestown	*Tyler, Philip H.....	Charlestown
*Patterson, William B.....	Boston	Williams, Elbridge S.....	Boston
(Joined at Relay House.)		Walker, Albert S.....	Charlestown
*Presby, Charles E.....	N. Cambridge	Wild, Henry W.....	Somerville
Pepper, Charles H.....	Boston	Waterman, Otis V.....	So. Boston
*Prescott, William H.....		Woodsum, William	Boston
Prescott, George H.....		Wyman, Henry	
Packard, Charles H.....		*Warren, Henry M.....	
Pratt, Joshua H.....	Chelsea	*Warren, W. G.....	
*Rowland, James S.....	So. Boston	*Wachter, Philip	Charlestown
*Richardson, Joseph W.....	Boston	Welch, Benjamin F.....	Boston
Stone, Martin A.....		*Walker, Ira	
Sanborn, George W.....		Winslow, Charles H.....	Cambridge
Simmonds, Harrison O.....			
*Sinclare, James	Brookline		
(Joined at Relay House.)			

*Re-enlisted



SERGEANT JAMES H. NASON
Minute Men of '61
Cook's First Massachusetts Battery

James H. Nason was born in Boston, Mass., August 8, 1841, his parents being James Bullard Nason and Caroline Jennison. He is great grandson of Nathaniel Nason of Walpole, Mass., who was a Colonial soldier and served in 1759 and 1760 at Fort Cumberland and at Crownpoint, and with his brothers, Thomas Jr., and Willoughby, responded to the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775. He later served several enlistments in the Continental army.

His paternal grandmother was Rhoda Whittemore, granddaughter of the aged patriot, Samuel Whittemore, who at the age of eighty years, on the retreat of the British from Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775, shot and killed three British soldiers, whose comrades shot and bayoneted the old man, leaving him for dead. But he survived and lived to be ninety-eight years of age.

Mr. Nason's maternal grandfather was Daniel Jennison of Sutton, Mass., who

also served in the Revolution, and who married Molly Putnam, a cousin of General Rufus Putnam, the favorite engineer of General Washington.

Mr. Nason was educated in the Mayhew School, Boston, under Master Samuel Swan of Dorchester, graduating in 1855, and upon moving with his parents to North Cambridge, entered the English High School. His father soon after was appointed Postmaster of the place, and carried on the business of apothecary.

In politics Mr. Nason was a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the Rebellion became a staunch supporter of the Government. At the first call for troops, April 15, 1861, he joined the Boston Light Artillery (First Light Battery), Major Asa M. Cook commanding, with Josiah Porter of North Cambridge, First Lieutenant, who subsequently became Adjutant General of the State of New York.

Upon arriving home Mr. Nason took up the study of law, with Hon. Isaac Story; soon however, under authority of Governor Andrew, he commenced to recruit a company with a commission, for the war. While thus engaged, the call for troops to serve for nine months was made, and yielding to the persuasions of family and friends, he joined Company A, Forty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Captain Albert L. Stickney, who appointed him Sergeant. The Regiment left in December, 1862, and who, after a short stay in camp at Union Race Course, East New York, proceeded to New Orleans with General Banks' expedition. The Regiment was there broken up into details for

garrison duty, Mr. Nason being in command of the guard at the commissary depot of the Department of the Gulf. Upon the return of the Regiment he abandoned the law and entered the office of T. J. Dunbar & Co., Boston, for whom he became confidential clerk for several years. He married in 1865, Miss Helen Baldwin of North Cambridge; at her death in 1868, closely following that of his father, he removed to New York and entered the grocery house of H. K. Thurber & Co., subsequently becoming a leading salesman with Francis H. Leggett & Co., and later the Royal Baking Powder Company.

In 1872 he married Miss Helen M. Alden, daughter of Edwin A. Alden of Troy, N. Y., a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower.

Mr. Nason was with the American Sugar Refining Company of New York for several years, and is now occupying the position of Clerk in Magistrate's Court, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1906 Mr. Nason was honored by the Massachusetts Minute Men's Association by an election to the office of Lieutenant-Commander at large, and in 1907 was made Commander of the Association. He is also Past President of the First Light Battery Association, Boston Light Artillery.

Mr. Nason's family now (1910) consists of wife, Helen, daughters, Bertha G., and Helen M., and a son, Haywood Whittemore, an infant daughter, May, dying in 1880.



GEORGE H. CAVANAGH, died March 7, 1900
Minute Men of '61
Cook's First Massachusetts Battery

George H. Cavanagh was born at 8 Bay Street, Boston, June 16, 1839; went to various primary schools until graduated from the Hawes School at South Boston, then one year at English High School in 1854. All the military duty he ever saw until elected a member of the Battery on April 15, 1861, was when a very small boy and was following his father who was a member of the Boston Artillery. On April 15, 1861, he was elected into the Battery commanded by Major Asa M. Cook. There were six who were taken to make up the quota out of some two hundred who applied. Were kept at the Armory until April 20; left the Armory about ten p.m., and marched to the Corn Hill House, now

Young's Hotel, where they sat down to a bountiful banquet, after which they marched to Harvard Street, loaded horses, guns and ammunition on cars and started off with the Fifth Regiment. Went that day to Fortress Monroe in the steamer "De Soto," then to Annapolis, arriving on the twenty-third. May 4, went to Relay House and to Baltimore June 30; stayed there till July 30, then started for home, arrived August 3, and was discharged; re-enlisted October 8, in Company A, Captain Henry L. Higginson, First Massachusetts Cavalry for three years; was wounded twice slightly, discharged November 7, 1864; was pensioned First Sergeant.



NICHOLAS C. LYNCH
Minute Men of '61
First Massachusetts Battery

One of his late Comrades has said, the following account of his war record is as accurate as I can remember. Nicholas G. Lynch was born in Boston, Mass., July, 1841. He was nineteen years of age when he enlisted for the War of the Rebellion with the First Massachusetts Light Battery. He re-enlisted under Captain Josiah Porter, commanding, the roster of that battery shows, October 3, 1861. He was Guidon, and later became a Corporal.

While at Brighton he was a member of the Francis Washburn, Post 75, G-A-R. He moved with his family to New York in

1884. For a number of years before his death December 6, 1903, he was a member of Rankin Post No. 10, G-A-R Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the time of his death was Chaplain and Color Bearer of that Post.

In the story of the First Massachusetts Light Battery, Sixth Army Corps by A. J. Bennett, of that Battery, the war record of Comrade Lynch is given.

Shortly before his death, he received his medal to the Minute Men of '61, and was very much pleased with it. It is highly prized by his family.



FRANK GARDNER, Atlantic, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Cook's First Massachusetts Battery

Frank Gardner was born in Boston, August 24, 1840. He responded to Lincoln's first call, April 15, 1861, and served in Cook's First Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery for three months, participating in the operations under General Butler at Annapolis Relay House and Baltimore. He re-enlisted as Sergeant in the Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, Light Artillery, Captain Jacob Miller commanding, and served till the close of the Nineteenth Corps under Generals Butler, Banks and Canby.

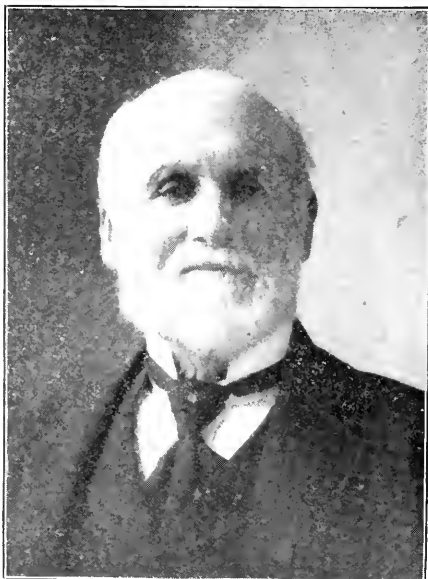
His campaigning extended through New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and the Tash Country. He was on Cavalry scout service part of the time. Was one of a detachment that succeeded in getting the first dispatches to Admiral Farragut after his memorable fight at Vicksburg. Was mustered out at Boston, July 25, 1865.

Has been a member of John A. Andrew Post 15, G-A-R since 1865. Is in the clothing business and resides at North Quincy, Mass.



MAJ. ASA M. COOK
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass. Lt. Art., 8th Mass. Battery

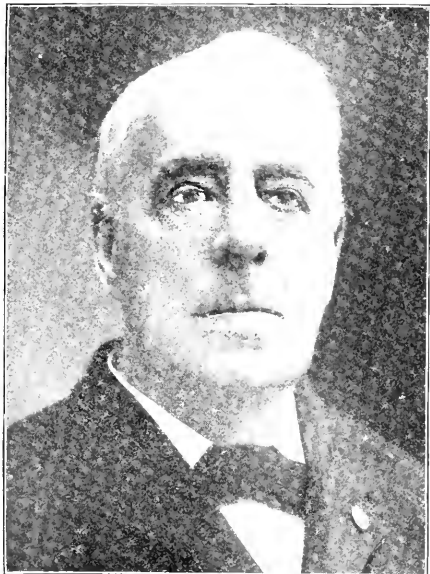
Asa M. Cook, was born in New Durham, N. H., in 1823. His parents moved to Exeter, Me., in 1824, and he was educated in the public schools of that place. At the age of nineteen he came to Boston and was one of the original members, a Sergeant of Boston Light Artillery, and became its commander early in 1861. At the first call for troops by President Lincoln he responded with the Boston Light Artillery (known as Cook's Battery), participating in the operations under General Butler at Baltimore, Relay House, Annapolis, etc., after this term of service returning to Massachusetts; and in 1862, at the request of Governor Andrew organized the Eighth Massachusetts Battery for six months' service, participating in the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. After the war, he resumed his former position in the Custom House, a position he occupied for about thirty years. He has also carried on the teaming and express business for nearly a half century, making his home in Reading, Mass. Deceased.



CAPT. JOSEPH H. GLEASON
Minute Men of '61
Third Battalion

Joseph H. Gleason was born in Langdon, N. H., February 13, 1823. Son of Colonel Joseph Gleason. In 1848, he married Abbie G. Bailey of Holden, Mass. who died in 1903. In 1893 he removed to Everett, Mass. On April 18, 1861, he, with Company B, left Holden after five hours' notice, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops, and reported at Worcester, and on April 20, left for the seat of the rebellion, with Worcester City Guards and Emmet Guards, all under the command of Major Charles Devens. They first went to Annapolis, where they remained about two weeks, then to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and remained there fifteen weeks.

In 1863 he went to Kentucky as a member of the Quartermaster's staff of the Twenty-First Regiment, M.V.M., which was located at camp Nelson, where as superintendent of construction he had charge of over five hundred men, and erected one hundred buildings in camp. In Holden he held several responsible positions of honor and trust. Was Justice of the Peace forty-two years.



HENRY A. WINSHIP
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery

Henry A. Winship was born in Boston, Mass., August 24, 1822, and was the son of Stephen Winship and wife, Elizabeth Williams Pollard, who was daughter of Colonel Moses Pollard.

At the time of his enlistment he was engaged in the trunk, bag and military equipment business, and left it to join the battery in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, April 15, 1861. The battery left Boston on Sunday morning, April 21, and proceeded to New York by rail, thence to Annapolis, Md., by water, the confederates having destroyed the railroads and bridges, between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Winship was the artificer or saddler of the Battery, for which his trade in leather had well fitted him. He resides in Boston, and is a member of G-A-R Post No. 35, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. Winship comes from Colonial and Revolutionary stock, of which he is proud, and rightly so. He is a direct descendant of Lieutenant Edward Winship, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and was one of the first officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

He is also a grandson of John Winship, who was one of the sixty minute men that faced the eight hundred British soldiers on Lexington Common on the morning of the ever memorable April 19, 1775.



DR. GEORGE D. CHOATE, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Re-enlisted Sergt. in 23d Regt. Mass. Vols.

Dr. George D. Choate, 405 Newbury Street, Boston. Born in Ipswich, Mass., November 17, 1833. Answered first call while on a visit in Pennsylvania, Minute Men of '61. Re-enlisted Sergeant in Twenty-Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

Died April 14, 1909, at 405 Newbury Street, Boston.



ALBERT S. WALKER, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass. Battery, Lieut., 14th Mass. Battery

Albert S. Walker was born in Dixfield, Me., May 8, 1836, and was the son of Christopher O., and Adeline B. (Torrey) Walker. He was a relative of General Rufus Putnam of Revolutionary fame. He married November 24, 1860, Ardelia L. Messer. They have one child, a daughter, Cora M., born in Boston, Mass., who married Horace A. Kyes.

His grandfather was one of the early settlers in Dixfield, Me., spending his leisure hours in hunting and trapping from the Androscoggin to Sandy River. He served in the war of 1812, and built a log fort on his farm, for protection from Indians, and where all the women and children used to stay during the early years of the settlement. Soon after coming to Boston Lieutenant Walker was employed for a number of years in the provision business in Faneuil Hall market. In 1859 he engaged in business on his own account, until April 18, 1861, when the war talk became so hot, that he sold out, and in twenty minutes reported for enlistment in Cook's Battery, paying a fee of \$500 to become a member. The Battery left Boston on Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, and proceeded by rail to New York, thence by steamer, "DeSoto," to Annapolis, Md.; on May 5, it marched across country to Elkridge Landing and encamped on Relay Heights, nine miles southwest of Baltimore, where entrench-



ALBERT S. WALKER, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Bat., Lieut., 9th Mass. Bat.

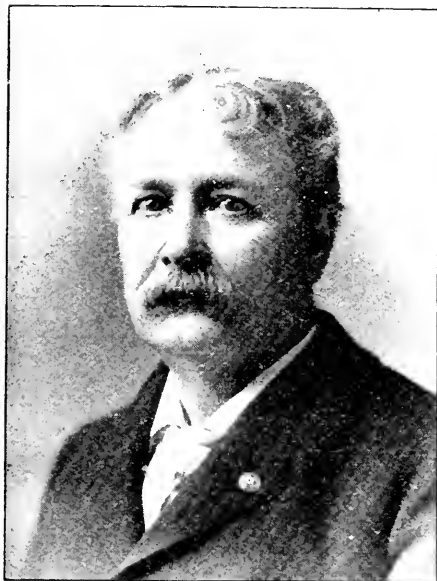
ments were thrown up for the two guns of the first section, two others of the left section being posted on the railroad to Harper's Ferry, the center section being posted on the hill, overlooking and commanding all approaches.

Upon the return of the Battery at close of term of service, three months, he became ill with typhoid fever, which left him in very poor health, so he could not re-enlist as he desired to do, until January, 1864, when he joined the Fourteenth Massachusetts Light Battery, for three years, under Captain J. W. B. Wright, and was made Quartermaster Sergeant, serving as such until the battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, and was then promoted to be Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant E. B. Nye, killed in this battle and where one section of the Battery was killed or taken prisoners.

At the close of the war the Battery marched from Petersburg, Va., through Richmond to Alexandria, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out in Boston, June 5, 1861.

Lieutenant Walker was engaged in the many battles: Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg.

He is a charter member of John A. Hane Post, G-A-R of East Boston.



LT. ROBERT L. SAWIN, Somerville, Mass.,
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Battery

Born in Boston, Mass., December 13, 1829. Had been a member of the Massachusetts State Militia, prior to enlistment in the battery as Private in Chelsea Light Infantry, Captain Fellows, and in Boston Light Infantry Captain Charles O. Rogers. Commissioned Fourth Lieutenant, Light Artillery, Battery No. 1, February 24, 1861, and mustered into service May 18, 1861, for three months, April 20, 1861, and mustered out August 2, 1861. To the call for troops issued by Governor Andrew April 15, 1861, the members of the battery responded unanimously and made preparations for immediate departure.

In a few days, orders came from General B. F. Butler, commanding the district, directing Major Cook to proceed immediately with his command to Elkridge Landing, on the Patapsco river. The battery moved at once across the country without support or escort of any kind, excepting a guide, and reached the landing without opposition. Major Cook took possession, pitched camp, built earthworks, planted guns and made ready for action; seized the bluff at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Railroad to Washington, D. C., and placed his guns

in position to control both roads and the railroad station. The battery remained at the Landing, some little time varying the monotony of camp life with an occasional sortie one of which Lieutenant McCartney, with a section of the Battery, captured members of the Secession Legislature of Maryland and in another, a field gun and ammunition at Ellicotts Mills, Md. Under order of General B. F. Butler, the battery left the landing and joined his command in a movement upon Baltimore, Md., which was captured without bloodshed. While in camp at Baltimore, Private William B. Sawin, youngest brother of Lieutenant Sawin, who was at drill acting as gunner, was accordingly killed by the discharge of his pistol. In August, 1861, the battery was ordered home and was mustered out at Boston, Mass., August 2, 1861, length of service one hundred and five days.

Immediately upon his discharge he became active in recruiting a battery for three years and on August 28, 1861, was commissioned by Governor Andrew, Second Lieutenant First Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery; Captain Josiah Porter. Soon after arrival at the front Lieutenant Sawin was appointed adjutant and quartermaster of the Artillery Brigade of First Division of General Franklin's Corps, A. P., under Chiefs Captain Platt and Lieutenant Emery Upton, and upon the consolidation of all the batteries into one brigade, to be known as Artillery Brigade Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, Colonel Tompkins, Chief of Artillery, Commanding. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Chief and served in that capacity until mustered out October 6, at headquarters of General Meade in the field near Petersburg, Va. He acted also as adjutant quartermaster, commissary ordinance and disbursing officer. The first action in which he was engaged was at West Point, Va., an attempt by General Franklin to intercept General Magruder on his retreat from Yorktown, Va. Sept. 9 and 10, 1864, under charge of General Regis de Tolviand and until mustered out was acting adjutant of sixth batteries of Artillery, Brigade Sixth Corps, in front of Petersburg, making daily reports to Major General Hancock.

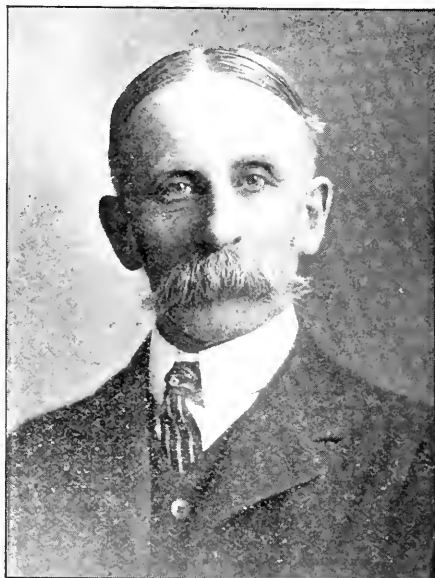
He was hit at Fredericksburg by a bullet and at Cold Harbor by a piece of shell, neither of which caused serious injury. Since his return has been First Commander and charter member of P. Stearns Davis Post, No. 57, G-A-R., of Cambridge, delegate to Grand Encampment of G-A-R., at Pittsburg, Pa., and resides in Somerville, Mass.



AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN Boston, Mass. (deceased)
Minute Men of '61

1st Mass. Bat. 3d Mass. Light Bat. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Augustus P. Martin was born in Abbott, Me., November 23, 1835. He served in the three months' campaign as Sergeant in the Boston Light Artillery. When the Third Massachusetts Battery was raised he was made Senior First Lieutenant, September 5, 1861; Captain, November 28, 1861; Brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865. During his term he was Chief of Artillery for the Fifth Corps. At the Battle of Gettysburg his services were conspicuous, and the skill and energy displayed by him were important factors in saving Little Round Top and the whole line of the Fifth Corps on the second day of that great struggle. He received a special letter of commendation from General Meade when the Battery was mustered out, in which his services at Gettysburg were referred to in very flattering terms. He was severely wounded at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864. Since the war he has served as senior Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Brigadier-General to Governor Long; was Mayor of Boston in 1884, Police Commissioner for five years, and later Water Commissioner. Died March 13, 1903.



MARTIN A. STOWE
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery

Martin A. Stowe was born in Grafton, Mass., October 3, 1841. He entered business as a clerk in Boston, and while thus engaged the mutterings of secession were rife in our land. He joined the Boston Light Artillery Company on April 6, 1861, some time prior to the call for troops by President Lincoln, firmly believing that their services would soon be required.

The Battery responded to the call of April 15, 1861, leaving Boston on Sunday morning, April 21. Proceeding to New York by rail, the Battery was transported to Annapolis, Md., by water on the steamer, "DeSota," on board which was also the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, under Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence. Shortly after arriving at Annapolis naval grounds the Battery made an overland march, May 5, to the Relay Heights, Elkridge Landing, Md., and during its term of service occupied several positions on and around Baltimore, protecting that city as well as the railroad to Harper's Ferry, and that to Washington.

While on guard, was accidentally shot, causing a wound, which though not serious, rendered him ineligible for re-enlistment, upon his return from the three months' service, he being rejected. Is a member of G-A-R Post 10, George H. Ward, of Worcester, Mass., also a member of Howard Council 46, Royal Arcanum.



GEORGE W. SANBORN
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery



LEWIS V. OSGOOD
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery

George W. Sanborn was born at Portsmouth, N. H., December 11, 1833. When a young man he enlisted in the navy serving four years, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, located in Boston, where he learned the trade of a mason. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops to protect the Capital, he enlisted April 20, 1861, in the First Massachusetts Battery, known as the Boston Light Artillery under Capt. Asa M. Cook, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Boston, re-enlisting August 25, 1862 in the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, as a sergeant under Captain Edward J. Jones, for nine months. He again enlisted in the same battery to serve to the end of the war, being commissioned a second Lieutenant.

At the close of the war he made his home in Charlestown, and resumed his work as a mason. He married Miss Kate Andrews by whom he had five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Sanborn was a member of the old Boston Fire Department, also of Abraham Lincoln Post 11, G-A-R. He died at Charlestown, Mass., September 9, 1882.

Lewis V. Osgood was born at Raymond, N. H., January 1, 1833. Enlisted Major Cook's Battery for three months, April 20, 1861. Re-enlisted for three years, September 5, 1861, in Battery C, D H. Follett commanding. Made Sergeant August 4, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, March 16, 1864, and served until expiration of service. Mustered out June 27, 1865. Member of James A. Perkins Post, Everett, Mass. Married Adelaide L. Cole, daughter of John S. Cole, at Charlestown, Mass., April 12, 1861. Died as a result of an accident July 11, 1903, at Everett, Mass., aged sixty-nine years.



PHILIP H. TYLER
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass Cook's Battery

Philip H. Tyler, born and educated at Charlestown, Mass., enlisting when 26 years of age. Enrolled as Sergeant Major Cook's Battery, April 20, 1861, D. H. Follett commanding. Discharged by command of Major General B. McClellan, at camp near Knoxville, Va., Oct. 15, 1862. He married Miss Georgette, daughter of John S. Cole of Charlestown, Mass. Died May 23, 1906, at Wellesley Hills, age 71 years.

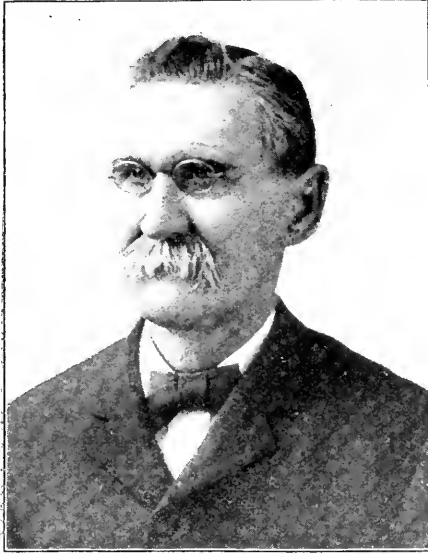


HENRY M. WARREN
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery

Henry M. Warren was born in Boston, January 15, 1837. Educated in the public schools of Boston. Enlisted in Major Asa M. Cook's Battery, the Boston Light Artillery, April 20, 1861, to serve three months, and was mustered out on July 26, by expiration of term. Re-enlisted in Captain Josiah Porter's First Massachusetts Light Battery, August 28, 1861, as a Corporal. Served three years and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service.

He took part in the following battles: West Point, Gaines Mills, Charles City Cross Roads (or Glendale), Malvern Hill, Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Wildon Raid Road, Hantown, Cedar Creek, Strawsburg. Mustered out August 8, 1864, at town hall, Shenandoah Valley, Va. Residence Taunton, Mass. A member of Samoset Lodge, Knights of Honor and an Elk, William H. Bartlett Post 3, Department of Massachusetts.

Married June 17, 1868, in Boston to Miss Lizzie R. Atwood. Served under McClellan, Franklin, Slocum, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sheridan.



ANDREW M. HIGGINS
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass. Cook's Battery

A. M. Higgins was born in Georgetown, Me., February 25, 1836. His grandfather was a soldier of the United States army in

the war of 1812. Mr. Higgins' father was a captain in the Maine State Militia. In the spring of 1860 he joined the First Massachusetts Light Battery, then known as the Boston Light Artillery. On April 20, 1861, word came informing him the Battery had been ordered to Washington. He at once left his work, proceeded to his home, donned his uniform and reported at the armory at 6.45 p.m. Mustered in May 18. Mustered out, August 2.

On July 11, 1864, the Regiment formed what was known as the Eleventh Battalion, and he remained with that organization, till the end of the war. His total time of service was two years and two months. He participated in the battles of Culpeper, Locust Grove, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness during the second day of the fight, and at the engagement at Hatcher's Run, March 31, was taken prisoner. He was honorably discharged with rank of Corporal on May 26, 1865. He has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-four years and has received all the honor that the subordinate lodge and the encampment can give.



JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Battery



JOHN S. D'ARCY TYSON, VI.
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass. Battery, also 8th Mass. Light Battery



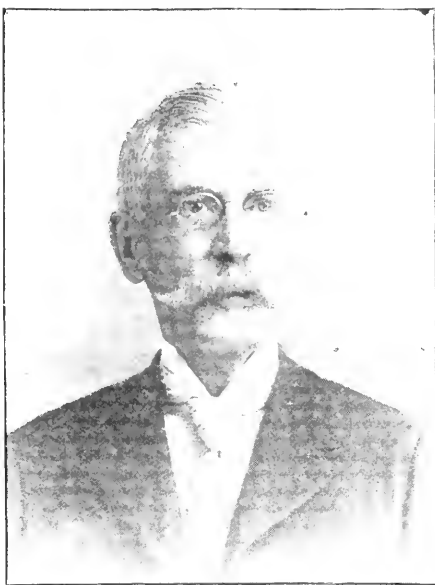
ALBERT S. WALKER, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Cook's Battery



HENRY A. WINSHIP, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Battery



HARRISON LOVRING, Cliftondale, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Battery



CORP. ZACHUS HOLMES (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Cook's 1st Mass. Bat., Gettysburg Post 291 G.A.R.



GEORGE CUTTER, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st Mass. Battery



JAMES WATTERS, Somerville, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Bugler 1st Mass. Battery, Band Master U. S. A.



1ST LIEUT. JOSIAH PICKETT

**FORT M'CHENRY
MARYLAND
May 1861.**



2^D LIEUT. GEORGE C. JOSLIN



CAPTAIN A. B. R. SPRAGUE
COMPANY A.

3^D BATTALLION RIFLES, M.V.M.

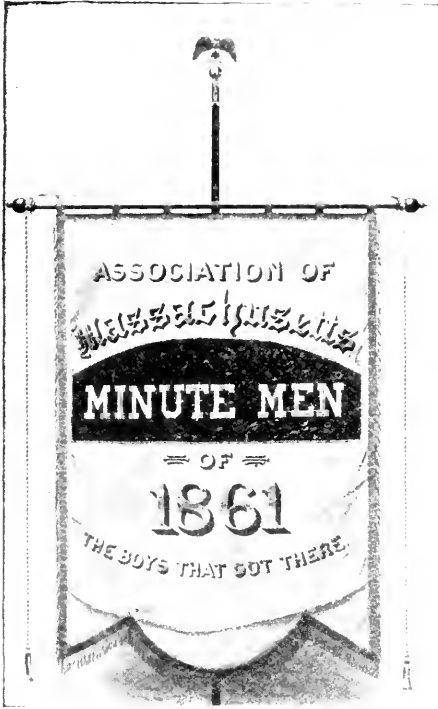
**WORCESTER
CITY GUARDS**



4TH LIEUT. E. A. HARKNESS



3^D LIEUT. ORSON MOULTON.



"MINUTE MEN."

The historian of the present day may justly extoll and eulogize the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861, because of their instant and prompt response to the first call of President Abraham Lincoln for troops in April, 1861, to suppress the rebellion against the legal and lawfully constituted government of the United States of America. For oh, how promptly they did respond, and form line of ranks, not waiting for uniforms, and gladly accepting the old smooth bore for arms, with ball and buck for cartridges. But what they did, and what they accomplished, directly and indirectly, otherwise than giving quick response, never has been, and cannot be recorded by the historian with any degree of full justice, if, indeed, it can be estimated.

What though the old Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, so justly termed Minute Men of

1861, saved Washington, the National Capitol, and the approaches thereto, after passing through the hostile city of Baltimore, Md., April 19, there receiving and repulsing a cowardly attack from the foe. What though the pavements of the city of Baltimore were painted with the first blood of the war, the blood of Sumner H. Needham of Lawrence, Mass., and of Addison O. Whitney and Luther O. Ladd of Lowell, and the blood of Charles A. Taylor, all of whom gave their precious lives for the Union and Freedom, as members of the Sixth Regiment of M.V.M., under command of its colonel, Edward F. Jones of Pepperell, Mass., who today (April 19, 1908), survives his valued services of war time. It is a sorrowful fact, however, to record that he is blind, and not able to meet his boys of war time with the same pleasure that you and I do. What though the old Third and Fourth Regiments of M.V.M., Massachusetts Minute Men, also of 1861, saved Fortress Monroe, Va., the largest fortress of the United States Government, and then the most important, whose heavy armament had been dismantled and stacked in the ordnance park, by order of traitorous officials, hoping to make the capture of the fortress by the enemy an easy task, whose hopes were utterly blasted on the prompt arrival of the Massachusetts Minute Men, who almost immediately on their arrival proceeded to Norfolk, Va., and destroyed the Gosport Navy Yard, to prevent its being advantageously occupied by the enemy. What of all this and more by the men to whom, when they took their departure, on the expiration of their term of service, Colonel Dimmick, the regular officer in command of the Fortress, said in his speech bidding them farewell, etc.: "Next to Regulars, let me command Massachusetts Volunteers." What though the old Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts, M.V.M., Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861, occupied Annapolis, Md., holding and commanding the railroads,

putting the badly disabled locomotives and rolling stock in serviceable condition, in short, maintaining a new route and line of communication between the Capitol at Washington and the North, so as to get orders, supplies and reinforcements, should other lines be obstructed.

History justly extolls also the performance of important and timely service of two other organizations of Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861, the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Riflemen and First Massachusetts Light Battery. Again the writer asks, what of all this mentioned duty performed? It is not all that was performed by these men, neither did Adjutant-General Schouler in his report to Governor John A. Andrews mention all, when he said: "They were the first to respond to the first call for troops by the President, the first to march through Baltimore to the defence of the Capitol, the first to shed their blood for the maintenance of our Government, the first to open the new route to Washington by way of Annapolis, the first to land on the soil of Virginia. They upheld the good name of Massachusetts during their entire term of service, etc., etc."

The Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861 was composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, also the Third Battalion of Riflemen and First Massachusetts Light Battery.

The foregoing organizations, augmented by companies properly and really assigned from other Massachusetts Militia Regiments, and by very many volunteers to their ranks while on the march, constituted the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861.

All of these mentioned facts may be found on history's pages, but the great and valuable importance of it all is quite impossible to pen or relate fully, certainly not in condensed form.

Take, if you will, please, for consideration and thought, "the power of influence of example," in promptness of re-

sponse to call for duty; truly in this regard their quick response was magnetic, for as the "Minute Men" marched along they were reinforced by volunteer recruits to their ranks in the streets, at the railroad stations and on the steamboat wharves. Can I go? asks one and another and another, addressing the nearest to them of the marching host. The answer was: "Ask the captain," and the captain's answer was: "Fall in." And so he does "fall in," quickly catching step to the squealing fife and rattling drum. May be, if opportunity offered, by some boy or man, he sent word to mother, sister or sweetheart that he had gone with the "Minute Men." So he was "in it" and happy of the chance and joyous when later he received his smooth bore and cartridge box, and in ecstasies, if in season for the chilly night he received a U. S. blanket and stiff-caped blue overcoat that he might cover himself while lying on the steamer's deck or the smooth hardwood car seat, where as many as one impolite fellow was smoking, and all expressing their eagerness to debark soon in "Dixie Land."

Another instance of response to "influence of example," and by the captain's welcome consent, was that of Charles A. Taylor, who joined the ranks of Lowell Company D of the Sixth Massachusetts Minute Men. He was killed in Baltimore, April 19.

History repeats itself, for it is recorded that Minute Men of 1775-6 left their plow in the furrow in their hasty response to the call for the defence of the colonies.

So also it is true that in one of our Massachusetts Plymouth County towns, Halifax, I believe, on the morning of April 16, 1861, while one of the men of that town's Company (Company A, Third Regiment, M.V.M.), was hastening to the early morning train, a clear-sighted farmer, plowing new ground, down near the meadow, hallooed to him as a country neighbor whom he recognized, and asked where he was going.

"Going to Boston," he replied. "We got orders in the night to be on the Common at ten o'clock this morning." The plowman, turning his head and voice in another direction, called some one, and ordered the care of the team and plow, for he was going to Boston with the Company. So saying he hastened to the fence on the roadside, and took his jacket from the fencestake, threw it over his arm and accompanied his comrade of the same Company to Boston Common, thence to Fortress Monroe, Va. This instance of response to "influence by example" can be verified, as the names of the parties have been announced at one of the reunions of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861.

POWER OF INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

Following the legal election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States in 1860, and his inauguration into that high and world-honored office in March, 1861, there were grave indications that domestic trouble was coming to our prosperous government. The greatest regret was that said trouble might be because of difference between the great Northern and Southern sections of our dear Republic, just how, when or where, no one presumed to say, for the hope was so strong that there certainly would not be real war, and that serious differences would certainly be settled in some proper way to prevent a conflict of arms. And so, in suspense, hope and doubt balanced, for a comparatively few days, when suddenly and like a lightning flash, the great cannons of war, manned by a misguided and ill-advised, hostile and rebellious force, opened an intended and murderous fire at 4.20 a.m., April 12, 1861, upon Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, then occupied by a small force of government troops. Like magic, or rather like electric, the first shot fired upon Fort Sumter practically issued the first call for "Minute Men" from every loyal state. How

quickly those of Massachusetts responded, and what an influence was their example. Military men of the government most instantly and wisely concluded that the short-term "Minute Men" could hold the military positions for a sufficient length of time for the government to enlist and muster men for a longer term of service, or during the war.

And so it proved. But, what a rush in response to the call. Even for weeks after the "Minute Men" had left for and arrived at the front, so great was the response of men who desired to join the companies of their friends that had already gone, that Governor Andrew was fearful that there would not be men left in sufficient numbers to respond to the anticipated call for three years men. As a matter of fact, there were full companies of men and officers raised to join the regiments of their friends who had already gone forward as "Minute men." They reported to Governor Andrew in Boston, and were rejected for short term service, and told they would be received for three years term only. The reply was "that is all right, chalk us down for three years," and so they were "in it" as they said for three years, chance to travel, liable to promotion and found, or get shot.

One Company was a little stuffy, and returned home on the late train, but they returned to Boston on the early morning train before any of their best girls saw them and accepted the Governor's proposition.

The writer claims that this rush of volunteers to service as soldiers, was by influence of the example of the "Minute Men of 1861."

These conclusions of the writer are not from his own knowledge and conclusions alone, but the opinion of very many others who were not Minute Men.

My first term of service was as a "Minute Man," and when I left my village home, I left behind a large number of chums of my age, and younger boys. I felt quite satisfied with myself

as being the first one in my town to volunteer that was not connected with the militia, but when I returned after three months' service, I learned that all of those boys, with one, *just one* exception, had gone into camp and enlisted for three years, or during the war, and the fathers of five or six of them had also enlisted with them. What did I do? Why, I did what about ninety-five per cent. of the returned "Minute Men of 1861" did; the next day I went into camp and enlisted for three years, or during the war. "Influence of example" was too great for me to overcome, as it had also been for them.

Comrades of Massachusetts, Minute Men of 1861, consisting of the old Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments and Third Battalion of Riflemen and the First Massachusetts Light Battery of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia of 1861, when you returned from your volunteer service at the front in response to the first call, you little knew and even less realized the importance of your duty so well performed, but as time rolls on that service is more and more realized and appreciated by a grateful nation.

Today, forty-nine years since you left your shop, factory or workbench, or farm, school, college, or store, law office, pulpit and parish, with no time to put the implements of farming into the old shed or cornhouse, and may be left the plow in the furrow, and boarded the train for Boston, and reported to Governor John A. Andrew on Boston Common, to do with you what he chose. He ordered, you obeyed. You left by his order your dear old Bay State with little or no time to bid adieu to father, mother, brother or sisters, or young wife with cooing baby, or your sweetheart with moistened eyes, and pink cheeks; patriotic was she, as were all the girls of those days, proud that you were willing to go and serve and defend your country, but oh, how sorry to bid you "good bye" on such an occasion.

Truly, the real worth of your timely and important service, valued as it then was, is much more valued today, and will be still more so as time passes, and future generations will ask, as your children ask today, what the result would have been had there been a lag-gard and slow response to the First Call for troops to suppress the great rebellion of 1861. Can you answer the question? You can tell enough of the result of prompt reply to the war call, but not all. No father or mother of those days can tell all. They can tell much, but to tell all would be as impossible as to compute correctly the money value of a real "heart-aching pang of a mother's grief." Such grief as was frequent on the receipt of a letter from the forefront of the army in war time.

Commanders of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861.

The men who answered the First Call for troops were well officered, and no men in the service during the entire war showed more regard, respect and honor to superior officers and commanders than did the Minute Men at all times, whether on duty or not. The officers were anxious that the men should learn every duty of a soldier, believing they would perform those duties to the honor and to the credit of all concerned, and the men were just as anxious to learn and to perform their every duty. The results of all these truths are today well known.

The Commanders of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861 were well known in Massachusetts and in Massachusetts Militia service prior to taking their commands to the front—very many of the men were neighbors and townsmen at home with those who, in military service, were of high rank and were their commanders. While it is true that more than ninety-five per cent. of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Minute Men re-entered the service for longer term, so it is true that as large a per cent. of their

commissioned officers and commanders re-entered the service and won honors that are recorded in history today to the great credit and honor of Massachusetts.

Every commander of the Massachusetts Minute Men who answered the "First Call of 1861," namely, Gen. B. F. Butler of the M.V.M.; Col. David W. Wardrop, Third Regiment, M.V.M.; Col. Abner B. Packard, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M.; Col. Samuel C. Lawrence, Fifth Regiment, M.V.M.; Col. Edward F. Jones, Sixth Regiment, M.V.M.; Col. Edward W. Hinks, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M.; Major Charles Devens, Jr., Third Battalion of Riflemen, M.V.M., and Major Asa M. Cook, First Light Battery, M.V.M., all re-entered the service and performed noble and notable service.

The Minute Men's service was a school to both officers and men, to the great benefit of the Government during the entire war; it revealed and brought out the previously hidden qualifications for military service of war time; hundreds of officers won honors and rank, subsequent to their service as Minute Men, as did also many hundreds of the non-commissioned officers and men. History records their deeds, not only to the honor of themselves and family name, but to the great honor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of the eight officers last named, four, namely: General Butler, Colonel Wardrop, Colonel Lawrence and Colonel Hinks, have been commanders of the Association of Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861.

One of our Past Commanders of the Association of Massachusetts, Minute Men of 1861, Colonel George W. Nason, justly called the Father of said Association, served in the old Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Minute Men under Colonel (later General) Samuel G. Lawrence. He participated in the first great battle of the war, at First Bull Run, or Manassas, Va., July 21, etc., 1861 in which the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded, and about thirty of its men taken prisoners. In this battle Colonel Lawrence

was wounded. Comrade Nason was one of those bearing Colonel Lawrence to the rear. Returning to front received two wounds, all of this was after the term of service of the Regiment had expired. The subsequent services of the Regiment during its term was indeed of great importance, constructing Fort Ellsworth at Alexandria and other defences, in addition to regular drill and picket duty.

Comrade Nason was one of the wounded and taken prisoner in this first great battle of "Manassas," with few others of his comrades, including Captain James H. Griggs, Past Commander of the Association of "Minute Men." Comrade Nason, by great advantage of heavy fog and darkness which pervaded the battlefield to escape and rejoined his Regiment. While his comrade Griggs more severely wounded was taken to "Libby" at Richmond by the Confederates. During Comrade Nason's stay within the enemies lines, he had good opportunities of taking in, or observing the formation of the battle lines on both sides, all the time hoping and planning to make his escape, as he did. He is an observing man, and from his knowledge of the battlefield of the first battle of Manassas, July 21, etc., in 1861 and from what he learned then, and since, he has always declared that battle, as a "draw game," and that it is a well established fact that the enemy had received orders to retreat, just before the Union troops were ordered to do so, and the enemy learning this fact returned to the scene of action, and held the battlefield, both armies having commenced a retreat. Comrade Nason, after expiration of his term of service as a Minute Man of 1861, re-entered the service, serving in Twenty-Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Temporarily detailed for Naval service with the Burnside Roanoke expedition, afterwards on duty in Provost Marshals Department and as Colonel of the New Berne Fire Department Regiment as recorded on history's proud pages.

The following-named also distinguished soldiers of the war, who first served with the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861,

are honored Past Commanders of said Association. Their names and noble records are known by the Commonwealth:

Col. Henry Walker, Lt. Col. Benj. F. Watson, Gen. Augustus P. Martin, Capt. James H. Osgood, Capt. James H. Griggs, Capt. John P. Reynolds, Col. George W. Nason, Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain, Capt. Jos. H. Gleason, Lieut. Elisha N. Pierce, Maj. G. A. J. Coligan, Maj. Austin S. Cushman, Sergt. John Frank Giles, Sergt. Benj. S. Atwood, Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Sergt. James H. Nason, Capt. George A. Read, Comrade George H. Cavanaugh and Maj. John H. Norton for 1910.

Power of Influence of Example.

Captain William S. McFarlin's Company K, of the old Third Regiment of Massachusetts Minute Men was on Boston common at ten o'clock on the morning of April 16, 1861, in answer to the "First call" received by its captain about midnight of the fiftieth and by his boys of his company (scattered as they were in the little town of Carver) any old hour before morning sunrise of the sixtieth, they boarded the first train six miles away at Tremont for Boston, seven o'clock, from thence they proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and from then paid their respects to Gusport Navy Yard, warmed their feet, returned to Fortress Monroe and remounted the big guns and musters, that had for the sake of Peace rolled down the parapets of the Fortress into the ordnance-park. After returning home on the expiration of term of service as Minute Men Captain McFarlin found the home of returned boys (Carver and vicinity) a ready field for volunteers "for the war." He therefore organized and enlisted another company, and returned to the front with them as captain, and reported as Company C, to the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers at the forefront.

Many of the boys of his former company of Minute Men re-enlisted and returned with him. It was somehow a fashion in those days for about ninety-five per cent of the Minute Men to re-en-

list, sort of in the air, by example, (no patriotism about it.) In Capt. McFarlin's Company C, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, were two pair of twins. Thirteen other pairs of brothers one instance of three brothers, and four fathers with one son each, all in one company!! "Isn't that going some?" What about the influence of example of the Minute Men of Massachusetts with the boys and men of old Plymouth county. Captain William S. McFarlin was born in South Carver, Plymouth county, Mass., now resides in Middleboro, Mass., and will be eighty-three years of age July 11, 1910.

"CITIZEN THOMAS,"

Brockton, Mass.

As a Matter of Record.

It was a member of the Massachusetts Minute Men's association who September 11, 1898 erected a monument of stone, to Colonel Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, far in the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The honor was acknowledged by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, now Ex-President, by a very kindly letter to the old veteran soldier of Massachusetts.

In the Union army 1861-5 there were 110,070 killed or mortally wounded and 275,175 wounded.

It is given as truth, that the descriptive lists of soldiers in the Union army 1861-5 show but one per cent with gray hair. What is the color of yours today?

Colonel Dimmock, the regular officer, in command of Fort Monroe, Va., in 1861, in his farewell to the Minute Men when they boarded the steamer to return home, on the expiration of their term of service, said, "Next to regulars, let me command Massachusetts Volunteers."

The members of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861 can point with great pride to their list of Past Commanders, also to their own individual records.



PAST PRES. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER
Minute Men of '61
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol.

General Benjamin Franklin Butler, born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818, was a prominent citizen and lawyer at Lowell, Mass., and an officer in the Massachusetts Militia. The prompt response of the Minute Men of Massachusetts of which he was a member sent a chill to the hearts of rebel sympathizers; appointed Brigadier-General Massachusetts Volunteers April 17, 1861. Took possession of Annapolis, Md., April 21, gaining possession of the ship, "Constitution" and opening the route to Washington, entered and occupied Baltimore May 13, made Major General United States Volunteers May 16, 1861. Assigned to command of Fortress Monroe and Department of Eastern Virginia; captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C., August, 1861; engaged in organizing an expedition for Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi; took possession of New Orleans, La., May 1, 1862 at its capture by naval forces. Placed in command of Department of Virginia and North Carolina and the Army of the James, November, 1863; occupied City Point and Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 5, 1864. It was General Butler who first declared the negro contraband of war, thus making a great change in condition of military affairs. Placed in command of military forces in New York city during the riots of October, 1864; commanded the expedition against

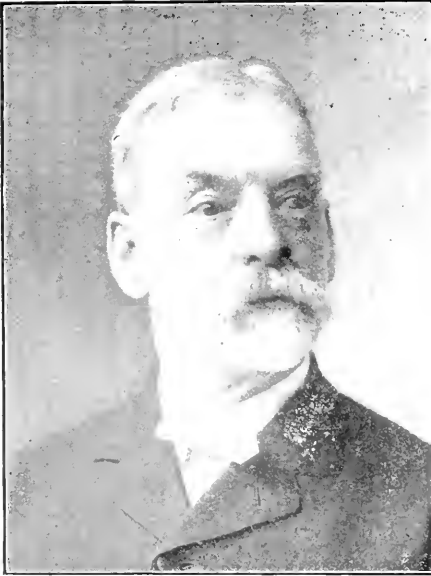
Fort Fisher, N. C., December, 1864. His services for his country are well known to a grateful people.

He resigned November 30, 1865. Elected Governor of Massachusetts, 1883. Died at Washington, D. C., January 11, 1893.



GEORGE A. WASHBURN (deceased)
Minute Men of '61
Co. E. 4th Mass. Regt.

George A. Washburn, born February 5, 1836. Sergeant of Company E, Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 16 to July 22, 1861. Entered Twenty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers as First Lieutenant. Was severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; was captured and held at Libby Prison. Promoted Captain July 11, 1862. Discharged for disability on account of wounds received in action to date, January 5, 1863. Enjoys the respect and affection of survivors of the Fourth and Twenty-Second Regiments. Died February 24, 1900.



THOMAS A. HENRY
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 14th N. Y.

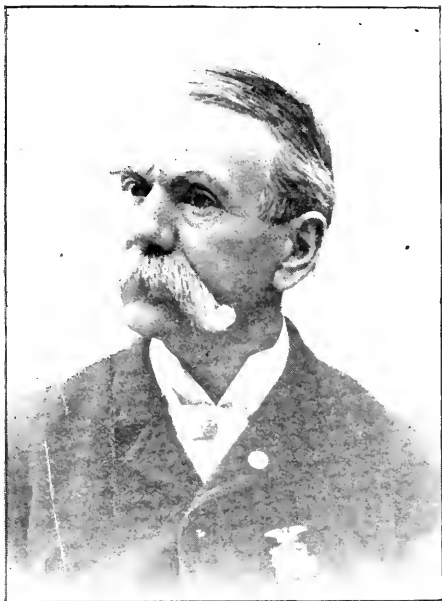
Thomas Lowery, on his mother's side, was a member of Provincial Congress of Huntington County in 1775. He was commissioned June 18, 1776, and in 1780 when the Army greatly needed supplies, his wife was one of the ten women to operated with women of other counties to solicit contributions. In twelve days they raised fifteen thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

Mary Lowery was one of the thirteen young ladies who scattered floral treasures in Washington's pathway in Trenton, New Jersey, April 1789 enroute to his inauguration. Mr. Henry is still a resident of New Bern, N. C., where he is engaged in the retail drug business. His son, David P. Henry was a captain in the United States army during the Spanish war and is now the manager of the well known clothing house of Browning King & Co., Boston.

Thomas Allison Henry, born February 1839 in Somerville, N. J. Enlisted in Company D, 14th New York State Militia, Minute Men of '61, was afterwards appointed Hospital Steward in the United States Navy, returning from Cadiz, Spain, with sick soldiers, he removed to New Bern, North Carolina and was assigned to duty with the Provost Marshall until the close of the war.

Was collector of customs for the district of Pamplice, at New Bern. For many years assistant editor of the New Bern Daily Times. Is Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., Past High Priest of the New Bern Chapter R. A. M., Past Commander of St. John's Commandery, K. T., a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and Oasis Temple of Charlotte, North Carolina.

His grandfather on his father's side was conspicuous in the war of 1812, and Mott's History of Huntington County, New Jersey, gives an extended account of the conspicuous part played by his relatives in that war. His grandfather, Colonel



JAMES E. BATES. Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass. Sergt. 38th Mass. Vols.

James E. Bates, born in South Weymouth, Mass., January 17, 1837. Entered service April, 1861, in Company E, Fourth M.V.M., for three months; serving at Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and Hampton, Va.; mustered out at Boston Harbor July 22, 1861. Re-enlisted July 24, 1862, in Company C, Thirty-Eighth

Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years. Promoted First Sergeant August, 1862; First Lieutenant June 27, 1865. Was with Regiment in the following engagement: Battle of Bisland, La.; the two assaults upon Port Hudson, La., May and June, 1853; Siege of that stronghold forty-five days; battle of Cane River, La. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., June 30, 1865. He considers the promptness with which the Minute Men of '61 answered the call of Lincoln, the occupation of Fortress Monroe by the Minute Men of '61, and the part the Thirty-Eighth Regiment took in opening Mississippi River as among important events of his army service.

Comrade Bates makes no claim to an exceptional record of service as a soldier, but takes a just pride in the conscious feeling that he had an humble part as a Minute Man of '61, and later as a citizen soldier in the ranks, in the conflict and sacrifice that throttled treason, crushed a reasonless rebellion, overthrew human slavery under a free flag, saved the country to its larger and better liberty, established forever an enduring Union of Free States, and made the one flag—Old Glory—to be honored by the whole world.

A charter member of Post 78, Whitman; was Adjutant and Commander several years; representative National Encampment, 1891; the Counsel of Administration Department Massachusetts, 1893, and Postmaster at Whitman, Mass., four years under President Harrison.



MERCER V. TILLSON
Minute Men of '61

Co. E. 4th Mass. Also Signal Corps U. S. Army

Mercer V. Tillson born in Pembroke, Mass., Oct. 19, 1837, member of Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. In March 1864 re-enlisted in the Signal Corps United States Army, June 7 and with fifty-five others were sent from camp of instruction, Georgetown, D. C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the fall of 1864 General Price raided Montana and the signal detachment was assigned to duty with General Pleasanton and Curtis, pursuing Price into the Indian Territory. Early in 1865 the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapohoes Indians became hostile and we were sent with the Powder River Expedition in pursuit of them. The country was destitute of wood, water and grass and with severe cold storms we lost much of our stock. Colonel Cole's Division had one hundred and fifty six mule wagons, we arrived at Fort Laramie with only fifty. Our sixty days rations had been consumed and for seventeen days the men had but little to subsist on. General P. E. Conner had the supplies and sent a company to find our command and get rations to us.

In the meantime we were nearly every day attacked by the Indians. After a campaign of several months we returned to Fort Leavenworth and were discharged December 9, 1865. My great grandfathers, John Tillson and Benjamin Parris was in the Revolutionary war. Residence is South Hanson, Mass.



SAMUEL V. STILLINGS
Minute Men of '61
1st Dist. Columbia Vols.

Samuel V. Stillings was born February 29, 1838, at Washington, D. C., where he learned mechanical engineering in the United States Navy Yard. Was a member of the First District of Columbia Cadets; was afterwards in photograph and art supply business on Bromfield street, Boston; at first call of President Lincoln he hastened to his command and served as one of the Minute Men of '61; after the war he returned to Boston re-establishing his business of photography, which he conducted for several years; afterwards engaged in the hotel business at Woods Hole, Mass., until his death, February 28, 1897, where his widow now resides.



CHARLES M. PIKE, Worcester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61

16th Ohio Regt., 51st Ohio Regt. and 9th Ohio Cav.

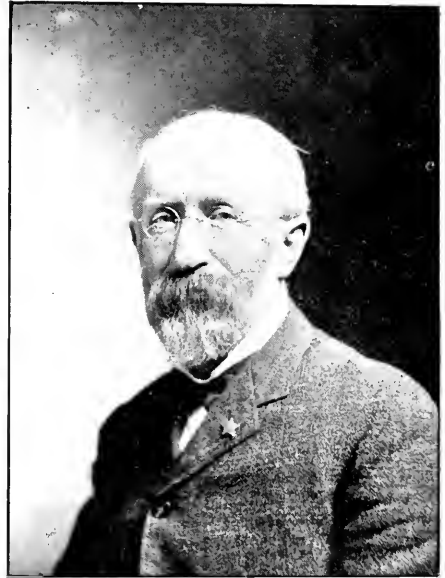
Charles M. Pike was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 4, 1843, of revolutionary ancestors. His father moved to Roscoe, Ohio, about 1848. When President Lincoln first called for troops April 15, 1861,

he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Ohio, which was one of the Regiments to cross the Ohio River in the advance upon Grafton, West Virginia, under General George B. McClellan in May 1861. On June 3, 1861 they participated in the first battle of the Civil War, Phillipa, West Virginia. They took an active part in all McClellan and Roscoe's movements in West Virginia until August 18, 1861, when they were discharged from service by reason of expiration of service.

He re-enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-first Regiment, O.V.I., and discharged for disability July 15, 1862, re-enlisted in Company M, Ninth O.V.C., July 22, 1863 and was discharged July 20, 1865, end of war. During his two years service in this Regiment he had one horse killed and one wounded, was in the saddle nearly every day, was sixteen days inside the rebel lines, was sent to burn a railroad in central Alabama and to cut off supplies from Johnson's army in Atlantic. Was actively engaged in the Sherman campaign. He marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas under General Judson Kilpatrick. Some years later he came east and is now residing in Worcester, Mass.



GEO. W. BURKE, Melrose, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st N. H. 3d Mass. Cav.



GEORGE W. BURKE, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
1st N. H. Vol. 3d Mass. Cav.

George Wallace Burke was born in Nashua, N. H., December 12, 1842. Enlisted April 19, 1861, served under General Patterson at Harper's Ferry and in the West Virginia campaign in the Shenandoah Valley; discharged at Concord, N. H., August 9, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service; worked at his trade in Boston, for James Boyd & Son, making army equipments, until his second enlistment on September 30, 1861, in (Read's Company of Mounted Rifle Rangers), the first company of Unattached Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteers, said company was afterwards merged into the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, in camp at Lowell, Mass., until January 2, 1862, when he went on board the steamship, "Constitution" in Boston Harbor; after waiting in Boston Harbor eleven days left for Fortress Monroe; had measles and small pox, and all hands were put ashore and the ship fumigated; after a stay there, went to Ship Island, Miss., camping there till about May 5, went to New Orleans, was

there during a part of the time, General Butler being in command of the city and army located in Louisiana; was injured in New Orleans May 10, by his horse falling in the street, and after serving on light duty with the Provost Guard; was discharged at New Orleans on June 28, by reason of disability; enlisted twice after that and was conscripted, but failed to pass a medical examination; engaged in the business of harness making, in Chelsea, and in Boston, and lived in Chelsea until May, 1883, when he went to Melrose Highlands to live, has been there since; engaged in the real estate and insurance business; a member of Mystic Lodge I. O. O. F., having been made an Odd Fellow in March, 1865, a member of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, F. A. M., having been raised on June 17, 1874, a member of Bay State Lodge A. O. U. W. and U. S. Grant Post 4, G-A-R Department of Massachusetts; a much interested member of the Minute Men's Association.



PHILIP KOEMPEL
Minute Men of '61
First Conn. Vols.

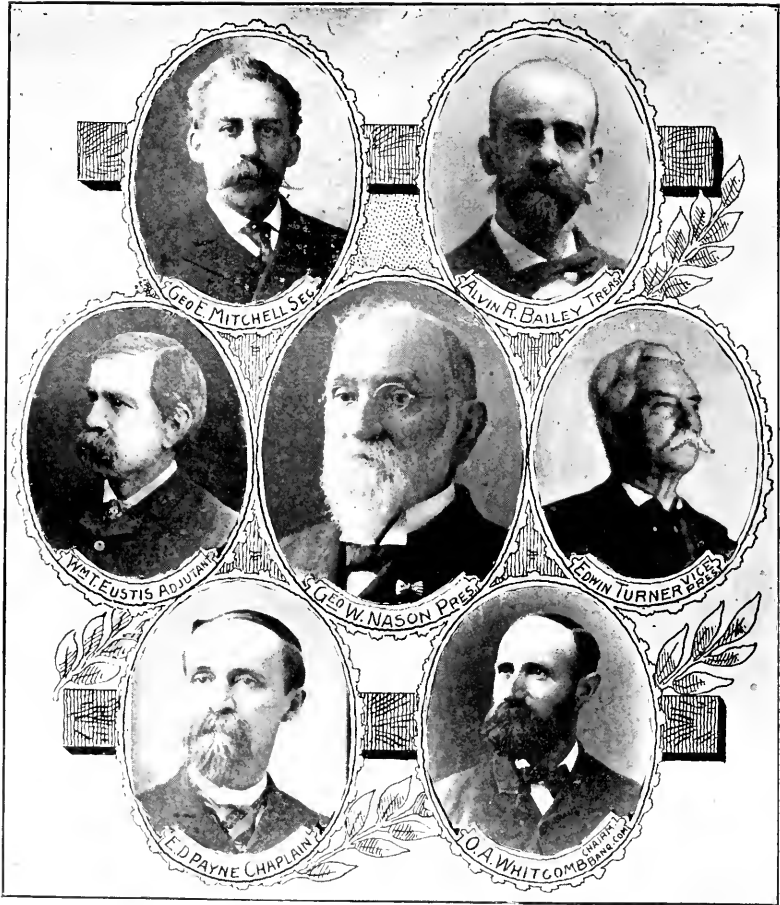
Philip Koempel was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in March 1840. He received a liberal education and came to this country at the age of seventeen. In 1859 he went to New Haven, Conn., to learn the wood carving trade. In response to the first call for troops for three months he enlisted in Company B, First Connecticut Volunteers (Bridgeport Rifles). Was at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He re-enlisted October 15, 1861 in Company B, First Connecticut Cavalry and was promoted to Corporal March 1, 1863

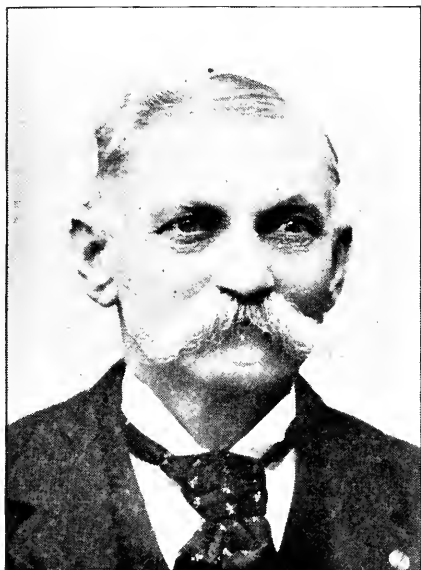
and to Sergeant May 21, 1864. In February, 1862, he served with his battalion under General Fremont in the Shenandoah campaign, taking part in the battles of McDowell's Station, Cross Keys and the night attack on Ashby's Cavalry at Strasburg, Va. Coming under General Pope's command he participated in the battles including Cedar Mountain, Waterloo Bridge and the second battle of Bull Run.

In 1863 the battalion was increased to a Regiment, and after the battle of Gettysburg crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, driving the enemy from Bolivar Heights and Halltown and capturing many prisoners.

In May, 1864, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac under General Philip Sheridan on his Richmond Raid, taking part in the fights at Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Strawberry Plains, Meadow Bridge, Ashland, Virginia, etc. On the so-called Wilson's raid, to the Richmond, Danville and South side railroad, the command had a severe fight at Rean's station, Va., June 29, 1864. During that engagement Sergeant Koempel was surrounded and captured.

He was sent to Andersonville prison where he remained until September, 1864, enduring untold hardships. After the fall of Atlanta, he was removed to Charleston, thence to Florence, S. C., where he remained until he was paroled February 14, 1865. He was finally mustered out of the service, August 5, 1865. He joined U. S. Grant Post 327, G-A-R in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1886, in which city he now resides.





WILLIAM E. NASON, Franklin, Mass. Died, 1896
Minute Men of '61
Adjt. Gen. office, 18th Mass. Vols., 5th Corps.



ALBERT D. NASON, Franklin and Springfield, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Corp. Co. C, 45th Mass. Vols. Died, Nov. 9, 1903



CHARLES H. NASON,
Minute Men of '61
1st R. I., Co. F, at age of 14, and U. S. Signal Corps



GEORGE HENRY NASON, Roxbury, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Afterwards Co. K, 35th Mass. Vols.



MATHEW (T. J.) KEENAN (1861)
Minute Men of '61
Co. F. 13th N. Y. S. Mil. Co. II. 13th N. Y. Mil. 3y.



MATHEW (T. J.) KEENAN, Jamaica Plain (1907)
Minute Men of '61
Co. F. 13th N. Y. S. Mil. Co. II. 13th N. Y. S. Mil. 3y.



COL. GEORGE W. NASON
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. Vols.



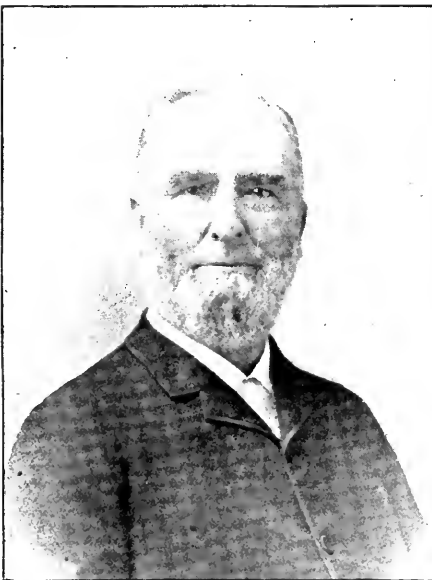
PHILIP T. GRULY, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
United States Navy



SERGEANT WILLIAM J. BOWEN, Newton Centre
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 31 Battalion Rifles



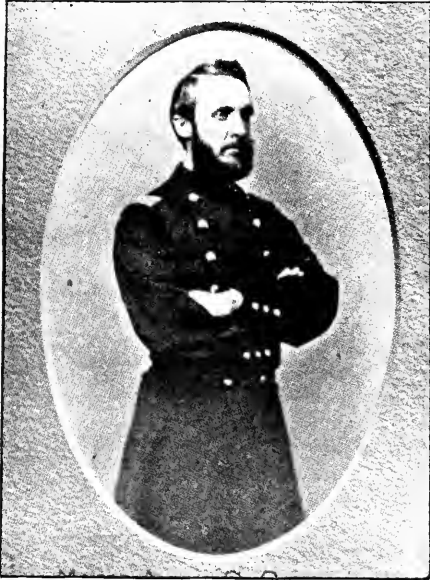
ANJAVIS W. GRAY, Brownfield, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. D, 3d Battalion also 11th Regt. Maine Vols.



LT. COL. BENJAMIN F. WATSON, 415 Park Ave., N.Y.
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Regt. Past Pres. Minute Men Association



GEORGE A. J. COLGAN, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. K, 6th Mass. 42d Regt. Mass. Vols



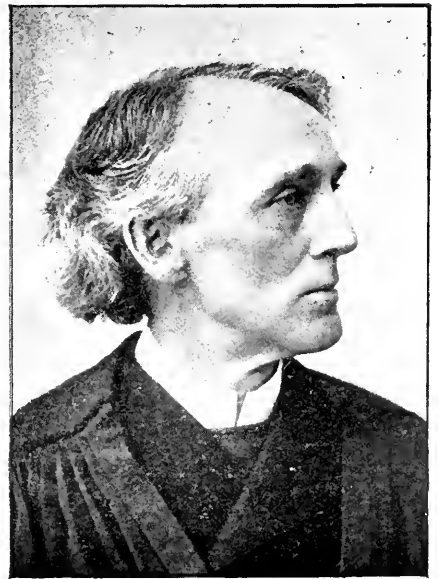
MAJ. AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN, New Bedford, Mass.
Minute Men of '61



FRED A. O'CONNOR, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
United States Navy



2d Lt. DAVID W. WARDROP
Minute Men of '61
3d Mass. Regt., Col. 99th N. Y. Regt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.



REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, Boston, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
United States Navy



AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE
Minute Men of '61
1st Rhode Island Regt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol.



DR. T. DELAF SMITH, Roxbury, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
First Rhode Island Volunteers



CHARLES L. NEWHALL, Southbridge, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
United States Navy



Q. M. and TRIAS J. FRANK GILES
Minute Men of '61
5th Mass. Regt. Sergt. Maj. 1st Mass. H. A.



COL. EDWARD F. JONES
Minute Men of '61
6th Mass. Afterwards Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

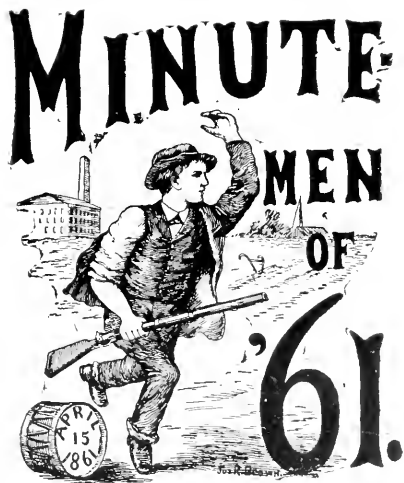


GEN. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN
Minute Men of '61
Brig. Gen. U. S. V.



JOHN A. LEACH, Whitman, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
4th Mass, 7th Mass, Vol. Regt.





MINUTE MEN OF '61.

Among the various veteran military organizations, the Minute Men of 1861 seem to have become the most popular among our people. As the name implies, its members are those who responded at a minute's notice to the first call of President Lincoln and Governor Andrew, April 15, 1861; many of them merchants, mechanics, business men and students, went direct from their places of business to Faneuil Hall, thence to Washington,

NOT IN GAY UNIFORMS

but mostly in citizen's attire, armed to protect our flag and the national capital. Many of these men did not have time to see their wives or children before hastening away; some were school boys and left school books and dinner pails in their haste to get to the front. It is to these men

CREDIT SHOULD BE GIVEN

for preserving our country and national honor. One of our popular historians has written: "A delay of a half hour in the arrival of the Minute Men in Washington would have found our capital and the archives of our government in the hands of the rebels, who would at once have been recognized by England and France," enemies of our country. With this state of affairs it would have been nearly impossible for our government to have again

established itself among the nations of the world.

The Minute Men put themselves to the front, and gave our government time to catch its breath. The Massachusetts Minute Men of '61 consisted of seven separate organizations, viz.:

First Massachusetts Light Battery, one hundred and eighteen men, commanded by Captain Asa M. Cook.

Third Battalion of Riflemen, three hundred and eighteen men; commanded by Major Charles Devens, Jr. (Late Judge Devens).

Third Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, four hundred and forty-seven men; commanded by the late Colonel David W. Wardrop.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, six hundred and thirty-five men; commanded by Colonel Abner B. Packard.

Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, eight hundred and twenty-nine men; commanded by Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence.

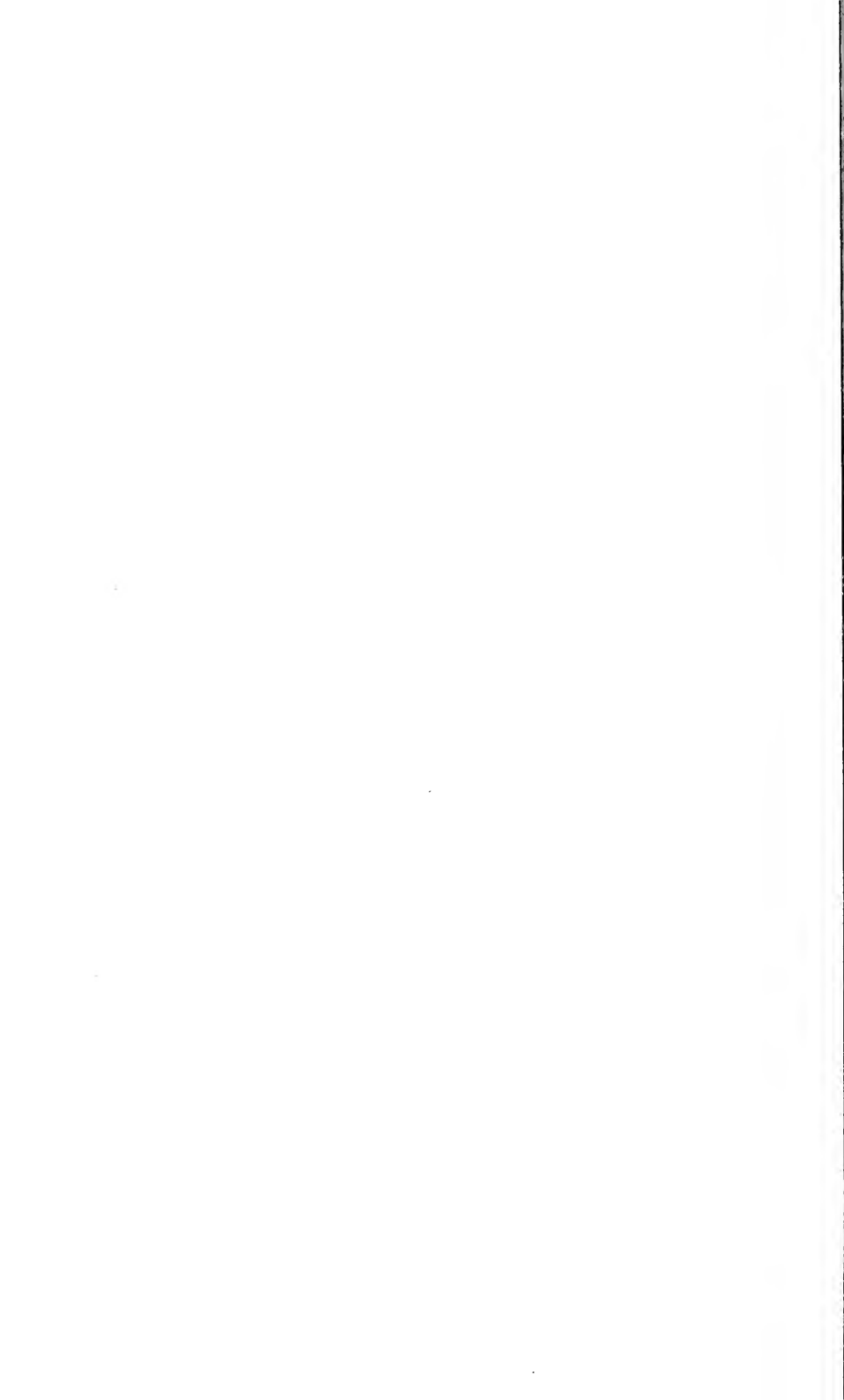
Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, seven hundred and forty-seven men; commanded by Colonel Edward F. Jones.

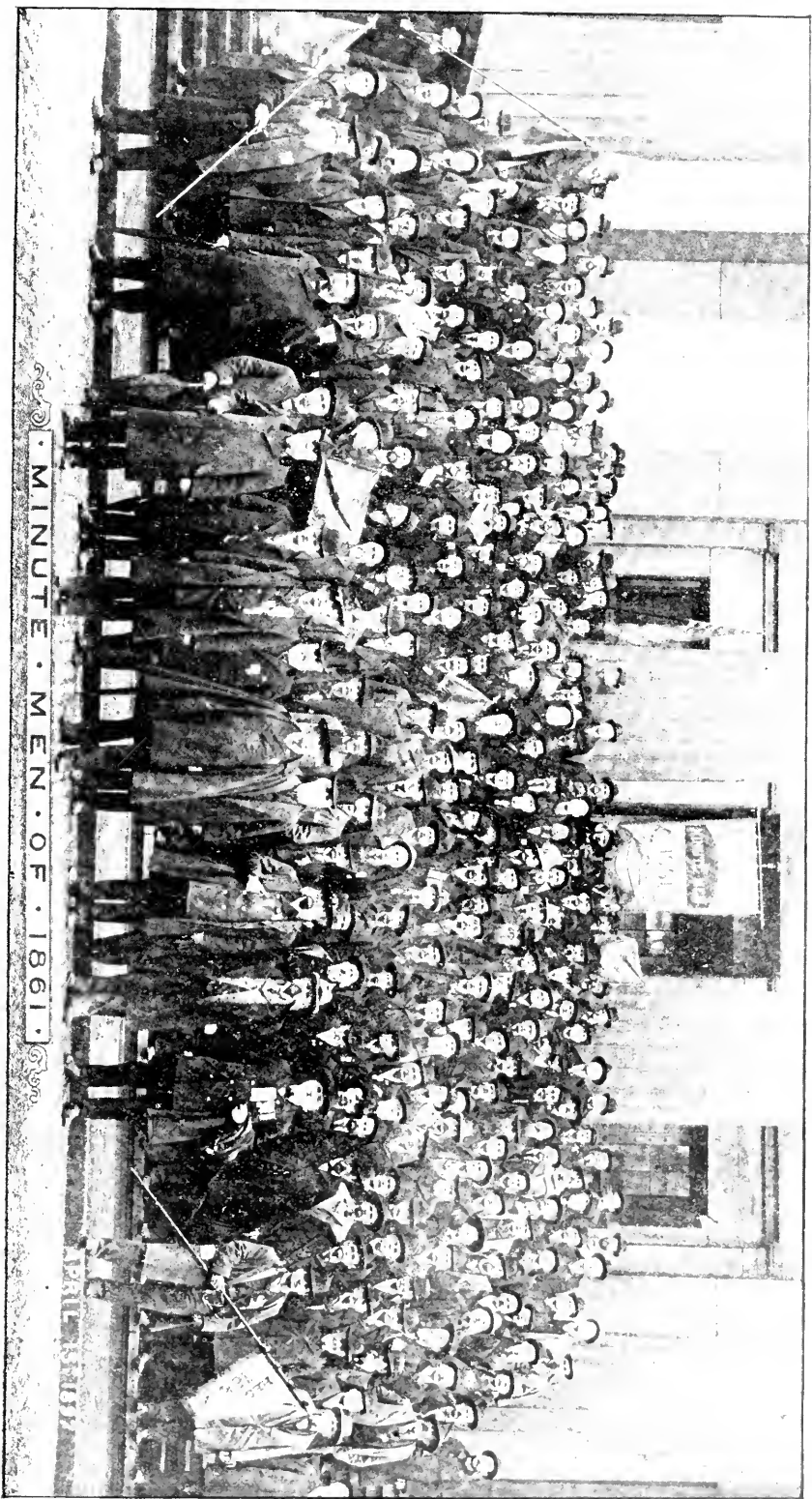
Eighth Regiment Infantry, seven hundred and eleven men; commanded by Timothy Munroe, afterwards by the late Colonel Edward W. Hincks.

This made a total of thirty-eight hundred and five men. Some of our friends have had an idea that these Minute Men were only three months in the service of our country, but at their first camp-fire in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 1887, it was shown that of the eight hundred and fifty-three Minute Men present,

ALL BUT SIXTEEN AGAIN VOLUNTEERED

in defense of our flag and country; four hundred and eighty-six, or over half, having had experience at the front, were made officers in new regiments and batteries. With this ratio it would appear that over two thousand of these Minute Men were made officers and did much for the discipline and instruction of new regiments.





MINUTE MEN OF 1861

THE VANGUARD VOLUNTEERS

To measure the full effect and importance of the rally of the Minute Men is well-nigh impossible. Let me try to outline my estimate of this vanguard movement of the patriots of the North, at the opening of the Civil War.

The first call revealed, as in a flash of clear light, the reserve of patriotism and the supply of loyalty that is on hand in our Republic. Equipments of all kinds were lacking, but not lacking were courage and devotion to country. It did not need to be manufactured, to be created by artificial means. The citizens of a free land, such as ours, do a great deal of thinking; they have convictions, and the courage of them. When the crisis broke, and the challenge came, our response was prompt, because we had thought over the issues and the duty long before the firing of Sumter's gun of rebellion. The North was not ready in military and naval resources, but the decision, back of gun and sword, was in full existence. That spirit was a resolute loyalty.

Then, too, this promptness in 1861 aroused others and encouraged them to a similar action. The sight of the first volunteers, going out with brave, cheerful bearing, set the example. It kindled valor in those who might have been hesitating; it stirred admiration and created an emulous desire, it was an object lesson to the awakening people of the threatened North. Suppose reluctance and cowardice had been the first response; suppose tardy recruits had been the answer to Lincoln's call, what a difference. Not only the shame of it, but the moral effect upon the North. But, no, a thrill of pride ran through our towns and cities, and fire kindled fire of enthusiasm.

Again, we saw later on that out of these early recruits and this force of minute men, was developed a trained and seasoned body of soldiers who enlisted at once again, and served with ability such as comes only from experience. An enlisted man, without knowledge of actual war, must make up in youth, or enthusiasm what he surely lacks in training. But that involves risks and hardships and dire mistakes. The minute men plunged boldly into fighting affairs, some with a slight knowledge of the militia habits, some without, a few well versed. When they had served their terms of enlistment with fine records of duty nobly

done, they were prepared to do a larger service, and to lead others, and to assist the less qualified. So this "first call" experience proved a great aid to the gathering ranks of the Northern army, the volunteers having been tested and taught in the fiery school of the beginning campaigns.

Shall we not say, also, that this promptness, this alacrity of response so fearless and whole-hearted, impressed the South? could it be otherwise? The people of that region had grown to underestimate the valor and self-sacrificing character of our Northern men and women. They sneered at our supposed idolatry of the dollar. They predicted cowardice and servility on our part, if the contest really came, and we were confronted with the stern demands of war. They esteemed themselves the "chivalric," heroic and superior class of our countrymen. The reply to the "first call" surprised them. They did not believe that Abraham Lincoln would be brave enough to go forward and face them with troops. They did not think his "call" would be sustained, after it was issued. But their suppositions fell to the ground,—Lincoln and the "mudsills" of the North were alike, they were not afraid, they were ready to stand at any cost of treasure and life for the Union.

One more statement as to the moral and material effect of the splendid action of the Minute Men of '61. They averted many calamities, and they nipped many formidable plans in the bud. The value of promptness was finely illustrated in this history of the opening act of the great war drama. Some sad things happened through our state of unpreparedness, but some other things were cared for, thanks to the first volunteers. No one can tell what might have been, had the first defenders failed in celerity of action and in vigilance of purpose. They were in earnest, they were awake to the situation, they checked the advances of the enemy springing with confidence to capture the very heart of our country. A quick and sufficient bulwark were they against the rising tide of sedition. Their deeds gave hope to the dismayed North, and provided time for the proper arrangement of our plans.

Time with appreciative touch will keep the annals of the Minute Men of '61 forever bright. Massachusetts has no richer treasures in her keeping than the memories and inspirations of their services. These men continued the quickening history of old time valor in this Commonwealth, and they renewed the sources of a lofty patriotism.

EDWARD A. HORTON.



WILLARD D. TRIPP, Newton, Miss.

Minute Men of '61

4th Mass. Regt., Col. 29th Mass. Vols.

Willard Dean Tripp was born September 14, 1838, in New Bedford Mass. Son of Willard and Rhoda (Dean) Tripp. Paternal ancestor, John Tripp, came from England to Plymouth Colony in 1625. Maternal ancestor, Edward Winslow, 3d. Governor of Plymouth Colony. Removed with parents to Taunton in 1847. Enlisted as a private in the Taunton Light Guards, Company G, Fourth M.V.M August 5, 1857. Warned at six a.m. April 16, 1861, to report for duty at seven a.m. His father, noticing his excited condition, volunteered to advance any sum that might be required to pay the fine, if he did not respond to the call, but added, "if I was of your age and had your opportunity I would not part with it for money." Reported at Armory at 7.15 a.m., being the first member of the Company to report in uniform and equipped ready for duty. Promoted to Fourth Corporal by Captain Timothy Gordon while in route to Boston.

Mustered into United States service at Fortress Munroe, Va., April 22, 1861. Company G was the first company of Union volunteer soldiers to land on the sacred soil of Virginia, April 20, 1861, and on June 10, 1861, Company G was one of the five Massachusetts Companies of the Fourth Regiment to engage in the first battle of the war at Great Bethel, Va. Mustered out July 22, 1861, at Long Island, Boston Harbor, by expiration of service. Engaged in recruiting service until commissioned as Captain of the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, December 13, 1861 and assigned to the command of Companies F and G, stationed at Camp Pierce, Pawtucket, Mass., December 14, 1861. January 16, 1862, in command of Companies F, G and H, proceeded to Newport News, Va., and completed the organization of the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, January 20, 1862 and assigned to command of Company F. Served with the Regiment in its various campaigns and participated in the following engagements:

Monitor and Merrimac Hampton, Norfolk, Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Snicker's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Camp and the Crater.

From October, 1863 to April, 1864, was on detached service in command of Convalescent Camp, Crab Orchard, Ky. In the Petersburg campaign was in command of Regiment at Battle of Crater and at other times, Colonel Joseph H. Barnes being in command of the Brigade. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel October 12, 1864, and mustered out December 13, 1864.

Member of State Constabulary in 1867, Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion and Charles Ward Post 62, G-A-R, Newton. An employe of State Board of Charity October 1, 1867, and still in service.



VICTOR O. FREEMAN, Whitman Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I, Sixth Mass Regt.

Victor O. Freeman was born September 12, 1841 and educated in public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. He served three terms of enlistments 1861-5. He was in most of the engagements in which his Regiment took part, was slightly wounded at Brandy station, June 9, 1863, but as his only brother, John B. Freeman was badly wounded in the shoulder his own wound were as nothing. John B. Freeman was a brave and dashing young man of 21 years. He was killed at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863, in attempt to save comrades and himself from capture. He was buried in Aldie under the Regimental monument May 11, 1864.

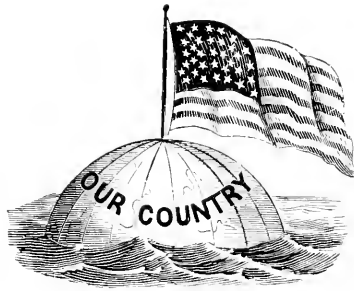
Victor O. Freeman received a bad gun shot wound in the right thigh at Jerusalem plank road, Va., Sept. 16, 1864. Returned to Regiment after recovering in time to be at the finish. In October 1866 married to Mary E. Hines. They have seven children living namely: Lyman W., Charles E., Albert R., John B., Hilda J., Mary E. and Anna P. Freeman. Albert R. Freeman served two years in Company H, 45, U. S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippine Islands; discharged as orderly sergeant.



GEO. DUNBAR, East Weymouth Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. I 4th Mass., Co. D 42d Mass. Vols

George Dunbar was born in Hingham, Mass., November 14, 1838, was educated in the public schools of that town where his ancestors had resided since 1652, his great grandfather, Daniel Dunbar, was in the Revolutionary War. The mother of George Dunbar was a granddaughter of Captain Joseph Stetson of Plymouth county, in the American army under General Washington, also in the French war. Comrade Dunbar, after his first service with the Minute Men and with Company D, Forty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, was attached to the office of the Provost Marshal General for special duty at Washington and vicinity. Since 1861-5 has conducted the business of carpenter and builder and has held several municipal positions. Is an honored member of the G. A. R. Post 58 of Weymouth and is its present chaplain.

The writer of this sketch has known George Dunbar for many years and can vouch for his faithful and efficient service during and since the war, ever striving to make the world better.



“OLD GLORY” LINCOLN DAY

BY COL. GEO. W. NASON

February 12, 1904

Fling out the banner ! let it float
 Skyward and seaward, high and wide !
 The Stars and Stripes, our Country's flag,
 O'er the land for which Lincoln died.

Fling out the banner ! let it swing
 Seaward and skyward, o'er the land ;
 From East to West and North to South,
 Our dear old Flag always so grand.

Eling out the banner ! let it wave
 Seaward and skyward, glorious sight !
 The flag of freedom and the brave,
 Symbol of liberty and light.

Fling out the banner ! wide and high,
 Seaward and skyward, let it shine !
 Show to the world our cause is just,
 Then we will conquer by that sign.

Floating the banner ! comrades, cheer !
 Seaward and skyward, bright and dry:
 Our Nation's cause to us so dear,
 Upward and onward, let it fly.

Fling out the banner ! let it float
 Skyward and seaward, high and wide !
 Old Glory for our Country's cause ;
 The cause for which our Lincoln died.

THE BOY WHO CARRIED THE GUN

BY COL. GEO. W. NASON

January 11, 1904

When secession threatened our Union of States,
And the War against Country begun,
Who was it left home to defend our dear flag?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

When the day's long march was finally closed,
Which began ere the rising of sun,
Who was it stood guard all night on the camp?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

And when we advanced on the enemy's works,
And had sapping and mining begun,
Who was it that wielded axe, pick and spade?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

When the enemy charged full force on our lines,
And his victory seemed nearly won,
Who was it hurled back his fearful attack?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

And when in retreat from ten times our force
We were charged by the rebs on the run,
Who was it that turned and checked their advance?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

Who was it I say, at the close of the day,
When the hotly fought battle was won,
That cared for the wounded men left on the field?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

While some persons ate from the hospital stores,
And had lots of whiskey and fun,
Who was it that lived on what he could find?
'Twas the Boy who carried the gun.

Let all honor due to our officers brave
Be given for what they have done,
But never forget, Flag and Country were saved
By the Hero who carried the gun.

MASSACHUSETTS MINUTE MEN, 1861

Air "Maryland, My Maryland"

THOMAS BENTON KELLEY, author

Full nine and forty years have passed
Massachusetts Minute Men
Since that first "traitorous" Cannon blast,
Massachusetts Minute Men,
On Sumters wall our Flag assailed,
But Lincoln's call and need prevailed,
From every walk of life was hailed,
Massachusetts Minute Men.

The spirit of those early days,
Massachusetts Minute Men
Was found intact in hearts so brave,
Massachusetts Minute Men
From Berkshire's Hills, from Plymouth shore,
Through blood stained streets in Baltimore.
You proudly then Old Glory bore,
Massachusetts Minute Men

How grand a welcome you received,
Massachusetts Minute Men,
From loyal souls with fear relieved,
Massachusetts Minute Men,
Your patriot ardor set the pace
Our Capital made a camping place
Then Lincoln said "we now are safe,"
Massachusetts Minute Men.

Across Chain Bridge you led that host,
Massachusetts Minute Men
In numbers Bay State had the most,
Massachusetts Minute Men
Bull Runs "draw game" quite surely true,
But ninety-five per cent of you,
Enlisted then to see it through,
Massachusetts Minute Men.

We greet the remnant of that band,
Massachusetts Minute Men,
Now furrow browed and trembling hand,
Massachusetts Minute Men,
Your valorous ardor paved the way,
A million Comrades joined the fray,
And put "Old Glory" up to stay,
Massachusetts Minute Men.

Westminster Hotel, Boston, Mass., April 15, 1910.



THOMAS BENTON KELLEY, Westminster Hotel, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.
 Vermont Minute Men of '61
 Seventh Illinois Cavalry

Sketch of the Life and Service in the Civil War of Thomas Benton Kelley, born in Castleton, Vermont, October 10, 1838, the youngest son of David Kelley and Zanna Dixon (Jones) Kelley, who was the eldest daughter of Ephraim Jones and Rachel (Stark) Jones, who was the third daughter of Captain John Stark, who commanded the Pawlet company in the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, of sturdy New England ancestry, who were early settlers in Rutland county, having located in Vermont in 1781, from Provi-

dence, R. I., in that year. In the spring of 1846, the family left Vermont and went to Dupage county, Illinois, joining the father in their new western home he had erected the previous winter, here the young man laid the foundation of a rugged life in walking several miles to school, and then searching for the cows who had the chance to roam at will over the broad prairie, the young man soon became a very expert horseman which proved to be a very valuable acquirement in his army service in the Cavalry. With

service at the headquarters of General Philip H. Sheridan, as Clerk for the Corps responding to the call of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. Enlisting in Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac, after strenuous service in the Manassas campaign, the Regiment was assigned to the first brigade of Cavalry under the command of General George Stoneman, serving with the brigade, under its several commanders, in eighty-two engagements and skirmishes, having five horses shot under him, (two in one day) and being struck four times with bullets and three times with sabre, bearing a charmed life through all of the battles of the army of the Potomac to the siege of Petersburg, Va., in September 1864.

On September 15, 1862 he captured and brought in the union lines seven armed Confederate soldiers one of whom was mounted and after marching him with the rest for more than three miles, took a full charged Navy revolver from him, which he had exposed to Kelley's view in dismounting from his horse, as he was to turn the prisoners over, the prisoners were captured full three-fourths of a mile from any other Union soldier outside the Union lines, application for a medal was denied because not a shot was fired, while over twenty affidavits were furnished and are now on file in the war department, one from the Colonel who was in command on the day of the capture, Kelley gave the alarm to the reserve officer in command of outside Videtts who fired the first shot at the opening of the Battle of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1, 1863, which event in history is marked by a stone marker located on the right hand of Chambersburg Pike about two and one half miles in front of the Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., through those fearful three days of carnage he came unscathed, closing his some two years at Wheaton college he received the appointment as Station and Express agent, at (now) Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he was employed when

Surgeon, Dr. J. K. Dubois, joined his loving companion with whom he had left a young son on entering the service, but the son had been called home on September 16, 1862. Returning to Vermont in 1866, he entered the employ of the Rutland Marble Co., for whom he worked as Quarry and Mill foreman for some fourteen years, and for Struthers & Sons at Philadelphia some six years, in the erection of the public building of the city. Was in the Railroad Mail service some eight years, from Boston to Essex Junction, Vermont and on the death of his beloved companion came to Boston where he now resides with his daughter Mrs. Lura Beulah Rolley, who with her husband and beautiful daughter and son he now is passing the remaining years of an eventful life. Joining the Grand Army of the Republic December 2, 1867, as a Charter Member of Robert Post No. 14, Department of Vermont, passing all the chairs in the post and serving as chaplain seven years and commander and as inspector in the department, and three times on department staff and as delegate to the National Encampment and twice on the staff of the Commander in Chief, always a very enthusiastic and forceful exponent of the principals of the G-A-R., having composed over forty songs for the order, and kindred organizations. Converted to thorough Republican by Abraham Lincoln in the Campaign of 1858, he has ever been an ardent zealous student in the welfare of his county's needs, joining the Vermont Division of the Sons of the American Revolution, some twelve years since he is still in touch with the best living exponents for his state welfare, also a member of the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts which has representatives from forty-eight Posts in the department, and are inspiring loyalty and patriotism everywhere through our broad land. Mr. Kelley is now serving as Custodian of the Vermont Association of Boston at their reading room and headquarters No. 65 Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

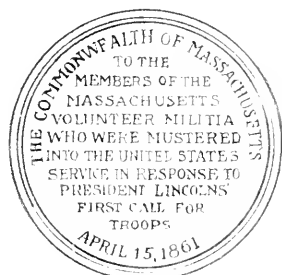


CHARLES KILBURN, Lunenburg, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Fifth Mass. Sergt. 231 Mass. Regt

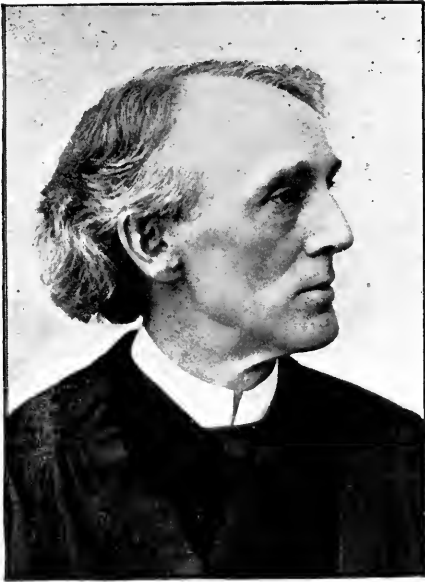
Charles Kilburn, son of Cyrus Kilburn was born in Lunenburg, Mass., May 13, 1839. When 18 years old taught district school; also practised civil engineering with his father until 1861. He came to Boston April 15 to have his surveying instruments adjusted, and hearing the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops went to Faneuil Hall and enrolled his name with Somerville Light Infantry, commanded by Captain George O. Brastow of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. As a civil engineer he was of great service to the government, assisting in the construction of Fort Ellsworth at Alexandria, Va., etc. Returning with his Regiment at end of service he again enlisted; was made orderly sergeant of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel John Kurtz. Sergeant Kilburn was severely wounded at the battle of Whitehall, near Kinston, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862. One arm and both legs were broken by grape or canister shot which incapacitated him from active service. Leaving hospital on crutches, was

assigned duty in Quarter Master and Ordnance Department, until end of service, when he took a law course and was admitted to the bar.

Sept. 4, 1870, he married Nellie J. Heaton of Franklin, and soon after received the appointment of Adjutant of Soldiers' Home at Greene Island, Neb. After six years' service he resigned and located at Juniata, Neb., where he practiced law until his death, Feb. 8, 1895.



The above cuts show both obverse and reverse of the beautiful bronze medal issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Minute Men of '61, with the name of each soldier engraved on the thick edge of medal, similar to that shown at edge of cut. There were three thousand eight hundred and five of these medals made at the United States mint at Philadelphia for the state of Massachusetts, nearly a thousand of which remain with the adjutant general unclaimed, each medal being marked with the soldier's name. If the soldier be dead, any member of his family or nearest of kin can obtain it upon application. It is a valuable relic to be cherished by later generations.



REV. EDWARD A. HORTON: BOSTON, MASS.
Minute Men of '61
United States Navy

Edward Augustus Horton, clergyman, author, and editor, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843, son of William Marshall and Ann (Leonard) Horton. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield and Chicago, Ill. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the United States navy and served on the gunboat Seneca with the South Atlantic blockading squadron under Commanders DuPont and Dahlgren, taking part in several sharp engagements, including the attack on Forts Wagner and Sumter, and the destruction of the Confederate privateer Nashville. He entered the University of Michigan without conditions in the class of 1869. Finding that his resources were not sufficient to carry him through the university he changed to the Meadville Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1868. He accepted a call from the Unitarian church at Leominster, Mass., and remained there until 1875. During this time he visited Europe, and studied in Brunswick and Heidelberg, Germany, his church generously granting him leave

of absence of one year for that purpose. He accepted a call to New Orleans, La., in the summer of 1875, but the following fall he was obliged to recall his acceptance because of a severe attack of illness. After a year of rest he became minister of the Old Church at Hingham, Mass., in 1876, and in May, 1880, he resigned this charge to become minister of the Second Church in Boston, Mass. This church was founded in 1649, and among its ministers were the Mathers (Increase, Cotton, and Samuel), John Lathrop, Henry Ware, Jr., Ralph Waldo Emerson and Chandler Robbins. During Mr. Horton's ministry of twelve years here it was brought to a high degree of prosperity, and a debt of \$45,000 was cancelled. He was compelled to resign his pastorate in 1892 on account of impaired health, and subsequently devoted himself to the development of two Unitarian organizations in Boston, the Sunday School Society and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. He is now president of the Sunday School Society, a part of his duty being to write and publish text books; edit "Every Other Sunday" (a paper for young people); confer with Sunday-school workers over the country, and direct the affairs relating to Unitarian Sunday-school workers. Other positions now held by him are chaplain of Massachusetts senate; chaplain E. W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., Boston; chaplain, Grand Lodge of Free Masons, Massachusetts; chaplain, Association Mass. Minute Men since 1884, president of the Committee on Fellowship of Ministers; trustee of Westford (Mass.), Academy; trustee to Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass.; director of the Home for Intemperate Women; treasurer of the North End Union, Boston. He has served as department chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, and for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1880 by the University of Michigan. He has been a frequent contributor of book reviews to periodicals and the Boston newspaper press, and written several manuals for

class work in Sunday-schools. He is author of "An Historical Address Commemorating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the dedication of the First Congregational Meetinghouse in Leominster" (1874); "On the Law of Fulfillment"; "Semon on the Life of James Garfield" (1881); "Discourse Delivered to the First Parish of Hingham on the 200th Anniversary of the Opening of its Meeting-house" (1882); "Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Services as Minister of the Second Church

and His Qualities as a Religious Teacher" (1882); "Unitarianism: What Did It Set Out to Do? What Has It Accomplished?" (1888); "Unitarianism: Does It Accept the Personality of Christ?" (1889); "Unitarianism: What Does It Stand For?" (1889); "Noble Lives and Noble Deeds" (1890). Mr. Horton was married at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1875, to Josephine A. Rand, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Miles) Rand. They have one child, Ruth Horton, born Feb. 24, 1877.

OUR NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY CHAMPLAIN EDWARD A. HORTON

The record of the Navy during the Civil War is full of interest from the beginning to the end. While not crowded with such stirring events as fell to the experience of the Army, yet, what it did in patience and wisdom, and what it accomplished by signal efforts, taken together, give lovers of the Union just cause for pride.

The first feature always to be noticed was the unpreparedness of our Navy Department when the war broke out. It is true that some intelligent forecasts had been made, and certain vessels were ready for the fray such as the Powhatan, Mississippi, Susquehanna, and later the Niagara, Wabash, Roanoke. In 1858 some Screw-Sloops of about 2000 tons were made ready such as the Lancaster, Brooklyn, Hartford and others in the second class like the Pawnee and Iroquois. Sailing vessels were then passing out of use and were of value chiefly as stone-ships and receiving-ships. As soon as the seriousness of affairs was appreciated by the North, not only was the demand for troops imperative but the necessity of protecting our long seacoast was apparent. The Confederate States had no Navy, but they were capable of building rams, and also of carrying on a large business in blockade running, through which sources they would obtain arms and money.

The rapidity with which the deficiencies of our Navy were made good now stands out conspicuously to all historians. Not waiting for the creation of only the best vessels and the finest equipment, the energies of our officials were directed to securing anything and everything that might assist in making our campaign successful. We bought all kinds of things afloat, specially such steamers as might easily be transformed into weapons of war. In this way we took ferry boats, tugs,

side wheelers, screw steamers, in large numbers. They were usually strengthened in some parts and such batteries placed on board as the craft could stand. The construction of sloops-of-war was at once inaugurated by the administration. Among them were the Oneida, Kearsarge and others. Small heavily armed screw gunboats were also built, twenty-five of them, and were commonly called "the ninety-day gun boats." Contracts were also made for the construction of paddle-wheel steamers, for use on rivers and in shallow water, which were afterwards well known as "double enders." This, indeed, was the time when the need of iron-clads was apparent of which there had been much talk but no realization. Inventors were vaguely feeling their way to the creation of something in this direction. On these plans were built the New Ironsides and the Monitor.

In addition to all this was the call for officers and seamen. Anyone versed well knows that the life on a man-of-war means a previous training on the sea. Therefore to the merchant marine the administration looked for its best supplies and recruits. It did not look in vain and the results of our appeals were on the whole satisfactory. But beyond this excellent material it was found necessary to accept men of all nationalities and from places all over the world. With surprising success this rallying and consolidating of the forces went on, and by the time the war ended we were in very solid shape, with many plans looking far ahead by which the administration intended to build more ships-of-war. These plans were only partially executed owing to the cessation of hostilities. All in all this masterly production of a Navy out of scant material, and under adverse circumstances, is hardly paralleled in history.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

Some of our Minute Men went into the Navy at the first call and there did good service. Reference to some of these comrades will be found in this volume. What I am now aiming at is to give a general sketch of our Navy from '61 to '64. There were three distinct phases which might be summed up as follows: 1, The North Atlantic Squadron. 2, The South Atlantic Squadron. 3, The Gulf and Mississippi. To this might fitly be added the more general aspect of cruisers and blockaders.

Of course, the Atlantic Coast was the scene of great anxiety and watchfulness. It offered a long stretch of opportunity to the enemy for smuggling, and the draft was immense on our limited resources. But we clung to our "job," with dogged persistency and on the whole succeeded fairly well. There was no time when blockade runners did not get in and out, but our vessels maintained such a vigilant guard that the risks were very great.

The most famous event in the North Atlantic Squadron, of which I am now treating, was the notable conflict between the Merrimac and Monitor which occurred at Hampton Roads. This dramatic scene took place in 1862. Norfolk had been captured early by the Confederates together with its Navy Yard. Of course the administration was anxious to drive the enemy out, and possess the advantages which the captured locality would bestow. In this yard was constructed the famous Merrimac. The intelligence of this formidable procedure was learned by the Federal Government, and orders were issued at once for the speedy construction of a suitable antagonist, which order was executed at Brooklyn, resulting in the creation of the first Monitor.

This was drawn from Ericsson's plans and was built under his supervision. By pushing the work under extra gangs the Monitor was finished in about four months after the signing of the contract. Lieutenant John L. Worden was selected to command the new craft. No such war vessel had ever been tried before and it

required a great deal of courage to take charge of such a mass of uncertainties. As a floating battery the affair seemed satisfactory, but in view of the fact that it must go to sea and perhaps join in a battle, under those operating conditions doubts were numerous as to the worth of the venture. So anxious was our administration to get the Monitor down to Hampton Roads to meet the Confederate iron-clad that the workmen were still busy on the Monitor the night before she sailed.

After a dangerous voyage the Monitor reached Hampton Roads and found lying there, near Fortress Monroe, the Roanoke, Minnesota and one or two other frigates. The Merrimac was now ready for action. It was an old vessel made over and covered with what resembled the roof of a house, armored with wrought iron plates and heavy wooden backings, assisted with a heavy battery. A cast iron ram projected eighteen inches from her bow. On Saturday, March 8, while the Monitor was still outside, the Merrimac came down the river from Norfolk accompanied by two gun-boats. She approached the two wooden vessels that had been guarding the James River and drove her ram into the Cumberland so deep as to sink her, with her ensign flying from the peak as she went down, for he would not surrender. The Congress was also destroyed and the Minnesota run aground. Night then drew on and for that day all was over.

But while this firing was going on, the Monitor was approaching Fortress Monroe. Soon after sunrise on the morning of March 9, preparations for the historic contest were under way. The Merrimac evidently cared little for the appearance of the Monitor and steamed down the stream to complete her destruction of the day before. But Lieut. Worden proposed to be heard as well as seen, and he immediately got under way and headed directly for the Merrimac, reserving his fire till he was close to the enemy. Worden passed the Merrimac and attempted to disable her screw but missed it. Then he returned, firing deliberately.

The vessels were so close that several times they almost touched each other.

Everyone understands now what a Monitor meant at that time, resembling as it did a cheese box, it often carried that name. There was simply one great iron turret in the center of a low, round deck of iron. This turret depended for its usefulness on revolving at command, which it did not always do. After a while the turret got so jammed that the ship was brought round and the guns pointed by the helm. At one time when Worden was looking through an opening a shell struck the turret and exploded. His eyes were filled with powder and he was blinded and stunned. Marks of this he bore many years, indeed till he died. The Monitor was withdrawn at this time owing to the injuries to her commanding officer, and for some unforeseen reason the Merrimac withdrew to Norfolk. It was not advisable to follow and the combat temporarily ceased. As an able authority, Admiral Soley, said: "though both iron-clads were severely pounded neither had fully developed its defensive strength, and all things considered they both got off rather easily." Both vessels were dented, cracked and plates broken, but neither was demolished.

The effect of this conflict at Hampton Roads in various aspects was remarkable. Light was thrown on the necessity of a new kind of war vessel. It was found that the Confederates could easily construct most dangerous instruments of war. But the deep satisfaction of the North was in the fact that Hampton Roads had been reconquered and the blockade was unbroken, and the enemy pushed back. Well has it been said, that the names of Worden and the Monitor will always be recalled by the country in affectionate remembrance.

The final fate of the two iron-clad warriors is worth recording. The Merrimac came out of the dry dock apparently in as good shape as ever and took a position near Norfolk News. Small depredations were made but nothing serious occurred. Tatnall, meanwhile, learned that the United States troops were advancing

on Norfolk, he being in command resolved to withdraw to the James River, and of course, took the Merrimac with him. But it was found impossible to get the Confederate iron-clad up into a safe position and accordingly Tatnall concluded to destroy her, and setting her on fire, he landed his officers and man and escaped. As for the Monitor, she was ordered to Beaufort, N. C., in tow of the Rhode Island. All went well at first, but pretty soon after Cape Hatteras had been passed a gale arose. The sea came in so fast that it submerged the pilot house and finally threatened the safety of the Monitor. There seemed to be no possible handling of her. It became evident she could not be saved. A signal of distress was made, boats were lowered, the crew was removed from the sinking iron-clad over which the seas were breaking. In a short time the Monitor slowly settled and disappeared in the ocean.

One of the early plans in this Department was to obtain control of Hatteras Inlet, a point of great importance. This engagement was one in which the Navy distinguished itself. As was said at that time, "from there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, was within reach by light draft vessels which could not possibly live at sea during the winter months." In the capture of Hatteras Inlet, Flag-Officer Stringham for the Navy, and General Butler for the Army were the leading officers. In a short time, after careful preparations of the land and navy forces, a united attack was made for the capture of Roanoke Island. This was done under the leadership of Flag-Officer Goldghoro and Commander Rowan. It proved a brilliant and successful movement, opening up for our forces many tributary places.

It is impossible to detail all the notable events in the North Atlantic Squadron, as indeed, it will be impossible to properly treat those which occurred in other Squadrons of the Navy. We can only touch the salient transactions. Among these was the reduction of Newbern and the splendid dash of Lieutenant William

B. Cushing who destroyed the ram, *Albemarle*. He announced his triumph in the following despatch: "I have the honor to report that the rebel iron *Albemarle* is at the bottom of the Roanoke River."

Many attempts had been made to subdue this dangerous enemy, but without success. Cushing will always be famous in our history as combining personal daring with high intelligence. He proceeded by night up the Roanoke River, knowing that the *Albemarle* was made fast to her wharf, surrounded by "booms," as protection from torpedoes and assailants of any kind. His party consisted of fifteen officers and men in a launch, and two officers and eleven men in a cutter that was in tow. The brave Lieutenant succeeded in passing safely by the first outposts of the enemy but as he approached the ram the enemy sprang a rattle, rung a bell and began firing. He found "a pen of logs round about her." Coming head on to the *Albemarle* the launch struck the logs; the torpedo boom which Cushing carried was lowered and a torpedo was successfully exploded under the ram's overhang, destroying her.

At that moment a shot fired from the ram went crashing through the launch completely disabling her. The enemy demanded the surrender of Cushing's force, but he ordered the men to save themselves and plunged into the river. After a long exposure in the swamp and hiding, he discovered a boat and found his way to one of our own vessels. This has justly been considered as one of the most striking and spectacular events of the whole war. Cushing was at that time 21 years of age.

One other important act in the drama of the North Atlantic Squadron was the capture of Fort Fisher, toward the end of the war. The first attempt was made by the joint efforts of Admiral Porter of the Navy, and General Butler of the land forces. To carry out this project the largest fleet was assembled under the Union Flag that had been gathered at any previous time under any one command. Although great preparations were made,

and the forces seemed adequate, the enterprise terminated in failure.

The next year, 1865, a renewed attack was planned, with General Terry in command of the Army. This time the preparations seemed to have been ample and sufficient. A large squadron did its duty with valor and intelligence, and the officers on the land side did their work with grim determination. The Confederates understood that it would be a grievous loss if they were driven out of their defences, and the officers and men on their side retained the ground stubbornly. It was only when one traverse after another had been slowly conquered that any foothold was obtained in the fort. The battle raged hot in the fort, while the great batteries close to the beach were doing their best to aid the Union forces. But at last the victory was ours, though the list of killed and wounded was lamentable. Still, according to the measure of army experiences, the loss of killed and wounded, 700, was counted slight in view of what was accomplished. 2500 men in the best constructed earth works known were met and conquered; 112 officers and 1971 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

There is naturally a great deal of romance connected with the South Atlantic Squadron, which we are now considering. It was the scene of the first defiance to the North by the guns of Fort Sumter, and Charleston ever after was a hot bed of Southern feeling. The iron clads first built after the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* fight were sent to this Department, where they did excellent service. The South Atlantic Squadron had only two commanders, Dupont and Dahlgren.

The first important work under Admiral Dupont was the capture of Port Royal and the making it a Headquarter for the fleet. From that on followed a persistent tightening of the blockade through the inlets and lagoons extending from Charleston on the north, to Fernandina on the south. The entrance to Savannah River was also sealed as far as possible. An attempt was made to place obstacles in the harbor of

Charleston by sinking a number of vessels, mostly old whalers, loaded with stone. But the project failed through the action of the tides and currents, which seemed to wash away these sunken crafts, so that the blockade runners went in and out as though nothing had been done to bar their way. The batteries of Morris Island were constantly a menace to our movements. Fort Sumter itself only succumbed after having been battered down brick by brick. Fort Moultrie, on one side, and Fort Wagner on the other gave a stout defence against all efforts of our boats to enter.

It was early seen that our iron-clads and other craft could not expect to enter the harbor, and then followed a long series of attacks by water and land extending down nearly to the end of the war. The Flag-Officer reported after one of these attacks: "I had hoped that the endurance of the iron-clads would have enabled them to have borne any weight of firing to which they might have been exposed; but when I found such a large portion of them were wholly or one half disabled by less than an hour's engagement, I was convinced that persistence in the attacks would result in the loss of the greater portion of the iron-clad fleet." It was decided in 1863 that the place could not be taken by a purely naval attack. The administration had been full of confidence that the Monitors would annihilate all obstacles.

Many blockade runners were captured by this Squadron, but enough were successful to make the traffic very valuable. The blockade round Charleston Harbor extended in a long line well out to sea. Although drawn closer at night, the chances for blockade runners were very good. Then there was the fear concerning rams which the South was constantly creating, though most of them were inefficient.

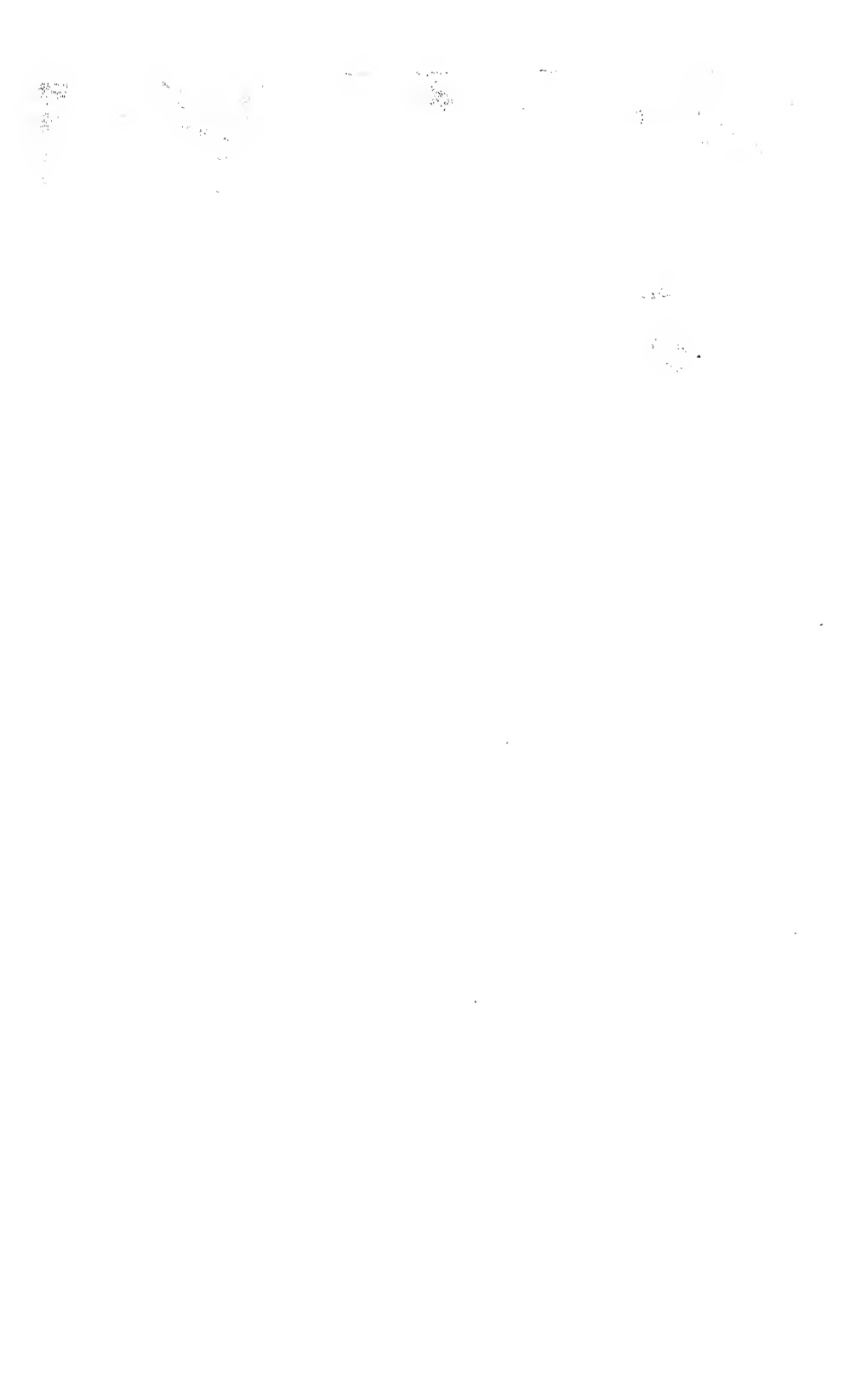
One brilliant record was made in the destruction of the privateer Nashville, a side-wheeler, of excellent speed, which had been put in shape for marauding on the ocean. After having been detained up the Ogeechee River some months, by

the blockading force, keeping always above Fort McAllister, the captain evidently decided to go out on high tides. Just then Commander Worden reported his arrival with the iron-clad Montauk and most fortunate in time, for the Nashville had got aground. Fort McAllister presented an insuperable obstacle to ascending the river, but on the other hand the Montauk was able to withstand the shot of the fort. Accordingly early one morning all the vessels were under orders to move up and prepare to destroy the privateer. The wooden vessels fired from safe distances upon the fort, while the Montauk proceeded steadily up the river under the firing of McAllister but paying no attention to the fort. Firing across the marshes with success, the Nashville was set on fire by a shot which entered the fire-room. Thus was prevented the possibilities of injuries to our shipping which the Alabama so signally effected. On the descent down the river from the successful attack the Montauk ran on a torpedo, and it was necessary to beach her. The iron-clad was soon patched up and served for a long time at various points.

There were constant efforts made by the Confederates to raise the blockade on the South Atlantic coast. Many of these dashes were well planned and desperate, so much so that it was necessary for the blockading force to maintain special vigilance. One instance will give proof of the condition in the winter of 1863. Two iron-clad rams, Chicora and Palmetto State, came out of the harbor. A fog hung over the bar and protected by this the enemy approached the vessels outside. At that time the blockading fleet was somewhat diminished owing to the coaling of the Powhatan and Canandaigua at Port Royal. The Housatonic was the only war vessel of any size that was in the ten then distributed over a wide area, five or six miles in length. A vigorous attack was made by these rams. They rammed, fired and successfully made useless two or three of our vessels, when retreat was made for a refuge under the guns of Fort Sumter. The authorities of



The Fifth Mass. "Minute Men of '61" charging at double-quick up a steep hill, Washington, near



Charleston, owing to the confusion of our fleet, proceeded to declare that the blockade was raised. This was supported by a proclamation immediately issued by Beauregard and Ingraham, commanding general and senior officer, declaring that the Southern Naval force "had sunk, dispersed or drove off out of sight, the entire blockading fleet."

Although this statement was false there was enough truth in it to give wings to the report, and for a time it was generally thought that this was actually history. One good result was the necessity, clearly shown, of strengthening the force off Charleston Harbor, which was immediately done.

A little later another attempt was made to raise the blockade through the instrumentality of a new ram. This was thwarted by the vigilance of Captain John Rogers, of the iron-clad *Weehawken*. He handled his craft so effectively that the ram was speedily put out of commission. There were not so many exciting scenes in the experience of the South Atlantic Squadron as in the Gulf, where Farragut established his great fame, but there was a vast amount of faithful blockading duty, and some incidents of a stirring character.

GULF SQUADRON

We will now make a brief report of the Gulf Squadron, in which the name of Farragut shines with great lustre. There were other capable officers associated with him, and forever identified with the campaign of the Mississippi River and Gulf, but Farragut's leadership stands fascinatingly prominent. The two great events in the history of this squadron was the opening of the Mississippi, which involved great dangers and brilliant victories, and the battle of Mobile Bay. The blockading work embraced the coast from the Rio Grande to Florida.

We will not describe here the preliminary movements by which the drawing of the blockade was tighter and tighter, and the preparations for clearing the Mississippi were matured. Many brave things were done and progress was slowly but

surely made under the command of officers of the Navy whose names and deeds will always be cherished. Operations were not confined to the mouth of the Mississippi but advance was also pushed at the North, starting from Cairo, Illinois. It was very clear to the administration of the North that the Mississippi must be made available for our troops, and that the forts along the banks must be demolished. The naval movements from the upper waters were so well carried on that in July 1862, they joined hands with the Union fleet, which had been making its way from the mouth of the river, and this was done at Vicksburg. We will trace the history of that notable triumph for our forces.

The task of opening the Mississippi from its mouth was given to Captain David G. Farragut, appointed to the command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, in January 1862. He had in his Flag-ship, the *Hartford*, twenty-four guns. A fleet of twenty mortar schooners, with a flotilla of six gun-boats, under the command of David D. Porter, afterwards Admiral, were a part of the expedition. The whole squadron when assembled consisted of four screw-sloops, one side-wheel steamer, three screw-corvettes and nine screw gun-boats, in all seventeen vessels of all classes, carrying about one hundred and fifty-four guns, exclusive of brass howitzers.

The Mississippi Squadron was soon put into fighting condition, and proceeded slowly up the river. Opposed to it was a rather limited array of vessels, which the Confederacy had bought and reconstructed. There was one iron-clad, the *Manassas*, with some power as a ram, but not easily handled in conflict. Due progress was made but the forts below New Orleans offered a stout resistance. Fire-rafts were sent down the river creating some confusion, and various obstructions were placed in the channel, such as large rafts of timber, sunken schooners, heavily anchored and cabled. But the indomitable spirit of the expedition overcame all obstacles and they made a passage.

The bombardment of Fort Jackson went

on with renewed vigor. After several days there seemed to be an opportunity of pressing forward, and with due arrangement of our vessels advance was made, and the forts, St. Philip and Jackson were subdued. It was a remarkable drama in which all the available Naval forces on both sides, with the assistance of the forts, were hotly engaged. This attack of the fleet upon the forts and the successful passage has rightly been called the battle of New Orleans, for it decided the fate of that city.

On the 25th day of April the fleet at last anchored before New Orleans where everything was confusion, shipping destroyed, cotton and coal afire, and citizens demoralized. Farragut's celerity which was always his characteristic, brought a much desired result. It led the Confederates to destroy the Mississippi, a powerful iron-clad, which would have been launched in six days. It is always stated by some chroniclers that this early fall of New Orleans "nipped the purpose of the French emperor who had held out hopes of recognition to the Confederacy." Captain Bailey was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the city, and to see that the United States flag was hoisted on the public buildings. The anger and the humiliation of the people were intense. General Butler arrived on the evening of May 1, when the city was put in his charge.

After New Orleans had been occupied by the army, Farragut sent some vessels farther up the river. Baton Rouge and Natchez surrendered when summoned, but Vicksburg refused and this was the one point on the river which remained for capture. It was quite clear that Vicksburg would have to be taken by a land force; but the Northern administration was urgent that something should be done and Farragut determined to run by the batteries. This was often done afterwards, but the first attempts merit a brief description.

Vicksburg is 400 miles above New Orleans and 400 miles below Memphis, which had been taken. Owing to the

winding character of the river there were many bends where an effective defence could be made.

On May 28, Farragut's fleet was under way, advancing in two columns. A vigorous resistance was made, and the firing was intense between the batteries and the ships. A few hours after, the Flag-officer reported that the torts had been passed and could be passed again as often as necessary, but adding, "it will not be easy to do more than to silence the batteries for a time."

We therefore have now as the result of the expedition from the mouth and the one from Cairo, the combined fleets of Farragut and Davis a few miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River. By reason of the hot weather and other conditions the vigor of the campaign was relaxed and in consequence the enemy threw up fresh defences along the banks near Vicksburg. But in the autumn new movements were made to make an effectual opening of the Mississippi. More boats were provided, of various sizes and fighting force, and active operations began, toward the end of November, when the river was rising from the autumnal rains. The great object of the combined Union forces was the reduction of Vicksburg.

General W. T. Sherman with an army 32,000 strong arrived and landed on the low ground near the mouth of the Yazoo. On January 30, 1863, General Grant arrived to take command of the land forces. Many and exciting were the incidents leading up to the success which finally gave the North possession of the Mississippi. Raids were made, special expeditions were carried out, steamers were burned, shelling of batteries was a common incident, and while Grant was gradually closing in upon Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the whole country, North and South, gave all its attention to the unfolding drama at this spot. Every resource that could be made available by the South was put at the service of Vicksburg, guerilla work, skirmish fights, dashing attacks, all combined to increase the public excitement. Finally on July 4,

1863, Vicksburg surrendered, and on the ninth the garrison of Port Hudson laid down its arms.

The Mississippi was now open from Cairo to the Gulf, and we are told the merchant-steamboat, *Imperial*, leaving St. Louis on the eighth, reached New Orleans on the sixteenth of that month without any trouble. The Navy Department assigned the command of the Mississippi to Porter, while Farragut, who had been so conspicuously the moving spirit, was ordered to the coast operations of blockading in the Gulf.

We have not space to record the expeditions in Texas and on the Red River by General Banks and Commodore Bell. This Naval officer was afterward followed in command by Acting Admiral S. P. Lee. In August, 1865, he was finally relieved, and the Mississippi Squadron as an organization ceased to be. The various vessels engaged in the important campaign on inland waters were gradually sold. Admiral Farragut resumed the command of his own squadron and the Gulf, January 1864. His object then was to attack the defences of Mobile.

The City of Mobile is thirty miles from the Gulf at the head of a bay of the same name. The entrance was guarded by two defences, Forts Morgan and Gaines. The Confederate Squadron, under Admiral Franklin Buchanan, consisted of the ram, *Tennessee*, three small paddle-wheel gunboats, and besides these a few so-called iron-clads. The *Tennessee* was the most powerful iron-clad, from the keel up, built by the Confederacy. Commander J. D. Johnston was made her captain.

Obstructions of various kinds had been prepared by the Confederates including spiles, torpedoes and sunken vessels. Farragut made his preparations with great care and then proceeded to carry out his plans with the usual dash. The attacking force was somewhat formidable, and the vessels were put in complete fighting shape. The *Tecumseh* under Commander Craven soon went to the bottom by the explosion of a hidden torpedo. Craven lost his life at this time. It was here that the vessels became somewhat entangled

and Admiral Farragut hailed to know what was the matter. He, as we have often been told, was on the port main rigging of the *Hartford*. The answer came back, "Torpedoes ahead." The action of Farragut at this time was not one of recklessness, but the strong decision of a character who had reckoned on torpedoes and counted the cost. With a startling quickness and emphatic expression he ordered his own ship "and the consort ahead, and made the signal "close order." The efforts gave a raking fire and our ships suffered from it, obstructing one another, but luckily the torpedoes did not always explode and the inspiration of Farragut subdued fear. Eventually, although with severe injury and considerable loss of life, our fleet passed through and anchored in the bay out of danger.

In this exciting experience the formidable ram, the *Tennessee*, finally fled for safety under the guns of Fort Morgan. But Farragut was not satisfied to let her remain there, since the victory would be far from complete if she were not destroyed. An encounter followed and our monitors with the other vessels gave the Confederate ram such hot experiences that she surrounded. The fight lasted a little over an hour. Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were soon after captured, and Mobile as a port for blockade runners was speedily sealed.

As soon as the main operations of the Northern forces had been brought to a successful conclusion sufficient troops were sent to subdue the city. Lee had laid down his arms on the 9th, Johnston on the 24th of April, 1865, and on the 4th of May General Richard Taylor surrendered the Departments of Alabama and Mississippi. In May 1867 the Gulf Squadron, as it had been named, ceased to be, and thus ended the last of the separate fleets which the civil war had called into existence.

CRUISERS

I have thus sketched the main events in the three squadrons which protected our coast. A word remains regarding the

enemy's cruisers, of which the Alabama was the most famous. There was one other that did a good deal of damage to our commerce, the Florida. She was the first built in England for the confederates, but her career will not follow, turning instead to the vessel which Semmes commanded.

The construction of this vessel in the English ship-yard was protested by our minister, Mr. Adams. He had reason to believe that, under cover of pretences, she was destined for the Confederate service. Notwithstanding the action by Mr. Adams she was allowed to get under way and pass out into the Atlantic. This was afterwards the source of great contentions, and a final tribunal was created to adjust the damages which we claimed from Great Britain.

The Alabama arrived at the Azores on the 10th of August, 1862. Here a bark from London brought her batteries, ammunition stores, and coal. Two days later a steamer arrived from Liverpool with Semmes and the remainder of the officers and crew. Very soon the Alabama started on her cruise. The first two months were spent in the North Atlantic, and in this time 20 prizes were taken and burned. Semmes went as far as the banks with his vessel and then turned Southward. The Alabama had various experiences from that time until the 11th of January, 1863, when she appeared off Galveston, Texas. Here our squadron sighted the craft and the Hatteras, an iron side-wheeler with 8 guns, was ordered to overhaul the Alabama. There was a sharp fight between the two but the inadequacy of the Hatteras was soon made evident for she was a mere shell. The action lasted 13 minutes and then the crew of our war-ship was hastily removed and she soon went down. The Alabama headed for Port Royal, Jamaica, landed her prisoners, and repaired damages which were not severe.

Semmes was always making captures and burning vessels as he went from point to point. The English officials were constantly extending favors to Semmes, and thus he was enabled to get into ports, and

get out of them without injury, though our war-vessels were some time very near him.

The depredations of the Alabama and Florida caused our Navy Department in the autumn of 1862 to make determined efforts for stopping these cruisers in their marauding careers. Special vessels were fitted out, with good speed, to trace the Alabama and if possible to grapple with her. The next year the Alabama arrived, after various cruising, at Cherbourg from the Cape of Good Hope. This was in June. Semmes intended to have his vessel docked and thoroughly repaired, but it seemed that permission was not speedily given, so the Alabama was still lying in the harbor when on the 14th of June Captain John A. Winslow, with the sloop-of-war Kearsarge steamed into Cherbourg. The Kearsarge was not far off when the news reached Winslow that the Alabama was near, and he immediately set forth hoping to have an engagement.

The first thing he did, having located the privateer, was to send a boat ashore and steam out of the harbor, taking position outside and maintaining vigilant watch on the enemy.

But it seemed that Semmes had no intention of running away. He informed his friends that he would fight the Kearsarge. We are told that for four days the Alabama was occupied with preparations and on the forenoon of the 19th she went out. It was Sunday, weather good but with a slight fog. The Kearsarge, on watch, was lying the necessary three miles off when the Alabama came down escorted by a French iron-clad, guarding the neutrality of the waters, and following was an English yacht, the Deerhound. It seems that Semmes plans had become known and the shore was filled with crowds of people to see the fight.

The description by Admiral James Russell Soley is well worth quoting: "As the Alabama came out, the Kearsarge steamed off shore to be well outside the neutral limit and to prevent Semmes from finding a refuge if the battle went against him.

On reaching a point seven miles from land, the Kearsarge turned short around and steered for the enemy. The armament of the Kearsarge was seven guns of varying calibre, weight of projectiles, 430 pounds. The Alabama had eight guns of differing calibre, weight of projectiles, 360 pounds. As for speed the Kearsarge had somewhat the advantage, the Kearsarge had 163 men and the Alabama 149, including officers in both cases. Both ships had their batteries pivoted to starboard, the Alabama fighting seven guns on the engaged side, while the Kearsarge had five. The tonnage of the Kearsarge was 1031, and that of the Alabama, 1016.

As soon as the Kearsarge had turned, the Alabama opened fire from a raking position, at a distance of a mile. The Kearsarge came on at full speed, receiving a second broadside and part of a third. Coming within 900 yards, she sheered off and returned the enemy's fire with her starboard battery. At this point she took the offensive and endeavored to pass the stern of the Alabama and rake her. This the latter prevented by sheering, still keeping her starboard broadside to the sloop. These tactics were continued throughout the action. Both vessels circled about a common center, keeping broadside to broadside, in this way they made several complete revolutions. The two ships gradually neared in their revolutions, till they were only five or six hundred yards apart. The sides of the Alabama, were torn by shell and her decks covered with killed and wounded.

At noon, after the action had been continued hotly for an hour, the Alabama ceased firing and headed for the shore, then five miles off. This exposed her port side and only two guns could be brought to bear. The ship was filling rapidly and as the water was rising in the fire-room, Semmes set his fore-trysail and jibs in hope of escaping into neutral water. The Kearsarge steered across his bow, and when Semmes saw that the end had come, struck his flag. The white flag was displayed and the firing of the Kearsarge ceased.

It was now a little past noon and the Alabama was settling perceptibly. A boat came alongside the Kearsarge to announce the surrender, and to ask for assistance for the sinking vessel. The only two boats in the ship that were not disabled were lowered and sent to bring off the officers and crew. The Alabama's boat was allowed to go back for the same purpose; the officer commanding the boat gave his pledge that he would return, but he did not.

At this moment the Deerhound approached. She had been hitherto a spectator of the action. Winslow hailed the yacht and asked her to assist in bringing off the people of the Alabama. The Deerhound complied with his request, and heading for the Alabama, which was now going down rapidly, picked up 42 persons and among whom were Semmes and 14 officers. Then she steamed out across the channel to Southampton, England. Winslow's officers implored him to throw a shell at the Deerhound when it was found she was making off, but he refused, and very properly, as her participation in the affair was due to his own suggestion. In making this suggestion it appeared to have been Winslow's idea that the Deerhound after receiving the fugitives would deliver them up to him as prisoners. But he had no right to expect anything of the kind.

The engagement lasted an hour and twenty minutes, after the last shot was fired the Alabama sunk out of sight. The number of casualties on board the defeated cruiser was not far from 40. 70 prisoners were taken by the Kearsarge, three in a dying condition, and 17 wounded. Of the crew of the Kearsarge, three men were wounded by the bursting of a shell on the quarter-deck, one of whom afterwards died. With this exception no one was hurt.

Great capital was made by Semmes and his friends, after the action, by asserting that the Kearsarge was covered with "chain-plating," and therefore was an iron clad. The plating consisted simply of 125 fathoms of sheet-chain, placed on.

the vessel's side in the wake of the engine secured up and down by marlines to eye bolts in the planks and covering a space 50 feet in length by 6 in depth. It would have afforded no protection against a 100 pound projectile, if it had struck it. As a matter of fact it was struck only twice. It had been put on a year before at the Azores, and no secret had ever been made of it. The talk about this supposed deception was greatly enlarged upon by the many English admirers of Semmes' character and career.

After this, cruisers of a later build, and quite dangerous, were sent out by the Confederacy, but nothing could equal the audacity of the Alabama. The Stonewall made some attempts toward the end of the war, 1865, and roused some fears which never materialized. The Stonewall was finally surrendered to the United States by the Spanish government.

As Admiral Soley further says: "Commerce destroying has been practiced on considerable scale in early wars, but the introduction of fast steamers enabled Semmes to carry his operation to a point of perfection that had never before been attained. He entered upon a cruise of the

Alabama with a well considered plan of operation," In fact he pursued a strategy which was the result of a careful study of oceanic highways, he calculated times carefully in order to evade our cruisers, shifting hither and thither according to a well defined plan, and always arranging for coaling and supplies with great accuracy.

It is now nearly fifty years, a half century, since the Civil War ended. The war-ships of our present Navy are in striking contrast with the craft we were obliged to use in the days gone by. Huge floating forts have taken the place of the monitors and frigates, swift torpedo boats and guns of wonderful capacity have supplanted the weaker armaments of the past.

But no record today of personal valor can surpass that which was often manifested by the officers and men of our Navy in that notable struggle. We must give credit by what was achieved amid great obstacles. In that light we may say in conclusion, that there is hardly a nobler history of naval defence and offence than that displayed by our union tars, from admirals to mess-boys, in the war for the Union.



JOSEPH A. LAPHAM, Quincy Point, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. H, 4th Mass., and Co. K, 15th Mass., 20th N. Y. Cavalry.



CAPT. ALBERT PRESCOTT, Charlestown, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Company K, Fifth Mass. Regt.

Albert Prescott was born Feb. 19, 1830, in Charlestown, Mass. First sergeant, Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Minute Men of '61, (3 months) April 19, 1861 to July 31, 1861; first sergeant, Company B, Thirty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, July 30, 1862; Captain Company B, August 28, 1862, resigned April 29, 1863; re-enlisted captain Company I, Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers March 2, 1864; major, June

15, 1864; killed in the battle of the Mine, near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

The following from the Historian of the Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers: "His character as a soldier and citizen was upright and honorable. He was a man of genial disposition, generous hearted and a true friend. He fell with his sword drawn in defence of his country and died under the folds of the tattered flag which he had bravely defended and thus closed the pages of his earthly life."



HENRY M. HAWKINS
Minute Men of '61

Co. E, 5th Mass. Regt., Re-enlisted Co. C 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.

Henry M. Hawkins was born in Dover, N. H., Oct. 20, 1840. He enlisted in Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, April 19, 1861 and was discharged July 31, 1861. Sept. 1, 1861 was appointed hose-man of Engine 3, Boston Fire department. August 7, 1862 he enlisted in Company C, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, serving till expiration of term, July 8, 1864. March 1, 1865, re-entered the fire department as assistant engineer of Engine 3 and was promoted engineer of com-

pany May 1, 1873. Detailed to repair shop in May 1875 in addition to duties on Engine 3. October 1890 relieved from duty with engine 3 and appointed Foreman of repair shop, which title was changed to First Assistant Superintendent January 24, 1895. May 22, 1896 promoted Superintendent of Repairs. Feb. 16, 1906 retired at own request. His ancestors upon both sides were prominent in service under General Washington in the American revolution, were also in the Colonial wars.



CAPT. WILLIAM P. BROWN
Minute Men of '61

Co. I. 5th Mass. Re-enlisted Co. K. 39th Mass. Vol.

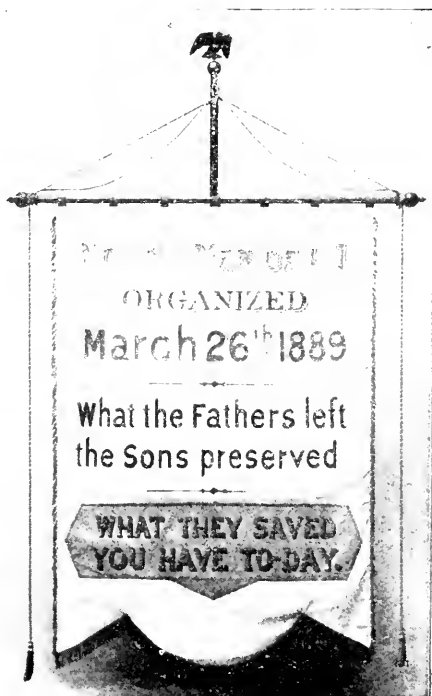
William P. Brown, born in Deerham, N. S. Aug. 20, 1840. He enlisted from Woburn, Mass., and was enrolled in Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (Somerville, Minute Men of '61.) Re-enlisted as Sergeant in Company K, Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts for three years.

Previous to the war he was engaged in the grocery business which he resumed upon his return home.

In 1872 he sold his grocery business and engaged in manufacturing until 1890 at which date he entered the employ of the State as first clerk to the State Board of Health.



CHARLES A. LEGG, Worcester, Mass.
Minute Men of '61
Co. B. 5d Bat. Rifles. Sergt. Co. C. 1st Mass. Cav.



THE STARS AND STRIPES

PREFACE

Sufficient excuse for the appearance of this little volume will be found in the often repeated request, by my fellow-prisoners of war, that the "Stars and Stripes" might be published for circulation among our personal friends. The general interest felt by the public at large in all the vicissitudes to which our soldiers are liable, has proved its claim to be considered among the personal friends of the released prisoners of war. To the public, therefore, this book is sent out with a kindly greeting from the fourteen hundred soldiers released by the rebels in May last.

Written with no thought of publication, but only to enliven some of the weary hours of a ten months' imprisonment, it is to be hoped the usual methods of criticism will not be applied to these productions. We know that those who waited

through those long months for the return of exiled friends, will look with a kindly eye upon anything which will throw light upon those dark hours of prison-life.

As prisoners of war, we were unable to fight for that glorious flag of our love, and naturally chose to call this collection of papers which should testify to our faithfulness to our God, our country, and our manhood, by that name dearest to our hearts— "The Stars and Stripes!"

To my fellow-prisoners, who, after weary months of confinement by the rebels, have returned to hate the Rebellion the more, and who feel no duty in life so strong as that of forgetting all personal hopes, until treason is banished from the land, this volume is respectfully dedicated.

W. C. B.

Boston, July, 1861.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Published by the Union Lyceum at Parish Prison, N. O.

EDITED BY GEORGE T. CHILDS, COMPANY K, 5th MASS. REGIMENT.

Vol. 1.

NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

No. 1.

In offering the first number of our new paper we deem it unnecessary to ask for it the good will of all the members of our society; while to the world outside, we are confident the uplifting of the good old Flag in the midst of our enemies, will be received with hearty welcomes. Shut out from the advantages of the press, the telegraph and the lyceum, we shall endeavor to create a little world of our own, and to enjoy the benefits of a newspaper, the debate, and social gathering. To this end we have organized an association with every prospect of success, and this paper is to be our organ. We shall endeavor to secure the latest reports of battle, of our prospects of release, and of all items of interest. By the aid of an efficient corps of reporters we shall be able to present each issue the latest and most reliable reports; while having secured from among our number the best talent, we shall also be able to present the finest literary efforts of the finest writers; our columns will be open to all, but all personalities will be carefully omitted. We shall treat impartially upon all matters of interest in our society, and endeavour to promote its interests everywhere; shall be the unflinching advocate of the policy of our government, and permit nothing detrimental to its interests to find place in our columns. Entreating the contributions of our members, we launch our little craft upon the tide of public favor. Calling to our aid all our friends, asking the charity of all, we offer this first number.

THE UNION LYCEUM

This has been accepted as the title of our new Society, and we think very appropriately. As prisoners, the name Union means all that is dear to our hearts; and separated from all the blessings of that Union, we give to our association this name, which will insure its success. It is the intention of the association to hold weekly meetings, to participate in readings and declamations, and the reading of our paper. At our last meeting the following list of officers were chosen:

President, W.C. Bates, Massachusetts

Vice-President, W.H. Scott, Ohio

Secretary, C.S. Chapman, Michigan

Editor, Geo. T. Childs, Massachusetts

Debate Committee, { L. Warren, Ohio
 { E. K. Smith, Ohio

Declamation Committee

{ H. O. Bixby, New Jersey

{ Alex. Parker, Ohio

THE PROSPECT

With but few means at our disposal, whereby we may judge of the progress of the war, and those coming from one side, it may seem entirely speculative to consider for a few moments the prospect of a speedy termination of the war and the overthrow of this bogus confederacy, which, after virtually ruling this nation for a quarter of a century, has, upon its downfall from power, attempted to establish a government founded upon the worst principles of injustice and oppression,

The question is our government progressing as rapidly as is possible in the subjugation of the rebellion? is often asked. With plenty of money, an abundance of men, and, as we have every reason to believe, the sympathy of the civilized world, are they doing all they should in ending this terrible war? Our main purpose in treating of this subject is to answer, as far as possible, the many complaints heard on every hand that our government has failed to perform her promises. At the commencement of this contest it was hardly supposed the rebellion extended beyond the Cotton States; and either by the aid, or at least the neutrality of the Border States, but little doubt was held that before winter the rebellion would be overthrown. But as one after another of the Border States yielded to the force of circumstances and swelled the rebel forces, and enlisted their fortunes under the rebel banner, it became apparent that an immense force and a longer time would be necessary to prove our government strong enough to punish treason at home and restore our land to its former Union and harmony. Of the disaster at Manassas, Big Bethel, and elsewhere, I need not pause to consider. That they were mistakes, gigantic mistakes, which in a nation less powerful, with a people less patriotic than ours, would have stamped its ruin, none will deny. But months have elapsed since these disasters, and what has been done? Our army has been increased in numbers and strengthened in discipline; our navy has been changed from the least efficient to the most powerful in the world, and we stand today on the threshold of great events, invincible. We read, it is true, of disaster, but it comes from southern sources; while from Hatteras, from Port Royal, from Beaufort, come the words of encouragement which teach us that the enemy are being surrounded and discomfited. The cause is steadily advancing, and the brightness of the future casts its light upon the present. Our hosts are assuredly marching on to victory. With the prayers of thousands of mothers, fathers, and friends, with God on our side,

and justice written upon our arms, victory will surely be ours. Fear not and faint not; our cause is right and will surely triumph. Doubt not, our God is strong enough and will crush out this wickedness ere long.

WHY WAS I NOT KILLED

"In each event of life how clear
Thy ruling hand I see"

One who has been in battle, with Death whispering and beckoning on every hand, in the whiz of bullet or whirr of cannonball, with shells bursting, and cannon belching forth its thunder, now taking the hurried farewell words of a dying friend, or bearing the mutilated body of a wounded comrade out of range of the thoughtless metal at its close finding himself alive and unharmed, must have the question to ask of the Fates, Why was I not killed? Nor can he satisfy himself by averring in answer, his friends, his position, his high hopes, youth, wisdom, good resolutions for the future, or his insignificance, that one or many of these saved his life, for he knows that these were equally the possession of many a noble comrade whose friends now name him with hushed voice and tearful eyes; he can only conclude that it was the will of God. To Him I owe my life. For what purpose He saved my life in preference to others, I know not. From thence is not the conclusion clear to a thoughtful person: I owe then my services to Him, to do His will henceforth is my constant duty. He must have work for me to do. Is it in myself? I will cleanse myself from every sin. Is it for my fellow men? I will be open to catch the first whisper of His will. Gladly, gladly, will I for evermore devote myself to His service.

THE HOPES OF A RELEASE

No question is so often discussed, and none upon which there is such a variety of opinions as that which so directly affects us prisoners, and which is the subject of this article. Every heart beats anxiously to hear of the least movement on the part of our government which tend

to either an exchange or parole. Every day, and almost every hour, reports come to us (many of them no doubt manufactured), of movements which seem to tend to a speedy relief. What are really the facts, and what hope can we lay hold of regarding a speedy return to our homes? It will be generally conceded that our government will never consent to a direct exchange, and but few would wish to see it done. Our trust, then, lies either in the capture of this city by our forces, the speedy termination of this war, or in a mutual parole of all the prisoners. Our forces are, according to the best information, on the eve of attacking Columbus, and should they succeed in capturing that city, our enemies concede this place could make but little resistance. That our fleet will at present advance upon the city seems hardly probable, although a fortnight since we should not have been surprised if they had done so. From all information we can receive we have little hope that we shall hear at present the tramp of Freedom's forces in this city of rebellion. Whatever prospect there may be of an early settlement of this war, we leave our readers to determine from the debate of today. It would seem that whatever our government intends doing in regard to a parole should be done at once, and from the signs of the times we are glad to believe the most strenuous efforts are being made by our friends to induce our government to consent a parole. But we must not feel uneasy if it requires a long time to change the policy of a nation, which determining at the outset to refuse all recognition of this bogus government, will be obliged to concede something even in paroling. We cannot but feel hopeful when we realize the great principle involved in our release. No soldier can go into battle with confidence if the prospect of a long imprisonment is before him, and we feel assured our government is fully aware of this. Friends are working, thousands of prayers are daily ascending for our return, and with faith and patience we await the good time coming when the joyful "Home again" shall sound. We can faintly picture the

joy, the glad shouts which will ascend when, once more freemen, we shall stand under the folds of our dear old flag. Cheer up, ye faint-hearted who lose confidence in our government; our friends do not forget us, our government does not forget us, and, dearer consolation than all, our Father above does not forget us, but with his everlasting care and love is ever near us.

MARKETS

BREAD—Readily taken in small quantities.

BONE—Sales small, owing to change of guard.

SOUP—Considerable decrease, owing to the abundance of water.

RICE—None in market

MEAT—Heavy

WOLLENS—Very abundant in the form of rags.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

On Thursday of last week, one Fungel was arrested in this city, charged with being one of a secret society, numbering 5,000 members, pledged to forward the interest of the Lincoln government. We trust he may be guilty.

The bone-market seems to be overstocked with the common qualities. Rings are round, while toothpicks continue pointed. The imports have been irregular, parties take salt, soap, vinegar on call; tea continues steady, two thirds orange leaves, the other third doubtful.

Some of the citizens appeared at the review on Saturday without arms. Better been without arms than without legs at Manassas.

The Federal troops have not yet attacked Columbus, may they soon come down out of Egypt and smite the Philistines.

It was announced by a criminal, on Tuesday, the Columbus and Mobile were taken; but as he was in for only three months his report was not believed. Only first-class criminals need report in future.

Some suppose the Provost-Marshal comes into the yard three times a week to see the prisoners of war. His real object is to get the news.

Whatever may be the "fortunate number," it is evident the "Union Lyceum" thinks most of No. 8.

Our Richmond exchanges continue to indulge in select Billingsgate on each arrival of prisoners.

South Carolina proposes to treat the invaders as Governor Wise did John Brown, we rather think the hanging will be on the other side this time.

Today is generally set apart as the time honored Thanks-giving day. Dear old New England custom! Whose heart does not soften at the thought of the family gatherings! God bless every home on Thanks giving day!

The Confederates expect an immediate attack at Columbus and Manasses.

The "dearest right" to petition has

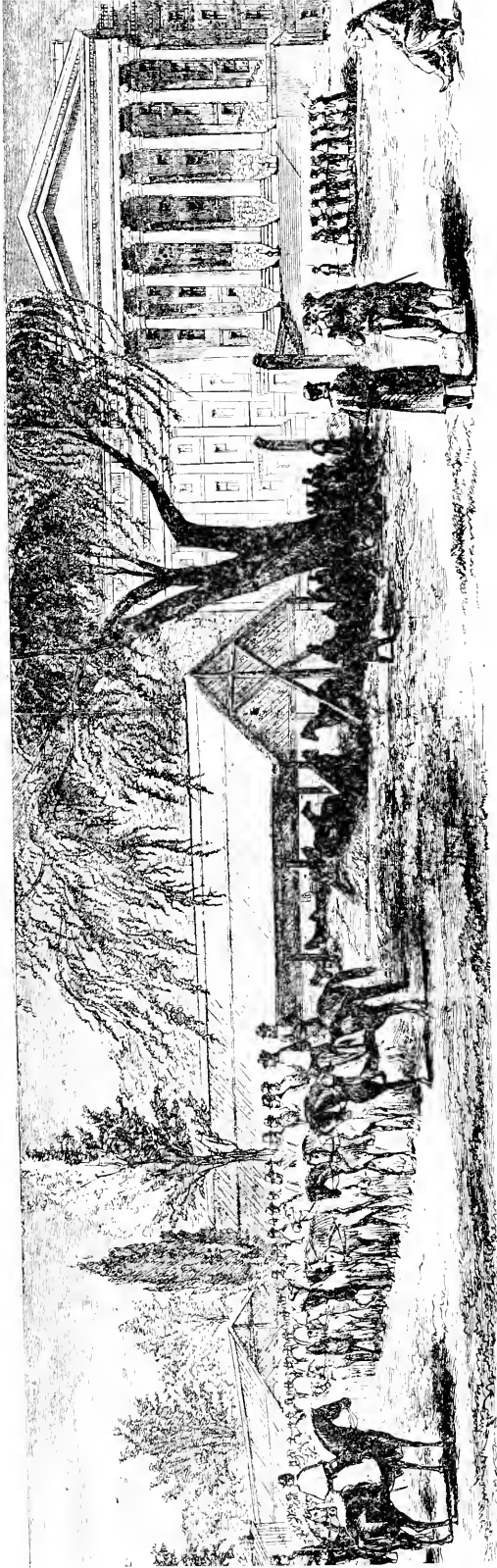
been exercised by our comrades in consequence of the Grand consolidation move of the prison captian. Who has not admired the compact manner in which spoons are packed by jewellers? Who likes to sleep spoon-fashion for all that?

The boys in No. 4 who were so frightened by finding a few grains of rice in their soup on Tuesday, are recovering. Joe Mullaly assures us it was all a mistake.

NOTICE

A prayer meeting will be held in Cell No. 4, 2d floor, on Sabbath morning, at 9 o'clock; also on Wednesday, in Cell No. 2, 2d floor, at 2 p. m. A Bible-class is held every Sunday at 1 p. m., in cell No. 8, 2d floor.





Temporary shelter for United States Cavalry in grounds near Treasury Building, April and May 1861
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment camped, in Treasury Building, Posting Guard

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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EDITED BY GEORGE T. CHILDS, COMPANY K, 5th MASS. REGIMENT.

Vol. 1.

DECEMBER 5, 1861.

No. 2

The first meeting of our Society was held on Thursday, the twenty-eighth ultimo. The President, W. C. Bates, accepted the office in a few well-chosen remarks. A debate then occurred upon the following: "Resolved, that the present war will be ended by the Spring of 1862." The debate was ably conducted by Messrs. Scott, Warren, Parker, Stiles and Smith. With the reading of the "Stars and Stripes," and miscellaneous business, the meeting closed. The interest taken by the members in the exercises, and the great number of our friends who were present, must have convinced all that our Society was sure to succeed. We were gratified beyond measure to see that the efforts of the founders of our little Society were so far stamped with success. It needs work—needs the hearty co-operation of all, needs a deep interest in all the proceedings, a sacrifice of personal feelings to the general interest—to place our Society on a permanent foundation. We feel assured of these, and thus hold no question of the success of the Union Lyceum.

NEWS

Twenty-five thousand men, and forty-three vessels, are reported to be near Savannah. An expedition to Charleston, under Butler, is talked of. It is reported our government has six hundred thousand men in the field, completely armed and equipped.

Secretary Chase stated in New York, that our government saw their way clearly

to crush the rebellion, and the public would soon hear tidings of success more effective than that from Port Royal and the West. Our army will not go into winter quarters in Virginia, but will proceed actively during the winter. A despatch from the commander of the flotilla which is to operate on the Mississippi, says he is making rapid progress. The Constitution, the largest wooden steamer in the world, has left Boston with three Massachusetts regiments for an expedition to the southern coast. Ship Island we expect. The "St. Louis Democrat" proposes that our vessels should skate down the Mississippi.

General Wool is reported to have two ship-loads of rebel prisoners at Fort Monroe, with instructions to effect an exchange of some kind.

NOTICE

There will be a prayer meeting in Cell No. 4, on Sunday a. m., at nine o'clock, and in Cell No. 2, Wednesday at 2 p. m. A Bible class is held in Cell No. 8, each Sunday at 1 p. m. All are invited to attend.

PLEASURES OF MEMORY

It would be very difficult to determine what proportion of man's happiness is derived from the pleasures of memory. In some situations of life this becomes almost the only source of comfort, and even in the most favorable of outward circumstances we owe much to the unsubstantial

pageants memory causes to pass before our mind's eye. We should not, perhaps have missed this faculty of memory had our beneficent Father left it out of our constitution; but to his love we owe all the hope and inspiration which this faculty gives us.

We say the pleasures of memory; for even in those sad thoughts of days of disaster now long gone by is there not a melancholy pleasure you would not forego? Would you forget that last sad smile of the one who left you years ago for the better land? Those few words of parting, though dropping through a shower of tears, would you forget one of them? How plainly can you yet see the first school-house, and event upon event which there made your happiness? With a slight effort, you can even repeat the words of commendation the teacher used upon some special occasion.

Memory double's a man's life; we live not only the present but the past; and Hope adds another life as enticing, but more doubtful, than the others. If the present is cheerless, and the future a blank on which Hope hesitates to write her predictions, we can turn to the past, the young past of a few months ago or the old past of years, and somewhere, in every life, we can find a cottage or a place to shelter till the present returns to its allegiance and grants us happy hours.

It is sometimes argued that the clearer consciousness of the next world will present every event of this life to our memory with life-like accuracy; that not a misdeed or mischance can then be forgotten. If this be so, how much need there is of writing over each day with generous noble deeds; that when it becomes the past, Memory may allure us with pleasures rather than threaten us with her chastisements.

PENS!

BY KEBUTS

"The quill from pinions of one goose we fetch
Opinions of another goose to sketch."

Let epic poets roar and thunder,
And all the world be dumb with wonder;
Let tragic bards, to horrify us,
With subjects dire and awful ply us;
Content, I sing a little thing,—
A goose-quill pen from goose's wing.
The ancients wrote with sharpened reeds,
And chronicled their wondrous deeds.
Whate'er they would hand down to us,
They wrote it with a calamus.
Thus Homer wrote, and Aeschylus,
Thus Tully, Horace, Tacitus,
Thucydides, Demosthenes,
And Xenophon, and many men
Whom I must now forbear to name;
Their writings still much notice claim.
If history we rightly quote,

Mahomet's clerk the Koran wrote
(Mahomet to write had never learned)
With charcoal, or a sharp stick burned,
On clean, white shoulder-blades of sheep,
Then threw 'em in a chest to keep ;
A chapter on each shoulder-blade,—
So these combined the Koran made.
The seventh century of our era
(About the time there is some query,
Whether seventh or sixth I can't just state.)
Produced a man of genius great,
Who introduced a pen,—much better,
And made posterity his debtor.
This man from Folley's emblem plucked
The tools which Wisdom used to instruct.
The benefactors of the race
In history oft find no place
We ne'er shall know who, first of men,
For writing used a goose-quill pen ;
Was he a Greek or Roman, Goth or Hun ?
Who was his father ? who his son ?
Not from the eagle, that high flier,
Nor from the swan, that all admire,
The implements of Wisdom came,
But from the goose, that men defame.
From this, if rightly I discern,
A useful lesson we may learn :
"Small things we never shall despise,
Nor turn our nose up if we're wise."
Poets, twelve centuries or more,
Have used the goose's wings to soar ;
And, in return, there's not a gander
Or goose but what they pluck and slander.
Now writers have so multiplied
With quills they ne'er could be supplied.
Besides, 'tis proper, all must feel,
An Iron Age should write with steel.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

The past week has been rather devoid of incident. In another column may be found several items of news, some of which may be reliable. Our exchanges have been very irregular of late; indeed only one of our contemporaries having come to hand, and that being French and our interpreter in the dungeons, we are saved the necessity of denying any of its facts; ! "All Fools' Day" seems to come oftener in this climate than any other. To judge by the various reports circulated, one would suppose it a perpetual April 1. The last canard is the capture of Jeff. Davis. We expect to hear he was visiting Boston incog, and was captured by Gen. Fremont at Cairo or Ship Island.

The markets remain firm. A ration of beef finds buyers at one quarter loaf. Bread continues the chief circulating medium, mainly in small denominations—quarters and halves. Soup varies; readily taken in small quantities as "extra." Imports have been almost exclusively confined to molasses, which is now out of the market.

Most of our citizens at this time engage in hunting expeditions. The game is abundant; limited in variety, but unlimited in quantity.

Query. Is the "bone of contention" best fitted for rings, toothpicks, or slides? We have just learned of the capture of Jeff. D. He was taken by——, a daguerreotypist.







SONNET ON BONES

BY ONE OF THE CRAFT

I propose to give in homely rhyme
A few hints to those who are prone
To spend the slow hours of prison-time
In manufacturing bone.

For though the labor is hard indeed,
And in money but very small pay,
Yet it gives us the exercise we need
To keep disease away.

And first of all a bone must be got,
Which as bones are weighed, not made,
Is not an easy task I wot,
Where so many are in the trade.

Here I'll tell you a plan you can try,—
It has Dominique for a voucher,—
He says that bones can be got on the sly,
By giving a ring to the butcher.

Bones that are raw are best I opine,
(Though some prefer bones that are boiled,)
As the first will easily take a shine,
For which in vain on the other I've toiled.

It matters not much which you take,
If 'tis only heavy, clear, and bright,
And if a thing of value you'd make,
Your bone must be perfectly white.

Now, here let me advise,
That you have saw and knife of your own,
For at least 'tis very unwise
To be bothering friends for a loan.

you If borrow my saw, 'tis my hope
That you'll use it as I myself do,
Put on plenty of water and soap,
And carry your hand firm and true.

If any device you would raise
On the top of the ring that you make,
The edge of the bone you always
For the face of the ring must take.

If the bone is to be reduced,
The light-colored stones are quickest ;
But for giving the finishing touch,
The dark-colored stones are the slickest.

I'll tell you where is the best one,—
Near the barrels on the side next the tub,
Where, if any nice work is to be done,
I give the finishing rub.

To assist you in shaping the bone,
And briefly—I'll only just say,
That at the point where most weight is put on,
The bone will wear fastest away.

By experience here I have found
That in making the hole for a ring,
A piece of cloth round your knife-handle wound
Is what sojer boys call—"a big thing."

For something them inside and out,
A properly shaped piece of brick
Is better, beyond a doubt,
Than the old-fashioned sand on a stick.

If like a very rare gem,
You'd have them take polish as bright,
In soap and water just put them,
And let them lie there over night.

A piece of thick woollen cloth
With some brick-dust sprinkled thereon,
Is the best thing that I know of,
To put a finish on bone.

Don't make your ring too stout,
Beauty for lack of strength will atone.
Who wishes to carry about
A great clumsy chunk of a bone?

If a handsome stiletto you'd make,
That you'll not be ashamed to carry home,
The greatest care you should take
In shaping the finger and thumb.

Would you get up a book, an anchor, or heart,
That you may expect to admire,
Give it the utmost extent of your art,
No matter how much time t'will require.

We know that rings must buy bread,
But remember the dear ones at home,
And make up some nice things ahead,
To carry when the "good time" shall come.

The "good time" is coming my friends,
May it see none but joyful tears;
Grind bone 'till captivity ends,
And away with your doubts and your fears.

S. B. S.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Published by the Union Lyceum at Parish Prison, N. O.

EDITED BY J. W. DICKINS

Vol 1.

DECEMBER 12, 1861.

No. 3

The success which has attended the past efforts of those interested in the welfare of this Society, should by no means be suffered to undergo a change. Its future success will depend upon the alacrity with which members perform their duties, either allotted or inferred. Of the latter class of duties I have a word to say. The duty of an editor is to select, from the many articles which ought to be given him, the best; to write an editorial and read the papers. The duty of each member of this Society is to write an article at least once in two weeks, and hand it to the editor at least one day before the day appointed for its reading. Do not charge us, we pray you, with being of a complaining disposition, for the performance of this duty by each member will not only benefit the present editor but all those who are to come after. One word to the Committee on Debate. It is very evident the debates have not been as interesting as could be wished; this is easily accounted for on the ground that the members do not feel at home yet. If the committee will select some simple question, on which those among us who are uninitiated may launch themselves, we have no doubt they will soon take part; we beg then, that the committee will avoid the selection of such questions as even in their very reading make the timid afraid.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Our exchanges have been very irregular the past week, as our principal carrier has removed to Baton Rouge (Penitentiary).

Some four hundred and ninety of our community were suddenly arrested on Wednesday, and locked up at a moment's warning,—and that too, just at the time we are wont to expect the cheering dinner call. Some thought the Parol of Honor was about to be administered, others that it was in retaliation of the treatment of Slidell and Mason; the real cause proved to be that one of our number used disrespectful language to the gentlemanly criminal in charge of the door. There is some talk of a telegraph from Ship Island to the Parish Prison, for the accommodation of the Yankees. The firm of Mason and Slidell have gone—not into insolvency—but into Fort Warren. General Floyd has "fallen back" again, not retreated! Oh no, only Federal troops do that. We have but few sailors among us, yet all would like to be on board the Ship Island. The occupants of Cell No. 1, "down stairs," will doubtless be glad to learn their close confinement on Wednesday was a mistake.

REMOVAL

—Sinclair, Esq., has removed, this Thursday morning, to—the dungeon; no visitors expected unless bringing their blankets.

Query—Is the third floor called the Gallery from the loose character of the former female occupants?

One of the most beautiful sights we have ever witnessed, is to be seen every Sunday morning in one of the cells of this prison, where formerly nothing but

blasphemy and vileness ascended and reached the ears of the Recording Angel ; now in this place a band of devoted disciples of Christ meet and adore their Redeemer, where the name of the Deity is only mentioned with reverence and love. How pleasing this must be to our God ; and what a glorious answer is this to the unfounded accusations of our enemies. We have more reason to feel proud of this element amongst us than we have of any other. Do "vile, illiterate, God-forsaken men," establish meetings where the mind is developed, enlarged and refined, or where our Father is worshipped? Never were our enemies farther from the truth than when they said we looked as though the Almighty had deserted us. What miserable, narrow-minded men must they be who, judging by a man's outward appearance, condemn his moral reputation! Men who will not honestly inquire into the circumstances, but rush headlong to untruthful conclusions. May the prayer-meetings continue to receive the approval of Him to whom they are dedicated ; and may those of us who have taken on ourselves the name of Christ, be incased in the invulnerable armor of Light ; and, filled with the Holy Spirit, push on to renewed conquests, and earn those wreaths of glory awarded to all brave and valiant Knights of the Cross.

The following paragraph having appeared in one of the New Orleans papers, we have undertaken to give a little explanation for the benefit of those who do not fairly understand it:—"An army order, issued by Cameron, lately, directs all officers and enlisted men of the Federal Volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the Confederates, or reported as missing in action, to be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments belong." This means, as we understand it, that all the soldiers coming from any one State and now held

prisoners,—or as the paragraph reads, reported missing in action,—are now to be formed into one regiment ; it will therefore be a regiment in name only. Whenever it shall be the good fortune of these men to be released, they will report themselves to the Governor of their State, and he will do with them as he sees fit. In the meantime he is ordered to make up the deficiencies occasioned by such circumstances, that is to say, if five hundred Ohio men were missing, then the Governor will cause to be recruited a like number and place them at the disposal of the general government, which will, on the arrival of the men at headquarters, send a sufficient number to fill the vacancies in each regiment. We imagine the object of this action of the government is, in the first place, to keep a systematic account of all the men now absent, so as to provide for their pay, etc.; and, in the second place, to make the regiment to which these absent men belonged, full. We do not see that this order is to affect our hopes of release,—would that it did provide for us. Our position as a truthful expositor of passing events, forbids us encouraging the idea—with which some are carried away—that this order is a provision for our expected return home.

NOTICE

All persons desiring to establish among the strangers visiting the prison, the impression that we have set up our stomachs as household gods, and of gaining a reputation for greediness and beastly behavior, are requested to meet every noon around the barrel containing the extra soup. It is the general desire they meet in such numbers as cannot fail to terrify speculators, and consequently produce a decline in the pork market. Special meetings of this body will be called on appearance of any empty molasses barrel.

A WORD UPON EXCHANGE

Mr. Editor,—Sir:—Allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to offer a slight rebuke to a class of individuals, of whom I am sorry to say there are quite a number amongst us. I de-

nominate them "the growlers," and their chief offence consists in their complaining continually of the Federal government because it does not gratify the Southern confederacy and them, by consenting to a regular exchange of prisoners. Let me, Sir, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavor to show them the folly and selfishness of such a course. It is acknowledged on all hands that if the Federal government agrees to exchange prisoners, in the manner usual between two nations at war with each other, it will virtually acknowledge this so-called Southern confederacy to have the rights of a nation. The course of our government, the opinions of the press, and the anxious endeavor of the rebels to bring about such an arrangement, are sufficient evidence to establish the position I have assumed, without recourse to further argument. It will not be denied that the fond hope and chief reliance of the leaders of this rebellion was in the belief that foreign governments would be obliged to recognize them. The most sanguine of them have been obliged to relinquish all hope of such an event. Would it then be wise for our own government to adopt the very course that in other nations they have been exerting strenuous efforts to prevent? Can we be so selfish as to imagine for one moment that it is the duty of our government to sacrifice the welfare of twenty millions of people, and of who can tell how many millions yet unborn, for the sake of returning to civilized life two or three thousand men who volunteered their lives, if need be, to protect the government they now so unjustly censure. I should consider it one of the greatest evils that could befall me, if, for a single moment, my fidelity to the Federal government should be doubted. Our suffer-

ings are as nothing compared with those of our forefathers in their struggle to establish what we now support. It is natural that men should grow irritable and gloomy, situated as we are, and if one does not carefully examine the case, he will be apt to find fault with our government; we hope, however, these few words will call all back to reason. Depend upon it our government is, and has been, doing all that consistently lies in its power to release us. I doubt not it has made honorable proposals to our captors for our release, but they have been rejected simply because they do not gratify their pride and fulfill their hopes of recognition. If it is possible for our government to release us, they will. Let us, then, bear up bravely under our trials until such time as either our victorious arms or successful diplomacy may honorably release us.

Truly yours,

Contentment.

Died in the Hospital, December 8th, S. H. Willey, of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment.—Death has again visited us and taken away a young man, who by his quiet and gentlemanly behavior had made many friends. The very name by which he was known is a simple tribute of respect felt for him by those who knew him. No rude, quarrelsome, or unkind young was ever able to keep with him, until manhood, a name with which innocence and modesty belong! "Little Willey" is dead! and hard as it may seem for a young man to sicken and die without the tender nursing of a mother, or the loving evidences of affection and care from dear relatives, we must humbly bow our heads, and prepare ourselves for a journey to "the bourne from which no traveller returns."

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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EDITED BY J. W. DICKINS

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No. 4

SINGULAR FACTS ESTABLISHED DURING THE REBELLION OF 1861

Wooden shoes are superior to leather ones; they are more pliable. Cotton cloth is far warmer than woolen and more enduring. When enough corn is raised in one crop to supply the people for two years, it is necessary to raise the price two hundred per cent. higher than when none is grown. Rye coffee is much superior to Mocha. All the soldiers in the Southern army are "gentlemen;"—(query, what kind of a gentleman is the individual who, for the last two or three days, has carried out the refuse?) Red, blue or green pieces of pasteboard are superior to coin as a circulating medium. In the South, there are any quantity of fine salt mines, yet the people prefer to use coarse. Orange-leaves make much better tea than hyson does. The Southern army is always victorious, and yet never fails to fall back when the enemy advances; and it is an utter impossibility for them to lose more than one man.

THE TORIES OF 1861

BY ALLE

Side by side with the many noble names which are written all over the history of the Revolutionary struggle, stands also the indelible record of those who forfeited manhood, who sacrificed country for wealth or honor. What school boy, as his heart fills with pride at the daring deeds of Marion and Sumpter, does not turn to

the list of recreants which darkens every page, with scorn and contempt! Who, in his mature manhood, as he drops a tear upon the grave of Warren, does not feel his cheek tingle at the name of Arnold! In this second contest, equaling if not surpassing that of the Revolution in the principles involved, what will be the record of those who, without the excuse of Southern education, sympathize with and even aid the enemies of free institutions and of all most dear to mankind! If history writes the names of the tories of '76 with nothing but scorn, and even those to whom they sold their country ignore their friendship and acquaintance, what will she say of those who could betray a nation whose success or failure stamped the fate of republican institutions forever, without even the hope of the reward of wealth or position! If the lives of the former are covered with infamy, what shall be the record of those who, in the darkest hour of their country's need, proved traitors to their trust and manhood! In the days of suffering and darkness, without pay, food, or clothing, some left their country's cause and joined her enemies, but they were few; and, with the promise of comfort and almost luxury, our wonder is that their number is not larger; but what shall be the excuse of the many of this day who, because suffering from a prolonged imprisonment, freely offered to enlist under the rebel banner, and fight to destroy a nation, but for the benefit of whose free schools and free institutions, would have died in ignorance

and perhaps crime! We have heard among our number the remark from some, that they would not again fight for a government which would not protect its soldiers from imprisonment. You never enlisted to fight for a government alone; you are fighting for a principle dearer than life to every manly heart. Go join the traitor's crew! We would rather meet you as a foe than stand with you under our flag which you would disgrace;—rather, far rather, see you boldly lift your traitorous arm to strike down that flag, than to sell your land by treachery, or associate with those who hold no sacrifice too dear for their country's welfare. You have acted the traitor's part, and deserve a traitor's doom. There are a few who assert they were forced to enlist. Shame upon him who declares this! How dared you, when your arm was needed to defend your land from ruin, wait one hour without offering it freely and willingly! God forbid any such should fall and have their names recorded by the side of the heroes who have died for the right. As in "Honor's immortal Tablets" there will be a place for Johnson, Ellsworth, Scott, and the many who have stood nobly for the right,—brighter and purer than the patriots of '76, so will the list of those who are recreant now be infinitely blacker and more contemptible than those who were Tories then.

NOTICE TO PRISONERS

All prisoners of war leaving for the North during the month of December are cautioned that the weather there is generally cooler at this season than here, and it would be well to get accustomed to the wearing of pants or jackets before leaving these present quarters; otherwise their awkwardness may attract attention in Washington and at home. To prevent any bad results from too sudden change of diet, the authorities have changed the morning-call from "Tea-ho" to "Rye-O!" The prisoners will be duly notified of any change of vegetables. Beefsteaks will be furnished in the spring—perhaps.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

In ancient times the fate of nations was foretold by the flight of birds. Yesterday six geese flew over the yard—northward. Our readers may infer this to forebode that we are to leave for home in six days, six weeks, or six months, about as definite as the Delphic oracles ever were.

Beauregard has not yet advanced on Washington, nor will he while he remains where he now is. This is the most important news we have of the army of the Potomac.

There are four war-vessels at the mouth of Mobile Bay. It is generally believed General McClellan has recommended a general exchange of prisoners. One hundred and fifty prisoners were sent to Columbus by the Federals last week; they were sent up the river on guard the same night. Were they paroled?

General McCulloch refused to obey an order of General Price lately. When rogues fall out, honest men take courage. The grand jury, alias "prison commissioners," or whatever they may be called, visited the prison on Saturday last, and it is understood they were highly pleased by the variety of costume presented by our U. S. soldiers in confinement. The result of their inspection is not yet manifest; certainly we are not less crowded, and bread is no more plenty.

The report that General McClellan has been authorized to exchange prisoners, needs confirmation. A report, seemingly reliable, reached us today that Columbus was attacked yesterday (Wednesday) morning. The Federal soldiers in front of Manassas protest against being put on picket-guard if there is to be no exchange of prisoners; they do not like the prospect of Southern dungeons. We doubt that, President Lincoln.

Whether the blockade is effectual or not, it has effectually cut short our salt. "Too lazy to earn his salt," cannot be said of any prisoner of war here, for salt can't be got with any amount of hard labor.

NOTICES

The usual prayer meetings will be held Sunday morning, in Cell No. 4, at 9 o'clock, and Wednesday p. m., in No. 2, at 2 o'clock. A Bible-Class is holden in Cell No. 8 at 1 o'clock, p. m., each Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL REPORT FROM
PELEG & BROS. PRICE
CURRENT

New Orleans, 12 a. m., December 13, 1861. We have very little change to notice in our markets. Tradesmen may judge from the following how goods may be ticketed. Bread-stuffs remain firm at $1\frac{3}{4}$; an advance to $1\frac{1}{2}$ is expected by some—we doubt it. Rice, scarce; small quantities, badly damaged by water, are daily offered below. Salt, scarce; a fresh supply is expected soon. Soap, easy; the market of late has been very thinly supplied with this useful article; no sales, some bartering for breadstuffs. Tin blocks, no sale; plates have been changing hands freely at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ loaves. Blankets, easy; few sales at various prices. "Clark's Marine Report" quotes "fine well-knitted grays at five shares in Apollo line, or equivalent in breadstuffs." Spirits, high and firm—we advise holders not to part with their stock at present, as the Grand Jury are about to take action on some measures which will prove advantageous to trade. Coffee, dull; small quantities of "Rye-ho" (Rio) have been offered this week. Rings—this branch of trade has been unusually good, owing partly to the scarcity of bone, as well as the sudden influx of strangers to our city, who bought up poor brands at fabulous prices; the market has been completely drained of articles which can receive the General approval. Meats—beef especially, remains firm; from a special despatch dated $11\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., we should say a downward tendency was inevitable.

SANCTUM, No. 4, Second Floor.

When we were boys, (an editor is always excusable for using the plural on the ground that he desires to avoid egotism,)

the most fascinating occupation that we could possibly engage in we thought would be that of an editor. Whenever any large nuts were picked, a sample was immediately sent to the editor; if the pears were unusually large and mellow, the best were set apart for the editor; if the peaches were more luscious and finer than ever, that favored mortal had the first taste; if strawberries, blackberries, raspberries—in short, all kinds of berries, had grown to a great size, and contained more sweetness than they had ever been thought capable of holding, the first inkling we had of the fact was by seeing in the morning paper a paragraph like the following: "We have to again thank Mr. B. for a fine basket of berries. They are the finest and largest we have seen this season." But the most alluring charm of all that enticed us to desire such glorious treatment, was the mystery hidden in such a paragraph as this: "We found on our table this morning a most beautiful and tasteful bouquet. Whose fair hands left it there we cannot conjecture, but whosever they are they have our warmest thanks, and the only favor we can ask the angelic visitant to confer upon us, is to call when we are in." Oh; if we could only have some fair hand leave something for us, we should be very happy. We could never imagine what became of all the fruit exhibited at Horticultural Society meetings, until we discovered what a favored class editors are. To whom were the mythical and to us unknown secrets of the theatre open, when to every one else they were with unbroken fastness forever (it seemed) closed? But these illusions have all vanished; whether our non-realization of our young fancies is owing to our not having a table on which to deposit these luxuries, or that they have been only illusions, it is hard for us to determine. We are inclined to think, however, that we have not been treated exactly right. We have been disappointed. Was it unnatural for us to expect that whenever a larger loaf than common was served out to have a nibble at it? Yet not a taste have we had. Was it wicked to expect to have a taste of mo-

lasses whenever a fresh quantity arrived? We have been obliged to eat our bread dry. Was it ravenous on our part to feel disappointed every day as night drew nigh, at not being the recipient of some tender piece of meat! Cattle might have seized with murrain a year ago and every one of them died, and none been imported since, for all the presents of this description that we have received. It must be because we have neither editorial chair, lamp, scissors or table. There is one sober reality an editor here must experience,—the time for our leave-taking has arrived. Although circumstances have rendered our duties rather laborious,

(scarcely any one can feel like writing in such a place as this,) they have not been unattended with pleasure. Those who have kindly assisted us in our labor, we shall cherish their memory with grateful remembrance. We have endeavored to lighten the heavy monotony of prison-life, and have in anticipation enjoyed the happy reunions we are to have on the anniversary day of our release—we hope the Society will take such steps as will render this assurance doubly sure when we meet together, and drown the remembrance of our trials in the delights of meeting in such altered circumstances. God speed the day of our release!

Parish Prison, N. O., Dec. 13, 1861.



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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No. 5

THE REVOLUTION '76 AND THE REBELLION OF '61

The Confederates are in the habit of comparing their condition at the present time with that of the Colonies during their struggle for independence. They would fain have the world believe that they like the patriots of the Revolution, are a down-trodden and oppressed people fighting for their liberties; that the Federal government stands in a similar relation to them that England then did to her American Colonies; and hence they would persuade themselves that their cause is just, and that success will finally crown their efforts. A little consideration, however, will show their boasted comparison to be fanciful rather than real. The Colonists were a band of exiles, who, driven by persecution from their native land, sought to establish on the shores of the New World a government which should guarantee to all its subjects the greatest personal freedom. The Confederates have inaugurated civil war with the avowed object of founding a government whose chief corner-stone is slavery. The Colonists strove to dissolve their connection with a government in which they were denied a representation. The South, today, are in rebellion against the Federal government, in which they have held the balance of power for the last quarter of a century, simply because they can no longer wield its influence for their own aggrandizement. The Revolution of '76

was a general uprising of the people when repeated acts of tyranny rendered longer forbearance impossible, and when all other means of redress had failed. The Rebellion of '61 is a movement inaugurated by a few political demagogues for political power, and in which the people are merely used as instruments. The patriots of the Revolution fought for principle; the rebels are fighting for power. The former fought for posterity; the latter are fighting for themselves. The war of the Revolution was a contest against foreign tyrants; the present war is a struggle of children against a too indulgent parent. The cause of the Colonists enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world, and the earnest support of the friends of human rights everywhere; the cause of the rebels is detested wherever the rights of man are respected. But it would be useless to pursue the contrast further. It is evident that this attempt on the part of our enemies to justify their course in the resort of a weak adversary to sustain a bad cause. Indeed it is deprecation of the very name of patriot to compare the heroes of the Revolution to their degenerate sons who are today in rebellion against the government for the establishment of which those noble men sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, their all, and which is acknowledged to be the best ever instituted among men. And in spite of apparent success at first, the ultimate failure of this attempt to weaken the power of this great Republic will be as decided as the success

of the Revolution of '76 was glorious. The tide has already turned against them, and we may hope soon to hear sounded the death-knell of the Rebellion of 1861.

Parish Prison, New Orleans, Jan. 1862.

A YEAR AGO AND NOW

[Communicated]

We are informed by the papers that this is Thanksgiving Day in many of the States north. What changes have one year brought forth! Then, a country outwardly united and happy; although the fires which for years have been prepared and fanned by ambitious men were uncovered, and the smoke, like a little cloud, began to ascend. Then, families came together to render thanks to their beneficent Father for His past mercies, and to partake of the bounty which His ever provident hand had provided. Now, a country and a people plunged into civil war, a country that for years had quietly reposed in peace, now rudely disturbed by the worst of man's passions. Now, family ties and relationships cut asunder and set adrift, to meet again only in anger and in a conflict which shall end in death. How many empty chairs will be placed around the tables where once the hopes and pride of the family were seated? Many a fond mother will lament the loss of an only boy. Fathers will less passionately mourn the early death of those whom with pride they have watched growing into

honorable men, and have taught the lessons of true patriotism. Sisters will weep for brothers who never more can protect, encourage, aid, and love them. Brothers will miss their companions, their shadows as it were; they will regret the quarrels with those forever gone, will listen to the recital of their gallant deaths, and long to emulate them. But who will paint the grief of another, not a sister, not a brother, whose future was so wrapt up in him she loved, that she will not be comforted, and only longs to join him in eternity! Enough of this sad picture.

Should we celebrate this day? Have we enough cause to have a day of rejoicing? Can we make a glorious, rollicking day of it? The usual adjuncts are wanting, but not the need of thanksgiving. No plump, fat turkey graced our board today. No pumpkin, mince and apple pies were there; the smiling faces of those we loved we missed, and the joyful, merry evening party will not be enjoyed; yet notwithstanding all these drawbacks we can be happy in the consciousness of enduring all these trials and adversities for the country and those we love. Let the fervent prayer of each one of us be, that on the next Thanksgiving Day we may see peace and all its blessings re-established, ourselves re-united to our friends, and this glorious Republic steadily progressing in Christian liberty.

Parish Prison, Nov. 21, 1861.

MANASSAS

BY J. A., 12th OHIO REGIMENT

Since the day of the battle, when cannon did rattle
Our beds have been made on the hard prison-floor ;
But we hope that our friend, "Uncle Abe," will soon send
McClellan or Butler to open the door.

We have patiently borne the contumely and scorn,
The insults and jeers, of a rascally crew,
But we'll teach them a trick that will make them full sick,
And the act of Secession they will bitterly rue.

When the traitors shall hear such a thundering cheer,
As the Flag of the Union we'll fling to the breeze,
Then will Davis be ronted and Beauregard scouted,
And treason be vanished far over the seas.

What's the use of our sighing or foolishly crying,
'Tis patience alone that can alter our case ;
Let us hope for the best, trust God for the rest,
Sing a song, and then bravely stare Fate in the face.

Though Fate went against us and sorely oppressed us,
By leaving us here in the prison to lie,
We can laugh at our foes, and turn up our nose,
While their stars and their bars we scorn and defy.

Although they board us, they barely afford us,
As much meat as a butcher would throw to a dog,
But provisions are dear, and their "plaster" I hear,
And not worth their weight in potatoes or hog.

When the battle was over they rushed from their cover,
And gallantly charged on the wounded and lame,
And the ambulance car was a trophy of war
That would tinge the dark cheek of a savage with shame.

They may boast as they please how they captured with ease
The Yankees who fought at Manassas that day,
But they know very well, if the truth they would tell,
That they lost two to one in that bloody affray.

The chivalric heroes, like modern Neros,
Rode bravely on those who were carrying the wounds ;
And their bloodthirsty cheer was revolting to hear,
As the pale, bleeding forms of our comrades we ground.

By the trembling moonlight, in the silence of night
They rifled the dead of their money and clothes ;
Alas ! that aught human and born of woman,
Should boast of a crime that humanity loathes.

Tobacco Factory, Richmond, Aug. 1861



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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No. 6

FRAGMENT

By J. W. D.

'Twas midnight, and save the tread
Of unneeded sentinel, quiet as of the dead
Reigned. An angel, clothed in robes of mist,
Looked in upon the slumbering forms, and kissed
The brows of those whose thought in sleep
Reverted to the ones (whom may God's presence keep
From danger or distress) they'd left behind.
With sympathetic touch she loosed the mind
Of each; then gathering with nervous hand
Her train, she passed o'er all the land,
And with a calm delight bent o'er
The forms of those, the minds she bore
Had thought on. Then in her mystic veil she folded
Them, and each thought was in them all remoulded.

MY FIRST WEEK OF CAPTIVITY

The battle of Cross Lanes (Western Virginia,) occurred on Monday, August 26, 1861. Before Tuesday night about eighty of the Seventh Ohio Regiment found themselves in Floyd's camp, in a rail-pen, surrounded by a line of hostile bayonets. To attempt a description of our feelings would be useless. You who have been through similar experiences will understand them. We were in the hands of our enemies—separated from the regiment of which we had been so proud, and which was now broken and scattered to the winds. We knew not how many of our messmates and comrades in arms were dead, or wounded and perishing in the woods. We knew that months of imprisonment were before us, and that it must be many weeks before the dear ones at home could know of our fate. Happily, what we had undergone had so blunted and benumbed our feelings that we were unable to realize the full extent of our calamity; and we had so much to do and to bear in the present, that we had no time for repining or to speculate about the future. We were to go to Richmond, and we had a march of a hundred miles to reach the railroad (the Virginia Central) at Jacksonville.

We set forward Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. I remember it, because it was Commencement Day at our college, and I was to have graduated that day. We came to Gauley River, went over by ferry, and marched up the hill on the other side, where we found a small body of troops encamped. We were put into another rail-pen, like the previous one in Floyd's camp. There were not so many hundreds of eyes to stare at us, but we had no blankets, only a handful of straw to sleep on, and nothing to protect us from the incessant rain. We were soon wet to the skin, and passed a miserable and sleepless night. We got nothing to eat that day till midnight. Rations of flour and beef were given us, but we had only three small "skillets" to cook supper for eighty men. We were told that, by mistake, cooking utensils for the guards

only had been put in the wagon which came with us, but the guards would generously divide with us.

In the morning it was still raining. We got for breakfast some raw beef and dough partially heated. Our elbows were drawn behind us and tied together with rope, and we were ready. We travelled all day, through mud and rain, without dinner, and no supper till midnight. We were put into a large barn for the night, where we made ourselves comfortable in the hay. The next day the sun shone, but the roads were still very bad. The officers who were with us—a captain and lieutenant—having given their parole not to escape, were not obliged to wear ropes, or to march in the ranks. They went forward early to reach our stopping place before night, to make a fire and borrow some kettles, that we might cook our suppers earlier. Notwithstanding these precautions, it was near midnight before we got anything to eat. Many were so exhausted and sleepy that they did not wake at all to partake of the delicate viands. There was the more for the others.

The next day we saw some very fine scenery, catching now and then, as we rose upon the hills, a view of some distant peak of the Alleghanies. In the afternoon we passed through Lewisburg—the finest place we had seen since coming into Western Virginia. Here, as at other places, the people flocked out to see us. A "Yankee" seemed to be as much an object of curiosity to them as a live hippopotamus would have been. They stared at us civilly for the most part, only the small boys shouted "Yankee," and "Yankee Doodle." A large company followed us out of town, as far as the first mile-board. The Virginians commonly called us Yankees usually with the epithet "damned" prefixed. Sometimes where the fame of our regiment had gone before us, we were saluted as the Ohio pets. The next morning, Sunday, Sept. 1, we passed through the famous watering place White Sulphur Springs. A Georgia regiment was stationed there; the soldiers followed us from the time we

entered the grounds till we got out of town—hallooing and shouting, and offering various prices for a Yankee scalp. These gentlemen prevented my enjoying the sights of this picturesque little place as much as I might otherwise have done. One of the guards brought me a drink of the water. The place seemed nearly deserted of all other inhabitants except soldiers. Towards noon we crossed the highest ridge of the Alleghanies over which the turnpike passes. We saw some very fine scenery. From some of these peaks the view of the hills opposite was truly grand. From still higher points we could see landscapes of hills stretching fifty miles away, and bounded by higher hills whose blue tops met and mingled with clouds. Then there were views of cultivated hill-sides, and far-reaching valleys, farm, woodland and stream,—spread out like a map before and below us. These beauties of nature made me forget for the time that I was a weary, foot-sore, and hungry prisoner of war, with hemp cord on my arms.

The next morning we got an early start, passed through Covington, and arrived at Jacksonville Station—the end of our journey—before two o'clock in the afternoon. We had marched over one hundred miles in four days and a half;—we were all glad to have it over, and that we were to ride the rest of the way to Richmond. Quite a body of troops were stationed at Jacksonville. The soldiers treated us civilly,—of course, they followed us and stared at us, but we had become pretty well used to this. While we were waiting for the cars, and resting ourselves in the shade of the depot, quite a crowd gathered round and began talking with us. They asked civil questions, and occasionally attempted to joke us a little on our position as prisoners. We replied to their jokes in as merry a strain as we could under the circumstances. One little old man in the crowd piped out what he considered a home thrust—"I reckon you ones want to see your mammies about this time." One of our boys replied, "Well, as for that, most of us have been weaned some time." Here an of-

ficer,—a major of a Georgia regiment, who had been a spectator some time,—with thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat, stepped up, and with a genuine slave-driving flourish and manner, struck in, addressing himself to the last speaker—"You're a prisoner and a Yankee; I want you to understand that. We've had enough of your damned insolence. Shut up, and behave as a prisoner should, or I'll rope you. I have the authority, and I'll do it." Roping is a Southern synonym for hanging. I ventured not very meekly, to inquire "how a prisoner ought to behave." I was assured if he had to teach me, it would not be at all to my liking. He continued his bluster for some minutes, and then went away to quarrel with our captain—affirming he had violated his parole. The captain, however, explained matters to his satisfaction.

I trust this fellow's insolence grew out of his having taken too much brandy. Our guards, who treated us with uniform kindness, made this apology for him.

We soon took the cars. We reached Staunton that day—seventy miles distance. Here we were quartered for the night in comfortable barracks, and provided with better food than we had tasted since our captivity. The next day we passed through a variety of interesting scenery—now among the hills and then in a broad level country like the lake region of Ohio, only not as well cultivated or productive. We reached Richmond about sunset, and after waiting an hour and a half, subjected to the usual complimentary attentions of the crowd, marched to our place of confinement.—Atkinson's Tobacco Factory.

PATRIOTISM

By E. W. M.

In reading ancient history, nothing strikes us more forcibly than the ardent love of country manifested by the masses of the people. This was a distinguishing characteristic of the Romans during the period of Rome's prosperity, and to this self-sacrificing patriotism of her sons, more than to any other cause, was due her

proud position among the nations of antiquity,—lasting fame. Indeed this is the only sure foundation of national prosperity. Without it no nation or people can make much progress in national power and civilization. Especially is this true of a government like ours, where the will of the people is the supreme law of the land, and where every man is free to express his own opinion. Seldom has the patriotism of a people been put to a severer test than was that of the people of the United States at the opening of the present war. And nothing could do more to inspire with hope the lovers of free institutions throughout the world, and at the same time afford a better guarantee of the future prosperity of this nation, than the promptness with which the people responded to the call for volunteers in the service of their country. The first blast of the war-trumpet was sufficient to arouse, in the hearts of a peaceful people, that latent patriotism, which had lain so long dormant, that it had begun to be doubted whether it really had an existence in these latter times.

History fails to furnish a more striking example of self-sacrificing devotion to country than is exhibited in the readiness with which more than half a million of loyal citizens, of all classes and conditions, have forsaken their homes and the pursuits of peace to defend the national flag and to preserve the government. And never was there a time when so much depended upon the patriotism of a people, or when their action would have a greater influence on the destinies of the world.

The decision of this contest will decide to a great extent the fate of Republican institutions for generations to come. In this light is the present struggle regarded by the civilized world, and it is not strange that the progress of events is watched with intense interest by foreign nations. Every loyal citizen now has an opportunity to aid in determining the position which the future historian shall assign to this nation in the annals of the world. Surely it is a privilege to live in such times as these, and if we faithfully discharge the duty imposed upon us, we may in after-times refer with honest pride to the part we played in this great crisis in our nation's history.

Died in the hospital, December 30, of typhoid fever, C. W. Wing, of the Twenty-Sixth New York Regiment, after an illness of ten weeks. Also died, New Year's Eve, G. W. Beard, of typhoid fever, after an illness of five days.

Christmas Day was celebrated by a parade of "Fantastiques," under the auspices of Cell No. 4, second floor. In the afternoon the "Star Spangled Banner," and all the national airs were sung in the yard with fine effect. We are glad to see that patriotism is not on the wane among us.

NOTICES

The usual Prayer-Meeting will be held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, in Cell No. 4. Bible-Class in No. 8 at 1 o'clock, p.m. Also a Prayer-Meeting at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon in Cell No. 2. All are cordially invited to attend.

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EDITED BY WILLIAM C. BATES

Vol. 2.

JANUARY, 1862.

No. 1.

In commencing this second volume of our weekly journal we cordially thank those contributors who have lightened the editorial duties in past weeks by their contributions, and it is very desirable they shall continue to furnish us with the ripest fruits of their genius. We have so far steadily adhered to the policy adopted by the founders of this journal, of giving no compensation even to the best talent, fully persuaded that "genius is its own reward," and that in the consciousness of duty well performed there is enough to incite all activity.

The scarcity of paper throughout this bogus Confederacy has hitherto prevented our enlarging this journal, and we know has deprived us of many valuable contributions; but let us go on conquering all obstacles, let us lighten the gloom of prison life, and let us do all we can to keep in remembrance the National Stars and Stripes, which we fondly hope will soon wave over this degenerate city.

Prison Balcony

January 1862

Mr. Editor:—Without desiring to preach a sermon or to write a lecture, I desire to say a few plain words to my fellow-soldiers upon the very common vices of vulgarity and profanity. Twin demons they seem to me, sent by the Evil One to intercept

the messages which Purity and Faith would gladly send to cheer our hearts.

It seems to me these habits have grown upon us very much since leaving home. I believe, unless we improve in these respects before joining our friends, they will be sadly shocked at the impurity of our daily conversation, and they will see the dreaded consequences their fears foreboded from our absence from society. In many of our cells the last words you will hear at night, and the first in the morning, will be either vulgar or profane. Any one so disposed may test this unwelcome truth for himself; and it is a lamentable fact, he will find a large proportion of our cell-talk is made up of about equal mixture of vulgarity and profanity. It unfortunately happens the loudest talkers are most addicted to these vices, thus forcing the attention of unwilling ears.

It seems almost an insult to our manhood to present arguments to show that vulgarity is mean, debasing, and contemptible. To hear some talk, at times, you would suppose their brains perfect sinks of corruption; their conversation would banish them from decent society at home, and secure for them the contempt of decent men everywhere. I can but think my fellow-soldiers need but to be reminded of this filthy habit to break from it. You know it is not manly. Those friends

whose good opinions you value most, would earnestly urge you to purify your conversation, why not do it before they know how low you have fallen?

And of profanity the same can be said, with the addition that it is wicked as well as useless and corrupting. There is not a man but would be more manly without these pitiful imperfections. Imagine that you heard, instead of God or Christ, the names of your mother or sister, or some dearer friend, appealed to on every trifling occasion. You shudder at the thought. You would rise in holy indignation, and banish such profanation from your midst. You all recognize these evils, why can we not get rid of them? Let us at least make an effort, in the name of common sense and common decency. Let us at least make our conversation fit for the ears of our brothers and friends around us, if not for our mothers and sisters.

If we could only go out from these walls better men than we entered, even in these two respects only, these grim walls would be surrounded by a halo of glory, and the benedictions of angels would follow us. Would that these few simple words might lead us to purify our speech:—

“Blessed are the pure in heart.”

“Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.”

Very truly

In Earnest.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

There seems little reason to doubt that our troops have just captured sixteen hundred rebels in Kentucky.

A systematic exchange of prisoners has certainly commenced, but is probably working slowly as yet.

We have been disappointed in not receiving a special dispatch from the commander of the United States forces at Ship Island and Lake Pontchartrain; but we suppose he does not wish his future movements published in this quarter.

Prince Albert is dead. When he died we don't know; but the British residents of Norfolk held a meeting of condolence December 30th.

A dispatch from Centreville to Richmond says Mason and Slidell have certainly been released. Private dispatches from Mobile to Richmond, December 30th, say “twenty-two Federal vessels are landing troops at Ship Island” a scouting party probably.

Prince Alfred left Nassau, N. P., Dec. 6th. General Scott has arrived in New York. General McClellan has been seriously unwell.

It was the intention of the editor to have devoted one sheet to the special department of “Guard Reports,” but they are altogether too numerous. By one we hear “the troops here have only one cartridge each.” “One regiment has lain down their arms,” and again, “our troops could have the city by the asking,” etc., all of which is true, of course. We expect next, some good-natured sentry will invite us to walk out and take a boat for Cairo.

Another fleet left Boston for Southern waters, January 21.

We are pleased to state that General Palfrey, on being asked to furnish us with a clergyman on Sunday, said he would.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS

Owing to the sudden illness of our joking contributor our columns are barren today. We hope better things next week.

We have again to thank our hospital steward for savory dish of salad (?)—raw potatoes and cabbage !!

The stock of oranges having failed, there will be less demand for molasses, and fewer cases for doctor's call.

The occupants of cell No. 2, second floor, are said to be very penitent since their penance of Saturday last. Bone working continues their chief solace.

Early vegetables continue to be brought in, chiefly cabbages. Peas and strawberries are expected—in a horn!

The change of diet foretold by the doctor, has come and gone, in a single meal. We should like, not only a change of diet, but a change of living, in toto.

We notice a growing disposition among the prisoners to break out, particularly in the pants!

We greeted this morning our old acquaintance “Tea-ho,” not with pleasure, though, for herbs never did agree with our stomach; give us the cereals, say we. “Our cry is still for” rye coffee.

A small squad of caged Yankees may be found on free exhibition at No. 4, third floor.

Wanted—A trustworthy messenger to convey to the Federal troops on Ship Island the fact that there isn't powder enough in the city to kill a chicken. (Vide Guard Report.)

A Prayer-Meeting will be held in Cell No. 2, Friday, p. m., at 2 o'clock, also in Cell No. 4, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. A Bible-Class is held each Sunday at 1, p. m., in No. 8, second floor. All are cordially invited to attend.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

BY JULIA WARD HOWE

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming
of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the
grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His
terrible swift sword.

His truth is marching on.

Chorus:

Glory! glory! hallelujah!
Glory! glory! hallelujah!
Glory! glory! hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burn-
ished rows of steel;
"As ye dealt with my contemners, so with
you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the
serpent with his heel.
Since God is marching on."

Chorus:

(Since God is marching on.)

He has sounded forth the trumpet that
shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before
His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift my soul, to answer Him! be
jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on.

Chorus:

(Our God is marching on.)

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born
across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that trans-
figured you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to
make men free,

Chorus:

While God is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hun-
dred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the
evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the
dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.
(His day is marching on.)

Chorus:

(While God is marching on.)

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG

REV. EDWARD A. RAND

Run up the flag on high,
Its stars shall light the sky!

'Beneath it stand!

Let all its folds of light
Proclaim from morn till night
This is the Flag of Right
And fatherland.

From shore to mountain-crag
Let all salute the flag
That makes men free.

Oh, may it ever wave
Above the true and brave,
A land without a slave
From sea to sea.

Our country, ever one
As long as shines the sun,
One flag we love;
A flag the furnace tried,
A flag for which men died,
The Stars and Stripes our pride!
Praise God above!

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Published by the Union Lyceum at Parish Prison, N. O.

EDITED BY J. W. DICKINS

Vol 1.

DECEMBER 19, 1861.

No. 4

We came very nearly disappointing our readers this week by failing to give them the paper; and the reason would have been found in the rumors that have been circulated that this week was to witness our departure for the North sure. But we remembered that a prominent advocate of Millerism in our native State, is said to have employed workmen in the midst of that now defunct excitement, in building good, substantial stone wall, calculated to last, at least, half a century beyond the prophesied time of the world's destruction. With some such commendable foresight we have not failed to urge upon contributors to send in their effusions as usual,—with what success will be seen.

RANDOM TALK ABOUT GOING HOME

BY KELEUTS

[Communicated]

Letters received from the North before Christmas contained intimations of a speedy release for us and a return to our homes. We were told that exchange of prisoners was going on as rapidly as circumstances would permit. But our hope was deferred. We were not alone in our disappointment. There were thousands of disappointed fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts in the far-off North, who every day expected us, and waited with outstretched arms to receive us. But now the prospect brightens again, and there can scarcely be a doubt that our day of release draws near.

Humanly speaking, we can hardly be disappointed this time.

As the time draws near when we are to go, confinement becomes every day more irksome. There is no such thing as getting used to imprisonment. At times, too, there comes over me a very painful sense of the uncertainty of human affairs. Though I believe the day of release draws near, it seems almost as though I should never live to see it. After the terrible experiences of the last few months, it seems too happy a lot for me that I should be permitted to rest my weary spirit at home, happy in the love of father, mother, brother and sister, and one who is dearer than any of these,—it seems too good to be true.

It is a fact in mental philosophy, often recognized, that, after days of darkness and despair, the mind does not at once and easily reconcile itself to the return of a better state of things. In "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," after Martin and Mark have been through famine and fever in their western "Eden," and looked death in the face for months together,—we are told that when at length they are about to be delivered,—when the steamer passes up the river, which is to return in three weeks and carry them homeward, neither Martin nor Mark can believe that he shall live till the end of the three weeks. It seems to each that he will die before the glad day comes. Had there not been this unbelief, their joy would, perhaps, have been too great. A kind Providence has so formed us that extreme joy or sorrow is generally tem-

pered with some admixture of the opposite emotion. Life, though a tragedy, as so nobody has said, has, like most of Shakespeare's tragedies, a mixture of comedy too. Moore has a couplet which aptly expresses this thought:—

“Our earth as it rolls through the regions
of space,
Has always two faces—one dark and
one sunny,
And poor human life runs the same sort of
race,
Being sad on one side and t'other side
funny.”

For some time, fellow-prisoners, we have been mostly in the shadow, but we trust there is to be a revolution,—that we are to have sunshine, scarcely dimmed by a cloud,—may God speed the day! Meanwhile let us exhibit a proper degree of patience and manly courage. Let us so demean ourselves that we may bring no reproach upon ourselves or the country which we represent. Let us by no word or act of ours indicate that we have the least sympathy for rebels and traitors, or that we have lost confidence in the government of the United States in the slightest degree. Then may we go home proud of our imprisonment and of the sufferings which we have endured for our country's sake. Our friends will be proud to welcome us; and when we stand once more under the glorious Stars and Stripes, no shame shall mingle with our patriotic pride and joy.

GREAT INVENTION

We were shown the other day a new invention, which is destined to work an entire change in the annals of literature. It turns out poetry at the rate of sixty lines per minute. We are proud to be able to present to our readers the first product of this wonderful machine:

1

On Saturday last,
In the week just gone past,
We thought our fate cast
By the arrival of Lieutenant Todd.

2

The General took him
Up the yard to look in,
And witness the cookin'
Of Joe Mullaly.

3

The Lieutenant smiled
And thought Joe was wild
To give soup so mild
To prisoners of war.

4

But his smile was much greater
When he saw the sliced potatoer
Which Bly passed, pro rata,
One spoonful to each case of
scurvy.

5

And his smile waxed much broader
When the next thing in order,
The rest of the fodder,
Was handed out—raw cabbage.

6

Then, coming up higher,
The boys thought him a buyer,
And called us a liar
When we said 'twas old Todd.

7

He was looking at rings,
And other bone things,
When Jack Berry brings
A pair of his famous sleeve-
buttons.

8

Having no more change,
He got out of range
Of noises so strange
Made by the bone-sellers.

9

Being fresh from the city,
He thought it quite witty
To say 'twas a pity
That we are so shabby; but we
didn't see it.

10

We cannot complain,
If the reason he came
Was simply to blame

Those who have charge of us
that we don't get more to eat,
and a better place to sleep in.

11

But the boys were all bent
That he came with the intent
Of having us sent

To the North immediately, via
Norfolk and Fort Monroe, and
would give us the clothes which
every one knows had been sent
to our foes by our Government
at Washington.

(It may be observed this last line rather injures the measure of the last stanza. This was owing to the inexperience of the operators, who were unable to stop the machine at the right time. This will be remedied in future.

The week just passed is perhaps the one to be longest remembered by the prisoners of war in New Orleans, unless it be the week which shall witness our departure. The government has sent to us a full supply of clothing, with its usual liberality. The supply sent is abundant; every man is now comfortably clothed, either for remaining here or for going home. Of the distribution of the clothing we have less reason to complain than we expected. Instead of a few dozen shirts finding their way to the backs of Confederate soldiers and other criminals, it is perhaps surprising that whole cases of coats or pants were not lost (?) on the way from Norfolk to New Orleans. General Palfrey, we say, has done his duty; the clothing was given out impartially and expeditiously, with as much care as would have been used in our own army. We suppose our fellow soldiers in Tuscaloosa have been similarly provided for.

There is one thing in this connection we have to say: We have reason to believe a deep-laid plot exists on the part of the officers near us, aided by the captain of

this prison, to induce the men to sell their clothing at a small part of its real value. They wish to clothe whole companies in the good, substantial clothing of Uncle Sam. To accomplish this, the criminals are authorized to buy what they can; and the guards are put up to trade for shoes, shirts, or anything they can barter for. They openly boast that in a month's time they will have uniforms enough for an entire company. Soldiers of the Army! this must not be. The idea is an insult to your honor. See to it that you prove yourselves above such cupidity. We know you need only to be warned in time, to be saved from such shame. For the honor of our country, go out of this prison well clothed in the most honorable garments you can wear: those of the United States soldier.

Parish Prison, N. O., Jan. 1862.

A meeting was held in the yard this morning, Jan. 18, to consider the expediency of adopting some measures to prevent the selling of clothing to the enemy. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts called the meeting to order, and, on motion, Mr. Stiles, of Ohio, was chosen chairman. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Bates of Massachusetts; Mr. Dickson of New York; Mr. Hendrickson, of Maine; and Sergeant Bohm, of Ohio, in able and patriotic speeches. A committee of five was appointed to report to our government any cases of the disposing of clothing to the enemy. The committee consists of Wheeler of Massachusetts; Hendrickson of Maine; Bohm of Ohio; Edmiston of Pennsylvania; and Dickson of New York. The meeting adjourned sine die.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The long-promised clothing has at length arrived. It seems the blankets were not directed to suit the rebels, and were returned to Fortress Monroe. The partnership of pride and poverty has another illustration; and so too many the proverb "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall!"

Captain McIvor, our gallant fellow of the 69th, recently dated a letter "Head-quarters advanced picket-guard of the Union Army."

General Burnside has just sailed from Fort Monroe with an expedition for Southern waters.

The Federal troops, on the 6th inst., captured, near Romney, Va., two cannon, baggage - wagons, and prisoners, how many the rebels don't say.

The Senate has resolved in favor of exchanging the privateers taken from the Jeff Davis.

Baker, of Oregon, one of the foremost men in the United States Senate, is dead.

Congressman Ely was warmly welcomed on his arrival in New York. He addressed the crowd from the steps of the hotel.

Two hundred and sixty wounded soldiers left Richmond on Sunday last for Fort Monroe.

The charges against Colonel Kerrigan have been proved.

Extracts from Northern papers say the release of Hatteras prisoners has met with such success, by the return of a similar number that another lot will be sent South soon. God grant it.

The petition to the general government to release us by exchange met with such opposition, it will probably not be sent. This is well; it shows we have full confidence in our government, and that we will bide its time though we die exiles. The petition, as originally drafted, contained a clause referring to the petitioners as "anxious to be again in active service." This was omitted by General Palfrey. Without this clause no signers could be obtained.

AUNT COLUMBIA'S TALK TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR

"Well, boys, your good-natured old Uncle Sam has remembered your nakedness, and has sent you some new clothes. He knew your captors were so con-foundedly poor they couldn't afford to give you all even a hickory shirt, much less a whole suit.

"Now Uncle Sam has come down, like the honorable old fellow we have always thought him to be. He, no doubt, meant you should get these things by New Year's Day; but they have come all right at last. There are one or two things I want to mention, now we are on the subject, and I hope you will take it all in good part.

"You know, in the first place, that Uncle Sam is a proud old fellow, and he expects you to keep these new fixins nice and clean, so that when you go home you may show the rebels, all along the road, that you are to work for a party that's got the 'rocks,' and that don't forget you when you are out of sight. You want to wear your clothes now? Of course, you do, and he wants you to. Put them right on, and make yourselves comfortable; you've suffered enough already; but if you do the best you can to keep them clean and nice you wont stay here long enough to spoil 'em.

"But there is something else, more important than this, I want to say. You know Uncle Sam has caught some of those wicked privateers, and he wants to hang 'em; but so as to make sure of getting you all home soon, and the other boys at Charleston too, he is going to let those privateers go. Now you fellows, who have been grumbling and complaining that Uncle Sam didn't care anything about the prisoners, and, worse than that, half encouraged those traitors in their rebellion by your fault finding with our government, don't you feel ashamed of yourselves, now you see what has been done for you? Well, I won't scold you if you'll behave better in future. And when you go out of this prison, step off smart, as though you were proud of your uniform; and on the way home show yourselves patriots and soldiers, and not weak-minded men, flattering the rebels who crowd around the car windows. Be gentlemanly, though. And you need'nt curse them, unless they aggravate you very much. And look out how you behave after you get home, so your friends won't be ashamed of you. If you will remember you are United States soldiers, you will be all right, and will have some right to give hearty cheers when you get under the Star-Spangled Banner?"

APPENDIX

OUR RELEASE

May 21, 1862. The following parole of honor was offered to the Federal prisoners held at Salisbury, North Carolina: "The undersigned, prisoners of war to the Confederate States of America, do solemnly swear, that if released, they will not take up arms against the Confederate States until exchanged; and that they will not communicate in any manner anything which might injure the cause of the Confederate States, which they have heard, or which may have come to their knowledge since their capture."

Two hundred were sent each morning for seven days—leaving only some hundred commissioned officers of all grades, including chaplains and surgeons. It would be impossible to adequately describe the emotions of those men who had waited now for nearly a year for this day of release. They had been, alternately, in hope and despair, through the sickening months, in various prisons, both military and criminal. The loathsome jails of New Orleans and Nashville had here emptied themselves, as had also the factories of Richmond and Tuscaloosa; many were enfeebled by disease, all were more or less affected by a long continuance upon an unhealthy diet. The previous month had been one of unusual darkness and gloom; many heretofore hopeful were losing spirits and strength—the prelude to the hospital and the grave. From this gloom, as the release seemed certain, the transition was magical. Although many breaches of faith by our captors had rendered us too cautious to believe their promises at once, we were full of hope, of joy, of thanksgiving.

The journey from Salisbury to Tarboro', by rail, and thence by boat to our forces at Washington on the Tar River,—to call it the happiest trip of our lives, is inexpressive and tame; words fail to express our emotions. Who of those hundreds of men will ever forget the first sight of that little town—away across the meadows, by the low shores of the winding river—and the rapturous thoughts that there, just before us, was liberty, home, friend, our flag,—everything dear to us, everything for which we had waited so anxiously and prayed so fervently in those long weary months? The very trees seemed waving a welcome to us, while, in imagination, the shore was crowded with fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts, all with outstretched arms waiting to receive us; then came to mind those lines of Schiller:—

"O! day thrice lovely! when at length
the soldier

Returns home into life; when he becomes
A man among his fellow-men.

O happy man, O fortunate! for whom
The well known door, the faithful arms
are opened,—

The faithful tender arms with mute embracing."

And a little later, as we stepped from under the rebel flag which so long had maddened us by its rebellious folds, to our own steamer, under our own glorious Stars and Stripes, for which we had fought and were ready to die, what wonder that men were beside themselves for joy,—that they shouted, danced, wept, even kissed the mute folds of those loved colors! The kindly beams of the setting

sun shed a halo of glory upon the pleasant town as we dropped down the river, bidding adieu to the rebels until our next meeting upon the deadly battlefield.

It is much to be regretted that we have no official report of the match games of baseball played in Salisbury between the New Orleans and Tuscaloosa boys, resulting in the triumph of the latter; the cells of the Parish Prison were unfavorable to the developments of the skill of the "New Orleans Nine."

On our last Sabbath in Salisbury, we were favored with preaching, in the yard, by our old Richmond friend, Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Connecticut. The circumstances, the surroundings, lent an eloquence, even unusual, to his always forcible remarks.

At the risk of giving an enviable (to him) notoriety, we must chronicle the desertion of E. Buchanan, formerly of Colonel Kerrigan's regiment. A letter from him, (copies of which are now in the North,) to Jeff. Davis, not only sufficiently proves his own treason, but implicates others now at liberty, whose course at Munson's Hill, and at the formation of the regiment, was at least questionable. E. B., at the time of our leaving, had been unable to get into the rebel service, although quartered with them for weeks previous to our departure.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN REBEL PRISONS IN 1861

"Tell me the occupation of a people, and I will tell you their character," says the historian in all ages. Let us throw this light upon the Federal prisoners as we have known them in the principal rebel-prisons of the South.

The Richmond papers, in the summer of 1861, taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to devise suitable employment for the "idle, lazy Yankees," as they called us; they suggested fortifications, tread-mills, coal-mines, and the scaffold; but it was reserved for the Yankees themselves to devise their own employments, and to fix their own compensation. The first considerable number of prisoners in rebel hands were taken at Manassas, Bull

Run, and these remained a nucleus around which were gathered those taken at Ball's Bluff, Cross Lanes, Falling Waters, etc.

For the first few weeks after arriving at Richmond all our energies were devoted to the culinary and sanitary wants; the former being imperfectly supplied, the latter were the more pressing. At the same time, individual character began to manifest itself in various ways; cards occupied much of the time of many, chess was learned by a few, several jack-knives were employed upon peach-stone baskets, and a class in phonography sprang up in one corner; an Algebra and Arithmetic were procured from the city, and some of the Oberlin boys were soon too deeply immersed in German, French, or Greek, to mind the gaping wonder of the rebel visitors. But it was later in our captivity—in Tuscaloosa, New Orleans, and Salisbury—when the occupations become more varied and continuous; there we "settled down" to make the best of our case. The bone-working of our men has already become a matter of history. This was taken up simultaneously at Tuscaloosa and New Orleans, and continued to interest and benefit large numbers of the men during the whole of their confinement. At first the material was found in the soup and meat of the day's rations, but Yankee enterprise soon discovered that the raw material was susceptible of better polish and intricacy of design; so the meat, fresh from the butcher, was stripped of its osseous framework before passing to the cook-house. This supply continued, though in limited quantities, and was skillfully wrought into curious devices of rings, watchchains, crosses, regiment names, numbers, etc., etc. For tools, a common knife, with a saw made of a case-knife; these, too, were "contraband," and carefully concealed at the customary searches. In itself the bone work was not a poetical employment; but if we consider the effect of such constant employment of mind and hands of men whose greatest danger was from introversion of their thoughts, drawing their minds away from self, from home, absent friends, and

all their sufferings,—if we remember every grind of the bone upon the stone pavement, and every cut of the knife, was grinding away the heartache and cutting away homesickness,—in this light, this humble occupation becomes a saviour of those manly hearts, and many a home is now rejoicing in its returned light, which but for this might now have mourned the prisoner of war who died of a broken heart. Another happy thought was the organizations of military companies, which also happened both in New Orleans and Tuscaloosa. After the arrival of the government clothing, (the rebels never gave us a stitch of clothing,) our men, feeling more like soldiers and less like prisoners, organized the first Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. The company organizations were complete, and such drill as the limited space of the yard (80 feet by 30 feet) would allow was daily had. By this both mind and body were benefitted, and many an one will be prouder of his commission in that "advanced guard" of the Union army in New Orleans than of any honors which he may afterwards attain in the national army.

Of the literary pursuits of the prisoners, the "Stars and Stripes" and the weekly meetings of the Union Lyceum speak volumes. The productions may have no literary merit, but the wonder is not that so much was done, but that anything was accomplished under the enervating and disheartening influence of prison life.

While the religious meetings and classes can hardly be considered as "occupations," yet their influence upon those who took part in them cannot be overrated. Though comparatively limited to few, the spiritual benefit to these was unlimited; the Spirit of the Most High was there, and who will pretend to judge of its ultimate effects upon those immortal souls.

In Salisbury, another great agent for amusing, interesting, and benefitting the men was found in the theatricals. Three of the rooms (containing two hundred and fifty men each) had each a nicely arranged stage, with all the paraphernalia of theatrical accompaniment, as side-slips, curtains and footlights. Musicists, car-

penters and decorators all had their tasks to do; while the "corps dramatique" comprised every degree of talent, from high tragedy to low comedy. Pantomimes and songs alternated with Shakespeare and sterling comedy. None will forget the powerful impersonations of Shylock, Richard III, or Othello, or the mirth-provoking representations of O'Callahan and Morgan Rattler. The "Irish Lion" and imitations of Forrest were equally interesting. Time would fail to enumerate the various performances; the concert in themselves were an institution not to be forgotten. We often concluded friends at home might be sitting down to poorer entertainments than those we were giving in that rebel prison, a thousand miles away. By such occupations as these did the prisoners of war beguile the weary, monotonous hours, cheating themselves into a few hours of cheer only to be brought back to despair the deeper. As we have said, the wonder is not that so much was done, but that anything was accomplished where the natural tendency was to sit down and listlessly wish the time away. The historian of the present time will judge of the character of the prisoners of war by their occupations, and will find them to have been a thoughtful, energetic and patriotic body of men,—in short, a very good epitome of the Federal army; intelligent, hardy and faithful; forming as it does probably an army of the highest character the world has ever seen.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE REBELS

Into this question the personal temperament of the witness is so sure to enter, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory opinion. While it is one man's nature to remember only the insults and jeers to which he was subjected, the scanty and distasteful rations and the crowded quarters, another will see in the same only necessary inconveniences incident to the position of a prisoner, and rendered unavoidable by the poverty of his captors. The latter finds many of the officers gentlemanly, and disposed to improve his

condition if it were possible for them, while the former meets only curses, and is continually harassed by domineering officials. In this confusion of testimony, it is only possible to hear from both parties, and to judge from the facts presented. The sufferings of the prisoners are none the less severe because they may be caused by the inefficiency rather than the ill-will of the enemy. The Federal soldier, upon being captured by the rebels, finds himself hustled about from guard to guard, but little attention paid to the demands of hunger or thirst; perhaps made to run at double-quick for the first half dozen miles, to prevent his recapture; unnecessary measures taken which prevent his comfort, although the object is to prevent his escape. His bed at night is likely enough to be a mud-hole; and unless his blanket was upon his shoulder when taken, he will be blanketless for months. This most trying experience very likely ends in his being driven into the tobacco factories in Richmond. Here he finds he is to live with his comrades in closer proximity than men are called upon to live in the most crowded cities of the world. Indeed, the often described horrors of the "middle passage" seem the only comparison to be used, while a steerage passage upon the packet ship is comparatively comfortable. In those first days of capture, before reaching the military prison, justice compels me to say prisoners are very rarely plundered of their private property, or are threatened in their lives; but this is only saying the rebels are not Indians, and are half-civilized rather than barbarous. To resume—of the tobacco factories: the prisoner generally finds that most of his time will be required to keep himself clean. Soap and water are supplied, though in limited quantities. Having no change of clothing, he must rest shirtless while said article is drying in the sun. Of the rations—in Richmond they generally consisted of bread, beef and soup—enough to sustain life and make one constantly wishing for more; not as unhealthy in diet during our experience there as we afterwards found in North Carolina, and

as the case probably is today in Richmond. No liberty out of doors is allowed, and it was not a very unusual occurrence for some over-zealous sentinel to shoot at the windows upon no provocation whatever, sometimes wounding, and in two instances killing a prisoner; this was unauthorized by the officials, but we have never known of a sentinel being reprimanded or removed from duty from such violation of military decency. These occurrences were not frequent enough to be considered dangerous by men who had been where bullets were flying and shells bursting, but show the wanton spirit of the rebels at that time; there were individual instances of official barbarity, sometimes long continued and vexatious in the extreme, but we cannot say that such was the rule and not the exception. There is no official honor in the Confederacy, but individual officers were generally courteous and gentlemanly. While the government does not hesitate to break its bargains—hesitates not to keep prisoners when it cannot adequately support them; while the newspapers propose the most inhuman treatment, coolly urge hanging and close confinement; while from the outward manifestations one would suppose we were confined in Hades, with howling devils yelling for our blood at the gates—we were really living coolly enough, with little to complain of those who had immediate charge of us, however hard were the unavoidable sufferings of our condition. The five hundred prisoners of war who were removed to New Orleans and quartered in the Parish Prison under charge of criminals, subject entirely to prison-discipline, remaining from October 1, 1861, to February 1862, will ever charge upon the "Confederacy" an abandonment of all the laws of military honor; yet it must be said that they handed us over from military to criminal jurisprudence more on account of its cheapness and the safety insured by the prison bolts and bars rather than from any desire to insult our pride, but it was an indignity not to be forgiven by soldiers. In New Orleans the rations were provided by contract with the sheriff, and southern contractors, we

have yet to learn, are more scrupulous than our northern vampires; suffice it to say, had not a kind Providence opened up a way by which the men could supply themselves with some extra provision, there would be many a sad tale of suffering from the short rations in New Orleans.

In Salisbury, N. C., is a large military prison, accommodating nearly two thousand prisoners; here the quarters—since the men have the liberty of the yard—are more endurable than at any other point in Rebeldom: but Nature has adhered to her system of "compensation," and here the diet was the most unhealthy and repulsive it was our fortune to undergo in any of the prisons, and such is the testimony of those whose experience extended to the prisons in Columbia and Tuscaloosa, giving us a range of experience throughout the South. Indeed the privileges of the yard were extended only after the most urgent representations from the physician in charge, that more room was absolutely required for the existence of the men,—that they must get out of doors.

We had intended to speak of the hospital arrangements, the scarcity of medicines, and lack of attention, but space forbids. It is generally granted that the evils of this department are such as their own men are subject to, and not from lack of disposition on their part to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. The rebels always claimed to be treating us honorably as prisoners of war; and looking back on those darkest months we have ever known, we are inclined to believe our greatest privations were necessitated by the condition of our captors rather than caused by their disposition, but none the more easy to bear on that account. We trust our fellow-citizens need not, to induce them to enlist—we know our brave soldiers need not—be told that the rebels are less than human; there is excitement enough in the thought of our great country endangered, our noble government assailed, to call to arms every citizen, to sustain every soldier.

THE CHANGE

Those of us who entered the heart of the rebellion in the summer of 1861, and left its tender embraces at the opening of the summer of 1862, could not fail to notice a marked change in the tone of the people, as seen in the papers. Although newspapers were "contraband" and carefully excluded, we were seldom without them, and read them anxiously, not only for the news, but for the signs of the times. Throughout the year 1861 they were buoyant and hopeful; the pirate ship of State was sailing finely; foreign nations were sure to succor; it was only a question of a few months; the blockade was a joke; privateers were successful; everything was going well. But a change came over the spirit of their dreams. Fort after fort fell into the hands of the Federal Government; foreign powers showed no signs of aid; Kentucky and Tennessee were lost to the rebellion; the people were disheartened; the Conscription Act was passed; New Orleans surrendered; even the papers were despondent; provisions were enormously dear; the Union cause was in a very hopeful, prosperous condition. Such was the state of affairs in the South on the first of June. The change from hope to sullen despair was too marked to be unnoticed by the dullest observer. The two thousand prisoners who were released by the rebels on parole during the month of May, returned hopeful full of faith in the speedy triumph of the government; they had watched the rebellion from the first—*from behind the scenes*; they had felt its wicked heart bounding with joy at Federal defeats, and watched its wavering step and flagging pulse as defeat after defeat overwhelmed them,—as discontent at home and disaster abroad weakened,—till at last, as we left, the giant seemed in the death throes. A few convulsive throbs,—a few staggering attempts to walk, and the giant will fall dead at the foot of a long outraged government. So seems the contest to those who were condemned by the fortunes of war to months of inactivity under that flag, to destroy which they had sacrificed comfort and risked life.

W. C. BATES.

Boston, 1862.

The Civil War of 1861-65

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

States and Territories	Number of Men Furnished	Aggregate Reduced to a 3 years Standing	States and Territories	Number of Men Furnished	Aggregate Reduced to a 3 years Standing
Alabama	2,556	1,611	New York	448,850	392,270
Arkansas	8,289	7,836	North Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado	4,903	3,697	Oregon	1,810	1,773
Connecticut	55,864	50,623	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island	23,236	17,866
Florida	1,290	1,290	South Carolina		
Georgia			Tennessee	31,092	26,394
Illinois	259,092	214,133	Texas	1,965	1,632
Indiana	196,364	153,576	Vermont	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia		
Kansas	20,149	18,706	West Virginia	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine	70,107	56,776	District of Columbia	16,534	1,506
Maryland	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts	146,70	124,104	Montana		
Michigan	87,364	80,111	New Mexico	6,561	4,432
Minnesota	24,020	19,693	Utah		
Mississippi	545	545	Washington	964	964
Missouri	109,111	86,530	U. S. Army		
Nebraska	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers		
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Colored Troops	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire	33,937	30,849			
New Jersey	76,814	57,908	Total	2,778,304	2,326,168

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease, (partial statement) 133,821. Deserted (partial statement) 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM WAR DEPARTMENT UNION ARMY

Numbers and ages of soldiers engaged in the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865.

Sixteen years and under, 846,572.
Sixteen to eighteen years 1,151,438.
Eighteen to twenty-one years 2,159,798.
Twenty-two years and over 623,516.
Total 4,781,324.

"WHO DID THE FIGHTING"

Compiled by Dr. B. A. Gould, the renowned statistician.

		Per Cent
Natives	1,523,000	75.48
British Americans	53,500	2.65
English	45,500	2.26
Irish	144,200	7.14
German	177,800	8.76
Other Foreigners	48,400	2.38
Foreigners	26,500	1.38
Nationality unknown		

EXTRACT FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL WATSON'S REVIEWS OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT 1861

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS SEEN BY LIFELONG DEMOCRAT

AFTER GOING THROUGH BALTIMORE

My slight individual knowledge of Abraham Lincoln was during his first term as President, and was comprised in two interviews at the White House, one at the request of the officers of my regiment and the other at Mr. Lincoln's request, and to a brief correspondence of which I still retain two of his autograph letters, all, interviews and correspondence having some connection with each other, although in dates separated by several months.

I first saw him on Sunday morning, April 21st, 1861, near the entrance to the cabinet chamber in the White House. At the urgent request of the captains of the Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts Volunteers, I called upon Major General Winfield Scott, then commanding the United States Army. I was unattended. There is no special importance in the facts I am about to state unless it be remembered that this Sunday was but six days after the firing upon Sumter, and two days after the affair of Baltimore, that Washington and the whole country was surging under an excitement almost impossible to describe, and that I was the representative of a body of men who had recently been recently making history.

On the nineteenth of January, 1861, upon my motion, the commanders of its companies, Colonel Jones presiding, adop-

ted a resolution tendering the services of the "Sixth" to the President. This first volunteering so impressed the authorities that the Sixth was first called by the President on the sixteenth day of April, 1861; it rallied from thirty cities and towns, fully armed equipped, and traveled over 500 miles with such alacrity that it reached Washington in advance of all other organized and armed forces in the afternoon of the nineteenth of April, after a conflict in the streets of Baltimore in which it had four men killed, thirty-six wounded by gunshots, and many otherwise injured, all of its unarmed men being driven back. It left many dead and wounded rebels behind it.

Baltimore, with its 200,000 inhabitants, its prevailing Southern sympathies, and its notorious "Plug Ugly" element, was the strategic key by which the disunionists proposed to lock the loyal North out of the nation's Capital until its occupation in force from Baltimore and the South should compel the recognition of the Confederacy as the de-facto Government. A single regiment, untrained in war, exhibiting the pluck to break through this cordon of rebellion, could be hailed only with relief by the beleaguered Government and by that fraction of the residents of Washington who entertained positive sentiments of loyalty to the Union. Colonel Jones has

testified that the President met the Sixth at the railroad station and said that if its arrival had been delayed a single day Washington would have been in the hands of the rebels. It will appear later that the commanding general of the army entertained similar sentiments. Later on Congress recorded its tribute in a resolution tendering its thanks.

"To the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for the alacrity with which they responded to the call of the President, and the patriotism and bravery which they displayed on the nineteenth of April last in fighting their way through the City of Baltimore on their march to the defense of the Federal Capital."

The Sixth took possession of the Capital, and intrenched itself therein as though it had come to stay. It had not had a square meal since it left Philadelphia, the Thursday night before. Its experience had sharpened its appetite, for Baltimore had tendered no refreshments. Either by accident or by the design of some traitorous commissary, the presence of the "salt horse," as the boys familiarly called the meat which was offered them, could be detected by more of the senses than one, and was repulsive to all of them, and the large round crackers usually called "hardtack," the accompanying delicacy, were so adamantine from composition or antiquity as to withstand most assaults and, when conquered, to afford no sustenance. They were soon nicknamed "The regulars," from their supposed invincibility. Unless the veracity of veterans is to be questioned certain retained specimens of these hard biscuits, have since the Rebellion served as wheels to the play carts of two or three generations of veteran babies. My mission on that Sunday morning was to induce General Scott to order a change in this diet. The situation mitigates the presumption of such an application to an officer of such exalted rank. I found General Scott attending a meeting of the President and Cabinet, convened to listen to the demands of the authorities of Maryland, including the Mayor of Baltimore, that no troops should pass over the sacred soil of Maryland in reaching Washington,

and I thus accidentally became a participant in a meeting which has become historic, and of which, so far as I know, I am now the only survivor. Being summoned to the open door of the room, General Scott received my salute and my story. He drew himself up to the most impressive development of his magnificent proportions, and grandly announced: "The Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, sir, shall have anything it wants; we depend upon the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts to save the Capital of the country, sir." All fear of the "guard tent" for my presumption disappeared.

The General's statement was true, certainly upon that Sunday, and for four or five days thereafter, and until General B. F. Butler, with the Seventh Regiment of New York and the Eighth Massachusetts, arrived in Washington, by way of Annapolis.

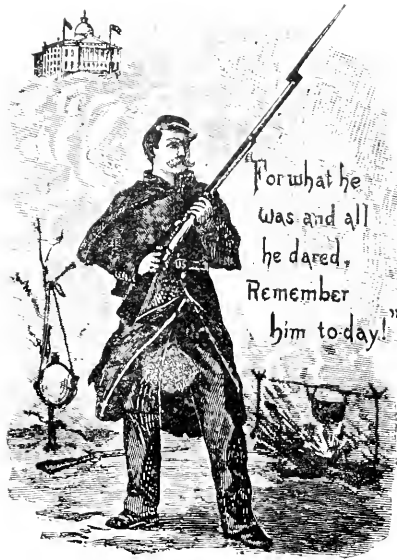
It seems to be the fact that the President and the Commanding General placed little reliance upon the semi-military and semi-political clubs, adorned with names of prominent politicians such as "Cassius M. Clay Invincibles," "Hannibal Hamlin Guards," or upon the three or four unarmed and uncombined companies of Pennsylvania militia who in postbellum times, have published themselves as "First Defenders of the Capital."

While General Scott was speaking with me, President Lincoln came forward, and, after shaking hands, said he would like to introduce me to the Mayor of Baltimore and to learn if I could confirm the statement he had been making to the effect that he had personally exerted himself to protect the Sixth during its passage through Baltimore, and that he had marched much of the way through the City at its head. The Mayor and others in the meantime, had gathered around and within hearing of the President's remarks. I fear my manner was not complimentary toward the Mayor. I am sure my speech was not. So recent had been my "baptism of fire" I doubtless bore my testimony with indiscreet zeal. I said, in effect, that under the circumstances it was unfortunate for the Mayor of Baltimore, as such, to

appeal to me for a certificate of character ; that we, as citizen soldiers, has endeavored to pass through Baltimore, not only in a peaceful and proper manner, but strictly in obedience to superior order, that insult and assault should justify retaliation ; that at the beginning of our passage the police had threatened me that not a man of us would be allowed to go through the city alive ; and that our graves have already been dug ; that neither the police, nor other officials, in any instance to my knowledge, had attempted any protection ; that prior to that moment I had never seen the Mayor ; that I had been informed by one of the captains of one of the detachments that the Mayor did march about one hundred yards beside him, when he left saying that the position was too hot for him. So far as I was concerned, the interview was then ended by my withdrawing, the the President having said that the rations should be made satisfactory.

Many times since I have recalled the scene. The Mayor's look of intense disgust, the astonishing dignity of the Commanding General, and the expression, half sad, half quizzical on the face of the President at the evident infelicity of his introduction. If I did not leave that distinguished presence with my reputation for integrity unimpaired, the pressure of Abraham Lincoln's honest hand, as we parted, deceived me. My mission, at all events, was successful and the rations improved.

While Washington remained isolated from the North, the Sixth, by General Scott's orders, daily marched in the streets and practiced the street firing-drill, while the air was vocal with muttered curses ; and more than one night the Regiment slept upon its arms in the Senate Chamber under order to surround the White House at the first alarm, and defend the president from attack.



Member of Fifth Regiment on picket duty
near Fairfax Court House.

SONG OF THE CAMP FIRE

BY JOHN L. PARKER

Here we are again tonight,
 By the camp-fire's cheerful light!
 Gallant comrades, every one,
 Raise the song of 'Sixty-one.

CHORUS

"Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, hallelujah!
 As we go marching on."

Through the battle's fire and smoke,
 Iron hail and sabre stroke,
 Soldiers who were tried and true
 Sang the song of 'Sixty-two.

CHORUS

"Marching along, we are marching along;
 Gird on your armor and be marching along;
 The conflict is raging, 'twill be fearful and strong,
 Then gird on your armor and be marching along."

From New England's rocky coast
 Sprang her sons to join the host,
 And from mountain to the sea,
 Swelled the song of 'Sixty-three.

CHORUS

"The Union forever, hurrah boys, hurrah,
 Down with the traitor and up with the star!
 Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,
 Rally once again,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom."

Strong the nation rallied then,
 And Rebellion trembled when
 From Atlanta to the shore
 Rang the song of 'Sixty-four.

CHORUS

"Hurrah, hurrah, we'll sing the jubilee,
 Hurrah, hurrah, the flag that set you free!
 So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
 As we were marching through Georgia."

So we fought our battles through,
 Till at last the rebel crew
 With their brothers ceased to strive,
 And we sang in 'Sixty-five.

CHORUS

When Johnny comes marching home again,
 Hurrah, hurrah!
 We'll give him a hearty welcome then,
 Hurrah, hurrah!
 The men will cheer, the boys will shout,

The ladies they will all turn out,
 And we'll all feel gay
 When Johnny comes marching home.
 Should the land our service need,
 We the trumpet call would heed,
 And as soldiers of the free,
 Strike again for liberty.

CHORUS

My Country 'tis of thee,
 Sweet Land of Liberty,
 Of thee I sing,
 Land where my fathers died,
 Land of the pilgrim's pride,
 From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring.
 Our father's God, to Thee,
 Author of Liberty,
 To thee we sing,
 Long may our land be bright
 With freedom's holy light
 Protect us by thy might
 Great God, our King.

THE LITTLE BRONZE BUTTON

BY JOHN L. PARKER, POST 5, LYNN
 Air, "The Old Oaken Bucket"

How dear to the heart of each gray-headed soldier,
 Are thoughts of the days when we still wore the blue
 While memory recalls every trial and danger,
 And scenes of the past are brought back to his view.
 Though long since discarding our arms and equipments
 There's one thing a veteran most surely will note ;
 The first thing he sees on the form of a comrade,
 Is the little bronze button he wears on his coat.

CHORUS

The little bronze button,
 The sacred bronze button,
 The Grand Army button
 He wears on his coat.

"How much did it cost?" said a man to a soldier,
 "That little flat button you wear on your coat?"
 "Ten cents in good money," he answered the stranger,
 "And four years of marching and fighting, to boot."
 The wealth of the world cannot purchase this emblem,
 Except that the buyer once wore the brave blue ;
 And it shows to mankind the full marks of a hero,
 A man who to honor and country was true.
 Then let us be proud of the little bronze button,
 And wear it with spirit both loyal and bold,
 Fraternaly welcome each one who supports it,
 With love in our hearts for the comrades of old.
 Each day musters out whole battalions of wearers,
 And soon will be missed the loved token so dear,
 But millions to come will remember with honor
 The men who'd the right that bronze button to wear.

THE MINUTE MEN OF 1861

AN APPRECIATION.

"He gives twice who gives esrly" is an adage as old, almost, as the generations of men who have used it, as true now as when first expressed and never more so than when the Militia of Massachusetts, responding to the call of Governor Andrew, hastened to the Capital City and formed in the ranks of war. The storm had long been brewing and the citizen soldiery, the true bulwark of a nation, were ready for the outbreak. To them, through all of the intervening nearly half century, has been fittingly applied the appellation at first given to their fathers in the troublous times leading up to the Revolution. The "Minute Men" of 1775 were well represented by their sons of a later date who, no less than the heroes of Lexington and Concord, exemplified the essentials of the expression, first found in Revolutionary annals in the acts of the Convention of Committees of Correspondence and delegates for the county of Worcester, at its sitting in the then town of Worcester, September 21, 1774, when and where it was recommended to the officers in each town in the county, "To enlist one third of the men of their respective towns, between sixteen and sixty years of age, to be ready to act at a MINUTE'S WARNING; and that it be recommended to each town in the county, to choose a sufficient number of men as a committee to supply and support those troops that shall move on any emergency."

Orders issued, January, 1861, from the Executive chamber of the State House in Boston to all the compaines of the Commonwealth required the same instantaneous compliance that was expected when "Minute Men" had its first application. Governor Andrew had served as a long distance counsel in the trial of John Brown after the Harper's Ferry Raid and no one knew better than he, the intentions of the South in the matter of secession. One of the very first acts of the Governor after his inauguration was to send his military secretary, Colonel. A. G. Brown, to the governors of the several New England states warnig them of the impending struggle and enjoining them to be ready for the call for troops, certain to come. Among the replies received, that from Maine, the daughter of the Bay State, was particularly appropriate and inspiring, "Maine will follow the lead of Massachusetts if she cannot keep abreast." That the Governor was warranted in his confident offer of troops to defend the capital of the nation, at the very outset of his administration, was owing to preparations made by his predecessor in the gubernatorial chair. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., had given a deal of his executive time and energy to putting the Militia of the Commonwealth on a war footing, so that when these soldiers did, finally, make their appearance in the Southland, Governor Andrew was fully borne out in his declaration that they were armed and equipped in all the essentials for Military duty "down to tent-pegs and shoe-shrings." The bared hand clasping the drawn sword, as a part of the escutcheon of Massachusetts, never had more fitting application than when her citizen-soldiers were proffering their services to the state and she in turn was tendering them to the nation.

While certain men of high position were crying, "Peace, Peace" members even of President Lincoln's cabinet were exclaiming that the storm would soon subside, the Executive department of this Commonwealth thought otherwise and, in every possible way tried to make ready for the approaching tempest. It came, when there flashed over the wires from Washington a message from Henry Wilson, "send on fifteen hundred men at once." This was the fifteenth of April, a day sacred almost in the memory of Minute Men to the present time, and will continue so as long as one of them remains above the ground his earnestness helped to render free. Like arrows from the bow, like greyhounds from the leash sped the messengers from the Governor's busy chamber. East, west, north and south, they hastened to Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Newburyport, all along the north shore, down through the Old Colony to Buzzard's Bay, everywhere giving the word which caused men to drop whatever work was in hand, and to dash quickly to the nearest rendezvous. The morning of the sixteenth beheld these farmers, tradesmen, mechanics and professional men pouring into the city of Boston, fully exemplifying the statemmet of de Rochembeau, nearly a century before, that in America no men are soldiers by trade, but men of all trades are soldiers. While driving sleet and rain rendered the streets difficult of passage, they could not obscure the flags which everywhere petokened the spirit of the people who were rising to the exigencies of the hour. Once more "The Cradle of Liberty" rocked with the same spirit that gave to it the christening of the far off Revolutionary period. Not only was Faneuil Hall filled by the soldiers, the same was true of Boylston and other large assembly places. The uniform of the militiamen and their places in the ranks were soon at a premium, so general was the desire of earnest manhood to have a hand in the approaching conflict.

There is little time for delay in Boston and on the seventeenth organizations are climbing Beacon Hill to receive from the hands of the Governor the colors which they are to follow during the months of their service. Passing the standard into the hands of the Colonel, Governor Andrew said, "This flag, sir, take and bear with you. It will be an emblem on which all eyes will rest, reminding you always of that which you are to hold most dear." Nor was the reply less fitting as the officer grasping the staff said, "Your Excellency, you have given to me this flag which is the emblem of all who stand before you. It represents my entire command and, so help me God, I will never disgrace it." Could we follow these devoted men as they leave their mustering place, whether they go by land or water, we should see a people well nigh frantic with enthusiasm, for the great mass of them had never before seen soldiers actually starting for the real warfare. Though the ensuing years were to render such sights all too common, there was a novelty in all of this that drew to the scene the last beholder of whatever age or sex that the city possessed. The same was true of the entire trip of those who took the all rail route to and through New York City. Though certain politically crazy citizens of Connecticut had invoked the harshest of reception to the soldiers of northern New England, should any of them attempt to cross the borders of the Land of Steady Habits, the liberty loving dwellers there thought differently and nothing interfered with the reception accorded the brave men of Massachusetts.

If language in the days of 1861 was inadequate to describe the enthusiasm with which the "Minute Men" of the Bay State were greeted, how utterly futile to undertake its description almost half a century afterwards. Suffice it is to record that all the honors that the greatest municipality in the land could bestow were showered on the marching men as they moved through tumultuous throngs on their course up Broadway. Even when advancing, citizens crowded into the ranks, anxious to be of service to these men who had come so far on their way to help render safe the Nation's Capital. The last piece of bunting that Gotham possessed was swung from the windows overlooking the grandest street in the western world and, apparently, the entire population

of the Metropolis struggled for a sight of these earliest volunteer militiamen. Representatives of the recently formed Young Men's Christian Association passed through the lines proffering Bibles to the soldiers, but they were met with the response that this want had been supplied before leaving home. To one citizen, unusually pressing in his zeal to help, a Yankee boy remarked, "Well if you are so ready to do something for me you may give me a new pair of boots for these old ones" from whose tips even then the toes of the soldier were protruding. "I will gladly do so," said the gentleman, "but kindly tell me how you happened to be so far from home in such a plight?" That is easily done said the youth, "When the summons came to me I was plowing in the same field in which my grandfather was plowing when he was called to Concord; he did not wait a minute, neither did I."

Through New Jersey see the train speeds along, carrying succor to the Capital with only a sluggish river between it and its deadly foe. The attempted rest in Philadelphia is interrupted by the "long-roll," the most awe-inspiring sound possible to a soldier's ear and in the early hours of the nineteenth of April, the "Minute Men" are hastening further southward. The reception, the conflict, the results of that dread passage through the streets of Baltimore have been matters of history for far more than a generation, yet when shall their glory fade?" "Oh the wild charge they made, while all the world wondered!" Four of the marching column that followed the colors, so recently received from the hands of the Governor, now borne by Timothy Crowley, with all the military precision of a parade instead of a battle, four "Minute Men" will follow the flag no longer for stretched on the pavement of the Monumental City lie the bodies of Ladd, Needham, Taylor and Whitney, the first offerings in that terrible holocaust of war which for long years, was to consume the best the nation had to give. Night beholds them camped within the Nation's Senate Chamber and as Abraham Lincoln grasps each Massachusetts man by the hand, he proclaims his gratitude that all the people have not become unnerved by the spirit of trade and that there were yet men who were willing to offer themselves for the defense of their country, and the "Minute Men" slept with the comforting assurance that their arrival had rendered safe the seat of the National Government.

When the news of this day's doings reached the ears of Governor Andrew, he telegraphed the Mayor of Baltimore thus: "I pray you have the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in battle, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth." Could any words more fittingly indicate the true nature of this great hearted man? George W. Bungay, a poet of the day, seized the occasion to express in verse his estimate of the message and of the event,—

"In their own martial robes arrayed,
In cap and cloak and shining blade,
In the still coffin softly laid,
Oh, send them tenderly,
Our bleeding country's bleeding corps
Of noble dead can sleep no more,
Where monuments in Baltimore,
Libel our liberty."

This line of thought can end in no better way than by quoting these words from the *New York Independent* of April 23, 1861:—

"Massachusetts has won the praise and blessing of all men. The sons of Massachusetts lay dead in the streets of Baltimore on the anniversary day of the Battle of Lexington, before a single regiment from New York had crossed the border between the slave and the free states. Soldiers from Massachusetts had made their way to Havre de Grace, seized a steamboat, reached Annapolis and taken a position by which they could keep open a road to Washington, before a single troop of New York soldiers had found a passage into the enemy's country. Troops from Massachusetts have been sent by sea and thrown into Fortress Munroe, commanding Norfolk, while the authorities at Albany were debating upon the proper official steps to be taken in regard to the President's Proclamation. "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The lessons taught in the three months' service were invaluable to these incipient soldiers for a large majority of them became invaluable leaders in other organizations as the years of the struggle advanced, yet no one of them ever lost his reasonable pride that, at the very dawning of the strife, he made himself eligible to the title, superlative in its meaning and magnitude, a "Minute Man." Subsequent officers of high degree, Major Generals even, have come back to the reminiscent feasts of the veterans, all distinctions of rank forgotten in the one supreme recollection, "we were boys together in those times when, obedient to the call of Nation and State, we donned our uniforms and as Minute Men marched away to do and die." Today, in that magnificent array of war-stained banners preserved in the State House, forever cherished by the loyal and loving of all generations, no flags call forth more encomiums than that which was borne through the streets of Baltimore or the one which waved over the struggle at Bull Run, where men of both North and South began to learn what real war was like.

As the years between the war and the thereafter lengthened, a thought began to gain lodgment in the minds of the surviving Minute Men that their story ought to be told in a volume by itself. The Government in time thought so well of their services that it issued special medals to the men who first bared their breasts to the foe and nothing, that the veteran passes on to his descendants, does he value higher than this bit of engraved metal whereon is announced the fact that the possessor, when the Nation needed him most did not hesitate. If then the Government singled out these organizations, why might not the Commonwealth assist in the telling of their brief but exciting career? In time, a committee of ten members was appointed at one of the annual meetings of the veterans and the Legislature was asked for the aid extended to single regiments or batteries in their respective histories. For some reason the request was denied. Meanwhile under the unceasing vigilance of George W. Nason of the Fifth Regiment, representatives of the several organizations interested had written the stories of their respective bodies and a very large collection of the portraits of these volunteers of 1861 had been made and, through the half-tone process, had become lasting memorial of hundreds of those who so early endangered their lives. Year after year, the veterans met in their Faneuil Hall pilgrimages and heard the same refrain, "Not yet," until man after man of the original committee had passed on to the hereafter and finally only the indomitable Nason remained. Then came the effort of 1910, nearly half a century after 1861, another and a final attempt to secure legislative aid and it was successful. Evidently the further legislators get from the scenes themselves, the more important the events become, in other words perspective improves the outlook. At any rate the request was granted and the throwing of the collected matter into book form speedily followed.

Though the ending is a happy one, it is not seen without some sad reflections. Every one of the more than five hundred men who contributed his portrait and his subscription to the project expected to see his face upon the printed page and to hold in his hands the volume which told his story and that of so many of his comrades. Death has prevented the realization of many a wish and descendants only are to profit by the efforts of the departed. But what a boon is this which the persistency of certain men of the of the organization has produced. What would not Massachusetts, the Nation, give for the pictures of even fifty of those Minute Men of 1775 who fought the British all the way

from Concord to West Cambridge on the nineteenth of April? Here, thanks to photography and the engraver's art, more than four hundred faces are given to perpetual observation. To the pages of this volume must turn the searchers after real war memories long after the last Minute Man of 1861 has joined the shades of those who fell in Baltimore. No matter who buys the book nor how much he pays for it, the price will be no standard of its real value. As a rule, the stories of the portraits are told by the men who stood or sat for the semblances, possibly at times a bit florid but pardonably so when we reflect on the chances the writer took in the years of long ago. Every word of regimental service is recounted by a participant hence it is of paramount interest and value.

In conclusion, the thanks of those who have forwarded this matter are rendered to every one who contributed picture, description or subscription, while personal obligations should be expressed to those who wrote the several organization histories as Charles C. Doten and Harrison O. Thomas of the Third, John M. Dean and Alonzo M. Shaw of the Fourth, William T. Eustis, George W. Nason, William C. Bates and James H. Griggs of the Fifth, John H. Norton of the Sixth, Benjamin F. Peach of the Eighth, A. B. R. Sprague of the Third Battalion, James H. Nason of the First Mass. Battery and others. Nor should this preface end without special mention of the untiring devotion of George W. Nason who has known no such word as fail from the beginning; where others flagged in zeal or pace he became all the more determined and, though advancing years might have excused a declination, he only worked the harder. The success, for such it is, is largely due to his energy and absolute refusal to retreat a single inch. He has risen from a sick bed to further the cause and the history of the Minute men; it has been his chief waking and sleeping thought till at last, in finished form, the work is to stand before him. If he so choose, there is ample justification for his saying like the worthy of old, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Finally as we read the words of the book, a sigh is due those who anxiously desired a sight of its promised excellence, but were denied the grace. They have been falling during all of the years, but when we think of one who appeared repeatedly at the State House in behalf of this plan, who was ever instant in behalf of the cause, one whom at the meeting of 1909, his comrades made Commander of the Minute Men for the ensuing year, we cannot repress an exclamation of grief that, on the morning of March 30, apparently in usual health the day before, the spirit of Commander George H. Cavanagh took its flight, and his place at the reunion of 1910, his particularly honored place, was vacant.

Worcester, April 19, 1910.

ALFRED S. ROE.

*Resolutions introduced by Major Austin S. Cushman,
and unanimously adopted at the Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the*

Association Massachusetts Minute Men of '61,

FANEUIL HALL,

Boston, April Fourteenth, Nineteen Hundred!

Resolved:—

*That the hearty thanks of the Minute Men of Massa-
chusetts of 1861 are hereby extended to*

COLONEL GEORGE W. NASON,

*not alone for the recent demonstration of his interest in our
organization, but also for the zeal and energy that he has
manifested, and the personal sacrifices in its behalf that he has
made since his early efforts ripened into our present organization
as a body of Massachusetts patriots ready now, as always in the
past, to render service to our beloved country.*

Resolved:—

*That these Resolutions, engrossed, framed and signed
by the officers of this Association, be presented in our name,
by them, to Colonel George W. Nason.*

Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain,
President.

Frank Giles
Quartermaster & Treas. James H. Griggs
Adjutant & Secy.

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MINUTE MEN OF '61

Members of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments, Third Battalion, and First Battery of Light Artillery, and those General and Staff Officers selected by the Governor, who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops on the fifteenth day of April, 1861, and who were mustered in and served honorably. Also those men who were left over when the term of service of the three months' men expired and temporarily attached to the Third and Fourth Regiments, and were afterward incorporated into the Twenty-Ninth Regiment.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS

Brigadier General, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Lowell.

Brigade Major, WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE, Lowell.

Engineer, PETER HAGGERTY, Lowell.

Brigadier General, EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, Freetown.

Engineer, WILLIAM C. LOVERING, Taunton.

Aid, SILAS P. RICHMOND, Freetown.

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