

14th Regiment
Connecticut
Vol. Inf.



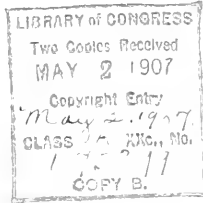


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Fourteenth Connecticut
Regiment.

HISTORY
OF THE
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY.

BY

CHARLES D. PAGE.

ILLUSTRATED.



MERIDEN, CONN.:
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1906



COL. DWIGHT MORRIS.

To the members
of the
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
who still remain to do service
in the battle of life,
and to the memory of the
brave ones
mustered out,
these pages are
dedicated.

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PREFACE.

The history of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Infantry, should have been written a generation ago. This would have been but justice to the brave men who have since passed away who earnestly and rightfully desired to see the record of their gallantry, sacrifice and heroism have a permanent form in print. It was also a patriotic duty to the State, the service of the Fourteenth Regiment being one of the illustrious chapters in the military history of the Commonwealth. A history written at that time would have been more complete in detail and richer in personal experience. As time has gone on, memory has become weaker, memoranda, diaries, and letters have become scattered and irrecoverably lost. It has been my aim to allow the men of the regiment to tell the story of its service, and have used my own language to serve only as a thread upon which to hang these jewels of memory. The responsibility of writing the history was increased when I found the earnestness and willingness to assist so intense among the surviving members. To write a history that would satisfy the intelligence and enthusiasm of such men and to do justice to the character of the regiment was, indeed, no small task. The limited space of a preface will not allow me to enumerate and acknowledge all those from whom I have drawn to make up this record. The presence of their names in the following pages must be taken as an acknowledgement of my gratitude and obligation.

A few of these sources of information must, however, be mentioned. I have been under great obligations to the Committee of the Society of the Fourteenth Regiment for their advice, assistance and interest in the progress and completion of the work. Mr. Charles Lyman, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the committee, has found time amid the multitudinous cares of a busy life, to read the chapters from time to time as they have been prepared, making such suggestions as his wide experience and good taste has deemed desirable. Mr. Albert F. Hall, of Meriden, the most active man of the committee, has been untiring in placing in my hands all the available material for the history that he could command. His promptness in all the details has been an incentive and an inspiration to faithful work, and to him more than to any man of the regiment is due the completion of the history at the present time. Mr. John McCarthy, of New Haven, the third member of the committee, has given valuable aid and suggestions as the work has progressed. To Mr. William T. Hincks, of Bridgeport, son of Major William B. Hincks, I am particularly indebted for the privilege of consulting and copying from his father's diary. This record of Major Hincks was characteristic of his intelligence, and his reputa-

tion for accuracy and discernment which made it especially valuable. I am also under obligations to Sergeant Benj. Hirst and his brother John Hirst for the use of forty-four letters contributed to the *Rockville (Conn.) Journal* for many details of experience on battlefield and march. Ex-Mayor A. R. Crittenden, of Middletown, Conn., has given many valuable narratives and we have quoted liberally from Sergeant E. B. Tyler's bright and fascinating record. To Mrs. C. H. Wade, of Northampton, Mass., I am indebted for the loan of her husband's, Sergeant Wade's, history of the regiment as published in the *Soldier's Record*. I desire also to acknowledge my obligations and deep indebtedness to Miss Fayette Warren of Watertown, N. Y., for her assistance and aid in preparing and perfecting the history. Her painstaking care and reliable accuracy as stenographer and typewriter has done much toward bringing the history to completeness. And so this record goes forth to take its place among others that have been made of the valient deeds of those who went out to uphold the principles of union and liberty, in the war between the states. If the following pages succeed in portraying, even feebly, the many acts of valor and heroism, bravery and sacrifice performed by the men of the Fourteenth Regiment, then it may be said that the work has been faithfully done.

CHARLES D. PAGE.

New Haven Connecticut, July, 1906.

HISTORY
OF THE
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY.

CHAPTER I.

The Birth of the Regiment.

To intelligently understand the beginnings of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Infantry, it may be well to glance at the condition of the Union cause at the front and the spirit and temper of the loyal people of the North, just previous to its formation.

During the early spring months of 1862, the Union forces were successful upon all the lines of their advance. From the West to the Atlantic and from the Potomac to the Gulf, the tide of Confederate progress had been checked and turned back.

General Thomas and Colonel Garfield had won victories in Kentucky, at Prestonburg and Mill Spring, General Grant and Commodore Foote had captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and with Bull had reduced Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. General Burnside had forced New Berne to surrender, Farragut had passed the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, had victoriously entered New Orleans where the Union flag had again been planted and was triumphantly floating from many a staff and public building.

The Union loving people were not oblivious to the onward progress of the army, and there was a wide-spread feeling that the end of the conflict was at hand. This feeling was further strengthened by an order from the War Department April 3d., 1862, discontinuing enlistments in all the states. April 10th, President Lincoln, from his great heart, looking through the dark cloud then enveloping his own home by the death of his boy,

called upon the people to observe a season of thanksgiving "for the glorious successes of our armies at the front."

The action of the government and the wide-spread belief that the armies then in the field were sufficient to meet any emergency quickened business and revived industry. Those who had flocked to the recruiting offices to offer themselves to the service of the country, returned to their homes and found employment in their various occupations, and took their places in the peaceful on-goings of society.

The call of the President in 1861 for five hundred thousand men had been filled, and the last of Connecticut's quota (13,037), the Thirteenth Regiment had left New Haven March 17th., and were doing duty at Ship Island.

These were the conditions when May 21st the War Department signified its willingness to accept from Connecticut one regiment as its part to form a contingent of fifty thousand men for a "Camp of Instruction" at Annapolis, Md.

The next day, May 22, the governor directed that "volunteers be received sufficient to form one regiment to be known as the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, to serve three years or during the war unless sooner discharged. The plan of the regiment to be the same as those already in the field."

The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Hartford. The camp was located on the New Haven turnpike about two miles from Hartford and was called Camp Foote in honor of Commodore Foote, who had won merited popularity and esteem in his native state for his gallant conduct at Forts Henry and Donelson.

May 22d Dwight Morris was appointed as Colonel. Colonel Morris of Bridgeport was well known throughout the state. He was born in Litchfield in 1817, and was therefore forty-five years of age. Colonel Morris had graduated from Union College in 1832, and was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut for six years from 1845, and again in 1880. He had been a practicing lawyer in Bridgeport for several years, being Judge of Probate for the District of Bridgeport in 1851. After the war, Colonel Morris was appointed United States Consul to France from 1866 to 1869, and was Secretary of the State of Connecticut

in 1876. He died suddenly at his home in Bridgeport September 26th, 1895.

It was to be a regiment from the state at large. Mainly for reasons we have mentioned, enlistments were slow and unsatisfactory. The feeling that the army was large enough to meet any emergency had permeated the minds of the people. Then again it may be supposed that the prospect of spending an indefinite period in a "Camp of Instruction" was not alluring to a true soldier, certainly not to that class of men that finally made up the Fourteenth Regiment.

No one at that time would have ventured the prophecy that this very regiment, conceived for the dull duties of a "Camp of Instruction," was destined to play an important part in some of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, and do valiant service in some of the pivotal actions of the great conflict.

Assistant Surgeon Dr. Levi Jewett in his diary estimates there were about two hundred and fifty men enlisted when he joined the regiment, July 14th. This was nearly two months after the call had been made for volunteers.

Suddenly all these conditions changed. Reverse followed reverse with the Union army, and the tide of rebellion swept westward and northward until the loyal people of the North were depressed and alarmed.

Governor Buckingham joined with the governors of all of the loyal states requesting the President to "call out a sufficient number of men to garrison the cities and military posts that have been captured by our armies and to speedily put down the rebellion that now exists in several Southern states."

President Lincoln therefore issued an order for the enlisting of three hundred thousand more men. Connecticut's quota in this call was 7,145.

July 1st Governor Buckingham issued a call for this number of men to form six more regiments. Immediately following the call the Governor issued an impassioned address and appeal for volunteers: a single sentence of this address will serve to show its character and earnestness.

He says:—"Close your manufactories and workshops, turn

aside from your farms and your business, leave for awhile your families and your homes, meet face to face the enemies of your liberties!"

Meetings to promote enlistments were held in nearly all of the cities and larger towns of the state. These meetings were addressed by some of the best known men, and were characterized by the most intense patriotic enthusiasm and fervor. The effect of the Governor's appeal and the influence of these meetings were electrical. From one end of the state to the other, the stirring scenes of April, 1861, were reenacted. Young men flocked to the recruiting offices eager and earnest to enlist in the service of their country. The "lonely squads" of the Fourteenth Regiment, that had passed up and down the dusty field of "Camp Foote" for weeks, felt the impulse of the new enthusiasm and every day brought new members to its ranks.

Dr. Jewett records the first tangible addition toward the last of July when Captain Burpee brought in "a fine company" (Company D) from Vernon. Soon followed Company B, Captain Gibbons, from Middletown, "who entered camp with band playing and flags flying and escorted by the firemen of Middletown." "There was great rejoicing," says Dr. Jewett, "when this company came into camp and we formed a line and gave them three hearty cheers."

Company followed company in quick succession until the requisite number necessary to make up the maximum strength of the regiment was reached. By August 22d the last man had enlisted and the last commission had been signed. Then came the busy preparation, and the impatience to move to the front.

The regiment numbered 1,015 men and were to be armed with Springfield rifles, with the exception of Companies A and B, which were to be equipped with Sharp's rifles.

That rigid military discipline was not yet introduced into camp we may judge from a statement of Private, afterwards Corporal, Albert R. Crittenden, of Company B, who says:—"The first I recall after going into 'Camp Foote' at Hartford was the dearth of fire arms. The camp guard at our (the left) end of camp had only four old smooth-bore muskets, which had once been flint

locks, but were then without locks or bayonets. This serves to show how closely available arms had been hustled to the front. Of course guard duty under such conditions was a trifle lax, as with such equipment we could not stop men from passing over the lines if we tried, so, as perhaps it will be remembered by the boys, we let them go. I fear this was bad discipline, for when we reached the enemy's country and the boys suspected there was something good to eat outside the lines, we were quite willing to have our backs to them when they went and came. Some times we shared an extra bit of fresh pork, lamb or hoe cake, as a result of our blindness."

Touching the same point Nelson S. Bailey of Company B says:—"In camp at Hartford the minor details that have to do with the art of war were of interest. We noticed particularly that 'running the guard' was made a business as well as a diversion,—by others of course."

No Connecticut regiment ever took to the front a more noble representation of the best elements of the state than did the Fourteenth. Many of the men had already become moving forces in the social, religious, commercial and industrial activities of the state. Dr. Jewett says of them:—"They are young men of good character." It was indeed a regiment from the state at large, a regiment of the people. No less than eighty-six towns were represented upon the roster.

August 23d the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel Webb of the regular army.

The following was the representation of the towns in the make-up of the regiment.

Company A, Captain James D. Merritt, Bridgeport, 49 men; Putnam, 8; Stratford, Norwalk, 6 each; Middletown, Trumbull, 4 each; Killingly, 3; Hartford, Brooklyn, Monroe, Berlin, 2 each; Waterbury, Madison, Huntington, Newtown, Litchfield, Plainfield, Wilton, Harrisville, R. I., Thompson, Easton, Sprague, Woodstock, Fairfield, East Haddam, Cornwall, 1 each.

Company B, Captain Elijah W. Gibbons, Middletown, 93 men; Durham, 6; Waterbury 2; Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwich, Vernon, Haddam, 1 each.

Company C, Captain Samuel W. Carpenter, Waterbury, 88 men; Bridgeport, Naugatuck, 3 each; Middletown, 2; New Haven, Durham, Thompson, Milford, Ellington, Torrington, Woodbury, Vernon, East Windsor, East Haddam, 1 each.

Company D, Captain Thomas F. Burpee, Vernon, 75 men; Ellington, 10; Waterbury, 5; Coventry, Willington, 4 each; Middletown, 2; Bridgeport, New London, Tolland, South Windsor, Bolton, Rockville, Mansfield, Windsor, Hartford, Westport, 1 each.

Company E, Captain William H. Tubbs, Norwich, 21 men; Middletown, 18; Hartford, 15; New Haven, 6; Waterbury, Killingly, 4 each; Griswold, Sprague, 3 each; Windham, East Windsor, Franklin, Putnam, Preston, Coventry, Vernon, 2 each; Bridgeport, New Britain, Lisbon, Marlborough, Hampton, Glastonbury, Chaplin, North Stonington, Madison, Wethersfield, Plainfield, Thompson, Meriden, New London, 1 each.

Company F, Captain Jarvis E. Blinn, New Britain, 65 men; Bloomfield, 15; Berlin 13; Wolcott, 3; Wethersfield, 2; Bridgeport, Hartford, Norwich, New Haven, New London, Barkhamsted, Vernon, 1 each.

Company G, Captain Samuel F. Willard, Madison, 58 men; Clinton, 12; Old Saybrook, 10; Westbrook, 9; Guilford, 5; Killingworth, 3; New Haven, 2; Bridgeport, Hartford, Norwich, New London, Franklin, East Lyme, Stratford, Vernon, Haddam, 1 each.

Company H, Captain Samuel H. Davis, New London, 56 men; Waterford, 21; East Lyme, 5; New Haven, 3; Vernon, Waterbury, 2 each; Hartford, Middletown, Durham, Willimantic, Stonington, Ellington, 1 each.

Company I, Captain Isaac R. Bronson, Guilford, 24 men; New Haven, 22; Hartford, 13; Waterbury, 7; Middlebury, 5; Coventry, 3; New London, New Britain, Wethersfield, Farmington, Bloomfield, 2 each; Middletown, Norwich, New Milford, Windham, Avon, Madison, Norwalk, Willington, Vernon, Ellington, Woodbury, Naugatuck, New Fairfield, 1 each.

Company K, Captain Robert H. Gillette, Norwich, 21 men; Hartford, 18; Chatham, 14; Somers, 6; Middletown, 5; Bridge-

port, Ledyard, Griswold, 4 each; Waterbury, Coventry, 3 each; Madison, Stonington, Preston, Sprague, Farmington, 2 each; Suffield, Durham, Winchester, Woodbridge, Andover, Manchester, Stafford, Wallingford, Chaplin, Franklin, Bolton, Windsor, Thompson, East Haddam, Haddam, 1 each.

No member of the regiment will forget those closing days at "Camp Foote," the hurried bustle of preparation for departure, the throngs of people who came to say farewell to father, brother, husband, son and friend.

August 25th, the day for the regiment to break camp and start for Washington arrived. We will let Dr. Jewett, a participant, tell the story of the departure. He says:—"August 25th, we left camp with bands playing and flags flying, marching to the dock in a column of fours. As we moved the crowd increased and when we reached the corner of Main and State Streets, it became so dense that we could hardly make progress. Reaching the dock six companies boarded the steamer 'City of Hartford' and four companies upon the transport 'Dudley Buck.'

When we reached Middletown, it seemed as if the whole city had turned out to meet us. The dock and all the space about was black with people. Many came to the boats with baskets of fruit and food, which were greatly appreciated by the 'boys'. At Cobalt a great gun on the hill gave us a roaring 'God-speed' and there were hearty greetings from a crowd of friends at Middle Haddam." Here Dr. Jewett leaves us in his memory of the trip to New York.

Slowly the steamer and transport steamed out of the Connecticut River into the broader waters of the Sound. At the right lay the old state dear to the hearts of those on board, their birth-place, the scenes of their ambitions and hopes, and the homes of those they loved who were left behind. Slowly they passed the familiar hilltops, the rugged cliffs, the undulating shore and the broad fields that floated back to the western sky. So the twilight drifted into the shadow and the shadow into darkness, and the fair scene was hidden from view. Alas, how many were never permitted to look upon it again!



The famous Cornfield at Antietam.

CHAPTER II.

From New York to Antietam.

We left the regiment at the close of the last chapter with the soft curtain of night gathering about it as the heavily laden boats moved sluggishly down the Sound. They arrived in New York early the next morning, where they were refreshed with a bountiful supply of food by the Soldiers' Relief Committee, but did not land, being transferred to a large transport, the "Kill von Kull," and steamed down the harbor past Staten Island to the Elizabeth River, and up the river to Elizabethport, where the troops were again transferred to cars, and after some delay a long train in two sections steamed away toward Baltimore, by way of Harrisburg and York, Penna. The night had been long and tedious and, although not to be compared with the later experiences of the regiment, it must have been to many a slight foretaste of the rigors of a soldier's life. The decks of the steamer were several degrees harder, even, than the ground of Camp Foote and were withal crowded, dirty and hot, so that there was very little sleep or rest.

On the way to Baltimore the entire journey during the daylight hours was characterized by the same outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm as that sent out from the shores of their own dear Connecticut.

Private William B. Hincks of Company A, afterwards Major, says:—



LT.-COL. SANFORD H. PERKINS.

"Our progress was a sort of triumphal journey. Steamers sounded a salute with their whistles, flags were unfurled and bells were rung. Farmers waved their hands and hats as a hurrah to us as we shot by. The day wore slowly away. We passed through the borders of New Jersey and along the mountains of Pennsylvania. The road wound around these mountains and we often crossed deep ravines spanned by lofty bridges, down whose sides one would tremble to look."

At Easton, Penna., occurred the first casualty to the regiment. When the train stopped, which was upon a trestle above the street, 2d Lieutenant Frederick E. Shalk of Company E left the train for a moment and in attempting to again step upon the car, lost his footing and fell some thirty feet to the street, striking upon his head. He was taken up insensible and was left behind for medical treatment, but recovered soon after and rejoined his regiment, doing valiant service.

An occasional "hot box" varied the monotony of the journey to Harrisburg. In regard to the arrival there Corporal Crittenden says:—"We were side-tracked an hour or two at Harrisburg, Penna., by reason of an order to hold us as we might be ordered to Chambersburg. Lee's cavalry were in the Shenandoah Valley and the Pennsylvania border was threatened. Well that we were ordered on to Washington or we might have been gobbled up at Chambersburg and our history been entirely different."

During the tarry at Baltimore the regiment passed under view of General Wool, who said to Colonel Morris:—"A splendid regiment, not one drunken man in the ranks; too good a regiment to be sent anywhere but to the front!"

We cannot do better than to allow Major Hincks to further tell the story of the journey. He says:—"We passed through Harrisburg, a fine old Quaker town, and in time reached Baltimore. We marched across the city to the Washington depot. Call Baltimore a secession place if you will, but we were treated better here than in any other place on our route. When we halted before entering the city, ladies ran out with pails of water, bread and butter and melons for the soldiers. We marched into a Soldiers' Relief Building, provided not by the government,

but by the citizens of Baltimore, where long tables were spread for the regiment and all sat down to as much good bread and cheese, ham and coffee or ice water as we could take care of.

At about nine o'clock Thursday evening we started for Washington in an old cattle train, about forty men in a car. We arrived in Washington about four o'clock in the morning and marched directly to the barracks. These barracks were very large and capable of accommodating one or more regiments. About eleven o'clock the next day we were formed into columns and with our ponderous knapsacks upon our backs passed up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Long Bridge over the Potomac. Here a long halt was made to allow a train of mules to pass. We crossed over the bridge and found ourselves upon the 'sacred soil' of Virginia, and very nasty soil it is; thick yellow dust lay three inches deep and we were surrounded by a dense cloud of it. Roads run through deep defiles overhung by forts. We came



The Capitol, which was in process of rebuilding when the Fourteenth Regiment passed through Washington.

upon a little spring and at least five hundred of our men attempted to reach it all at once and there was general confusion."

Dr. Jewett, in his memories, says:—"Daylight soon appeared and the great dome of the capitol became visible. I walked out to the foot of Capitol Hill and found everything in confusion, the building was not completed and the ground was covered with huge blocks of stone and marble, stone cutters' sheds and tools, derricks, mortar beds, etc."

Touching the passage through Washington, Corporal Crittenden recalls the following:—"As we passed through Washington, I recall the reviewing stand where President Lincoln, General Scott, Secretary Stanton and other dignitaries stood while we passed in review. Our staff-officers and captains entered the reviewing stand and were in turn introduced to the President and his staff of officials. When the head of B Company, the left of the regiment, reached the stand, President Lincoln was so busy we felt we were not to be noticed, so with one accord, we struck up loudly singing 'We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.' At once he faced us, straightened up his tall form, doffed his high silk hat and bowed and bowed until we were by. President Lincoln said of our regiment that we were the finest looking body of men that had passed through Washington. As we had the honor of being the first regiment of the second call for three hundred thousand men to pass through Washington, it is easy to conclude this was his mental reservation which made his statement a fact."

That night the regiment rested near Arlington Heights, calling it Camp Chase, and there was fond hope that a few days rest would be had. The journey from Connecticut had been hard and fatiguing. It was already three days since the regiment left Camp Foote and owing to wretched transportation arrangements, delays had been long and tedious, with little or no opportunity for sleep. Samuel Fisk ("Dunn Browne") sums up the journey in the following words to the Springfield Republican:—

"Our boys on their way to the field slept on the dirty decks of a steamer, lying together as thick as rows of pins on a paper; were packed in dirty, close cars like sheep in a pen; and marched

through dust so thick and fine that, mixed in proper proportions with perspiration caused by the intense heat, it formed a good plaster cast of every man's face and form. Water is often too precious to use for ablutions; linen gets dirty; washerwomen are scarce; clothing of every kind grows ragged and on the whole dirt steadily and surely prevails till a regiment of veterans appears to the uninitiated like a regiment of ragamuffins. Even our short experience also shows that a soldier's is a pretty thirsty and hungry life. For three day together, during this our first week, we had nothing to eat but a few hard crackers, and once a morsel of cheese, and once a slice of ham, apiece, served around; and for one night and part of a day we had no water."

The fond hope that a few days if not weeks would be allowed the regiment for rest and recuperation; that much needed sleep would be obtained and rations be more plenty and steady; and that even if lying upon the ground there would be room to stretch the legs without being entangled with those of a comrade, were not realized. Withal we may imagine the men felt the necessity of instruction and discipline in the use of arms. The boxes of rifles that had come into Camp Foote were yet unopened. Before the morning light of August 29th had dawned upon Camp Chase, the long roll was sounded and the men sprung from their sleep to meet an impending danger which the call indicated. The boxes were hastily opened and the arms distributed, with the exception of A and B Companies, which had received their Sharp's rifles as they came off Long Bridge. After making coffee the regiment moved off in light marching order, leaving baggage behind and taking only their rubber blankets, toward Fort Ethan Allen near Chain Bridge, about ten miles above Washington. The threatened danger proved a false alarm. Nearer and nearer the regiment was approaching the great army and the real activities of war.

Nelson S. Bailey of Company B writes:—"No impressions of moment came to me during our journey to Washington, but when we had crossed the Potomac by way of Long Bridge and landed with both feet on Virginia soil, I remember clearly my impressions. We were in the enemy's front yard and he was there

with his lawn-mowers. I recollect the bivouac at South Mountain. The lifeless bodies there told us the tale that we were marching shoulder to shoulder with death as they had marched. The enemy was not far ahead, for two days afterward we caught up with them and they 'caught on' to us by passing our way shells for which we had no present or prospective use."

Sunday, September 7th, the regiment, with the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers, two new regiments, were assigned to form the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Dwight Morris was placed in command of the brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Perkins assumed command of the regiment. The destinies and fortunes of the Fourteenth Regiment were now linked with those of the Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins had perhaps by instinct and some training a larger share of military spirit than the average of the commissioned officers who left the state in 1862. Originally entering the service as a captain in the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, he became one of the most efficient officers in that organization when connected with the First Connecticut Artillery. "Upon the organization of the Fourteenth, Governor Buckingham promoted him to the majority thereof and speedily thereafter to be Lieutenant-Colonel. In this capacity he left the state and (Colonel Morris having been assigned to a brigade) it was mainly due to his persistent zeal in drilling the men and instructing the officers, that when the green regiment was hurled into the battle of Antietam, within three weeks of muster in, that it there won for itself such honorable record. All the fall and early winter the Lieutenant-Colonel continued his earnest labors, until the second great battle, at Fredericksburg; where he fell very badly wounded in the neck and shoulder. Borne off the field under a heavy fire, the regret was deep and general when his wounds forced his resignation. Later in the war he served as one of the State Allotment Commissioners, and from 1865 had been in mercantile pursuits until early in 1873, when insanity followed a series of epileptic fits and he was removed to the state

insane asylum where he died. His remains were buried in New Britain with military honors, December 12th, 1874, the bearers being officers of his old regiment. By a singular coincidence two of those who bore his dead body to the grave, were two of five who just twelve years before bore his living body from out the smoke and flame of Fredericksburg."

With the usual incidents of camp life, the regiment remained near Fort Ethan Allen until Sunday, September 7th, when it was ordered to be in readiness to move with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee. An exception to this routine was the accidental shooting of Private Thomas P. Allen of Company B in the wrist, which disabled him for further service. The picket line of the regiment had overrun the picket line of the old regiments near them and through some error a few shots were fired, with this result.

Under date of September 8th, Major Hinks writes:—"Woods near Rockville, Md. We are in a magnificent oak grove and a better spot for a camp could hardly be imagined. In these same woods two or three other regiments which compose our brigade are bivouacked. Within bugle call there may perhaps be 50 or 100,000 men."

Just as the regiment turned into company streets at the Rockville camp, James McVay of Company K, an old man, died of exhaustion incident of the days march. He had two sons in the same company, who wailed bitterly, touching the hearts of all who beheld their grief. Both of the sons, however, went through the service and were mustered out with the regiment in 1865.

Day after day the regiment marched side by side with the Irish Brigade and well do the men of the Fourteenth remember how they were jeered and gnyed by the Irish Brigade, who "called them blue-legged devils and assured them they could not be seen for the dust they would kick up getting away from Bobbie Lee when he once got after them." It may be recalled, however, that after the Fourteenth had been for nearly two hours in the thick of the battle of Antietam and had watched the Irish Brigade make their charge on the Sunken Road, saw them slaughtered and repulsed; and the Fourteenth went over to support that part

of the line, then their tune changed and ever after that they recognized the Fourteenth as fighting men and were never happier than when they were alongside of them in battle, confident that the Fourteenth would hold its part of the line secure.

Four days marching brought the regiment to Clarksburg, Md. The following day, September 12th, they arrived at Hyattstown and encamped at White Oak Spring upon ground occupied by the Confederates two days previous. Step by step they saw the desolation and waste of war-ruined homes, dismantled gun-carriages, piles of muskets and the putrefying bodies of horses and mules. Saturday, the 13th, the march was continued toward Frederick City. The boys were in the best of spirits and sang with a will "John Brown's Body" etc. The men were well received and as they passed up the main street were greeted with loyal cheers. As they passed an old engine-house in which were a number of Confederate prisoners, one called out "What regiment is that?" "The 14th Wooden Nutmeg" was the reply, to which the audacious prisoner answered "You will soon get your heads grated."

The regiment then marched about two miles beyond the town and bivouacked in a field near the reservoir. The next morning, Sunday, the regiment was called at two o'clock and drew three days rations of hardtack, pork, sugar and coffee, and lay down again. At eight o'clock the regiment was again called and began the march toward Antietam, crossing a stream and marching until two o'clock, with two short halts, and crossing a range of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Here a halt was made in a field and coffee cooked and about five o'clock it moved off again, it is presumed, to take part in the battle of South Mountain. They were prevented from doing this by difficulty in crossing a canal which delayed the regiment several hours. At twelve o'clock they were able to pass the canal and marched to the battle-field of South Mountain, which that day had been the scene of a bloody contest between McClellan and Lee. Here the men saw for the first time the dire effects of war. Sergeant Benjamin Hirst, under date of September 15th, says:—"I awoke about five o'clock on the battle-field of yesterday and went out to see what war

was without romance. I cannot describe my feelings, but I hope to God never to see the like again."

About ten o'clock the march was resumed, crossing the mountain at "Turners Gap", proceeding to Boonsboro, which place was reached about three o'clock. The column turned east, facing Sharpsburg. The enemy was close at hand.

The march was continued through Keedysville, which was passed about nine o'clock. On the line of march acres of soldiers were camped upon each side of the road. The scene was at once weird and impressive. Hundreds of camp-fires were blazing as far as the eye could reach. Some of the men were cooking, some stretched upon the ground chatting cheerfully, while others were enjoying a few hours sleep that the rest afforded. About a mile beyond Keedysville the column of which our regiment was a part bivouacked in a field on the Boonsboro pike, a short distance in the rear of McClellan's headquarters.

The next day was passed upon these grounds, an occasional shell from the enemy breaking the monotony of the hours. There we must leave them to await the experience and horrors of the coming day.



Bivouac of the Fourteenth Regiment by the Boonsboro pike, September 15-17, 1862.
McClellan's headquarters in center.

CHAPTER III.

The Battle of Antietam.

Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, the day of the battle of Antietam, called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg, was in many respects the most memorable in the history of the regiment. Plunged within three weeks after leaving the peaceful scenes and avocations of their home state into one of the most fiercely fought and bloody battles of the war, with scant military drill and instruction in the use of arms; linked in a brigade with two other regiments equally deficient in discipline; with a frightful loss of men in killed and wounded, leaves in the minds of those who participated in it memories that cannot be effaced.



A glimpse from "Cemetery Hill" near Sharpsburg and the Antietam.

If there was ever an ideal place on this fair earth where men should meet each other in battle that place may be said to be the environs of Antietam Creek. Standing for a moment on this eminence just east and outside the quaint village of Sharpsburg,

we may gain an intelligent idea of the surrounding territory. The view from this point is at once enchanting and grand. On the north and east we see the South Mountain range of the Alleghanias, their rugged contour broken by several circuitous passes or gaps. On the west a hill rises gracefully to a crest and slopes back by easy stages to the Potomac, which is not in sight. Looking then toward the north, we see this great amphitheater of nature with plateau several miles wide and somewhat longer. This may be called a plateau by forbearance as there is scarcely a level acre in its whole extent, it being covered by low billowy ridges. Nearly through the center of this semi level



The Dunkard Church.

plain runs Antietam Creek, the course of which can be noted by a rank growth of sedge, waterweeds and small trees which mark its banks. It is a slow, sluggish stream with an utter disregard for straight lines, although its general course may be said to be from northeast to southwest. It is crossed by three bridges and three fords. Running from Sharpsburg in an easterly direction, slightly turning to the north, is the Boonsboro pike and running

north, slightly bearing to the east, is the Hagerstown pike. To the northwest on the Hagerstown pike stands the Dunkerd Church, a quaint brick building resembling an old fashioned New England school-house, which, as Whittier says:—

“Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning.”

Singularly enough this worshipping place of a non-combative sect was in the very forefront of this fierce battle and shows many marks of the conflict. The valley is dotted here and there by prosperous farm houses, surrounded by extensive orchards, and the barns and outbuildings show the thrifty character of the people. Nearly all of the ground is under cultivation which is divided into irregular golden patches of ripening corn and the dull hued fields of clover, with here and there the more somber brown of plowed fields. About midway, looking from the north, we see the Mumma buildings (later burned) and the neat and tidy premises of the Roulette farm. Around these latter buildings was the center of the operations of the Fourteenth Regiment. About a mile to the north and east were the Smith buildings which were the Division Hospital. Looking from the northeast about two miles on the distant hill, we see the brick buildings on Fry's farm, the headquarters of General McClellan. From this high vantage ground McClellan could ride to and fro and watch the rise and fall of the tide of battle.

Skirting along the Hagerstown pike on the left hand side about a mile north of Sharpsburg is a woods which has a depth of about a quarter of a mile and several hundred yards long. Then there is a field which runs at right angles to the road for about two hundred yards, thus making an elbow in the woods. The field then turns to the right, and runs along the woods parallel to the Hagerstown road for a quarter of a mile, when the wood again turns square to the left and extends back about half a mile, making at this point again an elbow with the strip of woods running along the road from the church. These woods are interspersed with outcropping ledges of limestone, making an excellent shield for the men. These were called the “East Woods” in distinction

from those on the west side. Another feature of this battle-field which must be noted is the Sunken Road, since known as "Bloody Lane," an outlet of the Mumma and Roulette farms, there being lanes from each of these farms intersecting it. This road was several feet below the surrounding land and extended a short distance west of the church in a southerly direction from the Hagerstown turnpike, about three-fourths of a mile. Along the eastern edge of this Sunken Road was a low wall which assisted



"Bloody Lane" since the war.

in making it a natural and formidable rifle-pit from which the Confederates could not be seen by the Federal forces, their presence only being detected by the puffs of smoke from their murderous rifle fire or the tops of their butternut hats. So fiercely did the battle rage in one section of this Sunken Road that for about a quarter of a mile it was called "Bloody Lane."

On the right, bordering the crest of this western hill, was the Confederate Army under Lee. Its right on the 16th, being on a

sharp bend of the Creek to the west below Burnside Bridge, and running northwest about one-half mile east of Sharpsburg, terminating a few miles south of Mercersburg on the Potomac, like a gigantic bow, with its convex side toward the Union forces on the east and northeast. On the 17th we find this line has been drawn back, its right several hundred yards south, passing through the town of Sharpsburg, then swinging to the northwest, its left about a mile from its point of the 16th, with its concave side toward the Union forces. Lee's headquarters were in the vicinity of Sharpsburg. All of the divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia were now in position confronting the Federal forces, excepting the Divisions of McLaws and Anderson which arrived very early on the morning of the 17th, and A. P. Hill's which arrived after noon of that day.



Cornfield and Mumma Building.

Lee claimed that he had less than 40,000 men. Colonel Taylor in his "Four Years with General Lee" fixes the number at 35,255. McClellan set the Confederate Army at much more than this, but he always had oriental ideas of his enemy's numbers, reminding one of the somewhat extravagant remark of Secretary Stanton who said that "If McClellan had a million men, he would declare his enemy had two million, and sit down in the mud and yell till he had three million."

The Federal force at Antietam was the First Corps under

General Burnside, Second under General E. V. Sumner, Fifth under General Fitzjohn Porter, Sixth under General William B. Franklin and Twelfth under General Mansfield. The Federal troops which really fought at the battle of Antietam were the First, Second, Ninth and Twelfth Corps. This was proven by the report of losses, the corps mentioned lost over twenty per cent. of their number, as given by McClellan, while the Fifth and Sixth Corps and the Cavalry division lost only two per cent., showing that they were practically unused.

One who has participated in a battle knows how much and how little can be seen, the smoke, the trees and the varying formation of the ground limit the vision; the deafening noise making orders hard to be understood; the ghastly work of shot and shell, the shrieking of some of the wounded and the calm fortitude of others; the shrill whistle of shells and projectiles, all tend to limit the knowledge of the ongoings of the battle outside of a few yards on either side. Orderly advances of bodies of troops can be easily described and easily imagined, but the larger the force, the more difficult such a description becomes.

We left the regiment Monday night, September 15th, camped in a suburb of Keedysville on the Boonsboro turnpike, after the long and tedious march from Fort Ethan Allen, which they left September 7th. The next day the men rested, if rest is possible under such circumstances. Occasional shot and shell and the sound of cannonading kept the men in mind of an approaching battle. General Sumner had ordered General French to have his division in readiness to move at daybreak. Army life knows no hours. At two o'clock Wednesday morning the regiment was aroused to prepare for the march, each man receiving ninety-six rounds of cartridges and forty-five caps. Before the mellowing dawn of that September morning had touched the surrounding hilltops, the regiment was marching toward the scene of the days conflict. They crossed the Boonsboro turnpike, turned to the right and around the hill and after marching about two miles over fields and through woods, and in some instances fences were pulled down that obstructed the column, the regiment forded Antietam Creek about eight o'clock at the third ford which was

deep and slippery. Some of the men filled their canteens for prospective want while prudence suggested to others to take off their shoes and stockings. They were on the right of French's division with the 130th Pennsylvania next and the 108th New York on the left, marching that day with the Third Brigade (Max Weber's) in front, their own Brigade, the Second, under Colonel Morris next and the First Brigade, General Kimball, in the rear.



Antietam Creek where the Fourteenth forded.

After marching about two miles by flank they entered the East Woods. The order was given to form line of battle, shells were bursting about them, tearing off huge branches of trees while shot were cutting the air with their sharp shriek. This order to form line of battle was perhaps the supreme moment of their experience, as there shot through the minds of the men the

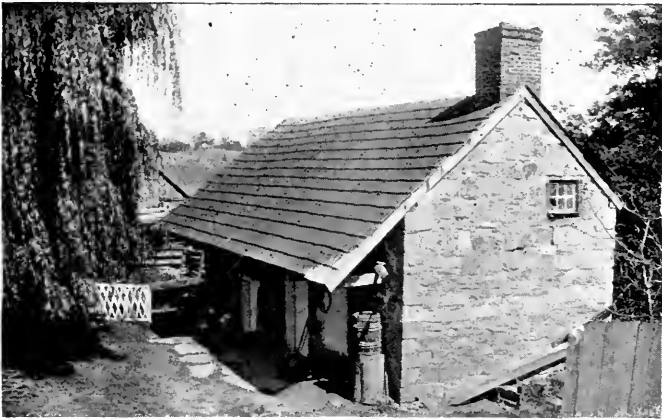


A West view of Roulett's House since the war.

thought of the loved ones at home; the terrible possibilities of the engagement made vivid by the ghastly scenes through which they had already passed at South Mountain; some indeed would be wounded, some slain outright; there must inevitably be suffering and death; and as they looked at the familiar faces of their comrades, they wondered who it would be.

Coming to a fence, Max Weber's Brigade in front passed over first. As they came in sight the Confederate batteries opened a fierce fire and there was a storm of shot and shell. The column then passed down a slight hill terminating in low marshy ground between the houses of Mr. Mumma and William Roulette. Company A passed through a corner of Mr. Mumma's orchard and serious as was the occasion, Major Hincks confesses that he and some of his companions picked apples and ate them. The same company also felt the scorching breath of Mumma's burning buildings. The line was turned a trifle to the right into a cornfield. The spring-house of William Roulette was occupied by some belligerent sharpshooters who were captured by Company B, after which the company joined the regiment. At this time the right extended to a meadow and the left covered the

Roulette house and extended to about the left hand side of the garden, passing by the Roulette buildings to a fence dividing the meadow from the cornfield. Climbing this fence they entered the cornfield which was about thirty acres in extent and belonged jointly to Mumma and Roulette. The field had a vigorous growth of nearly ripe corn and for a time the men were partially



The Spring House where prisoners were captured by Company B.

hidden from view and suffered little from the shots of the enemy. Max Weber's Brigade, the front rank, reached the opposite fence several yards ahead of the Second Brigade and their emergence from the field drew at once a terrific fire from the enemy, from which the men of the Fourteenth suffered from over shooting. When the Fourteenth had passed through the cornfield and stood on a little ridge on the side next the enemy, there burst upon them a perfect tempest of musketry. The line of troops in front had passed well into the open field. It seemed to melt under the enemy's fire and breaking many of the men ran through the ranks of the Fourteenth toward the rear. No enemy could be seen, only a thin cloud of smoke rose from what was afterwards



Corner of Mumma's Orchard. Cornfield position second fence beyond.

found to be their rifle-pits. As by one impulse the line halted on the edge of the cornfield and opened fire. Probably they did then but little damage as the enemy were well protected, but upon our side the bullets whistled past, cutting off the cornstalks, and every moment some one of the men would fall.

This rifle-pit was the Sunken Road which at this time was plentifully filled with a quota of Confederate men while the line of troops skirted the crest of the hill above them, thus able to fire over their heads.

The conduct of the 5th Maryland affected the regiment seriously by breaking and rushing back through the line. Colonel Perkins says in his report that they threw his right wing into confusion, but although the right and center were broken twice, the men rallied on the colors and formed in good order.

Walker in his "History of the Second Army Corps" says on this point:—"The 5th Maryland, whose commanding officer, Major Blumenberg, was wounded, was thrown into disorder, carrying away temporarily a portion of the 14th Connecticut, but the line was handsomely rallied by Colonel Perkins. The brigade was then ordered to report to General Kimball; and first the 14th Connecticut and afterward the 130th Pennsylvania were advanced to the front line, subsequently joined by the 108th New York. All these regiments came under a savage fire, which

they bore with remarkable composure, considering that it was their first action."

About a dozen of the men mistaking an order from the captain of Company I to charge rushed forward into the open field. Not being followed by the rest of the regiment, they fell back with the exceptions of William B. Hincks and William H. Hawley of Company A and Benjamin Hirst of Company D, the latter of these seeing the enemy was about to charge went back to his regiment; the other two became so interested in pouring shot into the enemy that they did not notice the withdrawal of their regiment, and only came to their senses when they saw a regiment of Confederates moving down upon them. They beat



Fence corner extreme left of Fourteenth in cornfield. Fence in front and trees at right indicate course of sunken road.

a hasty retreat while showers of bullets followed them. They were not able to locate their regiment immediately and had a thrilling experience in finding it, Hawley not returning until late at night.

This fence at the farthest side of the cornfield was the farthest advance in that direction and a monument has been erected to mark the line by the State of Connecticut. They remained in this field about three hours according to Colonel Perkin's report. The regiment fell back to and over the fence separating the cornfield from the meadow where it was reformed, an order

being given to support General Kimball of Richardson's division. The men were then marched back by the left flank to the Roulette house, passed between the house and the spring-house on the side of the garden, between the barn and the garden, round the barn to the lane known as the Roulette lane, coming from Bloody Lane to the Roulette buildings, extending in the same general direction through the Roulette fields; to a position by a wall of the Roulette lane, which Colonel Morris was ordered to take and hold which he did "with the Fourteenth Connecticut alone."



Roulette House, 1862.

Even in the horrors of battle, there may be some amusing incidents. Corporal Crittenden of Company B relates the following:—"Of course we were green and excited and one of our sergeants who was in his place in the rear of his section could not fire. He edged his way through the line and advanced a pace to the front and fired at an angle of about forty-five degrees in the air, dropped his piece to his hip, threw down the slide and shoved in a cartridge, capped and fired without lifting the rifle from his hip, and again he did the same. This was too ludicrous

to escape notice even in battle and one of the boys sang out 'John! are you bombarding them?' This called him to himself and he returned to his place in the line." Corporal Crittenden continues:—"After we had been in the thick of the battle at Antietam for about one and one-half hours, the Confederate fire in front of the left wing of the regiment slackened, and the left being on higher ground could look beyond the center and right of the regiment to Ricket's Battery, which was on high ground a little to the right of us. A line of Confederate skirmishers were seen creeping up toward the battery and meeting no opposition. Captain E. W. Gibbons saw the move and asked his men if they could see any of our troops supporting that battery. Several replied 'no.' He said 'they are going to capture that battery.' He stepped to the rear and called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, I think, to the situation, and returned with instructions to take some men over to the support of the battery, which he did. Some troops came from the right of the battery



Another view of "Bloody Lane".

and they and the Fourteenth boys met at the rear of the guns, and the Confederate skirmish line fell back precipitately. The left wing then moved back and joined the regiment at rear of Roulette barn."

We quote from Chaplain H. S. Stevens' Souvenir. "The tide of battle was moving beyond Kimball, Richardson's division coming in for a heavy pull. This division had crossed the Antietam an hour later than the Fourteenth and by the same ford, and had at once moved down the stream, its course for a distance restrained on the left by the stream and the rough ground along it. When the bend at Neikirk's was passed it could extend to the left and all the brigades advanced up the slope at rear and



Roulette Lane, leading to the Sunken Road

left of Kimball, the 'Irish Brigade' (Meagher's) on the right. Soon the latter brigade was heavily engaged (partly in support of Kimball), then Caldwell, then Brooke. The regiments on the extreme left, Brooke's men, advanced towards the Piper house, fighting hard and successfully, and others that had advanced beyond the line of the crooked lane faced to the right and charged upon the enemy in the cornfield and orchard between Piper's and our line, completing thus the capture or de-

struction of all its remaining occupants. This advance movement of Brooke on the far left made it necessary that his brigade should have support, so Kimball was directed to send him aid. As he, naturally preferred to keep his own men, now flush with ammunition, he detached his temporary reinforcements, the 14th Connecticut and 108th New York, and sent them, under command of Colonel Morris, to Brooke."

While taking this new position, the regiment moving from the wall but yet in the Roulette lane, it was subjected to a terrible ordeal by the bursting of a shell in Company D, killing three men and wounding four. Those killed were Henry Tiley, W. P. Ramsdell and R. Griswold. Joseph Stafford and L. Griswold each lost an arm and George Colburn and Henry Talcott were seriously wounded.



Where the Regiment supported Brooke.

Sergeant Benjamin Hirst mentions the following incident:—
"While we were lying in the rear of the stone wall, Sergeants Brigham, Stoughten and myself were talking over the events we had passed through in the morning, and W. P. Ramsdell quietly remarked that if he was going to be hit, he would prefer to have the top of his head blown off. When midway between the wall and the position assigned to us, I was about the center of the

company, urging the boys to close up, when a rebel shell came whizzing by and struck about two files in my rear. As soon as I could turn I saw about a dozen men lying in a heap and the first man I recognized was W. P. Ramsdell with the top of his head blown off."

A member of the regiment visiting the battle ground at Antietam a few years since found the heel of a shell on what he thought was the exact spot where the shell burst which made such havoc in Company D. It does not require much imagination to conclude that it was the same deadly missile.

Although the bursting of the shell was a great shock to the regiment, it closed up and moved on. The movement was continued to the left beyond Richardson's regular line to a point from ten to twenty rods beyond the fence. Here although not within musket range they were within shelling range and some were struck. One of these shells passed through the ground under Hiram H. Fox of Company B. It produced a great shock, rendering him unconscious for several hours. Another shell struck and killed William H. Norton of Company A. Here a serious accident occurred, Robert Hubbard of Company B was shot by the careless handling of a rifle by a member of his own company. And also Thaddeus Lewis of Company A came to his death in the same way. The regiment was then ordered to support a battery at the top of the hill. It was while superintending the workings of this battery that General Richardson was mortally wounded, a detail of the Fourteenth Regiment carrying him from the field. The regiment was then moved to the top of the hill by orders of General Hancock, who had taken Richardson's place in command of the division. General Hancock says:—"Finding a considerable interval at a dangerous point between Meagher's Brigade and Caldwell's Brigade, the Fourteenth Connecticut was placed here, and a detachment from the 108th New York on the extreme left." As soon as the regiment reached the summit of the hill they attracted the fire of some Confederates who had come out from Bloody Lane on to this plowed field of the Roulette farm. To escape this fire, the regiment was ordered to lie down which it did, but the enemy



Where General Richardson fell.

having the range harassed them until dark, principally with shells. The ground had recently been plowed and was covered with a layer of powdery earth. They longed for night to come and were well-nigh exhausted, having had no water through the day and only a few hard crackers. They heard the distant firing far to the left, and expected any time to be called into further action. Soon night came and the firing ceased. During the night there was a severe rain which while refreshing did not add much to the personal beauty of the men. Here they lay all that night and the next day and night and until ten o'clock Friday morning.

Chaplain Stevens says:—"All that night through and the following day and night they heard the dreadful groans and cries of the wounded and dying wretches in Bloody Lane just over the hill calling for water or help, or to have taken off others who, dead, were lying across or upon their tortured and helpless bodies, or for death to release them from their anguish; but they were powerless to render the assistance their hearts longed to give."

Major Hincks gives some details of the trying experience of the regiment on the plowed field. In a letter to friends at home he says:—"We had just moved to the top of the hill to the right of the battery and had commenced to form a line by throwing out our guides as on parade, when one of General French's

aids ordered the Lieutenant-Colonel to make his men lie down at once. The action was needful for the enemy had seen us and at once commenced shelling us. It was very trying to have to lie inactive under fire and listen to the hideous howling of the shell varied only by their crash in exploding and occasionally the shriek of some one who was struck. I lay closer to the ground than ever before in my life, although it was a plowed field and an exceedingly dirty place, and I never prayed more fervently for darkness than then. This was by far the most trying, though by no means the most dangerous part of the day.



The plowed field. "Bloody Lane" in rear.

Darkness at length came down and the enemy's fire slackened and then ceased altogether and the thunder of battle died away. We could once more raise our heads and the few of us who were fortunate enough to have any rations found an opportunity to eat something. I myself had a few crackers and a bit of pork which I had taken from a dead man's haversack before I had found the regiment. Ordinarily I should have had some scruples about partaking of such fare, but this was no time for squeamishness. We threw out a few vedettes in front of us

and slept such sleep as we could get on the plowed ground, with neither overcoats, blankets or tents. A shower during the night wet our clothing through.

Every one anticipated that at dawn we should renew the contest, but no such order came. The rebel sharpshooters opened upon us as soon as it was daylight and our skirmishers replied. One could not raise his head from the ground without being observed and having a shot come whistling over. In some cases the rebels, who seemed to be posted in an apple orchard, climbed trees to get a better view of us, but from there our skirmishers, who were posted behind dead horses, rails, rocks, trunks of trees or any other available shelter, soon dislodged them. William Hawley joined us in the night to our great joy, for we had mourned for him as dead. Fred Doten in trying to clean his gun accidentally discharged it, to the great indignation of those who lay in front of him and did not care to be considered as rebels. The bullet went into the ground near my head. Upon our right we connected with a remnant of the Irish Brigade and a little farther on was a battery of brass guns. Upon the left I do not know what troops were near us, if any. I am bound to say that tired, hungry, cold and dirty as we were, we did not personally have much of the 'On to Richmond' feeling and personally were not anxious to renew the contest, but all day we expected the order and had it come no doubt would have done our duty.

The next night was about as uncomfortable as that which preceded it. Friday morning dawned and no enemy appeared in our front. Our skirmishers were advanced for over half a mile without meeting opposition. Now we could stand upright and look around us. Just in front of us and but a very few rods distant was a rebel rifle-pit. Their dead bodies lay thick in it and just in front of it lay the dead body of one of our men apparently killed in the very moment that he was captured. About ten o'clock we were relieved and sent back to the rear where we joined the other regiments of the brigade and had ammunition, bread and pork issued to us. Thus ended our actual share in the battle."

Samuel Fisk ("Dunn Browne") of Company G writes to the Springfield Republican under date of September 18th as follows:—"The battle itself was a scene of indescribable confusion. Troops did not know what they were expected to do, and sometimes, in the excitement, fired at their own men. But in the main for green troops I think we behaved well; the men firing with precision and deliberation, though some shut their eyes and fired into the air. Old officers said the musketry fire was



A section of "Bloody Lane".

the hottest they ever heard. The excitement of battle comes in the day of it, but the horrors of it two or three days after. I have just passed over a part of the field, I suppose only a small part of it, and yet I have counted nearly a thousand dead bodies of rebels lying still unburied in groves and cornfields, on hillsides and in trenches. Three hundred and fifty I was told by one who helped bury them, were taken this morning from one long rifle-pit which lay just in front of where the Fourteenth (among

other regiments) made their fight, and were buried in one trench." (This must have been the section of the Sunken Road known as Bloody Lane.) "The air grows terribly offensive from the unburied bodies; and a pestilence will speedily be bred if they are not put under ground. The most of the Union soldiers are now buried, though some of them only slightly. Think, now, of the horrors of such a scene as lies all around us; for there are hundreds of horses too, all mangled and putrefying, scattered everywhere! Then there are the broken gun-carriages and wagons, and thousands of muskets, and all sorts of equipments, the clothing all torn and bloody, and cartridges and cannon shot, and pieces of shell, the trees torn with shot and scarred with bullets, the farm houses and barns knocked to pieces and burned down, the crops trampled and wasted, the whole country forlorn and desolate."

Thursday night Commissary-Sergeant J. W. Knowlton crossed the creek with a light wagon load of provisions and refreshed the men as far as the limited supply would admit.

The regiment was relieved from its tedious and uncomfortable position on the plowed ground by General Hancock, to whose division they were temporarily attached, at ten o'clock Friday morning, going to the rear and joining their own brigade, and receiving rations, and bivouacked in the East Woods.

Thus ends the regiment's share in the battle of Antietam. It had indeed been a trying ordeal and its loss of men in killed and wounded was very great. The staff of the United States color was shot in two by a bullet, and the eagle's head knocked off by a piece of shell. The color bearer, Sergeant Thomas J. Mills of New London, who had been a lieutenant in the 1st C. H. A., was mortally wounded, when Sergeant George Augustus Foote, of Guilford, volunteered to take his place, and carried the flag the remainder of the day.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Connecticut states the loss in killed, 2 commissioned officers, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 86 enlisted men; missing, 28 enlisted men; total 137.

Acting Colonel Perkins submitted no report of the battle to

the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, but reported the killed, wounded and missing as follows:—

Company A. Killed, Privates, Thaddeus W. Lewis, Michael Maddegan, William H. Norton; wounded, Corporals, Edward L. Humiston, William E. Craig, Privates, Joseph Alix, Henry E. Bachelor, Alfred Brown, Joel N. Bradley, Francis Curtis, Edward Hill, Duncan McCann, Charles H. Platt, Stephen D. Skidmore, Frederick Tates, Edward A. Wilcox, Frederick Taylor; missing, Privates, George P. Beck, Abner S. Whitcomb, Musicians, George H. Allen, Lucien W. Hubbard.

Company B. Killed, Private, Robert Hubbard; wounded, Corporals, Frederick R. Beebe, David Maitland, Privates, Samuel G. Camp, Charles C. Galpin, Joseph McClusky, Hugh McBrayne, Benjamin C. Wilcox; missing, Private, George Brown.

Company C. Killed, Corporals, David Mix, Henry Keeler, Privates, John H. Smith, Michael Keegan; missing, Private, Manfred M. Gibbud.

Company D. Killed, Privates, Henry Tiley, Russell Griswold, William P. Ramsdell, John Abby; wounded, Privates, George Colburn, George W. Corbit, William H. Corbit, Loren S. Griswold, August Gross, Henry Hospodsky, James Henderson, Henry W. Orcutt, George F. Sloan, Joseph Stafford, Henry Talcott, Samuel L. Talcott, Thomas Wilkie, Christopher Waldo, Alfred A. Taft, Abner S. Bowers, Ansel D. Newell; missing, Privates, Frank D. Main, David B. Crombie.

Company E. Wounded, Sergeant, Henry C. Miller, Corporal, George Smith, Private, Richard West; missing, Privates, Lucien B. Holmes, William F. Lovejoy.

Company F. Killed, Captain, Jarvis E. Blinn, Sergeant, Frederick R. Eno; wounded, Privates, Henry Alcott, Henry Beach, John L. Bartholomew, Martin D. Cowles, Peter Frazier, Victor Holcomb, —George H. Lewis, Eliphalet S. Packard, Hiland H. Parker, J. Frank Smith; missing, Private, Francis Kavanagh.

Company G. Killed, Captain, Samuel F. Willard, Private, John W. Parks; wounded, Sergeant, Henry A. Pendleton, Privates, George H. Done, Alfred H. Dibble, John A. Hurd; missing, Private, Horace Stevens.

Company H. Wounded, Sergeants, John A. Tibbits, Thomas J. Mills, Privates, —S. S. Fox, John Miner, —F. M. Ames; missing, Privates, John Lunger, John Goddard, Lewis L. Latour, Christopher Brown, Edward Mitchell.

Company I. Killed, Corporal, Richard L. Hull, Privates, Edmund I. Field, Raphael W. Benton; wounded, Privates, Henry M. Rossiter, John Ryan, Valentine Arendholtz; missing, Corporal, Elbert Sperry, Privates, Sylvester J. Taylor, Augustus Flowers, Hiram Couch.

Company K. Killed, Privates, Benjamin R. Fuller, Henry P. Yerrington; wounded, Lieutenants, James B. Coit, George H. Crosby, Corporals, John R. Webster, Edward Dorcey, Privates, George W. Babcock, H. H. Brainard, Peter Divine, Jacob Dyetch, Nelson Bement, John Bayhan, William Carroll, Selden Fuller, John Harren, S. D. Allyn, —A. T. Simonds; missing, Corporal, N. P. Rockwood, Privates, Frederick Chadwick, T. Farrell, E. Weeks, C. Risley, E. Maynard, O. Kibbe.

Captain Jarvis E. Blinn, of Company F, the first officer to head the list of those who were killed in the service of the Fourteenth Regiment, was born at Rocky Hill, Conn., July 28th, 1836. He resided there until 1853, when he removed to New Britain. August 8th, 1862, he enlisted in the company then organizing in New Britain for the Fourteenth Regiment. He was unanimously chosen captain and commissioned as such August 15th; left the state at the head of his company August 25th; and was constantly at his post until the 17th of September, when, early in the day, just as his company was ordered to fall back from their somewhat advanced position on the battlefield, a bullet struck him, passing through the heart. He made the single exclamation "I am a dead man!" and died instantly. A friend says of him:—"I know of no important incidents in his life. I only know that he was faithful and true in all the relations of life, winning his way by his own merit to the affection and confidence of all who knew him. With an earnest devotion

Note. The names marked with this sign — are not found in State Roster of the Fourteenth Regiment published in 1889.

to his country, he gave himself 'willing to die if need be, for the good cause.'" His remains were taken to New Britain for interment.

Captain Samuel F. Willard, of Company G, was born in Madison, Conn., November 22d, 1822. He passed his life in that quiet New England village in mercantile pursuits until his enlistment in the Fourteenth Regiment August 6th, 1862. He had some military experience, having commanded an independent militia company in his own town. Being impressed with his duty to his country at the second call for troops, he called upon his townsmen to form a company for the war. The ranks were quickly filled with the best and bravest of the youth of the town and he was unanimously chosen captain. Early in the day while gallantly leading his men into the thick of the fray, he fell unconscious and later died. His body was taken to Madison where he was buried with military and masonic honors.

Second Lieutenant George H. D. Crosby, who was mortally wounded, died October 23d, 1862. He was born at Barnstable, Mass., November 22d, 1840. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Middle Haddam, Conn., where he resided until his enlistment. He made two unsuccessful attempts to get an appointment at West Point, entering Wesleyan University in Middletown in the fall of 1861. Having decided military predilections, he joined the Mansfield Guard and there studied the tactics. He marched with his regiment to Washington and was left with a large guard over the camp at Arlington, when the regiment marched to Fort Ethan Allen. The government not supplying sufficient rations, he purchased them for his men from his own limited means, declining to be repaid. When the regiment marched from Ethan Allen on the Maryland campaign, he rose from a sick bed in the hospital to join and march with his company. A letter written about this time from Sergeant Goodwin of his company (killed later in the war) to his friends, praises his coolness under fire and states that his men were growing very fond of him. During the battle Crosby was walking from one end of his company to the other, encouraging his men, when a bullet struck him in the side, passing through his lungs just in

front of the spine, and lodging on the opposite side just under the skin. He was carried back to the hospital and a few days later sent home where he died, as we have above stated.

Before leaving the vicinity of Sharpsburg, the officers assembled and adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That we, their fellow-officers, do but simple justice to the memory of these brave and devoted officers when we testify in this public manner to their efficiency in every public and private duty, to their watchful kindness and care over the soldiers of their respective companies, to the fraternal courtesy ever manifested by them in their intercourse with others, and to their earnestness and zeal in the patriotic cause for which they drew their swords.”

It only remains to record a few notices of recognition and praise by the several officers in command and in confirmation of what has been written, in addition to the full reports of the battle by Colonel Morris, Acting Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins to their superior officers.

General Hancock says:—“I found the troops occupying one line of battle in close proximity to the enemy, who was then again in position behind Piper’s house. The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment and a detachment from the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers, both under command of Colonel Dwight Morris, were in reserve, the whole command numbering about 2,100 men, with no artillery. Finding a considerable interval at a dangerous point between Meagher’s Brigade, then commanded by Colonel Burke, of the Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, and Caldwell’s Brigade, the Fourteenth Connecticut was placed there, and the detachment from the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers on the extreme left.”

General French, Commander of the Division, says in his report:—“Surgeon Grant organized his Division Hospital under fire. The division commissary, Lieutenant Schuffner, and Lieutenant Hale, Fourteenth Connecticut, division ordnance officer, were strenuous in their exertions to supply the command. The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in

the history of this great battle. Undrilled, but admirably armed and equipped, every regiment, either in advance or reserve, distinguished itself, but according to the energy and ability of their respective commanders. The report of Colonel Morris, Fourteenth Connecticut, commanding brigade, exhibits the services of his command. There never was such material in any army and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any."

Report of Colonel Dwight Morris, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Antietam:

"Headquarters Second Brigade, French's Division,
September 19, 1862.

Sir: In obedience to orders, my brigade left camp at Keedysville on the morning of the 17th. After fording the Antietam, marching about two miles by the flank, we formed line of battle, the Fourteenth Connecticut on the right, the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania center, and One Hundred and Eighth New York on the extreme left. We marched forward, forming in front of William Roulette's house and farm, which was occupied by the enemy, and, having driven them from that position, the right rested in a cornfield and the center occupied a space in front of an orchard. We were here exposed to a galling cross-fire for three hours, but maintained the position. The Fifth Maryland Regiment fell back early in the action, passing through the right wing of the Fourteenth Connecticut. The right was immediately formed by Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Perkins, and the regiment three times formed under a severe cross-fire. Major C. C. Clark also rendered great assistance in forming the line. Adjutant T. G. Ellis, who acted as my aide, constantly communicated with General French, and in doing so was greatly exposed in consequence of the position taken by the general amid a very hot fire.

Having received orders to support General Kimball, who was obtaining ammunition, I reported to him, and was ordered to take a position near a stone wall and to hold it. This I did with the Fourteenth Connecticut alone until ordered to advance the

Fourteenth to support Colonel Brooke, commanding First Brigade, Richardson's Division. I took the position assigned, and was ordered by General Caldwell, temporarily in command of Richardson's Division, to remain until further orders. The Fourteenth was here shelled by the enemy, until ordered by General Hancock, who relieved General Caldwell from the command, to the front which position the Fourteenth held for thirty-six hours, constantly harassed by the enemy. From the time I was ordered to support General Kimball I remained with the Fourteenth and One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania, now joined to the First Brigade, and the One hundred and eighth New York. For details I refer you to the reports of the colonels of the regiments.

My brigade captured 2 stand of colors, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, and about 400 privates, who were turned over to the provost-marshal at Boonsborough, besides wounding many field officers of the enemy. We also took over 400 stand of arms, which were turned over to the ordnance officer. I attribute our success in a great measure to the constant communication with the commanding general through the day, as well as to the unsurpassed bravery of our men. The men in my brigade were all new troops, hastily raised, and without drill or experience, and although under fire for the first time, behaved with great gallantry. In front of the last position held by the Fourteenth Connecticut more than 1,000 of the enemy lie slain.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 529.

Very respectfully yours,

DWIGHT MORRIS,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, French's Division,
Lieutenant J. W. PLUME, Assistant Adjutant-General."

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford H. Perkins, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, of the battle of Antietam:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers,
Sharpsburg, Md., September 19, 1862.

We broke bivouac at camp near Keedysville, Md., on the morning of the 17th of September, taking position on the right of

your command according to order, and marched about two hours by flank, when we formed line of battle and moved forward a distance of about one-half mile, when we became engaged, our position being in a corn-field west of William Roulette's farm-house, the enemy occupying a position on the summit of a hill to our front. The Fifth Maryland Regiment being slightly in our advance, I reserved my fire until they broke, which threw three companies of my right wing into confusion, when we opened fire from the left and proceeded to rally the right, which having been effected, we held our position under a severe cross-fire for nearly three hours, during which time, my horse being disabled, I was obliged to continue with my command on foot.

I cannot omit to say that during the time above mentioned my right and center were broken twice, but rallied on the colors and formed in good order and, when ordered to retire, moved from the field with precision, after which we accompanied you to support General Kimball, who was retiring for ammunition, and took a position near a stone wall east of the farm-house, holding the same until ordered to support Colonel Brooke.

During this movement, while marching by flank, a shell was thrown into our ranks, killing several of our men. The ranks were at once closed, the regiment moving forward at quick time and in good order. At this time and during the remaining thirty-six hours, being under your immediate command, requires no further details.

Where all behaved so well it may seem invidious to particularize, but I feel bound to mention Captain Blinn, of Company F, and Captain Willard, of Company G, who fell at their posts gallantly cheering their commands. Also First Lieutenant Coit, commanding Company K, and Lieutenant Crosby, of the same company, were dangerously wounded, leaving that company without a commissioned officer. Acting Adjutant Lucas, Assistant Adjutant-General Ellis, together with Major C. C. Clark, rendered great assistance in rallying the command under a gallant fire, at which time the horse of Assistant Adjutant Ellis was disabled. Sergeant Mills, color-bearer, was severely, if not mortally, wounded while bearing and waving aloft our standard,

and his place was filled by Lieutenant Comstock, Company H, who, with Sergeant Foote, of Company I, retained them until the close of the action. Our colors are riddled with shot and shell, and the staff broken. Captain Gibbons of Company B, deserves notice, who, finding the farm-house occupied by a large force of the enemy, ordered his company to advance and fire, scattering them and driving a portion of them into the cellar, where, by closing the door, a large number of them were captured.

As you are aware, our men, hastily raised and without drill behaved like veterans, and fully maintained the honor of the Union and our native State.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, 156.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SANFORD H. PERKINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

COLONEL DWIGHT MORRIS,

Commanding Second Brigade, General French's Division."



Burnside's Bridge.



Kimball's Hill, Antietam.

CHAPTER IV.

After Antietam and Before Fredericksburg.

It was apparent Friday that Lee had moved his army across the Potomac at the Shepardstown ford and was now safely on Virginia soil. McClellan was one of the most courteous and generous of generals and, although a part of his army, the Fifth and Sixth Corps and cavalry, were practically unused in the battle of Wednesday, did not attempt to further disturb the enemy. Then again he was probably aware that Lee had not completed arrangements to meet him. This delay in not finishing the battle at Antietam gave his army opportunity for rest and recuperation. The army though jaded and worn by the terrible experiences of the week would, however, have responded to a call for a further attack cheerfully.

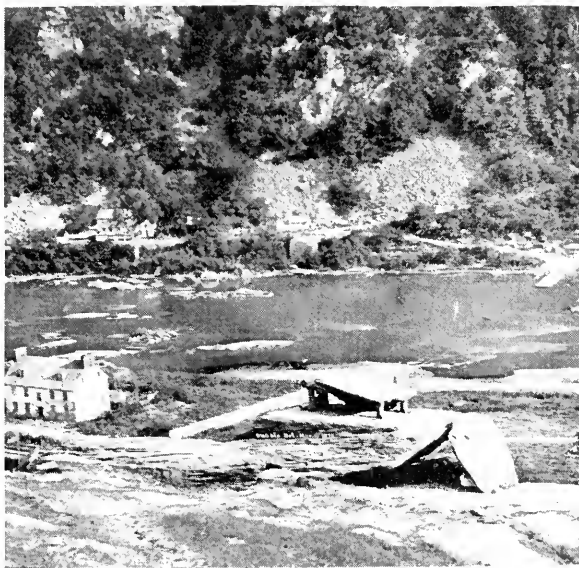
The men of the regiment went over the ground and viewed the havoc of the battle. In consideration for the regiment's service at the front, the men were relieved from the disagreeable duty of helping to bury the dead, though some of the men assisted. Saturday afternoon there was an inspection of the regiment in common with the entire army. On Sunday religious services were held in the beautiful oak grove where the regiment was bivouacked, with "flag-draped drums for a pulpit and the inspiring music of the band serving as church bell and orchestra."

This was the first religious service in the field, few have been held under such circumstances, and none will forget that impressive occasion. The horrible experiences of the week, the deaths of their comrades, many of them attached to each other by the ties of boyhood days, brothers and relatives, were very vivid to them in these hours of more quiet reflection.

In the vacancy made by the death of Captain Blinn, who was killed early in the day of the battle, 1st Lieutenant Samuel A. Moore of Company F was promoted to be captain.

During Sunday a ration of fresh beef was served which was the second since leaving Hartford. All the rations the regiment had during the week since reaching Antietam had been four issues of hardtack, coffee, sugar and salt pork.

On September 21st, Sergeant Benjamin Hirst states:—
“Every man who had cut his body belt to a nice fit was charged



Where the Regiment forded the river.

with a new one. A few days before a man wearing his belt passing through the loops on his cartridge-box (as do all old soldiers) was fined \$4."

On Monday, the 22d, the regiment started on its march to Harper's Ferry, fourteen miles distant, directly south, moving to the Hagerstown turnpike, passing the battered and shot riddled Dunkerd Church, and through Sharpsburg. The march was over a dusty road, the day was excessively hot and many of the men



JOHN McCARTHY.

Chief Musician, who led the Band as the Regiment forded the river Sept. 22, 1862.

felt it a hard task to keep up, and it was "Close up, Close up" all day. Officers and men were falling out every mile. About two o'clock they arrived opposite Harper's Ferry and found the bridges had been burned and it was necessary to ford the river. The river at that point was a wide brawling stream with a rapid current, but not more than two or three feet in depth. It was an animating scene, the band leading the way playing "Jordan is a

Hard Road to Travel," "Way Down South in Dixie," "Yankee Doodle" and "Old Virginia." Every now and then some unfortunate wight would be carried off his feet by the current or would slide on the slippery rocks that formed the bottom of the river and would go under the water, blowing like a porpoise and dripping wet, when he emerged, to the infinite amusement of his comrades. It was merry work crossing the stream and there was a feeling of exhilaration as they passed by the ruins of the arsenal where John Brown had fought so stoutly, the band playing "Glory Hallelujah."

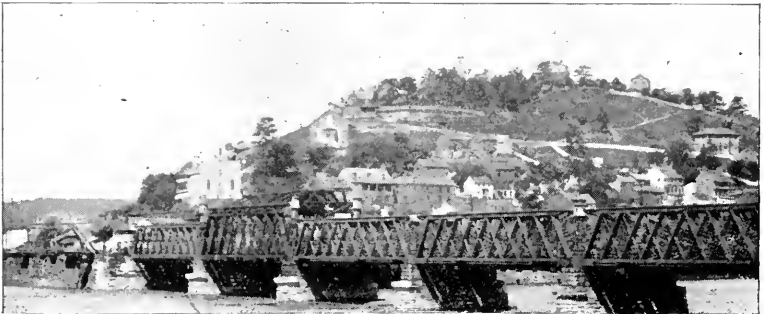
We copy an interesting passage from Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock in his "War from the Inside," being some interesting sketches of the 132d Pennsylvania Regiment. Speaking of this fording the river he says:—"Our division was headed by the Fourteenth Connecticut, and as we approached the river opposite Harper's Ferry its fine band struck up the then new and popular air, 'John Brown's Body,' and the whole division took up the song, and we forded the river singing it."

After leaving Harper's Ferry the column marched through the town of Bolivar until it reached Bolivar Heights where they encamped, about two miles from the town, which is nestled in a valley at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers between three tremendous hills, or it might be said mountains for they form a part of the Blue Ridge Chain,—a most beautiful view. Away up on the right were McClellan's headquarters and occasionally on a clear day could be seen a balloon hovering in the air above to obtain a view of the enemy. The rebel camp-fires were in view about eight miles distant. The sight was a grand one as the great army was encamped over these hills and the view at night of thousands of camp-fires illuminated the hills from base to summit. The experiences of the week and the scanty supply of food, overcoats and blankets caused great suffering. In digging in an old breastwork which ran along the front some Sibley tents were found that had been secreted there the week before when our troops surrendered the place to the Confederates. Also dead bodies were found in this breastwork. These tents

were promptly made use of for shelter, they being particularly welcome owing to the wet condition of the men from fording the river.

September 27th the sick men of the regiment, who were left at Fort Ethan Allen under the care of Dr. Jewett, joined the regiment.

Detachments from the regiment were assigned to duty here and there guarding government stores and doing picket duty. During the stay at Bolivar Heights there was much sickness in the camp, many times more than two hundred being under the doctor's care. This was owing to bad water, lack of proper food and no overcoats or blankets, and the nights were cold and frosty. A happy feature of the situation was its comparative nearness to the Shenandoah River, about a mile away, where the men could go to bathe.



Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, with Bolivar Heights in the distance.

Comrade Albert F. Hall, of Company H, relates some experiences which may represent that of many others. He says:—
“The water here was so bad and with other conditions caused a great amount of sickness and eventually a large number of deaths. Chronic diarrhea was prevalent and I soon became the victim of typhoid fever, being carried on a stretcher to the little town of Bolivar below us. Here I was placed with others on

the floor of an unoccupied house. Many around me died, but by such attention as my comrades and the surgeon could give me, I escaped death. One bright afternoon in October, utterly weak as I was, I tried to crawl out and up to the corner, a few rods distant. Near the corner house, the lower part of which was occupied by sutlers, there was in the back-yard an old lady washing, who beckoned me to come in. I did so and dropped upon a bench, utterly exhausted and too weak to go farther. The name of this old lady was Cross, and she talked to me long and earnestly. I found her a good Union woman, with a son in the Maryland cavalry, living with her daughter in two rooms upstairs. I told her I would be so glad if I could get into a place where there was a fire. She finally said I should have a place on her floor near the stove. The following morning, Sunday, her daughter appeared, very plainly dressed in calico, but with bright black eyes and a sympathetic heart, furnishing water, towel and soap I soon felt like a new man, which was completed by giving me a clean shirt of her brother's.

Later I discovered that this young lady, Sarah J. Cross, had a history, having been instrumental in conveying information from the Confederate army to the Union forces opposite, which fact the rebels ascertained and placed her under arrest, placing her in charge of her uncle, with the charge that if she escaped, it would mean death to him. Undaunted, however, this girl persuaded her uncle to allow her to visit her sister at a point of rocks some distance away, opposite the Union lines. She made her way there under cover of night, put out the light, and at dawn the following day went out upon the high point of rocks and, signalling with her handkerchief, a boat with Union soldiers at the oars was crossing. She jumped into a boat and started for the other side. Soon the Confederate cavalry dashed around the bend and began firing. Standing in the boat, she urged the brave men on while the Confederate bullets were flying about them. At last they got out of range and reached the Union shore. This brave girl stepped ashore and, waving her handkerchief, disappeared under the protection of the Union army. After the war she married a sergeant of Company B, Cole's Cavalry."

Here it may be well to state the routine of the regiment's life. At five thirty in the morning the men were aroused by the roll of the drums. They would beat only four or five minutes and the man who was not in the ranks when they ceased, dressed, and ready for roll-call, was reported to headquarters for punishment. Calling the roll took only about five minutes when they were dismissed to get their own breakfasts as best they might. The main difficulty was the long distance and steep road over which they had to go for water and wood. At 7.30 the bugle sounded "Surgeon's Call" when all the invalids went down to have an interview with the M. D. The doctor felt the pulse of his patient and looked at his tongue and punched him in the ribs, and if he thought him not so



A street in Harper's Ferry.

sick as he represented himself to be swore at him and bade him be off. If, however, he thought him really unwell, he gave him a nauseous pill before dismissing him. This pill came to be known among the men as "No. 9" At 8 o'clock a. m. was guard mounting. Some thirty men were chosen from the various companies to act as sentries for the ensuing twenty-four hours. They were marched out, paraded, clothing and equipment inspected, and marched off to their posts to the sound of music. At 8.30 the regiment was drilled either by company or battalion, usually for about two hours. From about 11 o'clock until 3 the men did not have much to do except to get dinner. From 3 until 5.30 they were drilled again and wound up the duties of the day by dress-parade. At 8 in the evening was roll-call and at 9 the bugle was sounded to extinguish lights.

The retreat call at sundown was really enjoyed and oftentimes the fine band of the regiment would extend it into an evening concert. The almost universal time killer in camp was cards. Various games were played, but poker was king. A game of the latter could be found in almost every company street, officers as well as men taking a "twist at the tiger."

There was no question about the morals of the regiment, and it may be a joke, but has some significance when it is said that the Colonel offered a prize of \$5 for any one that heard a man swear.

The regiment left Bolivar Heights on the morning of October 30th crossing the Shenandoah on a pontoon bridge and taking a hilly road through the mountains a few miles, and then bivouacked about eight miles from Harper's Ferry, between that place and Leesburg. When the regiment left Bolivar Heights several of the sick were sent back to the various hospitals.

There was something inspiring in the sight of the great army on the march. The long trains of wagons, the shining brass pieces of artillery, the horses with scarlet blankets, the long steadily moving column of men, the gleaming steel weapons and the echoing bugle calls rouse the martial spirit in a man if he has any. Then at night the camp-fires, shining through the darkness over all the surrounding hills, make the landscape look like



"Jefferson Rock" overlooking the Shenandoah River.

a view of some great city in the evening; and the little groups of men around the fires, the stacks of arms, and the horses grazing, make groups that a painter might well copy.

November 1st the march was continued down the Loudon Valley about three miles. On this day a very ludicrous incident occurred. While in camp here some of the men strayed out into a garden in search of vegetables and met with a queer interruption and reception. A red-headed daughter of the "sunny South" rushed out and overturned five or six beehives which stood at one end of the garden. While "our boys" could stand before a storm of shot and bullets, they were not disposed to face this musketry of nature and beat a hasty retreat before the infuriated insects, but later returned and secured the honey, which would not have been disturbed in the ordinary course of events. Corporal Albert R. Crittenden writes of a further development of

this incident. He says:—"After the bees were subdued and the contents of the hives fell into our hands, to some of us it proved an 'apple of Sodom' for we got only bee bread. The red-headed daughter of the South and an older female came into camp to identify some of the raiders. They lighted on us, not because they were sure it was us, but as the raiders had on dark blue trousers, we were taken to account. Some remnants of a honey box were found in one of the company streets and the captain was called on to explain. He said he did not know how the honey box came there, they had just moved into their position, and all his men were present or accounted for. Furthermore, he did not believe his men would be guilty of such actions as they were all pious men and good Baptists, indeed only about six weeks had passed since he had seen them all immersed in the Potomac. The captain was so positive in his statement of 'facts' and so honest about it that the maidens appeared satisfied and took leave of us."

November 2d, Sunday, the march was continued in the direction of Snicker's Gap. The cavalry in advance kept up a running fire with the enemy's horse, cannonading all day. About 2 p. m. the regiment was formed in line of battle and skirmishers sent out to ascertain about a column of troops in front. Upon its being discovered that they were Union men, the march was resumed to Snicker's Gap, where they encamped for the night. Few of the regiment will forget that encampment. It was a bright moonlight night and the men had been sent to these heights to keep the Confederates from passing through the Gap. Picket-lines were thrown out. The view was a grand one as on the one side could be seen the Loudon Valley along which the Union troops were camped and on the other side could be seen the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley. The lights of the camp-fires of each army were plainly visible. Some of the men claim it was here that it was first discovered that the initials "B. C." were imprinted upon the hardtack.

November 2d the regiment went into bivouac at Uppersville. There was evidence that the enemy's cavalry were close in front and were falling back upon the advance. Their camp-fires were

still smoking and it was apparent they had made a hasty retreat. Many of the men who had fallen out from various causes rejoined the regiment and at this time it numbered about 450 men, all told. A portion of the regiment was detached to guard an ammunition train, the rest moving on and bivouacking about ten miles from the battle-field of Bull Run.

November 7th the march was resumed and the regiment had their first experience of snow in the South. November 8th the march was through Warrenton, Va., with colors flying and band playing, General French at the head, and encamped on the outskirts of the town, the inhabitants looking surly enough. Sergeant Benjamin Hirst records under this date:—"Before the rebellion Warrenton must have been a very fine city, but everything now seems deserted. Of inhabitants I saw none but a few ladies peering at us through half-opened window blinds, and most of them seemed to be weeping. As we marched by, our band played 'Yankee Doodle' without consoling them a bit."

An incident occurred while encamped near Warrenton of interest to members of the regiment, which may be here recorded.

"Headquarters 14th Conn. Vols., Camp near Warrenton, Va.,
November 12th, 1862.

Captain S. H. Davis,

Sir:—You are hereby ordered to give in writing immediately the reason for the occasion of the noise in your quarters last night at or about one o'clock.

By order of S. H. Perkins, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
14th. Conn. Vols.
George N. Moorehouse, Acting Adjutant."

Upon receipt of the foregoing order Captain Davis made the following reply:—

"Camp 14th Conn. Vols., near Warrenton, Va.,
November 12th, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Perkins,

Commanding 14th Conn. Vols.

Sir:—In response to your order of this date, I hereby respectfully furnish 'the reason for the occasion of the noise in my

quarters last night at or about one o'clock'. Late in the night—at precisely what hour I am unable to say—I was aroused from my peaceful slumbers by partial suffocation and also considerable disturbance in my quarters. Through the thick veil of smoke which clouded my vision I beheld the towering form of my sable servant Philip—his countenance illuminated by the mingled light of burning brands—and his snowy teeth—and ghastly with an indescribable expression of confusion and horror, with one hand frantically, but fruitlessly, endeavoring to extinguish his burning pants—and the other upraised and swaying to and fro in the agony of despair, vainly striving to prevent the devouring element from wholly destroying the wretched remnant of a shelter tent which the said Philip is wont to use as a covering. A din of "laughter, coughing, curses and exhortations" saluted my affrighted ears. When I had sufficiently recovered my senses to realize the 'situation' the extreme ludicrousness of the whole scene caused me to join the peal of laughter. The terrified African finally succeeded in gaining the open air where he continued his incendiary work by unwittingly firing a woolen shirt, the property of Captain S. W. Carpenter's colored person, by name 'George'. The friendly exchange of compliments between the two descendants of Ham which followed this breach of propriety, and the increased consternation of Philip (who now began to view himself in the light of the destroying angel commissioned to produce the final conflagration of this mundane sphere) furnished new material for laughter—and finally the woe-begone expression of that dejected contraband as he sorrowfully sat surrounded by the ruin his hands (or feet rather) had wrought, his eyes bedewed with tears of mingled smoke and emotion—was too much for human risibles and then I laughed. At about this time the festivities of the occasion were interrupted by the voice of one I supposed to be yourself, forbidding the further continuance of the same which was the first intimation I had that I was engaged in disturbing camp. Asking your pardon for this my prolixity yet feeling conscious that though necessary it fails to do justice to the subject, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your obedient servant,

S. H. Davis, Captain 14th Connecticut Volunteers."

It was while here that the regiment learned of the removal of McClellan, he being superceded by General Burnside. A farewell review of the troops was given. Notwithstanding his ill success, very many of the men had confidence in him and were not altogether pleased with his retirement.

The regiment remained near Warrenton until the 15th, when after a hard march of about a dozen miles, they bivouacked with the rest of the division on a great plain not far from Warrenton Junction. On November 16th Company A was detached to guard a cross-road and spent the day there while the entire corps marched past and in the middle of the afternoon they started and overtook them, after marching about ten miles, and encamped about two miles in the rear of Falmouth. They remained here until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th when they took up the line of march for Belle Plain. General French was at the head of the column, and was saluted with cheers. He swung his hat and was cheered in return and really seemed sorry to see the regiment go. General French was familiarly known among the boys as "General Blinkie," a nickname applied to him from the peculiar blinking of his eyes which seemed to move all the muscles of his face, they moving up and down like the shutters of a blind.

The sutler's tent was often the object of attack and most complete annihilation. Sergeant Wade speaks of one occuring on the march from Bolivar Heights to Belle Plain when the Tenth New York tipped over a sutler's tent, stealing about two thousand loaves of bread for which the thrifty sutler had been charging the men fifteen cents a loaf. A member of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, familiarly known as "Auty" was ever alert when there was anything to eat. It was while attempting to get his share of the plunder that he accidentally sprained his ankle and was taken to Surgeon Dudley's tent, where the ever ready surgeon gave him one of his famous No. 9 pills. These pills seemed equally efficient in restoring a sprained limb as in a case of chronic diarrhea. "Auty" reported himself for duty the next day.

The march was resumed about 7.30 on the morning of the 19th, the men in the best spirits, but their mood was changed

before the day was over. Colonel Morris became bewildered and marched them round and round, through woods, across streams and through farmer's dooryards. Then the guide, who was a "secesh" farmer cleared out. The rain fell heavily and the regiment crossed the same stream four times and every now and then would about face and take the back track, and were some five hours in marching a distance of four miles. On reaching Belle Plain the regiment was marched and countermarched several times over the ground and at length, the worst possible spot having been selected, went into camp, the men wet, muddy and dispirited, about dark.

The condition of the regiment at Belle Plain was most uncomfortable. It rained for nearly a week after the regiment reached there, the camp was situated amid swamps and mud flats, their blankets and clothing were wet through and their fires could not be made to burn. Detachments from the regiment as well as the brigade were sent out to unload barges and steamboats. Sergeant E. B. Tyler of Company B gives a vivid statement of the experiences of the regiment at this point. He says:—"The march through the Loudon Valley and from thence to Falmouth; the sickly, disagreeable, nonsoldier-like experiences of Belle Plain where our men, wholly unused to such work, were detailed to do duty as stevedores and longshoremen, some slight of frame and weakened in muscle by soldier fare, staggering from the barges under loads they could scarcely carry, while a big, fat, lazy negro stood by, sleepily mouthing out something that was supposed to be tally, although almost unintelligible to our men. This and the apparent inability of our surgeons to cope with the various diseases and ailments that were reducing our muster roll day by day; the full import of the differences in condition, as well as apparent importance in the esteem of the government between officers and men, especially those officers of high rank; these were things that tried the metal and patience of our soldiers, so recently citizens, with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, more than facing Confederate musket and cannon."

By the first of December the conditions of the camp had some-

what improved. The band, which had so greatly helped to inspire and encourage the men during these hard days, serenaded Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, playing "Auld Lang Syne" and national airs. December 6th the regiment was ordered to break camp at Belle Plain and join the army on the Rappahannock. The march was a wearisome and trying one. Dr. Levi Jewett records his impressions. He says:—"I well remember that march. It was a cold day, the mud deep and sticky and a cold rain fell nearly all day, toward night becoming mixed with snow and hail, and we had as unpleasant a time as I can remember during my whole army life. It was pitch dark when we reached our destination and we were told to go into the pine woods for the night. Heavy masses of snow were falling from the trees and there was nearly a foot of snow on the ground. It was a dismal place,—not much to eat and no way to make fires. There



The Armory at Harper's Ferry.

was not much sleep that night. Colonel Morris with the aid of pioneers had a fire made at headquarters where some of us tried to get warm. It seemed as if half the boys would be dead before morning, but they all seemed to come out bright next day and went to cleaning up the ground and making a comfortable camp."

Here they remained until the evening of December 10th, where we may leave them to await the events of the coming day.



The Burnside Bridge in 1891.



Where the pontoon touched the Fredericksburg shore.

CHAPTER V.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

It chills the blood to follow the experiences of the Fourteenth Regiment during the short time it has been in service. The long march from Fort Ethan Allen to Antietam, the terrible experiences there, the tedious march to Bolivar Heights, the lack of proper food and clothing, the wearisome march to Belle Plain, the unsoldier-like and disorderly condition of the camp, and the heavy work as stevedores, make one wonder how any man could live to reach his native state.

We come now to relate the bitterest of all these experiences in what might well be called the massacre of Fredericksburg. To understand the details of this horrible battle we may look for a moment at the situation. The regiment was encamped now at Falmouth, about three miles above Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock. Fredericksburg, a sluggish Southern city, lies on what might be termed the south side of the river, the river at this point running from northwest to southeast. It had a few mills which were fed by a causeway running along in the rear of the town between the town and the Confederate fortifications. This causeway was from ten to fifteen feet wide, quite deep, and spanned by a number of little bridges, from which the planks were removed at the time of the battle. The

town rambles along the river front for about two miles. A high ridge directly in rear of the town was called Marye's Heights, which encircle the city back some five hundred yards, and are the termination of a plateau which rises from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in an abrupt terrace from the plain upon which the city stands. These heights form a half-circle



MAJOR CYRUS C. CLARK.
Wounded at Fredericksburg.

from the river above to a point below the city some little distance from the river, and are most admirably adapted for defensive purposes. The rebel batteries, numbering at least one hundred guns, were massed on these heights, and covered not only every street leading out from the city, but every square foot of ground of the plain below. A third of the way down the terrace was an earthwork filled with infantry while at its foot ran a stone wall

extending southward from the cemetery above the city and was continued by an earthwork around the whole circle. Behind this stone wall was massed a double line of Confederate infantry. To enter either street leading out to those heights was to face the concentrated fire of that mass of artillery and the deadly work of those three lines of infantry.

The concentration of the Federal forces on the north side directly in front, and the arrival of pontoon bridges to the edge of the river several weeks previous, were sufficient to give to so astute a military commander as Lee a key to Burnside's plans of operation. It is estimated that Lee had at this point about 85,000 men, the last of which had probably arrived there two weeks before the battle. The long delay in making any move to cross by the Federal forces gave the Confederates ample time to strengthen what was already an impregnable entrenchment. The semi-circular formation of the high ground enabled the Confederate artillery to enfilade the Federal army both at right and left. The town lay on the plain between this ridge and the river. This position selected by Lee was the strongest for military operations that could be imagined. From this point of writing it would seem apparent that the moving of the Federal forces was as much to the mind and pleasing of Lee as if he had given Burnside written orders, for it would appear as though Burnside had no definite plan of his own as he abandoned the project which he entertained a few days previous of crossing at Skinker's Neck, ten miles or so below the town. To march his army to Fredericksburg he proposed to throw over four pontoon bridges, one at the north and one at the center of the town, and two below. He ordered his grand division commanders to concentrate their troops near the proposed bridges, with Sumner near the upper and middle bridges and Franklin at the bridges below the town. "The laying of four or five pontoon bridges capable of bearing a great army is a work of some time, and the crossing of bridges is like passing a defile. To pass 100,000 men with a numerous artillery over four or five bridges is as far as possible from being a short or easy affair in a season of profound peace, and when there are scores of long range guns ready to

fire upon every head of a column as it debouches from its bridge, a serious complication is brought into the affair, and it was as certain as anything future that as soon as it was announced that the engineers were at work on the bridges, the whole Confederate army would be on the alert, and that if the movement appeared to be serious, any troops that might be on the river below would be promptly called on to move to the scene of action as swiftly as their swift Southern legs could carry them, and it was altogether probable that they would not arrive too late. And when it is remembered that the bridges were not thrown early on the 11th., and that the attack was not made nor the army crossed that day, nor until more than forty-eight hours after work on the bridges was begun, it will be clear that all dreams of a surprise had vanished, and that the circumstances were well suited to filling the minds of Burnside's lieutenants with grave misgiving."

Many of Burnside's generals advised against the attack, among whom was General Sumner of the Second Corps. One wonders whether it was the obstinacy of Burnside or pressure from Washington impelled him to make this attack which resulted in such a fearful sacrifice. Certain if he was a military man of strength he must have known that it was impracticable and hopeless.

About three o'clock Thursday morning, December the 11th. work was begun throwing over the bridges. The morning was foggy and the work continued until ten o'clock when the fog lifted and exposed the engineers to a fierce fusillade of sharpshooters secreted in rifle-pits and buildings that skirted the river side of the town. So determined was this firing that the work had to be discontinued, and the engineers were not successful in completing the bridges until about four o'clock in the afternoon:

We quote from Walker's "History of the Second Corps" in regard to the laying of these bridges:—"So complete indeed was the Confederate's command of the situation, that when the work began at the Lacey House, on the morning of the 11th., Barksdale's Mississippians did not think it worth while to interfere, at first, with the detachment of Fiftieth New York engineers which had been charged with this duty, but allowed the bridge to be laid nearly two-thirds across the stream, when, by one volley

the pontoons were swept clear of men. The position of the enemy, thus revealed, was, for an hour, pounded by our artillery, from right and left, until it was supposed that a sufficient effect had been produced, when the engineers were again ordered forward, but to no better effect; then again and again the hopeless effort was renewed. "They made," says Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, commanding the Seventeenth Mississippi, "nine desperate attempts to finish their bridges, but were severely punished and promptly repulsed at every attempt."



Major Lacy's Mansion.

We left the regiment near Falmouth on the evening of December 10th. About two o'clock Thursday morning in camp all was bustle and animation, fires were blazing, men were hurrying to and fro, for the sergeant-major had just been round with the order, "Strike tents, pack up and be ready at six o'clock for a march and a fight." The men hastened to obey and just as the day began to dawn, while they were finishing their breakfasts, the boom of heavy guns commenced, indicating that the ball had

opened. But little time was allowed for reflection for the clear ringing voice of the lieutenant-colonel was heard giving the order to fall in and in ten minutes the regiment was in motion. They took a circuitous route to avoid being seen by the enemy and at ten o'clock arrived at a place about one-half mile in the rear of the Major Lacey house, the headquarters of General Sumner. There the division halted as the pontoons were not yet laid. Among the sick left at Belle Plain was Colonel Morris, Commanding General of the Second Brigade, which was now under command of Colonel Palmer of the 108th New York. The 132d Pennsylvania had been added to the brigade. The experiences had told heavily upon the ranks of the regiment according to Sergeant Hirst for while they took into the engagement at Antietam 800 men only 300 muskets left Falmouth. Toward night-fall there was a loud and long continued cheer as a signal that the bridges had been successfully laid. The order forward was given and the regiment passing through a narrow ravine moved toward the brink of the river, which they nearly reached when the order was countermanded and the regiment marched back and bivouacked in the underbrush. This underbrush was green and wet and it was with great difficulty that fires were made to cook the coffee and rations.

Friday morning, the 12th, dawned clear, calm and beautiful, and the regiment was early on the move toward the Rappahannock, passing over the bridge whose southern end was at the foot of Hawkes Street. There was a feeling of relief, and the band seeking to give expression to the joy of reaching the city struck up the tune "Dixie." They were immediately stopped by a staff-officer who either did not appreciate music just at that time or considered it indiscreet. From Hawkes Street the regiment turned to the left into Sophia Street, the first street from the river and running parallel with it. Here they remained under arms the rest of the day, the roll being called as often as every hour to prevent the men from straying from the ranks. The houses appeared to have suffered considerably from the cannonading of the previous day, but not nearly as much as would have been supposed from listening to the bombardment. None



Where the Regiment crossed the Rappahannock.

of the inhabitants were to be seen, they either having retreated within the rebel lines or were hidden in cellars to be out of harm's way. Some houses and stores were broken open by stragglers, but nothing like indiscriminate pillage took place. The queer appearance presented by some of these stragglers was very laughable. One would have on a woman's hat or would be decorated with a plume of peacock's feathers, another would be carrying a large gilt mirror and another still rejoiced in the possession of a pulpit bible. The feeling of joy and exaltation in reaching Fredericksburg and finding it practically abandoned, which even prompted the band to burst out with music, gradually wore away and there came over the regiment a gloomy and solemn frame of mind. There was something unnatural in the quiet of the enemy and it was no longer believed that they had retreated. The range of hills back of the town had a grim and threatening appearance and the suspense began to tell upon the

men. Before night the regiment was moved to Caroline Street halting on the north side of the street, the right resting on Hawkes Street and the left on Faquier Street. Night came on and the men were quartered in the houses in that vicinity, but were allowed no fires. Some of the men went down cellar and, darkening the windows, fried cakes made out of flour they found in the house, for supper. Some of these cakes were fearfully and wonderfully made, but they were an improvement upon hard-tack and salt pork. At night many of the men rested in beds with one or two comrades, the first they had occupied since they left Connecticut.



Caroline Street, where the Fourteenth rested December 13, 1862.

The morning of the 13th was foggy and the position of the enemy could not be seen nor our own guns on the opposite side of the river. It was generally rumored in the regiment that it would be the Second Brigade that would first attack the stronghold of the Confederates. This was no mistake. About nine o'clock the regiment was suddenly ordered to fall in and obeyed, leaving their half cooked salt beef on the fire. They marched to Princess Anne Street and halted between the church and court house, the former of which was used as a hospital and the

latter as a signal station. The officer in charge of this signal station was Lieutenant Frederick Fuller of the 132d Pennsylvania Regiment, now of the Second Brigade. This was a conspicuous mark for the Confederate gunners, one of the upright posts that held the belfry having been knocked out already. It was gratifying to see the faithfulness with which this officer did his duty in such perilous situation. Backward and forward, up



The Church and Signal Tower, Princess Anne Street, Fredericksburg.

and down, like a music master's baton did this red signal wave. The men of the regiment watching its movements in the quaint old belfry, sixty feet from the ground, with anxious interest, for they well knew that it would in time give in its own language the order, forward.

The regiment was here ordered to prime and fix bayonets. Shells came crashing down into the city, tearing down brick

walls and scattering death and destruction around. One would fall amid a group of men, burst with noise, and in a few moments pale and mangled forms with bloody garments would be carried by in silence. The regimental officers here dismounted and sent their horses back over the river. At noon "Forward Fourteenth" was again the word and they moved down the street, some times on the double quick, to the depot, turning square to the right on to one of the only two bridges by which they could cross the canal and gain the plain in front of the enemy's position. The



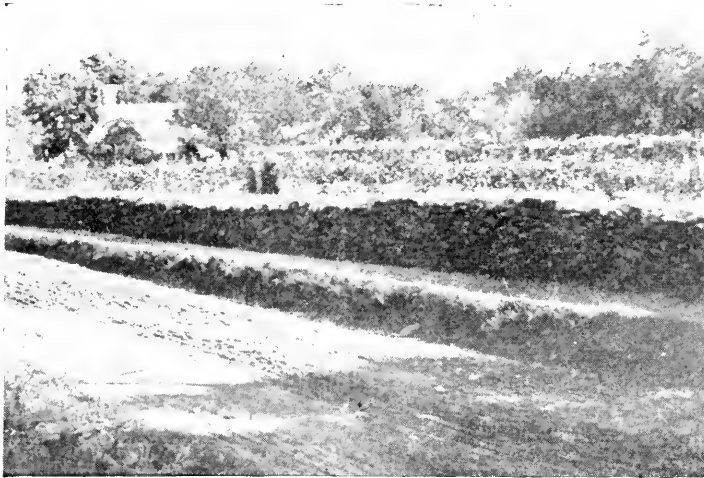
Old Depot Prussia Street.

firing of a dozen rebel guns came to a focus on each of these two points. Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins ran on foot at the head of the regiment cheering the men by his voice and example. The path was narrow and uneven and the ranks a little disordered. Across the causeway they filed and to the right near a stone wall, behind which a number of wounded lay. Some of the faces were already white with the strange pallor of death though it was but so lately that the fight had commenced. Still on and on, out into the open field under the full fire of the enemy's guns.

Here the regimental line was reformed and the men ordered to lie down. While lying here several shells burst directly over the left wing of the regiment, causing much suffering in their ranks. By some mistake the regiment had formed in the rear of another regiment and accordingly the Fourteenth had to about face, march back a few rods, face to the front, and then lie down again. Some of the men of the other regiments jeered thinking the Fourteenth was in retreat, but they were simply obeying orders and the regiment showed much steadiness under such a heavy fire. Soon the order came to rise and move forward again on the double-quick. This brought the regiment to the very front just under the heights occupied by the enemy's artillery and very close to the sunken road in which were posted the rebel infantry.

Chaplain H. S. Stevens in his "Souvenir of the Fourteenth Regiment" says concerning this moment:—"Into a 'slaughter pen' indeed, were the men going, but with brave hearts they pushed forward, the officers cheering them on. Soon they filed to right by a half wheel, for this road was far to the left of the point to be charged, until the line came under the partial shelter of a slight mound, and formed on the left of Andrews. One or two changes having been made here to conform lines to positions, instructions were given the men to lie close until ordered up. The guns on Taylor's Hill fairly enfiladed the position doing deadly work, particularly at the left of the regiment, as they did in the 10th New York near. It was a moment when men's hearts are stricken with a dreadful expectancy, for the outlook was horrible. Kimball's veterans were ordered on, and bracing for the fray, they made their straight, fierce rush at the stone wall, only to be hurled back by the leaden storm flung out at them by tiers of musketry as barks are beaten back by raging gales. Then Andrew's brave fellows were ordered up to the charge to meet a similar fate. There was a rush, a cheer, a crash of musketry with a tempest of bullets driven straight at their breasts, and the lines dissolved, stragglers or clusters firing here and there, but chiefly dropping upon the ground to be exposed as little as possible. Then the Second Brigade was ordered 'up

and at 'em'. Ah, that charge! A few rods brought the line to the flat ground directly in front of the old 'Fair Grounds', indicated at that time by some remaining tall posts and some high boards clinging here and there to the rails. Here Colonel Perkins shouted his last command to the Fourteenth. He dashed ahead and his brave boys followed. A few rods over ground every foot of which was lashed by artillery, and the leveled guns on the direful wall coolly waiting spoke out in unison terrific."



The Sunken Road in front of the Confederate position.

Who can depict the horrors of that scene? What language can adequately portray the awful carnage of that hour? The belching of two hundred pieces of artillery seemed to lift the earth from its foundation, shells screeched and burst in the air among the men as if possessed with demons and were seeking revenge, the shot from tens of thousands of musketry fell like rain drops in a summer shower, brother saw brother writhing in the agony of mortal wounds and could offer no succor, comrade saw comrade with whom he had marched shoulder to shoulder

in the wearisome marches or shared the meager food on their cheerless bivouac, still in death. Men fell like pins in an alley before the well aimed ball of a skillful bowler.

To still further quote from Chaplain Stevens:—"Down went Colonel Perkins, the leader, down went Major Clark, Captain Carpenter and Lieutenant Hawley. Captain Gibbons and Lieutenants Stanley and Comes went down with mortal wounds and Lieutenant Canfield was killed outright. Other officers were slightly wounded and Sergeants Fiske and Foot received frightful wounds; and so fell Color-bearer Dart and hosts of good men of the rank and file. On pressed the rest as though thinking to encompass victory by their daring, reaching to within one hundred and fifty yards or less of the wall, when, hopeless of success, most dropped beside the huge fence posts or into little hollows for slight protection and to use their guns as best they might against the foe. While lying by one of these posts, Sergeant Dart and Corporal Symonds of Company D received fearful face wounds. A shell struck the ground near them and exploded. A fragment tore off most of the face of Dart, frightfully disfiguring him for life, and the sharp sand was driven into the eyeballs of Symonds, quenching light there forever. Sergeant Lyman of the same company was lying close by these when they were hurt but strangely escaped harm, and with others put in some good work with the rifle. This was to our division the real end, and it practically dropped out of the fight for the day."

Major Hincks relates an incident in regard to Sergeant Foote of Company I. "A bullet, I am told, struck his cartridge-box spilling his cartridges, but he caught one as it fell and gaily rammed it home; a second shot pierced his canteen when he raised it to his mouth and drank from the escaping water through the bullet hole; a third time he was not so fortunate for a bullet struck his leg rendering amputation necessary and making him a cripple for life."

Major Hincks further says:—"Losing track of our regiment, Fred (Doten) and I went forward again, but found it harder work than the first time. Behind a mound nearly up to the front we found Colonel Palmer of the 108th New York, sitting, who

had been in command of the brigade. He could not tell us where to find either regiment or brigade, but pointed out to us a color on the ground near, which he thought had belonged to the Fourteenth. I partly unrolled it and on seeing the three grape-vines recognized it as ours and decided that it was best to confine our endeavors to bringing this safely off the field. We remained by this mound for several hours and watched line after line of our troops go up again to the attack only to be repulsed. At length late in the afternoon we made for the rear, I carrying the color in one hand and my Sharp's rifle in the other. Near



The Causeway over which the Regiment passed on its way to the charge.

the railroad track we were joined by Lieutenant Sherman of Company G. The enemy were throwing percussion caps at the causeway and seemed to have the range very well for they frequently burst upon it with a hellish noise. At length we got safely over, but it was nearly ten o'clock before we found the remains of our regiment. We spent the night as the previous one in one of the houses. Next morning I handed the colors over to Captain Davis, the senior officer present."

The men of the regiment went back to the town either singly or by clusters and spent the night much as they did the previous one.

Samuel Fiske ("Dunn Browne") says:—"A few torn and blackened remnants of those fine regiments slowly retired to the city. The wounded were mainly brought off, though hundreds were killed in the benevolent task. The city is filled with the pieces of brave men who went whole into the conflict. Every basement and floor is covered with pools of blood. Limbs, in many houses, lie in heaps; and surgeons are exhausted with their trying labors."

The days following, Sunday and Monday, the scattered members of the regiment rallied together and remained with the rest of the division in line by the water's edge. On the evening of Monday, the 15th, the regiment was withdrawn under cover of darkness and after a weary march through the mud, reached their former camp above Falmouth late at night, under the command of Captain S. H. Davis of Company H, ranking captain of the regiment.

The following contribution was made by Major Hincks to the Minutes of the Regimental Society at its meeting at Hartford September 17, 1879:—

"The regiment was badly cut up in the charge upon Marye's Heights, and Sergeant Charles E. Dart, of Rockville, who carried the State flag, was mortally wounded. Sergeant George Augustus Foote attempted to fill his place, but was shot in the leg and fell. His biographer, Captain Goddard, says:—"After lying on the field a short time, he tried to rise, but was instantly fired upon again by the rebels, wounding him slightly in the head and in the hip. All the rest of that awful day, he lay still where he had fallen. Three times our men charged over him, of course trampling on his wounded leg, while he, half delirious, begged them to kill him, to end his sufferings. But no one had time then to attend to one poor wounded fellow. That night he managed to crawl off to a little hut near the field, where some other wounded men had hung out a yellow flag. Here they lay with a little hardtack, and still less water, till the third day after the fight, when they were visited by a rebel officer with a few men. He

spoke roughly to them, asking, "what they were here for?" and two or three began whining and saying they 'did not want to fight the South but were drafted and obliged to come, when Foote coolly lifted his head and said, "I came to fight rebels, and I have fought them, and if ever I get well I will come back and fight them again." 'Bully for you' said the officer, 'you are a boy that I like,' and at once gave him some water out of his own canteen, sent one of his men for more water, washed his leg and foot and bound it up as well as he could, paroled him, and helped him across the river to the Lacey-house hospital. In fact, he and his men gave him a blanket, and cheered him as the wagon drove off.'

The State flag was picked up, not far from the famous sunken road held by the rebel infantry, by William B. Hincks and Frederick B. Doten of Bridgeport. It remained in their keeping through the day and they brought it safely from the field at the close of the engagement. Sergeant Dart died at St. Mary's Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1863. The constitution of Sergeant (afterward Lieutenant) Foote was impaired by his wound, which was eventually the cause of his death."

Corporal, afterwards Second Lieutenant, Charles Lyman of Company K in "notes of experience in the battle of Fredericksburg" gives some interesting personal incidents. He says:—

"Our regiment went upon the field by way of Caroline Street, the railroad depot and railroad causeway turning sharply to the right under a most galling fire, as soon as we were over the canal, which runs between the town and the plateau, which was the scene of conflict. After reaching our proper position in the line, we were ordered to lie down. On our way to this position, we passed three hay stacks, and I mention the fact here because they will figure prominently in my story later on. While occupying the position just mentioned, waiting our turn to 'charge,' we suffered much from the enfilading fire of a Confederate battery posted on the high ground far to our right. It was at this point that John Symonds and Oliver Dart received their serious wounds, and not at the far front, as stated by Chaplain Stevens in his souvenir volume. Symonds and Dart and I were

lying side by side—Symonds on the right, Dart next, and I next, with a fence-post about four inches square between Dart's head and mine—not a huge fence-post as stated in *Souvenir*. A shell from the battery on our right burst near us, and an irregularly-shaped fragment, probably about three inches long and two inches wide, struck the ground in front of Symonds, throwing sand in his eyes and permanently destroying his sight; lifting from its contact with the ground it tore away part of Dart's upper jaw and nose and struck the post directly opposite my head. But for the post it would have struck me in the right side of my head and probably produced instant death.

When our time came to charge, and we moved forward, we had gone but a short distance when John Julian received his wound at my side. A little later Irving M. Charter was also wounded at my side. These are the only ones I recall who were wounded while touching elbows with me after the wounding of Symonds and Dart.

When we had reached our farthest advance and our charge had spent its force, and the remnant was falling back, our fire, in my vicinity at least, having wholly ceased, I observed an officer come out of the Stevens house immediately in our front, which was the headquarters of General Cobb, who commanded the Confederate brigade occupying the road behind the stone wall against which we had charged, and apparently survey the field now covered with our dead and wounded. My rifle was loaded and I took aim and fired without apparent result. I immediately began reloading for a second shot, but before I was ready the man passed out of sight—either into or beside the house—but almost immediately reappeared. I was ready and fired a second shot, without effect. A sawed fence-post about four inches square at the top was standing immediately in front of me, and as I was firing my second shot a bullet from the enemy struck the corner of the post, knocked a splinter off it, was deflected, and just passed my right side. But for the post it would have struck me just about in the stomach. My man remained in sight and I loaded for a third shot. By this time a number of bullets came uncomfortably near me. To get a steady aim I

decided to rest my rifle on the top of the post, and as I brought it to my shoulder a bullet struck the stock just back of the hammer, was deflected and passed over my right shoulder. Had the ball not been deflected it would have entered my breast. Notwithstanding the incident I rested my rifle on the top of the post, took as deliberate aim as possible and fired. The man fell, and others immediately gathered about him. I turned and started to the rear, noticing as I did so that not a man was on his feet within many yards, probably two or three rods of me, and what was left of my regiment was at least a hundred yards away. Bullets were flying very thick about me and I had no expectation of getting off the field alive, as it was fully three hundred yards to the nearest cover. I had not gone far when a bullet went through my haversack, which was hanging on my left hip, breaking up the few hard-tack I had and punching a hole through my coffee and sugar bags. I kept moving at a fast walk, but had gone but a few yards further when a shell burst over me and I felt a heavy blow between my shoulders on my blanket roll, (six or eight inches in diameter), which, I supposed, came from a fragment of the shell. A little further on I was conscious that a bullet passed between my legs about six inches above my knees and a hole in the skirt of my overcoat was confirmation of the fact. Nothing further happened to me until I reached the edge of the plateau near the canal. Here I found an excavation into the side of a bank evidently intended for an ice house, which had not been finished, only one side, that toward the enemy, having been planked up. This excavation, as I recall it, was thirty or forty feet square and afforded a complete protection from the enemy's rifle fire. I had scarcely reached the place when I noticed Jerry Grady, a large muscular Irishman of my company (D), crawling in on his hands and knees and noticing me at the same time, he said "Thank God, Charles, you are here." I said to him "Jerry, what's the matter." He replied "I've got it." "Where?," said I. "In my foot," said he. I removed his shoe and found in it a minnie ball, which had entered at the heel, passed through the entire length of the foot and come out between the toes. The wound was a severe one, the bones of the

foot, being badly broken and crushed. I bound it up with his handkerchief as well as I could, and at his request filled his clay pipe with plug tobacco and lighted it for him. While caring for Jerry, some one remarked to me "Your blanket saved your life." "How so," I said. "There is a hole in it," he replied. I removed it, and sure enough there was a hole, the extent of which I could not measure with my finger, so unrolled the blanket, and found in it a minnie ball, which had passed through fourteen folds of it. This then was the cause of the blow I had felt between my shoulders when coming off the field and evidently the ball had velocity enough to have carried it completely through my body but for the blanket. I put it in my pocket, and now have it, more than forty-three years after I "caught it on the fly."

During the remainder of the afternoon and until quite dark I remained in this excavation, rendering such assistance to the wounded—of whom there were probably a hundred before the day was over—as the extremely limited facilities at hand permitted. In binding up wounds and stopping the flow of blood I used handkerchiefs, pieces of blankets, which I cut up for the purpose, and even the shirts of the wounded. I have always looked back upon the time spent in that place with great satisfaction, because of the comfort I was able to minister to the poor fellows who were wounded in all degrees, from simple scratches to the most ghastly lacerations. I may have saved the lives of some,—probably did. Though a boy of nineteen, I tried to do a man's and surgeon's work that day.

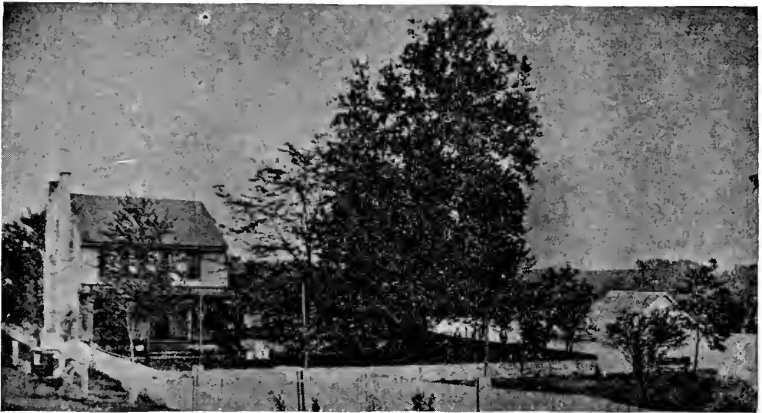
As the night came on and the fighting ceased, I determined to get Jerry Grady to a hospital in the city, if possible. I therefore got him on my back, with his arms around my neck, taking a leg under each of my arms, and started by way of the railroad station, the route by which we had come on the field. By the time I had reached the hay-stacks, I was so nearly exhausted that I was sure I would not be able to get him into town without help, and as there was no help to be had, decided to get up as near to a hay-stack as possible, placing it between us and the enemy, and make the night of it there. On reaching the place I found

the ground literally covered with corpses, with not a space among them large enough to accommodate two men, so I laid Jerry down and went within fifteen or twenty feet of the first stack and moved several bodies, making a clear space about six feet square, then went back on the field and picked up several blankets any number of which could be found scattered about, and made as comfortable a bed as possible in the space I had cleared. Into this bed I put Jerry, and then lay down beside him. Here we spent the night, and both slept some, I, more than he, because I was without pain, while he suffered intensely. Early in the morning I started for town by way of Hanover Street to get help, and as there was yet no truce for burying the dead, the sharp-shooters of the enemy gave me a pretty warm reception while exposed to their fire. None of them, however, made a hit. I first applied for help at a temporary hospital, located in a wagon shop, just in the edge of the town, but found no one there willing to go back on the field with me. Continuing the search further, for perhaps an hour, I finally found a man who was willing to take the risks involved and go with me. I felt then that this man had the true spirit of a soldier and comrade, and told him so, and thanked him as warmly as I could for his willingness to render a service of humanity, which involved real danger from the sharp-shooters' fire. Through the protecting care of a kind Providence, or the bad markmanship of the sharp-shooters, we went to the haystack and returned with our burden without harm, though many bullets came uncomfortably near us. We left Jerry in the wagon shop where I had first gone for help, and after he had been made as comfortable as possible, I started off in search of my regiment, which after some time, I found near where it was bivouacked the night before the battle, and was welcomed as one come back from the dead.

The next night I was detailed for service at our Division hospital, which had been established at a house on the street nearest the river, with large grounds about it, and several very large trees in the grounds back of and at the side of the house. The wounded officers were mostly cared for in the house, and the non-commissioned officers and privates in the grounds outside.

When I reached the hospital I found my friend Grady there, and up to that time his wound had received absolutely no attention whatever since the very rude and inadequate dressing I had given it on the field. It was now my privilege to cleanse it with soap and water and aid the surgeon in giving it such attention as the circumstances permitted.

Of the many incidents connected with the night's service, I will mention only two. Sitting with his back leaning against one of the large trees was a rather frail but intelligent and refined



The Division Hospital.

looking boy, making no complaint, but waiting with infinite patience his turn for attention. I brought him a cup of warm broth, a part of which he took, and looked the gratitude which he could only faintly express. A half-hour later I went to him again and found that the muster-out had already come to him and through tearful eyes I looked into the most calm and beautifully peaceful face that I had ever, up to that time, or have ever since beheld. That face is still photographed in my memory and whenever recalled has been a benediction.

Well towards midnight a man was put upon the rude operating

table under a big buttonball tree in the yard, back of the house, for an amputation of the leg above the knee and I called to assist. My function was to sit on a cracker box opposite the surgeon with a candle in each hand, and by the light of these two candles the amputation was made. As it was the first amputation I had witnessed it was to me intensely interesting and what I remember about it especially was the manner in which the surgeon handled the knife and the saw, and that it was a "flap" operation.

In this recital I have endeavored to confine myself to experiences that were individual to me and were not common to others. What else I did during that dreadful day of December 13, 1862, and the two nights following is not here recorded. It is simply what every other soldier did who went on to that field of carnage."

The loss to the regiment was killed, 1 commissioned officer, 9 enlisted men; wounded, 10 commissioned officers, 82 enlisted men; missing, 20 enlisted men; total loss, 122.

The following is the official report of Sergeant-Major J. G. Pelton to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

"Headquarters 14th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 19th, 1862.

Adjutant-General J. D. Williams,

Sir:—I have the honor of submitting to you the following list of casualties in the 14th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, during the action at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th of the present month:—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Sanford H. Perkins, wounded in neck, severely.

Major, Cyrus C. Clark, contusion in side.

Company A. Killed, Private, George Carlock; wounded, Corporal, Frederick Standish, in hand, Privates, David B. Burr, in ankle, John Hannagan, in wrist, slightly, Richard Wallace, in leg, slightly, Joseph Hart, in chest, slightly; missing, Private, Henry Brown.

Company B. Killed, Lieutenant, David E. Canfield; wounded, Captain, E. W. Gibbons, since died, Sergeants, Horatio N. Shaw,

in arm, severely, G. A. Hubbard, stunned by shell, slightly, Corporals, Henry A. Lloyd, in arm, severely, William H. Johnson, in arm and side, severely, Privates, David B. Lincoln, since died, Daniel H. Otis, since died, Charles S. Brooks, in leg, severely, James H. Marble, in leg, severely, John E. Vanderwort, in leg, slightly, Joseph H. Hilliker, in eye, seriously, William H. Johnson, seriously, missing; missing, Privates, Edwin Strand, Dwight Wolcott, Enoch Wilcox, William B. Hilliker.

Company C. Wounded, Captain, Samuel W. Carpenter, in foot, Sergeant, Henry L. Snagg, in leg, Private, John Mulville, in shoulder; missing, Privates, Frank J. Percy, Thomas Farrell.

Company D. Killed, Private, Edward McMann; wounded, Sergeant, Oliver Dart, in face, severely, Corporal, John Synonds, in face, severely, Privates, Charles E. Dart, in leg, Joseph Hirst, in legs, severely, Jeremiah Gready, in foot, severely, Solomon Richardson, in leg, Martin McShane, in hand, August Gross, in side, slightly, John Julian, in foot, slightly, Irving M. Charter, in thigh, slightly; missing, Privates, Martin V. B. Metcalf, Albert Town, John McPherson, Charles Fletcher.

Company E. Wounded, Captain, William H. Tubbs, in neck, slightly, Privates, Emerson N. Bailey, in foot, slightly, James Maher, in hand, slightly, Henry R. Frisbie, in leg, slightly, Frederick Rappenheng, in arm and side, severely, Michael Cunningham, in arm and side, severely, Franklin Dwight, in leg and side, severely, Edward Riley, in arm and head, severely, Harmon Farmer, through the breast, severely, James McCormick, in leg, severely, George Bull, in foot, slightly.

Company F. Killed, Corporals, Thomas Hart, Birdsey B. Beckley; wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Theodore A. Stanley, mortally, 2d Lieutenant, William A. Comes, in thigh, severely, Sergeants, Wilbur D. Fiske, in breast, severely, Elisha B. Booth, legs and ribs, severely, Corporals, Irwin B. Spencer, in knee, severely, George H. Lewis, in knee, slightly, Privates, James Swain, in head, side and leg, severely, John Manderville, in heel, slightly, Charles M. Norton, in wrist, slightly, Chauncey T. Parks, in shoulder and leg, severely, William H. Scoville, in wrist, slightly, Frederick B. Thatcher, in knee, slightly, William

Ashwell, in knee, slightly, Daniel Steele, in knee, and nussing, Sylvester Steele, wounded and missing; missing, Privates, John Cogan, Thomas Keogh, Chester N. Weslan.

Company G. Wounded, 2d Lieutenant, Henry P. Goddard, in leg, slightly, Sergeant, Nathan B. Clemens, in head, slightly, Corporals, Frederick Ward, in side, severely, Henry D. Knowles, in arm, Privates, William H. Morgan, in back and heel, slightly, George Stannard, in arm and side; missing, Privates, Edson Spencer, Edward Wilcox.

Company H. Killed, Sergeant, Robert Barry, Corporal, John Calkins, Private, John Minor; wounded, Corporal, Erastus Perkins, in head, Privates, William Glossenger, in head, Robert Chadwick, leg and arm, Edward Mitchell, leg and knee; missing, Privates, William H. Mills, Elias L. Jerome.

Company I. Killed, Privates, William E. Norton, Nelson Hodge; wounded, Captain, Isaac R. Bronson, in bowels, slightly, 1st Sergeant, Edward L. Fox, in hand and hip, severely, Sergeant, George A. Foote, Jr., in leg, severely, Corporals, William Douglass, in shoulder and hip, severely, William H. Seward, in leg, slightly, Francis S. Scranton, in breast, severely, Privates, William M. Cause, since died, Frederick Beardsley, in heel, Charles H. Derby, in foot, slightly, James Hearty, in leg, severely, Joseph Janot, in hand, slightly, James Langdon, in arm, severely, Andrew Murphy, in ear, slightly, Bernard Starkey, in shoulder, severely, Charles Simonds, in both legs, severely, Edison Scott, in hip, slightly; missing, Private, William Mansfield.

Company K. Wounded, 2d Lieutenant, Frederick B. Hawley, in foot, Sergeant, Junius E. Goodwin, in leg, slightly, Privates, William N. Carroll, in leg and arm, severely, Nelson J. Bement, in hand, slightly, Roland Rising, in hand, severely, Alfred T. Symonds, in leg, slightly, J. L. D. Otis, in head, severely; missing, Private, Frank Laughlin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

J. G. PELTON, Sergeant-Major, 14th C. V.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

Commanding Regiment."

Captain Elijah W. Gibbons, of Company B, was born in New York City November 9th, 1831. He resided in Middletown nearly all his life until his enlistment, his occupation that of a cabinet maker and painter. He enlisted in the first call for troops May 22d, 1861, in the 4th Connecticut, which afterwards became the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and was elected 2d Lieutenant Company G. He held this position until May 6th, 1862, when he resigned and returned to Middletown. When the new call for troops was made, he speedily enlisted a full company of the young men of Middletown. Henry P. Goddard, afterwards captain of Company B, says of him:—"A personal pride in dear old 'B' Company doubtless affects my judgment, but I think no survivor of the regiment but will agree with me that no company in the regiment, all things considered, ever looked or did much better. And this was owing to one man more than any other, and that man was Elijah W. Gibbons. He showed what could be done and what should be done for men, and officers and men should alike bless his memory. From the time the regiment left Hartford until his mortal wound, he was never absent from his company a day. He led them gallantly at Antietam, where, by a quick flank movement of his company, he enabled the regiment to capture a large posse of rebels in the famous Roulette house. At Fredericksburg he was advancing courageously with the regiment when a rebel ball shattered his thigh, and he fell. He was picked up by the men who loved him so dearly, and conveyed to the Falmouth side of the river, where he lingered in great suffering, but sweet resignation, for six days, until the 19th of December, when he died." His body was interred with military honors, but subsequently removed to Middletown.

Second Lieutenant William A. Comes was born near Danbury, about 1836. He was a stone cutter in New Haven at the time of his enlistment, June 12th, 1862, as a quartermaster-sergeant of the Fourteenth and was commissioned a second lieutenant September 17th, 1862, and was assigned to Company F. He began to study enthusiastically the duties of his position which he had partially accomplished when he was terribly wounded in

the groin at the charge at Fredericksburg. Limping back to the hospital, unmindful of his own injuries, he met his nearest friend, Drum-Major John McCarthy, who called a surgeon and administered to him many comforts. All hopes by his friends for his recovery were blasted by his death December 21st, 1862. Captain Goddard said:—"I can testify that he was a pure and honest man. Not brilliant or dashing, he was faithful and anxious to do well whatever was set him to do."

First Lieutenant Theodore A. Stanley was a native of New Britain, being born July 22, 1833. He went to New York to learn the mercantile business, remaining until he was 23, when he returned home to take charge of an important manufacturing business. He sacrificed all business interests and devoted his energy to the organization of Company B. He was chosen second lieutenant. Stanley distinguished himself at Antietam by his coolness in the discharge of his duties. Captain Blinn of that company being killed in the engagement, First Lieutenant Moore was chosen captain and Stanley was chosen first lieutenant. Captain Goddard says:—"At the battle of Fredericksburg, he was in command of his company (the captain being on detached service at the time), and led his men in that grand charge on the rebel batteries on Marye's Heights, when the storm of shot and shell, grape and canister, blackened the air for hours. In this charge Lieutenant Stanley fell mortally wounded by a musket ball through the lungs. While being carried back to the city, in expectation of immediate death, he told his comrades to leave him on the field and take care of themselves. But he survived to be removed across the river, and afterward to Armory Square Hospital, at Washington, where, after eighteen days of suffering, much of which was intense, yet which could not shake his faith in the Savior in whom he believed, his life ebbed out with the dying year, on the 31st of December, 1862. His body was removed to New Britain and buried with military honors." Lieutenant Stanley was very quiet and reticent with strangers, and was not well known to many in the regiment, but his colonel truly said:—"He was always found to the front, and the officers and men of his own company testify to his uniform regard for their comfort and welfare."

Second Lieutenant David E. Canfield, of Company B, was a native of New Jersey and was twenty-three years of age at the time of his enlistment. He lived for several years in Middletown and then removed to New Haven, where the call for the Fourteenth aroused his patriotism, when he went to Middletown and enlisted in Company K. Before the regiment left the state he was made 1st sergeant of his company and November 11th was promoted to be 2d lieutenant of B Company. He was very much beloved by the company as he had been by the members of Company K before. Captain Goddard says in his "Memorial of Deceased Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment":—"The night of December 12th, 1862, Lieutenant Canfield, Captain Gibbons, Captain (then Lieutenant) Sherman, and the writer, occupied the same quarters in a shot-ridden house in the then just captured city of Fredericksburg. Never shall I forget the scene as Captain Gibbons read us from an old Bible found in the house, till the flickering fire-light by which he read died out, and bidding us each good-night, he retired. Gibbons was in his sweetest mood that night, and Canfield made many anxious inquiries as to his views of life and death, and announcing his willingness to face the grim conqueror for the sake of his country and God, relapsed into silence. That was our last night together."

The following are the reports of Colonel O. H. Palmer, Commanding General of the Second Brigade, and of Captain S. H. Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, the former to Lieutenant J. W. Plume, Acting Adjutant French's Division and the latter to Colonel Palmer, commanding Second Brigade:—

"Headquarters Second Brigade, Camp near Falmouth, Va.,
December 18, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to order, my command was put under arms at 7 o'clock on the morning of December 11, instant, and proceeded to a point on the railroad opposite the city of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of crossing the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg upon the completion of the pontoon bridges, then being laid for that object. By reason

of the delay in the completion of the bridges the command did not cross that day, but bivouacked, as directed, near the place of crossing.

On the morning of December 12, the command was again under arms at about 7 o'clock and, pursuant to order, crossed the river at about 8 o'clock in the morning into Fredericksburg. During the day the command remained under arms in the streets of the city, and were cantoned in the vacant houses and buildings during the night of the 12th. On the morning of the next day, the 13th, the command was again put under arms, and at about 10 o'clock moved forward as directed, following the Third Brigade to the front, leaving the town by way of the railroad depot, and formed in line of battle in front of the enemy's intrenchments, 150 yards in rear of the Third Brigade. After leaving the city, and upon filing to the right, to pass through the depot, the fire of the enemy was very severe. Their guns appeared to have the exact range of this passage, and the promptness and firmness of the troops in making this passage, and forming in order under such a fire in front, and also a severe cross fire from the enemy's guns on the right, was highly creditable to their firmness and bravery. After forming in line of battle, the command remained in position about twenty minutes, and was then ordered to advance in line of battle upon the enemy's works, and the advance was made in order at double-quick in the face of a terrible fire; but it was found impossible to dislodge the enemy from their position. In fact the fire of our troops could not be made effective, but that of the enemy was terribly effective. After sustaining this fire until their ammunition was exhausted, and until other troops were ordered forward to their relief, they were ordered to fall back. Part of the command, however, remained on the field until nearly dark.

The conduct of the officers and men was highly commendable. It pains me, however, to report that Colonel Henry I. Zinn, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a brave and gallant officer and a noble man, was killed early in the engagement by a musket-ball while fearlessly cheering on his men. I regret also to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford

H. Perkins, in command of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a brave and fearless officer, was severely wounded in the neck by a musket-ball while nobly discharging his duty at the head of his regiment, and had to be carried from the field. Major Cyrus C. Clark, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a brave officer, was also wounded in the side by a shell while making the passage to the field, but it is believed not seriously.

In addition to the foregoing, 3 commissioned officers were killed and 13 wounded. Privates, killed, 16; wounded, 192; missing, not known whether killed or wounded, 64.

On the night of the 13th, my command was again cantoned in the city, and on the morning of December 14th, was marched to the rear of the town, on the west side of the river, and remained there under arms and in bivouac until 8 o'clock on the evening of the 15th, at which time it was marched, as ordered, to its present camp near Falmouth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. H. PALMER,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

LIEUTENANT J. W. PLUME,

Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General, French's (Third) Division."

"Near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862

Colonel: I have the honor, in accordance with orders received today, to submit the following report of the participation of the Fourteenth Regiment in the events from the 10th to the 15th of the present month.

We received marching orders on the night of the 10th and the next morning at six o'clock marched to a position in front of Fredericksburg. Remained there under arms during the day, bivouacked at night, and on the morning of the 12th, crossed the river and lay under the fire of the enemy that day in one of the streets of the city. About 10 A. M. on the 13th, the regiment was placed under arms, and, after some delays, moved at a double-quick out to the front as soon as practicable. We formed in line of battle, and lay down to wait for orders. We were ex-

posed here to a very severe cross-fire of artillery, which proved very destructive. After two or three efforts, we finally succeeded in gaining the front of the fight—the men, cheered on by their officers, moving up in splendid style, and with the steadiness of veterans. We remained under a terribly hot fire of infantry and artillery until our division was relieved, when we marched off the field, bringing off most of our dead and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, who led us, standing in the very front of the fight till he fell severely wounded, and inspiring all with new courage and steadiness. The entire regiment, both officers and men, are worthy of all praise for their bearing in battle, and to single out special instances for encomium would be injustice to all. The report of the casualties in the command I have already forwarded.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

S. H. DAVIS,

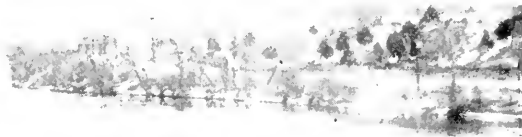
Captain, commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

COLONEL O. H. PALMER,

Commanding Second Brigade."



"The Fair Grounds," where the Fourteenth charged.



The Shore of the Rappahannock picketed by the Fourteenth during the winter of 1862-3.

CHAPTER VI.

The Winter at Falmouth.

Who can wonder that the torn and shattered little remnant of the regiment went back to their camp near the dingy old town of Falmouth with bleeding hearts and depressed spirits? Five days before it had left camp, since which time how much had been lost! The men had seen the cause for which they had taken their lives in their hands, left their homes with all their interests, to defend and reestablish, thrown back and repulsed. In these dark moments when the tension of the heart strings was so intense as to be nearly breaking, they felt that their lives were being made the playthings of high officers in command. That they were sacrificed and imperiled along the wandering banks of the Antietam, through the blunderings of incompetency, and thrown against the impregnable intrenchments that skirted Marye's Heights by obstinate stupidity. Those indeed were dark days for the regiment on the Falmouth plains. The men moved about in the duties of the camp with sad hearts and dejected mien. At every turn they missed many of the familiar faces of officers and comrades. Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, the commander of the regiment most of the time since it left Connecticut, had fallen from wounds, from which he never recovered sufficiently to take command again. He was an efficient officer, always being at the head of the regiment to cheer and encourage,

and was dear to the hearts of the men. This was the shadow which overhung the whole regiment. Every company met with its own peculiar loss. Of one it was the captain who was loved for his sterling integrity, bravery and counsel, another had lost the genial comrade who gave life and zest to the camp by wit or song; of others it was the trusted lieutenant or faithful sergeant. Such a fatality had there been among the officers of the regiment that there seemed to be little form of organization and many of the letters to friends remarked "we have practically no officers."

The men began immediately to finish the log huts which they had begun before leaving for Fredericksburg. There was no roll call or dress parade. There was much sickness and the general feeling of despondency continued. Along some lines there was an improvement as there were rations of onions and potatoes issued for almost the first time since leaving Hartford and new knapsacks were distributed to take the place of the ones left at Fort Ethan Allen. As the hospital accommodations were inadequate and meager, the wounded did not receive proper care and doubtless many lives were sacrificed on this account. Of the condition of these hospitals Medical Inspector General Thomas F. Perley reports to Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army. He says under date about this time:—"There is very general complaint of want of supplies necessary to the health of the soldiers and to the effective administration of the field hospitals. The supply table, substituted by the director of the Army of the Potomac for that authorized by regulation, is considered insufficient by regimental surgeons, some articles being in excess and others deficient. The regimental hospitals are very destitute of furniture of all kinds, and the surgeons say they can get none. At this time of year bed-sacks are indispensable and should be furnished. The surgeons say they can always get hay to fill them. The stoves provided for the tents are nearly worthless for the purpose. The supply of provisions for the sick and wounded is just the commissary's issue of government rations, and includes neither fresh bread nor fresh vegetables. There is no supply, or nearly none, of suitable articles of food from the medical pur-

vevors, as concentrated milk, farina, etc. The hospital clothing is very deficient. Many men, lying sick of typhoid fever at the time the army broke camp to cross the river to Fredericksburg, left in post hospitals, were frost-bitten.

I do not believe I have ever seen greater misery from sickness than exists now in our Army of the Potomac. In some regiments which have been long in the field, from which the more feeble men have been weeded out, and the numbers reduced to



On Picket—Making Coffee.

two hundred or three hundred men by casualties and disease, where medical officers have acquired experience from long service in the field, the regimental hospitals are tolerably comfortable in their appointments. In these regiments, however, there are few or no patients in hospital, and the surgeons say they have very few supplies, such as are needed by sick men, and can get them only with great difficulty."

Although Captain Gibbons of Company B was so seriously wounded at Fredericksburg as to make his recovery hopeless with the best hospital treatment, he survived in great suffering until

December 19th. Captain Gibbons was buried on a pleasant hill-side looking toward the rising sun, just beyond the outskirts of the camp. Over this hill he had marched to battle, leading his command, six days before. It was a sad and impressive occasion to the regiment as well as to the members of his own company by whom he was dearly loved as a soldier and a man. The men moving slowly with reversed arms behind the coffin, the weird and mournful dirge from the band and the volley of musketry over the grave all were different from the ceremonies the men were familiar with at home and yet seemed not inappropriate.

Captain Moore of Company F returned from Washington and took charge of his command. Sergeant E. H. Wade, speaking of Captain Moore's return has this to say:—"December 17th Captain Moore returned to the regiment. He had been sent to Washington a day or two before we moved over to Fredericksburg, to get the camp kettles and other property belonging to us, and as luck had it was out of the last engagement,—for had he been with us, another noble officer would doubtless have been killed; for all the regiment knows that there never was a fight yet, but what he always took the lead, and most generally quite a ways ahead. On arriving here and seeing only a little band of us left,—scarcely one hundred fit for duty,—his feelings overpowered him, and for a while he was completely overcome."

On January 17th General Burnside reviewed the regiment in connection with the corps. The regiment numbered about two hundred effective men and eight commissioned officers, none of the latter of higher rank than captain at this time. Although Captain Davis of Company H marched the regiment back to Falmouth, Captain Bronson of Company I, the ranking captain, assumed the command of the regiment upon its arrival.

January 20th Captain Bronson read a spirited address from General Burnside to the regiment assembled upon the parade ground and then called for three cheers for the other side of the Rappahannock. The response to this invitation was not voluminous enough to have disturbed General Burnside if he had been asleep fifty feet away. It was a silent expression of the men's

lack of confidence in their commander, a silence so intense that it practically fell into one of contempt. Orders had been given that the regiment should be ready to move the day previous, January 10th, consequently preparations were made, extra rations were issued, and a great number of troops marched by the camp in the midst of heavy rain. It rained all day and all night until the little rivulets became brooks and the brooks became rivers, and the road for miles was choked with supply wagons, fast in the mud. There was mud everywhere, "trumpets sounded, drums beat, whips cracked, mules squealed and men swore." As the advance reached the brink of the river, they were met by the rebels on the opposite side with mock politeness, who offered to assist them in building the bridge and not to open fire upon them until they were fairly across, but as the artillery, pontoons, ammunition and supply trains were back stuck in the mud, they were obliged to decline the hospitable invitation, whereupon the Confederates jeered at them and erected a large sign with the inscription "Burnside stuck in the mud."

Finding it impossible to move the army, it turned back, jaded and bedraggled, before the extreme front had moved. It was intended the regiment should be the rear-guard and thus they escaped being participants in what has been known in the history of the rebellion as the "Great Mud March."

Sergeant E. B. Tyler of Company B records the following of the experience of the regiment at this time:—"We had been spectators rather than active participants in the mud campaign, although we had dismantled our camp huts by taking off our shelter tent roofs, had our knapsacks packed and stood all day in the rain that deepened and rendered still stickier the mud that Burnside's army was floundering through until finally the elements conquered, the campaign suddenly and ingloriously ended, we reconstructed our camp again and passed the remainder of the winter in quietness as far as actual warfare was concerned. A new captain, Townsend, was sent to us with whom we always got along very well, although his prompt decisive way and some times rather abrupt manner often upset and disconcerted our first sergeant, Russell, whose manner was naturally slow and hesitat-

ing. Townsend was young, high spirited, cool and brave in battle, and had too many genuine good qualities as a military man and officer for the men to regard him with anything but esteem. That he could not fill the place in the hearts of the men that Gibbons held was hardly a fault of his. Probably no man in the regiment could. Broatch, Lucas and Galpin, who had been promoted to the respective ranks of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant of Company A, often took a stroll through our



MAJOR JAMES B. COIT.

company street, talking and chatting pleasantly with the boys, interchanging news from home and inquiring after our sick and absent ones, and while these officers remained with the regiment, they never lost interest in the old company in which they first obtained their commissions, and every promotion that sent Broatch and Lucas upward in rank caused something akin to family pride in the hearts of our boys."

A sad incident during the encampment at Falmouth was the death of two brothers, Francis and Frederick J. Hollister, of Chatham, Company K, who died within half an hour of each other and were buried together. They lost their blankets at Antietam and for three months had to sleep out of doors or crouch scantily clad all night long over a smoky camp-fire, from which exposure they died.

January 31st the band of the regiment, always a favorite, being the best band in the corps, went down to army headquarters by invitation and serenaded General Hooker, who had meantime replaced General Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment soon saw a great change in rations and clothing, with fresh bread every other day and plenty of fresh meat, potatoes, beans, peas and other vegetables. These did away with the regulation "No. 6" and gave the surgeons a rest. This had a marked influence on the spirit and good feeling of the boys of the regiment.

About this time important promotions were made of several officers of the regiment. 1st Lieutenant John C. Broatch of Company B was promoted to be captain, 1st Lieutenant Fisk of Company K was made captain of Company G, Acting Adjutant Townsend promoted from 1st Lieutenant Company I to captain of Company B, Fred B. Doten of Company A to be adjutant, William H. Hawley of Company A promoted to 1st sergeant, William B. Hincks of the same company promoted to sergeant and Corporal Charles Lyman of Company D to be 2d lieutenant of Company K. Sergeant Hirst says of this appointment:—"There have been a number of promotions in the regiment and some new officers made, but only one from our company. His name is Charles Lyman, of Bolton. He is a good man and will make a good officer. After promotion, the officer is put in another company, so as not to be too familiar with the men, which makes it unpleasant for both."

During February the regiment received four months pay. Much of this was sent to friends at home, while other parts of it were used lavishly by the men and, as usual, had disastrous effects. About this time there was a complaint of liquor being

smuggled into the regimental camp. The sutler was a safety valve the night which she was put, as let us see. Sergeant Hirst under late of Falmouth, 5th, says — "The paymaster came along yesterday and gave us four months' pay. The lay army rations are not good enough for the boys, who are getting from the sutler's shop, anther 'log' of the best ginger cakes, brandy, vinegar, peaches, and aspirin pies. They are bound to have a feast for once, even though the doctor with his N. O. is watching them."

Ah, at this time, Captain F. is no longer commanding the regiment, was arrested because the regimental pocket detail fell short some fifty or fifty more men remaining. Samuel Fiske, captain of Company G, being the ranking captain, had command of the regiment.

Sergeant Hirst speaks of the exchange of coffee and tobacco between the boys of the Union and Confederate armies. He says — "On a fine day in the sunshine it is rather pleasant pocketing the banks of the river and cracking jokes with the Johnnyes on the other side. Some times we rig up a shingle float, load it with coffee, set it afloat in the stream and watch it drift across to the opposite bank. How the Johnnyes will watch it slowly drifting over and receive it like a long lost friend. They in turn will rig up a tobacco boat, and we take the same pleasure in receiving it. You can hardly realize that these are the same men who were shooting us down a few weeks ago, and may be will be doing the same a few weeks hence."

Captain Henry P. Holland, who saw the bright side, has this to say of the winter at Falmouth — "What a winter it was that followed in camp at Falmouth with our field officers, and with Captains Davis and Bronson alternating in command of the regiment, for the former could not hold command a week without getting into some scrape that usually led to his being put under arrest. But it was no use to court martial him for his legal training and his habit of getting the whole court on a spree the night before the verdict, led the judge-advocate of the Division to say that it was easier to catch a weasel asleep than to court-martial Captain Davis."

Ah, what punches Fred Deter used to mix that winter, as we

gathered in each other's Sibleys: 'When every officer seemed a friend, and every friend a brother.' It was at some of these gatherings that Captain Lee used to give swan like imitations and that 'G' officers used to trot out little 'Uncas,' the stuttering teamster, as a spiritual medium, who used to go into trances and therein deliver addresses on didactic subjects, but who got mad when Lieutenant Fred Seymour asked him to take a drink in his spiritual not material character. Quartermaster Dibble used to say that when Uncas got mad at his mules he could swear in the most unspiritual manner without stuttering at all."

The affairs of Falmouth camp moved on through February and early March without any unusual occurrence. The promotions of the several officers we have mentioned had served to bring the regiment back to a more complete organization than when it returned from Fredericksburg.

An exception to this statement may be made in the serious loss to the regiment of the services of Surgeon Philo G. Rockwell, the first surgeon of the regiment. The care of the many sick at Harper's Ferry, which has been noted, and the march down the Loudon Valley to Falmouth and the stay at Belle Plain told very seriously upon his health and he was obliged to go home on a leave of absence January 5th, 1863. He was not able to return to the army and resigned March 8th, 1863.

From the time of his joining the regiment, he devoted himself to the physical welfare of the men. Dr. Rockwell was of an enthusiastic, ardent temperament and was ceaseless in his efforts for the comfort of the men.

He was appointed Surgeon-General of Governor Hawley's staff in 1866. In 1869 he established a sanitarium at Aiken, S. C. Dr. Rockwell was a native of Connecticut, being born at Norfolk in 1820. He graduated with honor at the medical college at Pittsfield, Mass. He established a large practice in Waterbury, from which place he enlisted. He died in Aiken, S. C. February 4, 1887, his remains being taken to Waterbury for interment.

March 17 the members of the regiment attended the celebration of St. Patrick's Day by the Irish Brigade. These festiv-

ities in honor of the Irish patriot were unexpectedly broken into by the sound of rebel guns, causing Generals Hooker, Sickles, French and other high officers, who were present to view the frolic, to ride off to their commands in hot haste. At this time Captain Moore of Company F was in command of the regiment.

The regiment became greatly interested in the annual election in Connecticut. Reports had been freely circulated in the Democratic papers in the interests of Thomas H. Seymour, their candidate for governor, that the Connecticut regiments, especially the



SURGEON PHILIP G. ROCKWELL.

Fourteenth, were sorry they had gone to war, were dissatisfied with the way it was being carried on, and would get out of it if they could. To offset these unfounded statements, the Fourteenth at dress parade March 24th passed nearly unanimously a series of resolutions endorsing Governor Buckingham. There was general rejoicing upon receipt of the news that Governor Buckingham had been reelected.

April 1st. was duly celebrated by the regiment. At about half past two, while the men were sleeping quietly, they were aroused and marched to the parade ground, formed line of battle and awaited orders. It was intensely cold and after several hours they were marched back, reaching their tents about daylight.

On Sunday, April 5th, President Lincoln reviewed the Army of the Potomac on a broad plain about four miles from the camp. Although the occasion was one of great interest, moment and pride to the members of the regiment some of them were not able to put on dress suits for the occasion. We cannot forbear quoting from Sergeant Hirst upon this subject. He says:—"The other day I was detailed with a squad to go on picket near the Lacy house, and arrived there at seven o'clock A. M. We were not relieved until ten o'clock the next day when we were marched about four miles out of our way to take part in a big review in honor of President Lincoln. I had seen him once before at Harper's Ferry and was rather pleased at the opportunity of seeing him again. There was some swearing at the long march before us after being on duty twenty-seven hours, part of the time in the cold and part over a smoky fire, but there was no help for it, to the review we must go at once. The whole Army of the Potomac was there, dressed in its best bib and tucker, with their arms shining like burnished silver, while we were dirty, sleepy and ragged. Just look at us with our overcoats and knapsacks on, our blankets in a coil around our shoulders, a canteen filled with water, a haversack containing bits of beef, crackers and pork, three or four cooking utensils, such as frying pans, tin cups, old tomato cans, etc., hitched to various parts of our body. Of course, we were all well armed and some of us had axes besides. We were made into a division by ourselves, and I, with a gun on one shoulder and an ax, a five pounder, on the other, was placed as right guide to the division. After nearly the whole army had marched past and we came into sight, it was no surprise for me to see the President step a little nearer and wonder what damnation kind of men would come along next. However, if he, or his wife, or daughter asked any questions, I think they would have been surprised to learn that we were a fair sample of the army in light marching order. Just after we passed the President,

we were moved at double-quick time for a quarter of a mile, just to show what stamina there was in Old Hooker's soft tack. We got back to camp just before sunset, thoroughly tired out with our two days exertions."

During April Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins visited the regiment in citizen's dress, having been honorably discharged from the service for wounds received at Fredericksburg. He was heartily greeted by the men, who rejoiced that his wounds had not proved fatal.

In George H. Washburn's "History of the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers" he records a peculiar service for which the Fourteenth Connecticut and One Hundred and Eighth New York were called. He says:—"A few days before the move for Chancellorsville an incident occurred in disobeying orders in our division, which had been ordered out for drill and parade. Two nine months Pennsylvania regiments refused to comply with the order as their time was nearly out. General French, Division Commander, was constantly winking, and on account of this habit, was known as 'Blinky French.' On this occasion his eyes blinked as fiery as the twinkle of Mars, and the French of it was, that the One Hundred and Eighth New York and the Fourteenth Connecticut were to proceed with loaded guns to the camps of the recalcitrant regiments, and bring them out, or shoot. They came without further dallying."

On Monday morning, April 28th, orders were received to break camp and be in readiness to move. Tuesday morning they moved to the Warrenton turnpike in the vicinity of Bank's Ford, where they camped for the night. Sergeant William H. Hawley was left behind from illness with about twenty others, who were afterwards sent to the Potomac Creek Hospital.

In the afternoon of April 29th, the regiment hastily packed up and marched, and instead of going direct to the river, marched about five miles further up, nearly opposite to United States Ford. The next morning they moved to the vicinity of United States Ford, where they halted for a few hours, making coffee, during which time a pontoon was thrown across the river, and the regiment passed over about sunset, without a shot being fired.

CHAPTER VII.

The Affair at Chancellorsville.

We left the regiment on the evening of Thursday, April 30th, after having crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon near United States Ford, and bivouacked in the vicinity of the Chandler House, about three-quarters of a mile from Chancellorsville. This "ville" was simply a fine old brick mansion of Southern type surrounded by stately trees, amounting almost to a forest. It was about ten miles from Fredericksburg, with which it was connected by a turnpike, plank road and river road, the two former making a fork at Chancellorsville, and running nearly parallel toward Fredericksburg. The grounds about the Chancellor House, the scene of the battle, were low and swampy, and covered with patches of woods, with deep and thick underbrush, being almost impenetrable. There seemed to be little work for the regiment on this first day of the battle. About eleven o'clock it was called to arms and marched down the plank road to the Chancellor House, the headquarters of General Hooker and his staff. Heavy firing along the front indicated that the Confederate forces had opened an attack. The regiment then turned to the right through a young growth of pines. There were no skirmishers thrown out and at one time it was discovered the regiment was in dangerous proximity to the enemy. After remaining here two hours the artillery fire seemed to slacken, and the regiment retraced its course, halted and stacked arms in an open lot adjoining the plank road on the west side, perhaps half a mile from the Chancellor House. There were in this lot the brigade, which seemed to be held in reserve, and several batteries of artillery. For the remainder of the day they were under arms and frequently had to fall into line in readiness to move to the front as the cannonading grew sharper, but as often broke ranks again. In the evening the regiment was formed in line of battle on the extreme right and threw out pickets for the night.



COL. THEO. G. ELLIS.

After the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins at the battle of Fredericksburg, from which wound he was never able to resume his position at the head of the regiment, the command fell upon Adjutant Theodore G. Ellis, who was afterwards promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fourteenth and brevet brigadier-general. He died in Hartford January 8th, 1883, aged fifty-two years. Previous to his enlistment he had been devoted to civil engineering, a profession for which he had special qualifications and in which he became eminent. He did much for the Fourteenth Regiment, being thoughtful, accurate and intelligent concerning his duties. His men never doubted his thorough devotion to all the positions which he was called upon to fill. His manner was genial and friendly toward those with whom he had occasion to associate although his criticisms were often caustic, though just.

On the morning of the 2d, the regiment was relieved and returned to the camp previously occupied. Toward nightfall a serious charge by Stonewall Jackson on the extreme right of our line, which was farthest from the river, and was occupied by the Eleventh Corps, caused a panic and disastrous route. It was under the command of General O. O. Howard. The generals had neglected to picket their front and the men of the division were busily engaged in cooking supper in the dense thicket, having previously stacked their guns, when they were surprised by the enemy.

Of the pandemonium which this panic caused General Benjamin Morgan said:—"The stampede of the Eleventh Corps was something curious and wonderful to behold. I have seen horses and cattle stampeded on the plains, blinded, apparently, by fright, rush over wagons, rocks, streams, any obstacle in the way; but never before or since, saw I thousands of men actuated seemingly by the same unreasoning fear that takes possession of a herd of animals. As the crowd of fugitives swept by the Chancellor House, the greatest efforts were made to check them; but those only stopped who were knocked down by the swords of staff-officers or the sponge staffs of Kirby's battery, which was drawn up across the road leading to the ford. Many of them ran right on

down the turnpike toward Fredericksburg, through our line of battle and picket line, and into the enemy's line. The only reply one could get to argument or entreaty was, 'All ist veloren; vere ist der pontoon?' Although the appearance of thousands of fugitives from battle, with ambulances, wagons, cannons, and caissons, all in a wild stampede, is apt to be very disconcerting and demoralizing to a line of battle, the troops of the Second Corps did not appear in the smallest degree affected."

During this pandemonium caused by the fleeing Eleventh Corps, the attempt to resist it by the Union troops and the



The Chancellor House at the present time.

demonstrations of the attacking enemy, the band of the Fourteenth Regiment, which was now considered the best in the Army of the Potomac, did its most heroic work. We cannot resist copying Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock, who gives a beautiful tribute to this band in his sketch of the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Regiment, entitled "War from the Inside." He says:—"One of the most heroic deeds I saw done to help stem the fleeing tide of men and restore courage was not the work of a battery, nor a charge of cavalry, but the charge of a band of music! The band of the Fourteenth Connecticut

went right out into that open space between our new line and the rebels, with shot and shell crashing all about them, and played 'The Star Spangled Banner', 'The Red, White and Blue' and 'Yankee Doodle' and repeated them for fully twenty minutes. They never played better. Did that require nerve? It was undoubtedly the first and only band concert ever given under such conditions. Never was American grit more finely illustrated. Its effect upon the men was magical. Imagine the strains of our grand national hymn, 'The Star Spangled Banner', suddenly bursting upon your ears out of that horrible pandemonium of panic-born yells, mingled with the roaring of musketry and the crashing of artillery. To what may it be likened? The carol of birds in the midst of the blackest thunder-storm? No simile can be adequate. Its strains were clear and thrilling for a moment, then smothered by that fearful din, an instant later sounding bold and clear again, as if it would fearlessly emphasize the refrain, 'our flag is still there.' It was a remarkable circumstance that none of them were killed. I think one or two of them were slightly wounded by pieces of exploding shells, and one or two of their instruments carried away scars from that scene."

When this break of the Eleventh Corps occurred, the Second Brigade was hurried from its position in reserve to support the line, and leaving behind knapsacks and other impediments moved down the plank road at the double-quick, halting at the cross-road near the Chancellor House, for the violence of the attack seemed to have abated. In a few moments, however, there was terrific firing on the Orange Court House road to the right, and the men were hurried in that direction for a quarter of a mile on the run and turning off on the right of the road, formed in line of battle in the woods facing the west. It was now dark and the enemy ceased firing. The position was changed several times through the night, the men resting on their arms. The Fourteenth was on the right of the brigade in the second line of battle and was unsupported on the right. At this point Commanding Major Ellis sent 2d Lieutenant Lucas of Company A to General French to learn what was on their right. Lieutenant Lucas was sharply ordered back to his regiment, with the remark

that it was "his business and he would attend to it." There is no evidence that he did.

Soon after daylight on the morning of Sunday, May 3d., the only actual fighting by the regiment occurred. We will let Corporal E. B. Tyler of Company B, afterwards 1st sergeant, tell the story of this part of the engagement. He says:—"The next morning, May 3d, the enemy opened fire on us from a comparatively short distance in our front. Although we could see but little of them on account of the woods and underbrush, we returned the fire with vigor, thinking that even if some of the shots were sent in at random, they might do the enemy as much injury as their shots were doing us; and their shots, whether by chance or otherwise, were constantly telling on our men. At this time there was evidently some mismanagement in the arrangement of our Fourteenth position, as there seemed to be an open unprotected space to the right of the regiment, while the 12th New Jersey Regiment of our brigade, that should have connected with our line on the left of our regiment, overlapped it, their right falling in the rear of our company. As the New Jersey regiment opened fire Company B's attention was about equally divided between the enemy in front and the friends in the rear. A movement of our regiment to the right would doubtless have been made had not the rebels evidently discovering a weak spot suddenly began to appear on our right flank, when the order was given us to fall back, which we did in very good order, carrying our wounded with us and finally coming out of the woods at the identical spot where we had stacked our knapsacks the night before. Any other regiment than the Fourteenth might not have stopped to get their knapsacks under the circumstances, but we had had experience in losing knapsacks and in absence of positive orders not to resume them, we hunted up our own as quickly as possible, and then leisurely and in perfect order still, went back and took up a new position some distance to the rear. The immediate advance of the enemy following us was checked by Carroll's Brigade of our corps, who appeared upon the scene just in the nick of time."

Sergeant Hirst says that he would rather have been shot than

to have fallen back at this time. In attempting to rally the men Captain Bronson of Company I received a bad wound in the shoulder and was carried to the rear. The Fourteenth retired to the rifle-pits where they remained until early Wednesday morning. During this time they were the constant mark of the Confederate sharpshooters, but suffered no perceptible injury.

Of their retreat across the river and back to the camp at Falmonth Major Hincks has this to say:—"We had just gone to sleep Tuesday night when we were roused and told the campaign had been a failure, that the enemy had beaten us and that we must retire in perfect silence to the other side of the river. Our regiment and those next us formed and stood in line for an hour or two in the rain, darkness and cold, waiting for further orders. Finally we were told to lie down again. At twelve o'clock we were again called and after standing in the ranks until nearly three, we moved off toward the river. Another such a journey in the darkness I hope never to have to perform. The road had only been cut through the woods the day before and every now and then one would strike his foot against a stub and go down headlong into the mud and rising hurriedly would go on again. Before long we ceased to pick our way at all, but went in through brooks, mudholes or anything, taking a bee line towards our journey's end. The pontoons were recrossed about daylight and at about ten o'clock a handful of us arrived at our old camp, having come fifteen miles with less than one-half hours rest. The balance of the regiment kept coming in all day."

Thus ends the part the Fourteenth took in the battle of Chancellorsville. While there were none killed, the regiment suffered largely from wounds. Captain Bronson of Company I received his fatal wound, dying June 3, just a month later. The number of the regiment at this time was reported by Commanding Major Ellis as 219. The total number of wounded was 3 commissioned officers, 34 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers, one of whom was Captain Samuel Fisk ("Dunn Browne") who was at the time supposed to be killed, enlisted men, 17.

Major Ellis reports to the Adjutant-General of the State the course of the regiment at Chancellorsville and submits the following list of wounded:—

"Company A. Wounded, Sergeant, Edward L. Hummiston, in face, Privates, James H. Bartram, thumb, Charles H. Platt, eye, slightly; missing, Privates, David Farrar, John Kelly, Samuel Stone, George Bunyan, Patrick Moore.

Company B. Wounded, Captain, James L. Townsend, side, slightly, 1st Lieutenant, Henry P. Goddard, head, slightly, Corporal, Henry S. Brooks, shell wound in leg, Privates, Thomas Capper, gun-shot in side, Cyrus Priest, gun-shot in shoulder, Austin Judd, gun-shot in hand, Edwin Stroud.

Company C. Wounded, Privates, Edward Kilduff, gun-shot in shoulder, Leonard Merchant, gun-shot in hand, Charles Upson, bayonet wound in elbow, slightly, Thomas Byington, head.

Company D. Wounded, Private, Thomas Stafford; missing, 1st Lieutenant, James F. Simpson,—supposed to have been taken prisoner, Private, John Williams.

Company E. Wounded, Sergeant, Samuel Webster, arm, Privates, James Rogers, leg, John McDonald, knee, slightly, Edwin Pierce, Isaac C. Barrows, Jerry Callahan; missing, Privates, Timothy Lonn, Baltas Wagner, James McCormick.

Company F. Wounded, Privates, Charles R. Bunnell, gun-shot in wrist, John Garvin, gun-shot in foot; missing, Corporal, Henry B. Goodrich, Private, Reynold T. Moore.

Company G. Wounded, Privates, Ralph Thompson, gun-shot in hand, Levi M. Chapman, contusion by shell, Christopher W. Boone, gun-shot in ankle, Renslar Goodale, gun-shot in arm, Richard J. Cadwell; missing, Captain, Samuel Fiske, supposed to have been killed. (It was afterwards discovered he had been taken prisoner. Ed.)

Company H. Wounded, Privates, George S. Edwards, side, Jeremiah Calvert, hands; missing, Sergeant, Samuel N. Watrous, Privates, John C. Goddard, Amos Dayton, H. E. Hart.

Company I. Wounded, Captain, Isaac R. Bronson, gun-shot in right shoulder, Privates, Eugene W. Dorman, gun-shot in side, Charles Kraft, gun-shot in arm, amputated, Charles N. Bartram, Andrew Murphy, toe; missing, Privates, Oliver W. Evarts, Michael Silver.

Company K. Wounded, Privates, John Smith, Edward Rigney, gun-shot in hand."



Society of the Fourteenth Regiment C. V. on the occasion of its visit to Antietam, Sept. 17, 1871.

Of Captain Bronson, Captain Fiske ("Dunn Browne") has this to say in the Springfield Republican:—"I must give some feeble expression of my sorrow—and that of the whole circle of his brother officers and soldiers—in the tidings we have just received of the death of Captain I. R. Bronson of the Fourteenth, sorely wounded in the fight near Chancellorsville, on Sabbath morning, May 3d. He was one of the most earnest, honest and fearless patriots whose life has been sacrificed in this great cause. In camp, which is far too often made an excuse for relaxing the principles of morality and religion that are a restraint at home, he led a pure and Christian life. Where profanity and obscenity are, I am forced to say, almost the rule, and decent language the exception, no impure or irreverent words came from his lips, nor, unrebuked, from those of his men. Of a courage that never left him satisfied to be away from his post when action and danger were before us, of an earnest patriotism that left none of us in doubt what were his motives in coming to the field, of an enduring fortitude that shrunk from no extremities of hardship and privation that came upon us, of a generous and cheerful spirit that was an example to us all, he was a soldier worthy of our cause, a patriot without a blemish, a Christian that did not dishonor the name, a comrade of whose loss I can scarcely trust myself to speak. Since the death of the lamented Willard (captain of Company G) of my own town and home, slain at Antietam, no stroke has come home to me, personally, so deeply. Noble Christian soldiers both! A tear to their memory, and a lesson to each of us from their lives."

The following is Commanding Major Ellis' report to the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, which is the same as his report to the Brigade Commander:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 9th, 1863.

Captain J. P. Postles, A. A. A. G., 2d Brigade.

Sir:—I have the honor to report the following particulars respecting the part taken by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, in the late action near Chancellorsville, Va. This regiment cross-

ed the Rappahannock with the Second Army Corps, near United States Ford, on the evening of the 30th of April, and at once proceeded to camp near Chancellorsville. The next day we were advanced about three-quarters of a mile forward south-east of the 'Chancellor House', but were immediately returned to camp, where we remained the rest of the day. In the evening, this regiment was formed in line of battle on the extreme right, and threw out pickets for the night. We were relieved on the morning of the 2d, and returned to the camp previously occupied. About sundown of the 2d, we were advanced to the front, and formed to the left of Gordonsville road, near the 'Chancellor House.' From this position we were moved along the plank road leading to Spottsylvania Court House, and formed in line of battle facing to the south-west on the right of the road. The regiment was on the right of the brigade in the second line of battle and was unsupported on the right. This position was somewhat altered during the night, but was substantially that occupied on the morning of the 3d. About sunrise on the morning of the 3d instant, the first line of battle having been forced by a terrific assault of the enemy, this regiment became engaged, the enemy appearing on our front and right flank almost simultaneously. We were forced to retire, principally on account of there being no troops on our right to prevent the enemy, which had engaged the front line on our right, from passing through the unoccupied interval and attaining our rear. After withdrawing, this regiment joined the remainder of the brigade and was placed behind rifle-pits to the left. Here we remained from the evening of the 3d, to the morning of the 6th, being occasionally under a slight fire, but meeting with no loss. About 2 A. M., on the 6th, this regiment was withdrawn and recrossed the river to the camp.

The strength of the regiment on the morning of the 3d was 210.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Major Commanding the Fourteenth Connecticut."



The Barn at Meade's Headquarters.

CHAPTER VIII.

The March from Falmouth to Gettysburg.

The regiment returned to its old camp ground near Falmouth for the second time, dejected and sad over another reverse of the cause for which they were fighting. The only relieving feature of the engagement was the mortal wounding of General Stonewall Jackson of the Confederates. His name had become a synonym of dash and daring, which was feared by the Union soldier.

About the middle of May the old camp ground at Falmouth, which had been the scene of their winter's trials and joys withal, was moved about a mile farther from the river in a pine forest.

While remaining here a practical joke was perpetrated on Chaplain H. S. Stevens by some of the boys, who did not seem to have regard for clerical dignity. As was his custom, the worthy chaplain strolled from the regiment into the near-by woods, with a portfolio for the purpose of writing, and while lying on the ground, he fell asleep. Some light hearted young lieutenant placed an empty whiskey bottle on his arm. It was soon noised around the camp and many of the regiment went out to see the strange spectacle. Whether the chaplain was awakened by their presence or whether he had continued his nap to a legitimate conclusion, he soon awoke, and with becoming surprise, took in the situation. He was the subject of many expressions of cor-

dolence for his apparent departure from his usual course of rectitude, for which the chaplain did not express much thankfulness.

It was the general impression in the regiment that they would continue here for some time, and the men were engaged fitting up the new camp as if such a prolonged stay was assured. On the 28th of May, however, the regiment was ordered to be in readiness to march at thirty minutes notice, and to be supplied with three days cooked rations. They were not ordered to move until the 14th of June. Meanwhile the most rigid discipline was observed, furloughs were forbidden, and the men were not permitted to pass beyond division lines.

Soon after sundown Sunday, June 14th, the regiment broke camp in silence, and started on the long march to the Potomac. They marched until about midnight, when they halted at Stafford for a little rest. Before dawn the march was resumed and continued to Dumfries, which was reached about noon. The regiment was the rear-guard and the enemy was not far behind them.

June 16th the march was continued, being a very fatiguing one, as the men were out of practice, the day very hot and no air stirring. At evening the regiment halted at a place called Wolf Run Shoals, having come some twenty-five miles. Colonel Smyth, of the 1st. Delaware, being senior officer, was in command of the brigade. Here at Wolf Run Shoals was stationed the Second Connecticut Light Battery. Most of the men of the battery had been recruited at Bridgeport, the home of many of the members of Company A of the Fourteenth. There were hearty greetings and a short time was spent by friend visiting friend.

June 17th the regiment resumed its march, reaching the vicinity of Fairfax Court House that evening. Sergeant Hirst relates the experiences of the day as follows:—"It was a terrible day, the weather being hot and sultry. The roads were ground to powder by the thousands of men who had preceded us, which made our progress very slow, and strong men wilted down as though blasted by something in the air. Being on the rear-guard, I saw several cases of sunstroke, The ambulances were soon filled with used up men, while hundreds of

others had to be urged along, as we were not allowed to leave one living man behind. . . . The highway was reserved for the artillery, army wagons and ambulances; in the fields on each side of the road marched the infantry, covered on the flanks by skirmishers and light horsemen. It is strange how generous men become on a march. Do you want a pack of cards, a book, a blanket, a pair of trousers or perhaps an old iron



JOSEPH L. PIERLE.

The only Chinaman enlisted in the Army. Base Pitt ma

kettle? No.—down they go on the road. All along each side of the road are strewn hundreds of blankets, overcoats, and even pants and vests. These various articles were made into piles and burned by the rear-guard as we moved slowly along.

While encamped at Centerville, June 23d, the serenity of the camp was broken by the cleaning out of a sutler. Major Hincks reports this incident as follows:—This morning I was

nessed for the first time and from a distance, the not uncommon spectacle of clearing out a sutler. The victim selected is usually, though not always, one who has inspired general indignation by excessively high prices for his goods, and the manner of his punishment is on this wise. The guy-ropes that hold up his large store tent are secretly cut, the tent, of course, collapses, and in the general confusion the numerous and often apparently sympathizing bystanders help themselves to all the plunder they can conveniently lay hands on. This, of course, is sheer robbery, yet the sutler's business in many instances is not much better. The proper remedy would be for the government to employ a man to furnish the troops at cost or a reasonable profit such articles as stationery, tobacco, underclothing, etc. Perhaps some of the chaplains could be made useful in this way."

June 20th the march was resumed to Gainesville. An incident of the march still remembered by many of the members of the Fourteenth was the meeting of a New York regiment, just added to the brigade, who appeared to have been well drilled, but had not seen service. Their uniforms were fresh and tidy and the men wore white gloves and standing collars. This contrast with the tattered, worn and faded garments of the men of the Fourteenth, who had passed through Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and their long fatiguing marches, caused some of the latter regiment to jeer and remark that the starch would soon be taken out of them. The next day an officer in command of this dandy regiment made a complaint to Major Ellis that his men had been insulted by the members of the Fourteenth hooting at them and calling them white gloved gentry.

The same day the march was over a portion of the scene of the second Bull Run battle, where the men were reminded of the engagement of the year previous. Half buried bones of Federal soldiers could be seen everywhere, trees were broken, and the usual amount of army debris that is left by a conflict between two opposing forces. Day by day and step by step the regiment was approaching the future memorable battle-field of Gettysburg.

On the evening of June 24th the regiment camped at Gum Spring, in a severe rain storm, and remained here until next day, when they proceeded toward the Potomac, reaching Edward's Ferry in the afternoon. After some delay incident to the laying of a pontoon bridge, which, soon after dark, the regiment passed over, and were again in Maryland. A couple of miles farther on the regiment turned into a wheat field about two o'clock in the morning, where, tired and jaded, the men slept until long after sunrise.

The march was continued toward Frederick City, camp being made June 28th, within a mile or two of the town. June 29th the march was resumed toward Uniontown, a distance of thirty-two miles, and was the longest and most tedious march since the regiment entered the service. Many of the members of the regiment had kind remembrances of their reception at Frederick City on the march to Antietam, and were disappointed when the column turned to the right and did not pass through the city. About ten o'clock a small brook was forded, the men not being allowed to remove their shoes or roll up their trousers on account of the delay it might occasion. This caused the dust and fine gravel to adhere to their trousers, which soon found its way into the worn shoes, causing many of them to become foot-sore. A halt of more than five minutes at a time was not made during the day. During the march the line passed through Liberty, Johnsonville and Union Bridge, and about ten o'clock camped near Uniontown, the men being very much exhausted. The citizens here were very kind to the boys, furnishing them with fresh bread, cherries, milk and other luxuries at nominal prices.

A congratulatory order was read to the troops from General Hancock on their endurance of the march. It was during this tarry at Uniontown that the troops were informed of the change in commanders, General Meade having been appointed to succeed General Hooker. For the fourth time during their service of ten months the regiment was destined to go to its fourth battle under a new commanding general. They had had McClellan at Antietam, Burnside at Fredericksburg, Hooker at Chancellorsville and were to have Meade at Gettysburg. Con-

sidering their experience in the three battles mentioned, can it be any wonder that they received the news with satisfaction?

The regiment remained at Uniontown until the morning of July 1st, when orders to march were given, and they moved rapidly toward Taneytown, halting for a couple of hours, when they moved forward and crossed the Pennsylvania line, continuing until they reached a point within two or three miles of Gettysburg at about eight o'clock in the evening. They heard sharp artillery firing in their front, which indicated that the men would soon have work. Here we will leave them on the edge of this supreme battle-field of their experience for another chapter.





The Round Tops.

CHAPTER IX.

Gettysburg.

Elated at his successful retreat through the dilatoriness of McClellan and Burnside at Antietam, and his positive victories along the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, General Lee determined to make his second invasion upon the territory of a loyal state. Doubtless this was prompted by pressure from the Confederate capital, which was as urgent that he should move on to Washington, as the authorities at the Federal capital were anxious to press the Union generals forward to Richmond. To do this it was necessary that Lee should disengage Hooker from the Rappahannock, and relieve the anxiety at Richmond. Consequently on the 3d of June, leaving A. B. Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg, as a mask to his moving army, Longstreet's Division marched to Culpepper Court House, and Ewell's Corps moved toward the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley. Hooker, aware that there was some movement of the Confederate army, was yet somewhat in the dark as to its pur-

posed object. He therefore sent Sedgwick's corps on the 6th, across the Rappahannock at Franklin's crossing to make a closer reconnoissance, but as Hill remained in position, all that Sedgwick discovered was that the enemy was in force. Stuart's Cavalry had been concentrated at Culpepper before the arrival of Longstreet's Corps. Hooker, becoming aware of this, determined to send his whole cavalry force to break up Stuart's camp. Accordingly on the 9th General Pleasanton was ordered across the Rappahannock to meet Stuart, whom he repulsed.

This encounter disclosed to Hooker a knowledge of Lee's invasion of a Northern state. That the intelligence was startling and required decisive and energetic movement need hardly be said. To meet this emergency, Hooker threw out his right along the Rappahannock, while the cavalry still held the upper forks of the river. Lee upon reaching Winchester, and moving on toward York and Chambersburg, recalled the troops, ordering them to concentrate at Gettysburg. In breaking up his camps along the Rappahannock, Hooker moved his left and center on the road direct to Washington, following and covering the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Of the march of that portion of the army in which we are particularly interested, the Fourteenth Regiment, of the Second Corps, we have already spoken in detail in the preceding chapter.

General Hancock, who had meantime taken command of the Second Corps, was summoned to assume the command of General Reynolds, if he should be killed or seriously wounded, and to report if in his mind Gettysburg was a suitable place for battle. Hancock arrived soon after the repulse of the First and Eleventh Corps, and the death of Reynolds. All was confusion and chaos. Dispatching Major Mitchell of his staff to General Meade, he reported that in his opinion Gettysburg offered a suitable position for defense, although somewhat exposed to be turned by the left.

The battle of Gettysburg has been called "The Waterloo of the war between the states." True it is that here the cause of the Confederacy touched its high water mark. It is not the province of this writing to enter into the details of the battle of

Gettysburg. It has always been a fruitful theme for the writers' pen. Its intensity, the surrounding circumstances, its sanguinary character, and its final result, have always been a favorite study of all classes. Historians have written of it, artists have painted it, poets have sung of it, and military chieftains have studied it. We must, however, tell so much of it as will enable us to depict the part the Fourteenth Regiment played. Let us then for a moment look at the field.

Looking westward from Gettysburg, the horizon of vision is bounded at a distance of ten miles by the range known as the South Mountain, which, running north and south, forms the eastern wall of the Cumberland Valley. The landscape has a rolling and diversified surface caused by numerous ridges which run nearly parallel with the South Mountain range. The town of Gettysburg nestles at the base of one of these ranges. At the distance of half a mile to the west of the town is another ridge, called, from the Theological Seminary that stands thereon, Seminary Ridge. At the town still another ridge bends eastward and southward in an angle formed by Cemetery and Culp Hills. Cemetery Hill is so called from being the burial place of the town. The distance across the interval between Seminary and Cemetery Hills is about a mile. The Emmetsburg road runs through this interval to Gettysburg, somewhat nearer Cemetery Hill. This ridge extends from Cemetery Hill about three miles and terminates in a high, rocky, wooded peak, named Round Top, near which rises a rough and bald spur of the same, which is called Little Round Top. The slopes and the interval abound in cultivated fields, with here and there patches of woods. These ridges have a favorable slope to the rear, affording ample cover for reserves and trains, and a gentle undulating slope toward the west.

We quote from Walker's "History of the Second Army Corps" of the general distribution of the forces on the second morning:—"On the morning of July 2d, the troops were disposed with reference to an anticipated attack from General Lee, at an early hour, as follows: General Slocum was in command of the right wing, which consisted of the Twelfth, Eleventh and First Corps,

occupying Culps Hill on the extreme right and Cemetery Hill on the right center. General Hancock's Corps was designated to occupy Cemetery Ridge, forming the left center. The Third Corps, under General Sickles, was to hold the left. It was General Meade's intention that this corps should be stretched out toward the Round Tops."

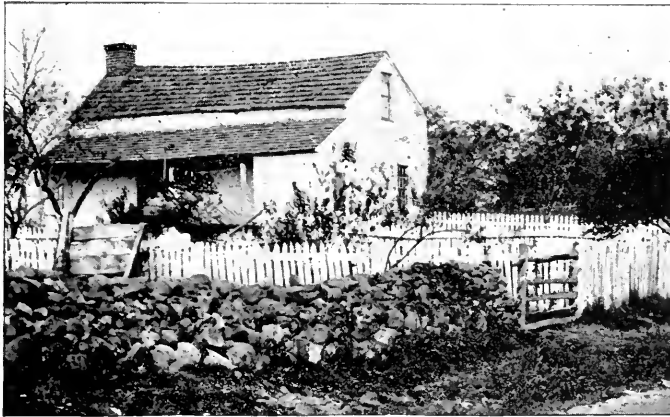
Returning to trace the movements of the Fourteenth Regiment,



Position of the Second Corps at Gettysburg.

it will be remembered we left them on the night of July 1st., resting within two or three miles of Gettysburg. About ten o'clock the regiment was marched out to do picket duty along the Baltimore turnpike. Here they remained until next morning at daylight, when they were ordered to rejoin their brigade. Of this second day, Major Hincks says:—"This morning the mist hung thick and heavy over the ground. We were recalled from the picket line soon after dawn and followed a narrow and rugged road which gradually ascended toward the front. After we had marched perhaps a couple of miles, we passed a little cottage, I think of only one story, hardly large enough to be dignified with the title of a house. This building was occupied by General Meade as headquarters, and we saw quite a number of horses saddled and tied to the garden fence. A few rods

further on we turned off from the road to the left, and after going up a little ascent, the brigade was halted in column by regiments on a grassy field or plateau of considerable size. In front of and a little to the right on slightly higher ground was a cemetery, on the further edge of which pieces of artillery were planted and troops stationed, protected by a rough rifle-pit or barricade. Immediately in front of us, when the mist had lifted, we could see across the plain the distant spires and houses of Gettysburg. A little in advance of us and to our left, in a grove of trees, was

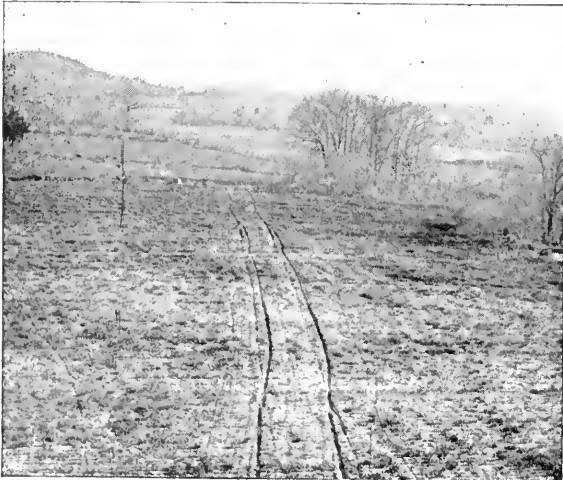


Meade's Headquarters on Taneytown Road.

a battery of brass pieces, Woodruff's regular battery, I was told. Here the line made a sharp bend toward the south, just taking in the farmhouse and its outbuildings, and extending toward our rear for a long distance until it was finally lost to view in the woods and mountains. We tarried in this field for the remainder of the day, the men keeping their accouterments on and remaining close by their stacks of arms."

It was in this field that an accident occurred, which came near costing Captain Coit of Company K his life, and deprived the

regiment for a time of the services of a brave and faithful officer. A drummer-boy, was mounted on an officer's horse, which he was taking to the rear. The horse evidently becoming frightened by the noise of the tumult, threw the boy to the ground, and plunged forward to where the regiment lay. Men got out of the way as rapidly as possible, and all succeeded, excepting Captain Coit, who was just rising in the act of drawing his saber, when the horse was upon him, striking him full in the face and breast. It was a wonder that he was not killed or, at least, badly disfigured! but in a few days the captain was able to return to his regiment, and afterwards passed through many of the prominent battles with it.



A portion of the Field at Gettysburg.

The regiment remained here until about four o'clock, when it was moved about two hundred yards further toward the left, passing through an apple orchard and halting on its further edge, quite near the headquarters of General Hays, commanding the division. Here the regiment was placed behind a loosely con-

structed stone wall, which commenced near the house and ran south for a mile or two until lost to sight among the woods and mountains. This was the ground occupied by the regiment during the rest of the battle. This arrangement made it face the west and occupy the ground which had been filled by the New York brigade. In front was a large and gently sloping plain several miles in length from north to south, and perhaps one mile in width. At its opposite side was a thick belt of woods, occupied by the enemy, behind which was a lofty range of hills. About midway of the plain were two picket lines.



Hay's Headquarters.

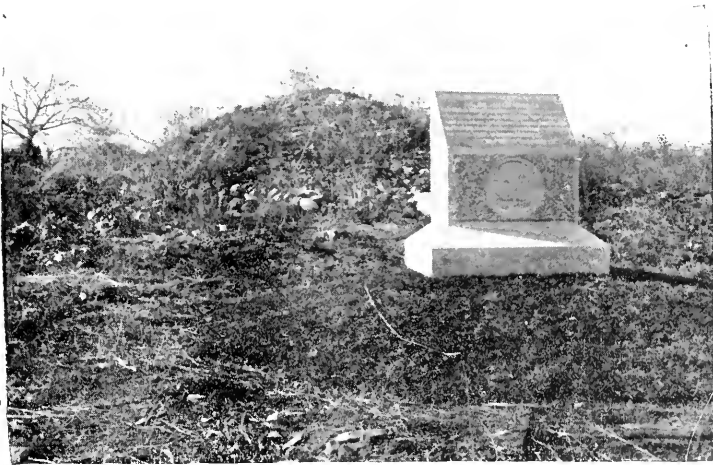
While the regiment lay here in support of Arnold's First Rhode Island Battery, heavy firing was heard on the right, apparently several miles away, the sound advancing and retreating as if the tide of battle swayed back and forth. Somewhat later there was also heavy firing upon the left. As darkness approached, the scene was very grand and impressive, the ground

seemed to shake from the thunder of the heavy guns, whose bright flashes could be seen, followed by loud reports. Gradually the firing grew less frequent and by half past ten ceased altogether and all was quiet for the night.

Sergeant E. B. Tyler of Company B gives an interesting account of the regiment's experience that night and the next morning as follows:—"That night as we lay, our knapsacks plumb up to the base of the stone wall and pillowed our heads thereon, not being allowed to divest ourselves of any other arms or equipments, we sought for the rest and sleep we so much needed. Arnold's Rhode Island Battery just to the left of us finally quieted down, although I think we could have slept notwithstanding that, but when suddenly there rang out the volleys of musketry, the roar of artillery and the rebel yells of the Louisiana Tigers over on East Cemetery Hill, every vestige of sleep was dispelled and every man on the qui vive for there is something weird, mysterious and almost unearthly in a sudden night attack. Then came the clattering of mounted messengers, the clear ringing orders of Carroll, as with the First Brigade of our division, they rushed across the cemetery to the relief of the Eleventh Corps and by their timely aid can be attributed the repulse and almost annihilation of the desperately attacking Tigers.

On the morning of the 3d Companies B and D were ordered out on the skirmish line, with our reserve lying in the little depression of the Emmettsburg road. Those of us detailed to go out on the line crawled out across the wheat field to the fence beyond and lying upon the ground behind the posts and lower rails of the fence, began the sharp-shooters drill of the day. The space between us and the rebel skirmish line was open and clear in the main and the least showing of head, hand or foot was an invitation for a target of the same. One thing we soon learned and that was the puff of smoke from our rifles when we fired made an unpleasantly close target even when we were sure we were unseen ourselves. We were stationed two or three fence lengths apart and although we could hardly see each other, for previous to Pickett's charge the standing grain afforded consider-

able protection from view, we occasionally spoke to one another on either hand for companionship or to ascertain if each was all right. A comrade, I think it was Hiram Fox, next to me on the left, said he had spoken to Corporal Huxam, who was next to him on the left, but obtained no reply. I suggested to him to crawl over to Huxam's position and see if all was right. He did so and reported back that Huxam was dead, shot through the head. He had evidently become tired of lying flat upon the ground and firing through the lower rails, and risen up to a kneeling position and was aiming through the middle rails of the fence, a risk the rebel sharp-shooters had quickly availed themselves of, and not unlikely the very one that had attracted Huxam's attention was the one that proved too quick for him and fired the fatal shot."



Marker for the Bliss Barn site at Gettysburg.

The regiment at this time numbered one hundred and sixty men, about forty of whom were doing picket duty in front of its line. Somewhat to the right and about twenty-five hundred feet away were the farm buildings, house and barn, of William

Bliss. Mr. Bliss was like many other farmers who give more attention to the architecture and pretentiousness of their barns than they do to their houses. This barn was a rambling structure seventy-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. It was a solid oak frame incased by a stone wall one story in height, and then of brick. It was plentifully supplied with doors and windows and hastily made apertures. It was indeed a vertible fort. It became known to the boys as the "bank barn," so called by having an earthwork driveway extending from the sill of the second floor and sloping gradually back to the level ground. The Confederate sharp-shooters were not long in seeing the advantage of this improvised fort and soon every window, door and crevice showed the protuding muzzles of long range rifles ready to do their deadly work. During the later hours of the 2d. of July it was found that these rifles were picking off officers and men along the skirmish line which it commanded. Consequently the First Delaware Regiment was sent out to capture the buildings and took the ground and some prisoners, but were obliged to return. Then four companies of the Twelfth New Jersey were detailed for the duty of capturing the grounds and buildings. They charged in good style and captured them, taking a large number of prisoners and losing some of their own men. They were withdrawn after dark. On the morning of July 3d., about half past seven, five other companies of the Twelfth New Jersey again captured the barn, taking more prisoners, and returned again to the line. And again this military eelpot was set to catch a fresh batch of slippery Confederates. Finding the firing intolerable, especially to the men of Arnold's Battery on the crest, as well as those on the skirmish line, General Hays ordered the Fourteenth Regiment to capture the buildings "to stay." Captain S. A. Moore, with four companies of the regiment, numbering some fifty or sixty men, was sent down to capture the brick barn. To reach the barn was a perilous task and no man coveted the work. After passing up toward headquarters and down a lane across the Emmettsburg road, it was then necessary to cross a field, a distance of nearly eighteen hundred feet. Reaching this field, they were given orders to

break and each man reach the barn as best he could. In doing this the desperate character of the undertaking was realized, as they were open to the fire of the skirmish line and the sharpshooters in the barn, together with a flanking fire from the brigades of Thomas and McGowan located in "Long Lane," but such was the dash and the wild fury of the approach that the Confederates left the barn in haste, giving only parting shots. Captain Moore was the first to enter the barn and the Federal soldiers were soon in full command. Several prisoners were



The Knowlton Marker at the site of the Bliss House.

taken. The Confederates, however, took possession of the house about one hundred and fifty feet away, and sheltered as best they could in that and the peach orchard adjoining, where from these two sources they continued the firing. Some of the men were wounded in the run to the barn, and soon after they occupied the barn, a shell struck it, killing Sergeant Clements and wounding others. On the way to the barn Lieutenant Seward of Company I was shot through the body and Lieutenant Seymour of the same company was shot through the leg. Finding that the

capture of the barn did not remedy the trouble, orders were given Major Ellis to take the remaining four companies of the regiment, the other two companies being out as skirmishers, and capture the house. Leaving the colors and the color-guard at the wall, the route of Major Ellis to the house was much more exposed to the Confederate sharp-shooters' firing than was the first detail, but on they went, with a vim of determination which characterized the men of the command. It was like dodging ten thousand shafts of lightning. They soon reached the house, but lost some men on the way. The Confederates left the house as precipitately as they did the barn, some of their parting shots killing Sergeant Baldwin of Company I, and John Fox of Company A was seriously wounded in the thigh.

Things now began to look serious for the brave men who had driven out the Confederates, now posted in the rear. The house proved a shallow protection and most of Major Ellis' detail went to the barn. As there were no windows or opportunities to fire in the rear of the barn, it looked as if the men were at the mercy of the enemy, "in a trap and liable to be exterminated." They had received orders to capture the buildings "to stay" and the faithful men knew no other course than to obey commands. Lieutenant Seymour first suggested to Colonel Smyth that "If, in the event of capturing the house and barn, the rebs make it so hot we can't hold them, shall we fire them?" Colonel Smyth at first gave no reply, but later gave orders to the lieutenant in such an event to fire the buildings. Lieutenant Seymour fell helpless, and the line rushed on, so that the order did not reach the men, and they, being in ignorance of the existence of such an order, held on in their beleaguered places. Later General Hays sent instructions to burn the buildings. Captain Postles, of Colonel Smyth's staff, was dispatched with the order to Major Ellis to burn the buildings. Captain Postles bounded off on his magnificent charger, going over the ground like a hurricane, fully aware of the dangerous character of his mission. He, however, reached the barn, delivered the order and returned to headquarters in safety. No sooner was the order given than the men proceeded to execute it. The barn was set fire in different places

and a straw bed in the house proved a convenient dispenser of flame. Then the men, taking up the dead and wounded, started back for the wall, running the same gantlet as when they went to the barn. They had done their work well and when they reached the Emmettsburg road both buildings were in flames.

It is not to be wondered that such a gallant and perilous deed as capturing and burning these buildings, one of the bravest during the whole progress of the war, should be claimed by other regiments and companies, but to the honor and glory of the



The Monument on the right is that of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Fourteenth Regiment must be credited this heroic deed. For several years after the close of the war there was a spirited controversy as to whom this honor should belong, it being finally decided by Colonel Bachelder, the authorized historian of the battle of Gettysburg, to whom all the evidence and affidavits were forwarded. He admitted the claim and decided that it belonged to the Fourteenth Regiment alone.

In Walker's "History of the Second Army Corps" he says:—"General Alexander Hays, finding the enemy's skirmishers again troubling him from the Bliss barn, sent forward a detachment from the Twelfth New Jersey, which captured the barn, with the Confederate skirmish reserve. At a still later hour in the morning, the enemy again occupying this position, General Hays ordered a detachment from the Fourteenth Connecticut, Major Ellis, to take the buildings and burn them to the ground. The Fourteenth acquitted itself handsomely, losing ten killed and fifty-two wounded."

Colonel Smyth in his official report of the battle says:—"The barn and house near it, being reoccupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, an order was received from General Hays, commanding the division, to take the barn and house at all hazards and hold it. The Fourteenth Connecticut was detailed on this service, which it gallantly performed. Soon after an order came from General Hays to burn the house and barn, and they were accordingly fired."

Returning to their former position at the wall, it was found that the First Delaware Regiment occupied the ground which they had left. Major Ellis therefore stationed the men about two rods in the rear.



The ground over which Pickett's Division advanced.

Major Hincks gives the experience of the regiment:—“At about one o’clock there burst upon us most unexpectedly the heaviest cannonade I had ever witnessed. Without waiting for orders, which could hardly have been heard, we advanced with one impulse for a few paces and lay down just behind the First Delaware men, who had taken our places at the wall. By the good providence of God, the enemy’s guns were pointed so that the shot mainly cleared us and went over the crest of the hill into the valley beyond, where, as we afterwards learned, they supposed our troops were massed. Else it would seem that our little line by the stone wall could hardly have escaped being swept away. The wall, being built on a ledge of rock, took those shot that fell short and bounded off instead of burying themselves in the ground beneath us and then exploding, tearing in pieces those lying above, as I knew them to do in the grove further to our right. I mention these things to account for the singularly little damage we sustained from its terrific fire. The battery on our left, under Captain Arnold, sustained a more serious loss. Its guns kept up a steady reply for more than an hour, though I am at a loss to know what they could have seen to fire at, the smoke was so thick. So very thick was it that the sun seemed blotted out. One of the guns was directly behind me and at every discharge, the concussion would throw gravel over me and I could not only see and smell the thick cloud of burning powder, but could taste it also. I lay with my arm thrown over Eddy Hart and so hot was it that the drops of perspiration falling from my face made mud of the dusty soil on which we were stretched. No one moved or spoke save the gunners behind us and ever and anon I could hear the ringing voice of the sergeant nearest us giving command to aim, fire, (a tremendous crash) load, to be after a brief interval repeated. Then after a time I judged that he was wounded, for his voice was silenced, and out of the cloud came another and different voice, repeating the same command. From time to time, we could hear the wailing of some one wounded, but still their fire did not slacken. When the gunners fell, the drivers took their places. I looked up once or twice to see

brigades, which had lost their way in the blinding sulphurous canopy and were flying wildly hither and thither, trying to escape from the storm of bursting shot and shell, which filled the air. I saw a fence rail, which had been struck by a shot, go spinning through the air as a man would throw a drumstick. I am informed that the thunder of the guns upon this occasion was heard for nearly a hundred miles away, and the story hardly seems incredible to one who was upon the ground. I utterly despair of giving any idea of the various diabolical sounds to which we listened, the howling of the shell as they sped through the air was like the voice of the tornado upon the ocean, and the sound of their bursting like incessant crashes of the heaviest thunder. At length it ceased as suddenly as it had begun. There was a complete calm, the clouds broke, and we could see the sun shining once more. Our neighbors of the battery, whose ammunition had some time since become exhausted, profited by the occasion to bring up their horses, which had not been killed or wounded, and withdrew their guns to the rear. One or two pieces which had been pushed out further to the front were left behind. We rose from the ground and stretched our cramped limbs and, in our inexperience, thought the battle was over, but Major Ellis was better posted than we. 'No,' said he, 'They mean to charge with all their infantry.' 'Fall in Fourteenth' was the order and after a little delay we got the men in their places in line, and were soon in the place left vacant by the withdrawal of the battery."

Major Broatch speaks of an incident that occurred as the skirmish line went out. As they were crossing the Emmetsburg road a Confederate shell struck the rail fence and threw a rail with much force, striking Augustus Guild across the small of the back, felling him to the ground. His comrades supposed he was killed and left him for dead, going on to the skirmish line. When the Confederate army advanced on the charge and our skirmishers were driven in William H. Hall and James Inglis of Company B found, as they crossed the Emmetsburg road, that Guild was alive. They took him up tenderly and started to carry him in. They were entreated by the men at

the wall to leave him or they would all be shot. They persisted, however, in their endeavor, although under a heavy fire, and succeeded in reaching the wall, and thus saved his life. Guild lived and was discharged June 5, 1865.

Deducting the two companies that were acting as skirmishers at the front and the killed and wounded in the destroying of the Bliss buildings, the regiment now numbered about one hundred men. To occupy the space at the wall left vacant by the disrupted battery, it was necessary for the regiment to stretch out, leaving only one line.

All eyes were turned upon the front to catch the first sight of the advancing foe. Slowly it emerged from the woods, and such a column! Eleven brigades of Pickett's Division advancing obliquely upon the Second Division of the Second Corps, Heth's four brigades, commanded by General Pettegrew, in front, while that of Lane and Scales formed in their rear. There were three lines, and a portion of a fourth line, extending a mile or more. It was, indeed, a scene of unsurpassed grandeur and majesty. It is no wonder that Major Ellis in his official report said "It was magnificent." As far as eye could reach could be seen the advancing troops, their gay war flags fluttering in the gentle summer breeze, while their sabers and bayonets flashed and glistened in the midday sun. Step by step they came, the music and rhythm of their tread resounding upon the rock-ribbed earth. Every movement expressed determination and resolute defiance, the line moving forward like a victorious giant, confident of power and victory. If one listened, he might hear the voice of the commander, "Steady men, steady." There is no swaying of the line, no faltering of the step. The advance seems as resistless as the incoming tide. It was the last throw of the dice in this supreme moment of the great game of war. On, on, they come and slowly approach the fence that skirts the Emmettsburg road. Watchful eyes are peering through the loosely built stone wall. Anxious hearts are crouched behind this rude redoubt. Hardly can the men be restrained from firing, although positive orders had been given that not a gun should be fired until the enemy reached the Emmettsburg road.

It was, indeed, an anxious moment. One you can see is looking at the far off home he will never see again. Another is looking at his little ones, as he mechanically empties his cartridge-box on the ground before him, that he may load more quickly, determined to part with life as dearly as possible. Others are communing with Him before whom so many will shortly have to appear.

The skirmishers are driven in, but not in confusion, and some times about face to return the Confederate skirmish fire, and thus gain time to bring in the killed and wounded.

Slowly the great line moved forward until it reached the fence. The men mounted to cross when the word fire! fire! ran along the Union line, crack! crack! spoke out the musketry, and the men dropped from the fence as if swept by a gigantic sickle swung by some powerful force of nature. Great gaps were formed in the line, the number of slain and wounded could not be estimated by numbers, but must be measured by yards. Yet on came the second line in full face of the awful carnage. No longer could the measured tread be heard, no longer were the orders of the commanding officers audible for the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying filled the air, but on they came, meeting with the same fate as their comrades. The third line wavered and faltered, even their courage forbidding them to face such a storm of musketry. The color-bearers now advanced, apparently in obedience to previous orders, and, attended by their color-guards, planted their battle flags in the ground much nearer. Then the firing being too hot for them, lay down, waiting for their men to advance and rally around them. One of them in particular was in advance of the others and planted his flag not more than ten rods distant from and in front of the center of the Fourteenth. The men of the regiment still actively continued firing. Several of the men were fortunate in having two breech-loaders for while one was loading the other was firing. So rapid was this firing that the barrels became so hot that it was almost impossible to use them, some using the precious water in their canteens to pour upon the overworked guns. Accounts seem to agree that the Con-

federate line broke quicker in the immediate front of the Fourteenth than any where else, and seeing this a shout went up from the regiment, which was taken up and echoed and reechoed along the whole Union line. In vain did the Confederate commanders attempt to reform their broken columns, colors were dropped and the men fled in confusion. Major Ellis gave the order to the regiment to fire left oblique to dislodge some of the Confederates who had come uncomfortably near the front of an adjoining battery. The regiment had just turned when a daring and audacious Confederate jumped upon the gun of a



Headquarters at Gettysburg after the battle

battery which had been left about two rods in front, when the battery withdrew for want of horses, and waved his hat in his hand for his comrades to follow. He did not remain there an instant, but fell riddled through. With the help of the regiment's crossfire, the rebels in front of the neighboring battery were soon in full retreat.

Another incident connected with this remarkable record of the Fourteenth was the capture of a flag by Major Hincks. The

Confederate color planted about ten rods in front of the center of the regiment still stood. There were no rebels standing near it, but several were lying down, waiting for the men to advance. Major Ellis called for volunteers to capture the flag and instantly Major Hincks, Major Broatch and Lieutenant Brigham leaped the wall. Brigham was shot down by a retreating rebel, but the other two sped on, Hincks finally outstripping Broatch ran straight and swift for the color, amid a storm of shot. Swinging his saber over the prostrate Confederates and uttering a terrific yell, he seized the flag and hastily returned to the line. He was the object of all eyes and the men cheered him heartily as he reached the ranks. It was the flag of the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment and had inscribed upon it the names of the twelve battles in which the regiment had participated, viz.:—"Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Oxhill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Frazier's Farm, Cedar Run and Manasses."

Theodore F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, in his book of "Saber and Bayonet," made up of stories of heroism and military adventure, has this to say regarding the capture of this flag:—"During the grand assault, the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment was in position opposite the left of the enemy's advancing lines; this regiment was armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles and their fire was very severe. Sergeant Wade of this regiment says:—"By this time the Fourteenth were all excited; they remembered Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and over the wall they went; nothing could stop them, and soon they were fighting hand-to-hand with the rebels. We captured six battle-flags and forty prisoners; and over one hundred prisoners came in afterwards. . . . Oh, it was a glorious day for the old Fourteenth! One of the lieutenant-colonels taken by our regiment, coming up to our thin line, asked us where all our troops were, and being told that he could see all there were, exclaimed, 'Oh! that I had known it a half hour since.' Some of the prisoners told us that their generals told them they were fighting nothing but the Pennsylvania

militia, but when they saw the ace of clubs, the trefoil badge of the Second Corps, they all exclaimed, 'We have been fighting the Army of the Potomac.'

After the first fire from the Union side had taken effect, Sergeant-Major William B. Hincks, of the Fourteenth, saw, planted in the ground some distance in front, a rebel flag. Around and on a line with it were a number of unwounded men who had thrown themselves down to avoid the heavy fire. He determined to capture the flag. Leaping over the wall he ran straight for it. At the same time two or three others of his regiment had started for the same goal. One of these, an officer, was brought down by a bullet ere he had run ten yards. Hincks outstripped the others, reached the spot, and with a yell seized the colors by the staff, and, waving his sword over his head, was on his way back before those around him could divine his purpose. Instantly a shower of bullets came all about him; he was also exposed to a scattering fire from our troops. It was 'running the gantlet,' indeed. Hincks in his dash across the neutral ground, seemed to bear a charmed life. As he neared his own lines, he saw the men standing up, regardless of the leaden messengers behind, and as he mounted the wall, trophy in hand, the regiment to a man wildly cheered the gallant fellow. It proved to be the colors of the 'Fourteenth Tennessee.' Major Hincks writes:— 'We were behind a low stone wall, such as may be seen on any New England farm. Parallel to this wall, and perhaps one hundred and fifty yards away, was a lane (Emmettsburg road), on either side of which were the ruins of a wooden fence. My recollection is that our people began to fire as the front line of the enemy crossed this fence. This broke their front line; their advance was checked and they began to fire. Then their color-bearer ran forward, planted his flag in the ground and with several others—I presume the color-guard—lay down beside it, our fire being very hot. At that time I was firing two Sharp's rifles, which Lieutenant Hawley was loading for me; they belonged to men wounded early in the day. The regiment on our right fired buck-and-ball cartridges, and I think that I

was in as much danger from them when I ran to get the flag as from the enemy. . . . One gun (cannon) which had been pushed out a few rods in front of our stone wall remained there during the charge, having been disabled. A daring Southerner jumped upon this gun and waved his hat; but did not live to tell the story. In going after the flag, I ran past this gun, leaving it upon my left hand."

The men now careless of shelter stood erect and with loud shouts continued to fire into the retreating army as long as they were within range. Many of the retreating column lay down behind stones and hillocks, and even the dead bodies of their comrades, to be protected from the Union shots. Presently, as by one common impulse, bits of white cloth and handkerchiefs were waved as signals of surrender. In response to these signals, our men leaped over the wall and advanced toward the retreating foe. When they reached the point where the enemy's advance had halted, rebel wounded and unwounded in large numbers rose up and surrendered themselves. One of the first to leap over the wall was Corporal Christopher Flynn of Company K who, advancing far down toward the retreating line, picked up a battle-flag which they had dropped in their flight. Corporal E. W. Bacon of Company F also seized the flag of the Sixteenth North Carolina. Several others were subsequently picked up, making five in all which were credited to the regiment. The claim has also been made that six flags were captured, although Major Ellis speaks of only five in his official report. Some have claimed that the sixth flag was a beautiful silk flag, which was not given to the proper officers.

Major Hincks, Corporal Flynn of Company K and Corporal Bacon of Company F afterwards received the United States Medal of Honor for deeds of special bravery.

Major William B. Hincks was born in Bucksport, Maine, but moved to Bridgeport, Conn., while a lad. He was of scholarly instincts and was preparing for a thorough education, when the call of his country appealed to his inbred spirit of patriotism and he abandoned his cherished plans and enlisted in Co. A. A man of Major Hincks' strength of mind, purity of purpose, integrity

of character and frankness of manner could not long fail to have an influence upon his comrades and win their love and esteem. He rose rapidly from a private to the rank of major, although to the latter rank he was never mustered. With the exception of a short time when he was on the brigade staff, he was always with his regiment going with it through all of its engagements and was never seriously wounded. At the close of the war, Major



WM. B. HINCKS, ADJUTANT.

Hincks returned to Bridgeport and became engaged in mercantile business. His qualities of careful and discerning judgement soon won for him the reputation of a sound business adviser, and his opinions were often sought in that line. He became the custodian of many important trusts. He was also vice-president and secretary of many business organizations of his adopted city.

For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the City Saving's Bank of Bridgeport. He died November 7, 1903 amid the universal regret of his fellow citizens and his old comrades of the Fourteenth Regiment.

A number of the field and line officers surrendered their swords to Major Ellis and Adjutant Doten. About two hundred prisoners were captured, two for every man in the regiment. It was indeed a glorious day for the brave Fourteenth.

An incident occurred many years after relating to this surrender. Among the Confederate officers who surrendered their swords was Colonel John A. Fite, of the Seventh Tennessee, who handed his sword to Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore (then captain) who was standing near Colonel Ellis. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore discovered that the sword was a valuable one and must have been much prized by its owner. In 1890 Lieutenant-Colonel Moore took steps to discover the owner that he might return it. To this end he sent a communication to the Memphis Appeal and the owner, as we have stated, was soon found. He communicated at once with Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, satisfying the latter that the sword was his whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Moore sent the sword to Chicopee where it was put in the best of order and dispatched to Colonel Fite. This incident formed the basis between the Union and Confederate colonels of lengthy and frequent correspondence of the most cordial character, in which Colonel Fite expressed his appreciation of the magnanimity and gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.

Those of the prisoners who were able to walk came in after which the boys of the regiment went out and brought in the wounded, although under a heavy fire from the skirmish line which the Confederates had been able to reestablish. These Confederate wounded were tenderly treated and cared for, even portions of the precious stone wall being removed so that they could be taken in without jolting. Coffee was made and the meager rations shared, showing that

“One touch of sorrow makes all the world akin” even in the horrors of war.

After dark the picket line was thrown out, ammunition and rations issued and the men slept as best they could, leaning against the wall, with their equipments on and guns ready for action.

Thus closed the most eventful day of the conflict, a day full of incidents, heroism, remarkable situations and brilliant achievements of the now slender Fourteenth Regiment. Can it be any wonder that the battle-field of Gettysburg is often revisited and its scenes of horror and momentous events dwelt upon by mem-



Spangler's Spring.

bers of the regiment? The location of the Bliss buildings, the sight of the protecting stone wall, the broad plain over which Pickett's charge so grandly swept, and Spangler's Spring, where Union and Confederate soldiers often drank together, are never worn topics of interest and discussion by those that survived.

In regard to the conduct of the regiment on this memorable day "Dunn Browne" writes to the Springfield Republican as follows:—"The Fourteenth Connecticut, in whose welfare nearly every portion of the state is interested, had a splendid opportunity, being in the very center of the line attacked on the afternoon of the 3d. instant, and never was opportunity better improved. Although my own regiment, I can speak with comparative impartiality of its doings, because my duty on detached service at present called me away to another part of the field. I had occasion to view the whole length of our lines, to ride over every part of the field; and in no part of the whole line was there evidence of harder fighting or a more gallant charge. Five regimental battle-flags are the trophies of its valor, as well as about a prisoner for each man engaged. It was a grand sight to see in this portion of the battle the charge made by the rebels, and the way it was met."

Another incident which we may note was the finding of a daguerreotype by Sergeant Russell Glenn of Company A in the hands of a Confederate soldier who had been killed in the battle. We will allow Sergeant Glenn to tell the story. He says:—"It was on the battle-field of Gettysburg where I secured this picture and I prize it as the most valuable relic of my war experience. It was on the morning of July 4th, 1863, that I went among the Confederate dead who fell during the previous day's fight. I, with others, was searching for the sick and wounded who were being conveyed to the rear for treatment. I had hardly entered that terrible valley of death when I beheld a handsome, noble looking youth, lying prone upon his back; his eyes wide open and staring towards heaven. His countenance wore the most beseeching expression that I ever beheld. At first I thought the youth was alive and was about to speak to him when I observed that he held something in his hand that lay upon his left breast. I stooped over him and discovered that he had been shot through the heart and probably did not live more than thirty seconds after the fatal bullet hit him. In his



THE REBEL GIRL.

From a picture taken from the hand of a young rebel just after he was killed at Gettysburg, by Russell Glenn, now of Bridgeport.

hand was a daguerreotype of the above profile, the case of which had been entirely shattered by the deadly ball, but, marvelous as it may seem, the profile remained uninjured. It is certain that the poor fellow lived but an instant after being hit, but in that short space of time his thought was of the picture—probably the face of his sweetheart—and, taking it from his breastpocket, he saw the shattered case, but was permitted to gaze on the features of a loved one as his soul took its immortal flight. I took the picture from the rigid grasp of the dead

soldier, and taking the skirt of his coat, wiped off the blood from the glass and carefully placed it in my pocket, intending, if possible, to find the original, but as yet have not been successful."

The following is the list of killed, wounded and missing which Major Ellis officially reported to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

"Surgeon, Frederick B. Dudley, wounded, in arm, by fragment shell.

Company A. Wounded, Privates, John Fox, musket ball through leg, Russell Glenn, in face and hand; missing, Sergeant, Henry M. Cooley, Corporal, William Jacobs, Privates, John Geatley, James W. French, sent out on patrol and not returned.

Company B. Killed, Corporal, Samuel G. Huxam; wounded, Sergeant, George H. Hubbard, in arm, Corporal, Elnathan B. Tyler, in foot, Privates, James H. Sage, in head, Augustus Guild, in back, by shell, Patrick Dailey, in foot, Hiram H. Fox, in hand.

Company C. Wounded, 2d Lieutenant, Julius W. Knowlton, shell wound in back, Privates, William Patrick, in foot, slightly, Valentine Lungwitz, slightly, Owen McKewan, in hand, Theodore C. Byington, in leg, William C. Rice, buck shot in leg, Cornelius Dailey, shell wound in back.

Company D. Killed, Corporal, William Goodell; wounded, Captain, Walter M. Lucas, bruise on leg, Sergeants, George N. Brigham, in side, severely, Benjamin Hirst, in shoulder, Corporal, David W. Whiting, in hand, slightly, Privates, John F. Julian, in temple, Charles Morrison, slightly.

Company E. Killed, Corporal, Walter F. Standish; wounded, 2d Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk, slightly, Privates, Michael McDermott, in leg, Isaac C. Barrows, solid shot in leg, in side, by shell, Francis Bebo, in jaw, Henry Frisbee, buck shot in hand, James Riley, in arm.

Company F. Killed, Private, Thomas J. Brainard; wounded, 2d Lieutenant, John A. Tibbets, in arm, slightly, Privates, Danford J. Davis, in head, slightly, James A. Stroazzi, in arm, bruise in head, Thomas Finn, in head, slightly, Michael O'Connell, slightly.

Company G. Killed, Privates, Aaron A. Clarke, Alfred H. Dibble, Moses G. Clements, William D. Marsh; wounded, Corporals, John S. Stannard, in neck, Stanley L. Chapman, in leg. Privates, John B. Stevens, in arm, Edgar S. Ely, in leg, Albert M. Hill, in temple.

Company H. Killed, Private, Thomas M. Ames; wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Henry L. Snagg, in leg, 2d. Lieutenant, Frank E. Stoughten, in lung, seriously. Privates, Thomas W. Gardner, in hand, James Crinyan, in hand and side, Theodore Kohlrisser, in hip.

Company I. Killed, Corporal, Joseph Puffer; wounded 1st Lieutenant, Frederick S. Seymour, in leg, 2d Lieutenant, Samuel H. Seward, in stomach, Sergeant, George W. Baldwin, in abdomen, Corporal Henry H. Frankenfield, in neck, Privates, James W. Benham, in thumb and wrist, Nelson Hodge, in knee, seriously, Thomas L. Crittenden, in head, seriously.

Company K. Wounded, Captain, James B. Coit, run over by horse, Private, Francis McVay, in arm."

The following is Major Ellis' official report to the Adjutant-General of the state:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
Camp near Gettysburg, Penna., July 6th., 1863.

Brigadier-General H. J. Morse,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

Sir:—I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the late battle at this place. We arrived on the ground on the morning of the 2d. instant, after being out all night on picket some two miles back, and joined our brigade. During the forenoon we supported Woodruff's Battery Regular Artillery. We were afterwards for a short time detailed on provost duty, and in the afternoon moved further to the left to support Arnold's First Rhode Island Battery, where we remained with a slight change of position all night, throwing out pickets to the front. During the day the regiment was at times under a heavy shell

fire, but met with no loss except Captain Coit, who was seriously injured, accidentally, by a runaway horse.

On the morning of the 3d., we advanced two companies as skirmishers, under command of Captains Townsend and Lucas, who maintained their ground nobly until the grand attack of the afternoon when they were driven in by the advancing lines of the enemy. During the forenoon the regiment was ordered to take and hold two buildings, a large barn and house, outside of our lines of skirmishers, a little to the right of our position, from which the enemy were seriously annoying our troops.



Mouth of Devil's Den, Gettysburg.

The barn was gallantly charged and taken by four companies under command of Captain Moore, the remainder of the regiment making the attack upon the house, commanded by myself. The whole distance from our lines to these buildings being commanded by the enemy's sharp-shooters, we met with some loss in the attack. It was here that Lieutenants Seymour and Seward were wounded. While the regiment was within these

buildings and firing from them upon the enemy, a case-shot entered the upper part of the barn and exploded, killing and wounding some of the men. Having received orders to destroy these buildings, they were fired in several places, after removing all our killed and wounded, when we retired to the picket reserve, bringing off all our wounded and arms. We were again ordered to support Arnold's Battery and formed on its right, where we remained under the terrific shell fire of Friday afternoon from one o'clock P. M., until the battery retired disabled, when I moved the regiment forward and to the left to cover the space previously occupied by the battery.

About this time two rebel lines of battle, extending across the plain for more than a mile, preceded by a line of skirmishers, and reinforced at two points on the right and left by a third line, were observed to emerge from the woods about one-third of a mile distant, running nearly parallel to our front, and advanced steadily across the intervening plain. The spectacle was magnificent. They advanced in perfect order, the line of skirmishers firing. Our men were formed in a single line of battle along an almost continuous line of low stone wall and fence, which offered a considerable protection from the enemy's fire. When the first line of the enemy had advanced to within about two hundred yards, our fire opened almost simultaneously along the whole line. The enemy's first line was broken and hurled back upon the second, throwing it also into confusion. Detached portions of the lines were rallied, and for a short time maintained their ground. Being mown down by our terribly destructive fire, they commenced falling back, when a portion of this regiment charged upon them, capturing five regimental battle-flags and over forty prisoners. There also afterwards came into the lines of this regiment about one hundred or more of the enemy, some of which were wounded and gave themselves up.

Among the officers who personally surrendered to me were the following:—

Colonel John Fite, 7th Tennessee, not wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. George, 1st Tennessee, not wounded,

Lieutenant-Colonel Parkers, 52d North Carolina, wounded,
 Major John G. Richardson, 52d North Carolina, wounded,
 Among those who were taken as prisoners or came within our
 lines wounded, were the following line officers:—

Captain G. A. Graues, 22d North Carolina,

Captain George Gillian, 52d North Carolina,

Captain J. A. Kincaid, 52d North Carolina,

First Lieutenant J. C. Warren, 52d North Carolina,

First Lieutenant J. N. Robertson, 5th Alabama.

There were many of the Field and Line officers captured whose names could not be ascertained.

The colors captured belonged to the following regiments:—

14th Tennessee,

1st Tennessee,

16th North Carolina,

52d North Carolina,

*4th Virginia.

The colors of the 1st and 14th Tennessee and 16th North Carolina bear the following inscriptions on each:—'Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Ox Hill, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fraziet's Farm, Cedar Run, Manasses.' The color of the 14th Tennessee was the first taken, and was captured by Sergeant-Major William B. Hincks. That of the 52d North Carolina was taken by Corporal Christopher Flynn, Company K, and that of the 16th North Carolina by Private E. W. Bacon, Company F.

The following is a corrected list of the killed and wounded in the above engagements:—Killed, enlisted men, 10; wounded, commissioned officers, 10; enlisted men, 42; missing, enlisted men, 4; total 66.

This regiment went into action with about 160 muskets.

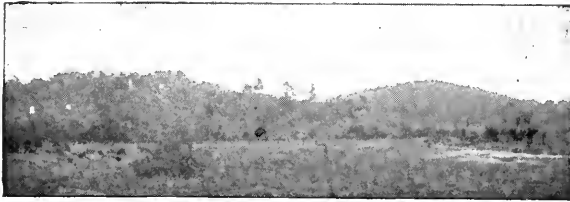
I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Major commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

*Chaplain Stevens thinks that this flag must be the 14th Virginia as the 4th Virginia Regiment was in Stonewall's Brigade and was engaged against Culp's Hill.



The Two Round Tops, Gettysburg, from the west.

CHAPTER X.

The Summer of 1863.

We must pause a few moments before the regiment leaves Gettysburg. On awakening on the morning of July 4th., it was found that the Confederates had advanced their skirmish line and a vigorous picket firing was kept up through the day. At times there was shot from long range guns and shells, necessitating some one of the regiment to be on the alert and warn the men of danger. The rain was very severe through the day which must have been trying to the great number of Confederate wounded who lay directly in front of the regiment, but too far out toward their skirmish line to enable the men to give them any relief. During the night a humorous incident occurred. A number of shots were heard in quick succession from our picket-lines, the men hastily aroused took their places at the wall and waited patiently for orders. Intently they held themselves in readiness to meet the approaching foe; peering into the darkness, with their weapons in their hands. Several volleys were fired and when morning came, it was found that a white cow had been the cause of all the trouble. This was the last foe met on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

As the morning broke, it was found that there were no Confederates at the front, and reconnoissances in all directions

showed that Lee was in full retreat on the Fairfield and Cash-town roads. Meade seemed to share McClellan's idea that:—

“He who fights and runs away
 May live to fight another day;
 But he who is in battle slain
 Can never rise and fight again.

Twenty-four hours too late the comparatively fresh Sixth Corps was at once pushed forward in pursuit on the Fairfield road and a brigade of Gregg's cavalry division on the Cashtown road. General Sedgwick, in command of the Sixth Corps, finding the retreating army posted in the Fairfield pass, deemed Lee's position too strong to be successfully attacked.

In the afternoon of July 5th, the regiment was again in motion, under command of Colonel Morris who had returned and assumed command of the brigade, in place of Colonel Smyth who had been wounded. They marched slowly and leisurely, making frequent halts, to Two Taverns, distant about five miles. Here they remained during Monday with the oft repeated question of something to eat prominent in their minds. On the morning of Tuesday, the regiment was on the move at an early hour and continued eight or ten miles to Taneytown. The roads were in shocking condition from the severe rains, making the march tedious and wearisome, and the men, still being out of rations, were weak with hunger. This becoming serious men were detailed to go into the town and obtain food, the expense of which was to be paid by the government. Flour seemed to be the only available commodity in that line which served to make sodden and unleavened cakes for the men. One patriotic and humane resident of the town sold water from his pump at six cents a glass. Later in the day the wagon-trains coming up rations of hardtaek and salt pork were distributed.

Wednesday, July 8th., the regiment, under command of Captain Davis, marched about twenty miles, camping near Frederick City. Major Ellis had been left at Taneytown, sick. The next day the regiment made a march of twenty-three miles, passing through Frederick City and the villages of Jefferson and Burkettsville, crossing the South Mountain range at Crampton's Gap, and

went into camp near Rohersville. Starting again at six o'clock the next morning they marched about ten miles, passing through the villages of Rohersville and Keedysville, the latter of which the regiment passed through on its march to Antietam the September previous. Major Hincks says:—"The weather was very hot and we marched slowly though perhaps this may have been due to the presence of the enemy in our front as we heard cannonading all day. About noon we were permitted to halt for a brief space and rest. The direction of this movement Colonel Morris carried out with singular ingenuity by marching us to the top of a high hill, and halting us in the full glare of the sun. Farther on near 'Bakerstown', so called, we halted again for half an hour and this time, as the sun had now gone down, in the woods. Moved on a short distance and halted for the night. Sent out picket detail, and bivouacked in line of battle in the edge of a piece of woods."

Saturday morning, the 11th., the regiment was again on the move, halting a short time at Tenleytown, and then to the front, passing through several lines of battle which crossed the road, while skirmishing was going on in front. Here they remained for the rest of the day. At evening a sudden start was made and marched a mile or two close to the enemy and by order threw up breastworks of rails and earth, behind which they passed the night. This was about three miles from Hagerstown.

Sunday there was marching and countermarching along the Hagerstown turnpike, for what purpose the men were ignorant, finally taking a turn in a wheat-field in the midst of a severe rain, where a line was formed with great nicety. Here it was that the regiment learned that Colonel Morris had been relieved of the command of the brigade. Forty-five men, under command of 2d Lieutenant William H. Hawley, of Company B, were detailed to form a skirmish line. They advanced the line three times and the regiment constructed a new line of earthworks.

The 13th. the advance was made still nearer the enemy's line and on the 14th. the picket-line entered the rebel works with very little resistance, although there was a slight skirmish. The regiment marched up by flank and found the Confederate position opposite

a very strong one, much more so than the Union troops held at Gettysburg, several cross fences and thorny hedges intervening between the two armies. The earthwork was thick and high to climb, even when not under fire. The Confederate army, however, had safely crossed the Potomac on a rudely made bridge of boats and were now making a hasty but orderly retreat. So that the battle of Falling Waters was a battle that ought to have been fought, but never was.

The regiment continued its march the following day, July 15th., passing through the village of Sharpsburg and renewing the remembrances of their first battle in September, 1862. Taking the tow path along the Baltimore & Ohio canal, they camped about a mile from Harper's Ferry, the distance marched during the day being about twenty-three miles.

Thursday morning the regiment again moved forward, reaching Pleasant Valley about five miles distant, where it encamped, remaining there during Thursday and Friday. While camped here some of the regiment, in common with members of other regiments of the division, helped themselves to straw from a neighboring farmer for their tents. The farmer went to headquarters and made a vigorous protest to General Hays. The General went to the door of his tent and looking up and down the camp of the division said "Straw, I see no straw. I think you are mistaken." Whereupon the farmer was much irritated and swore liberally. The General replied "I thought you were a bad man and your language proves it. You should study your Bible" and taking a Bible from his table presented it to the surprised and disgusted farmer. General Hays charged him to read it carefully and bowed him courteously out of his tent. The only drawback to this story is the very remote probability of a Bible being on General Hays' table.

Reveille was sounded at two o'clock Saturday morning and at seven o'clock the regiment was on the move, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and moving down the Loudon Valley over the same route they passed after leaving Bolivar Heights the year before. They went into camp about three o'clock and no member of the regiment will forget the abundance

of blackberries and the whole division, as well as the Fourteenth, feasted plentifully upon this wholesome berry.

"Dunn Browne" writes to the Springfield Republican as follows:—"You ought to have seen our corps move into the huge blackberry-field, or rather succession of them, last evening after their hot midday march. The habit of military discipline prevailing kept the men in the ranks till they were regularly dismissed, though every tread crushed out the blood of scores, and Uncle Sam's stiff brogans were soaked in dewberry gore. But when the order 'Stack arms!' 'Rest!' had been given, in an instant, in a nothing of time, in the hundredth part of the 'twinkling of a bedpost', the whole battle array was melted away. The glittering lines of stacked arms were all that were left upright in the field. The backs only were visible of a half dozen thousand tired soldiers, who are not wont to turn their backs to the enemy; and as the manna which came from heaven to the Israelites in the wilderness, when the dew rose in the morning, so disappeared this gracious provision of Heaven's bounty for our weary boys; and they rose (not very soon) refreshed from their luscious banquet. There were enough and to spare. Fields and hills all around us are black with them,—more millions of tiny blackamoors than our army of abolitionists can put out of the way in a week. But we are doing our best; heaped bowls and plates of blackberries for tea and for breakfast; a few blackberries as we went to bed; a few on waking this morning; (how much better than fiery whiskey for that purpose!) and now a few more to start on just as we are leaving. It has been a blackberrying on the grandest scale I have attended for a long time."

The next day being Sunday, July 19th., the column still continued down Loudon Valley which was at first narrow and then broadened out into luxuriant farming lands. After eight miles the men camped at Gregory's Gap. That evening an order was received by Captain Davis to detail three commissioned officers and six privates to visit Connecticut and bring on the conscripts with which to fill up the depleted ranks of the regiment. Summoning the commissioned officers together Captain Davis called for the drawing of lots for two of the commissioned officers.

The order said three was exclaimed when Captain Davis said that he had already ordered the adjutant to detail him. The officers laughed, but were evidently much chagrined to see such colossal nerve as the Captain exhibited. Lots were cast and the choice fell upon Captain Broatch of Company A and Lieutenant Rockwood of Company D, and Privates Glenn, Penhallow, Wolff, Murray, Davis and Wade.

Monday, July the 20th., was excessively warm. The regiment marched about twelve miles, camping at Bloomfield that night. There were many stragglers on account of the heat and the command to "Close up" was often given. Tuesday, the following day, the regiment remained in bivouac at this point. Blackberries were plenty and there was much more freedom with the men in helping themselves to food and necessities than before they saw the depredation of the Confederates upon the people of loyal Pennsylvania before the battle of Gettysburg. July 22d. the regiment with the corps moved on to near Uppersville, passing through the village of Paris and going into camp near Ashby's Gap, having marched a distance of twelve miles. The regiment at this time was in the rear of the Second Corps with several provost marshals behind it.

July 23d., Thursday, the regiment marched at five o'clock passing down a hilly road parallel to the mountains until the town of Springfield, at the entrance of Manassas Gap, was reached at eleven o'clock. Here they remained under arms to support the Third and Fifth Corps which had marched up the Gap to attack the rebels, who were posted in the vicinity of Front Royal. At five o'clock in the afternoon in response to some artillery firing the men were hurried off. The road was hard, tedious and badly cut up, but the men went on, reaching the locality of the firing. They saw several wounded men, but were not themselves engaged. They bivouacked on the side of a stony hill, but, being tired and exhausted, slept well, although many of the men went to bed supperless. The distance made was about twenty miles, camp being made about two miles from the village of Linden.

Friday morning the stress of hunger was almost unendurable and as the generals and high officers rode back and forth, they

were greeted with shouts of "hardtack" by hundreds and thousands of voices. The marching had been rapid and excessive, the wagon-trains being left far behind. The shouting for hardtack became so annoying to the well-fed generals that an order was read saying that rations of that commodity could not then be issued, but that presently fresh beef with salt and pepper would be given, and that in future shouting hardtack would be considered mutinous. Just before leaving camp a scanty supply of rations was given out. Camp was broken about noon and the route over which the troops passed two days previous was re-



The Hagerstown Pike, 1861.

traced, camping upon their old ground near Springfield, reaching there about four o'clock. The promised rations of fresh beef, salt and pepper not having materialized many men went out foraging. General Hays, learning this, took the provost guard and sallied out after them and succeeded in arresting ten of the Fourteenth, twenty-three from the 1st Delaware and more from other regiments, which were all sent back to headquarters under guard; and in putting to flight a good many others, among whom were several commissioned officers. There were some ludicrous scenes. At one farm-house some were taken

in the house and not a few concealed themselves in the tall grass in the yard. Suspecting something of the sort, the General stood in the path and cursed at them in his unique style, saying that he saw them, every one of them, and bidding them come out and surrender. Some of them were easy enough to do so, but others remained and were not discovered.

At half past four Saturday morning, July 25th., the regiment was again on the move, marching fifteen miles that day, reaching White Plains about four o'clock. The march was a severe one to the men who were still exhausted for lack of food.

Sunday it was excessively hot and there were many stragglers picked up by the Confederates, among whom were James McCauley and J. H. Ramsdell of Company A, who were hastened to death somewhat faster than those remaining in the Union army by starvation in rebel prisons. Warrenton was reached at eleven o'clock, and after tarrying about an hour the march was resumed toward Warrenton Junction, distant about nine miles, making twenty-four miles in all. The pace was swift and the men were much discouraged and exhausted. A rumor sprang through the ranks that General Hays was racing the Second Corps with the Third Corps. Turning into a large field the troops broke ranks and immediately began picking blackberries, of which there was a great abundance, much to the disgust of General Hays, who, after considerable exertion, got them together long enough to stack arms.

That day completed six weeks since the camp at Falmouth was left; during which time they fought the battle of Gettysburg and had marched over four hundred miles. They remained in this camp near Warrenton Junction until five o'clock Thursday afternoon, July 30th. During their stay here extra rations of pickles, pepper and whiskey were issued. The men were rested, refreshed by their greater variety of rations and moved on toward Elkrun in much better spirits than when they reached Warrenton Junction. The regiment camped at Elkrun about ten o'clock. The next day, although exceedingly hot, the men marched a distance of about five miles to Morristown, near Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock.

About eight o'clock on the morning of August 1st. the brigade marched toward the rear for some ten miles, reaching Bristow Station at noon. The men rested, writing or reading, in the shade until about dark when the regiment and the 12th New Jersey was ordered to fall in and marched off rapidly along a rough country road, running parallel to the railroad, but quite a distance to the east of it, for about five miles, to Cedar Run, where the two regiments encamped.

Here they remained until August 18th., and these days were filled with varied experiences. While military duties were not so strenuous, there were many trying situations as well as pleasant occasions. The first of the former occurred August 6th., when Captain Davis, who had been detailed to go to Connecticut for recruits, returned to camp with forty-two out of one hundred and seventeen with which he started, the missing number having deserted on the way, most of them when the boat arrived in New York. While experience proved that many of these men, who were for the most part conscripts and substitutes, did very valiant service and were an honor to the brave old regiment, a large percentage were not only conscripts, but nondescripts. Perhaps no occurrence brought to the minds of the original men of the regiment, now reduced to about eighty, the great loss they had sustained by battle and disease since their departure from Connecticut as did the advent of these new recruits. The character of this addition, mostly of foreigners from New York City, left little in common between the men. These new men had scant sympathy with the cause for which they were fighting; they lacked the bond of state pride and the tie of companionship, made not only by kinship in many instances, comrades and school-mates of old, but by the experiences of the days and weeks since they entered the service. This motley array of new recruits, representing fifteen or twenty nationalities, presented strange types of character with manifestations at times ludicrous and at other times provoking and disgusting.

No member of the regiment will forget Pierce Barron who was assigned to Company B. He was a typical Irishman of the old fashioned kind, of an age not less than fifty or fifty-five that

made it a mystery how he ever got into ranks, so brimful of Irish wit, horse-sense, and whiskey when he could get it, as to make him, perhaps, the greatest source of enjoyment in an all around way of any of them. Some previous service in a New York regiment brought him to the Fourteenth a thorough old soldier, although undoubtedly a bounty taking substitute. He never flinched or shirked any duty that the younger members of the company endured. He soon acquired a certain kind of popularity with the officers and men that made them wink at any little irregularities that might occasionally occur. His cheek was unlimited and yet so perfectly natural that he of all others seemed unconscious of it. Neither will the members forget the collisions that often occurred between Barron and John Dermody, an equally typical Englishman, tall, straight as an arrow, coming to the regiment with a green patch or shade over one eye. His age or bad eye would either have undoubtedly exempted him from a draft, but Uncle Sam wanted men badly, and accepted him as a well paid substitute for some drafted man. The very opposite of old Pierce Barron, with a deportment so serious and matter of fact that he seldom smiled and least of all appreciated the jokes of the old Irishman. Many recall now the occasion when sitting around the camp-fire, cooking coffee, Barron accidentally turned over Dermody's coffee-pot and how angry the latter was and threatened to pour the *contents* of his rifle into Barron, with decided emphasis on the tents, and how Barron responded by threatening the *contents* of his rifle into Dermody, not omitting the emphasis on the tents. But Dermody was a good soldier and many a time when in the humor he would take the position of a soldier and give the manual of arms as executed in the British army.

In direct contrast to these two was Antonio Capellini, a small man of dark complexion and baboon face, all overgrown with hair. No one could converse with him or find out where he was born. He could be taught but one duty of a soldier and that was that of drawing his rations. He was most careless of Uncle Sam's property and when on the march he always straggled and would throw away his gun, bayonet, knapsack,

haversack and canteen. It was a common thing to see him brought back with his few remaining effects crowded into an old grain bag slung over his shoulder.

Then there was one Neickler by name, seemingly more of a quadruped than biped, short and clubby and always falling down, both upon drill and on the march and though not hurt in the least, did not seem to know how to get up again, lying upon the ground as helpless as a turtle turned upon its back.

Many still remember Joshua Tripp, a man of undersize, appearing in camp with a pair of trousers by which one would imply that the quartermaster had satirically fitted him by furnishing him with a pair designed for the largest man in the service. These trousers were so large in girth that Joshua had to hold them up with both hands, and so long that they were folded several times over, producing at the ankles an arrangement much like that used to cure interfering horses. One could not look at him without laughing and the men remember with what indignation Lieutenant Galpin received him when he was peremptorily assigned to Company A. Unlike his scriptural namesake, who led the children of Israel into the land of promise, Joshua was not designed by nature to assist in leading the Army of the Potomac into the promised land of victory. In fact this second Joshua's intellect was so infinitesimal that he could hardly tell the muzzle of his gun from the breech and many remember the ludicrous attempts to teach him how to shoulder his gun. Few will forget his being mounted upon a barrel at the quarters of the Brigade Guard and the frequent trips of the major to attempt to teach him this first requisite of a soldier's service. This, however, was useless and was only terminated when the head of the barrel gave way and poor Tripp passed temporarily out of sight. Joshua had with him his bounty and so dear was it to his heart that he could not resist the temptation to count it several times a day. Many of the boys thought he was not competent to take care of it and proposed to take it in charge and save it for him. To this end they chloroformed him several times and made careful search, even digging up every inch of ground beneath his tent, but all in vain. It was a perplexing

question whether Joshua was sane or shamming insanity to obtain a discharge. However, it became evident after three months trial that he was of no service. He was discharged, and, while leaving camp in one of the army wagons, Frank Somers of the band asked him where he had kept the money to elude their search, to which Joshua replied, with a twinkle of his peculiar eyes, that he placed it in the folds of the legs of his trousers.

The genial chaplain was often the subject of a joke. We have related one that occurred while in camp at Falmouth. Another too good to be lost is one told by Major Hincks and recorded in an address before the regimental society at Bridgeport in 1879, as follows:—"Candor compels me to state that Chaplain Stevens was then, as now, exceedingly fond of sardines, almost the only weakness in an otherwise very amiable character, and as the government was not in the habit of issuing these palatable little fishes for rations, he had taken a supply of them with him when he started from old Connecticut. By the time that he arrived at our quarters, however, only a single box remained and this happened to be incautiously left in plain sight upon the top of his pile of luggage while its owner was absent in another part of camp. The spectacle of a good man in affliction, it has been well observed, is one calculated to make even a celestial being weep. Imagine then the deep pathos of the scene when upon Mr. Stevens' return he found that Commissary-Sergeant Dibble and Adjutant Doten had coolly opened the box and were just finishing the contents. 'Why, gentlemen, how is this?' he asked. 'Those sardines were mine. Didn't you see my initials scratched upon the box?' 'Your initials' said Dibble, 'where are they?' 'Why here' replied the Chaplain, 'don't you see upon the lid H. S. S., Henry S. Stevens?' 'Really then, Chaplain, I must ask your pardon' replied Dibble. 'I noticed the letters, indeed, but entirely misunderstood their meaning. Both Adjutant Doten and myself supposed that H. S. S. instead of meaning Henry S. Stevens stood for Have Some Sardines, and accordingly we gratefully availed ourselves of your polite invitation.' To do our friend Mr. Stevens justice,

I think that he was more pleased at the ingenuity of the excuse than chagrined at the loss of his sardines."

Those were pleasant days at Cedar Run and gave the boys opportunity for much needed rest and recuperation inasmuch as a larger and more varied list of rations was obtained. Added to this the opportunity for fishing and bathing was much enjoyed. Since the battle of Gettysburg and it was seen how the Confederates foraged upon the farmers of the loyal states the boys of the Fourteenth, who had never been great foragers, became more or less adept.



National Cemetery, Antietam.

Among the pleasant incidents were the concerts given by the Fourteenth Regiment Band which had gained a reputation as the finest band in the army. One of these concerts especially remembered was given one bright moonlight night and was attended by the ladies of the neighboring plantation. The scene was very picturesque. The white tents were pitched in a grove fronting a grassy lawn. A little way off the band was drawn up in open order, with soldiers holding candles between, while in the background were troops of soldiers, some standing, others

leaning against the trees or reclining upon the grass, and behind them a few dozen of negroes of all ages from the neighboring plantations. The band played "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "Ever of Thee I am Fondly Dreaming" and other selections, closing with a stirring piece brought from Germany in manuscript and entitled "The Second Corps Battle Gallop" wherein after an introductory overture, the bugle call and charge, the roll of musketry, the boom of artillery and the groans of the wounded could all be plainly distinguished. The whole concluding with a grand and almost deafening pean of rejoicing at the victory. Many still remember the colored boy who danced to the music of the band when they played "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Harrigan's Ball" or "Yankee Doodle", but who was much perplexed after the first strains of "Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far" or "Home Sweet Home". It seemed to take some time for him to get through his woolly head that it was not dance music.

Fresh squads of newly enlisted men continued to arrive, one hundred and forty-three reaching camp August 10th., and as rapidly did they desert, fifty-four leaving for parts unknown before the 16th.

Tuesday, August 18th., the outposts were all called in and line of march was taken to the rear, a goodly procession as far as length was concerned, but only about eighty of the old members of the regiment. They joined the brigade at a stone church near Bristow Station and marched to Elkrun, about five miles distant, where they encamped. This same day another squad of one hundred and thirty-four men arrived from Connecticut. This was what remained of a total of over two hundred, the remainder having deserted en route, some jumping from the car windows while the train was in rapid motion, and others deserting at stations along the journey. Most of these men went under assumed names. Very many not remembering the names under which they enlisted at roll-call were obliged to look into their caps where their names were written on pieces of paper. The presence of a large class of men of this character made it doubly difficult for the old and trusted men in the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the train
 was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that
 seemed to wrap around me like a heavy blanket. The
 air was thick with the scent of coal and the
 distant hum of machinery. I had heard that the
 summer in the north was unbearable, but I had
 never experienced it myself. The humidity was
 a constant reminder of the industrial revolution
 that was transforming the landscape. The
 factories and mills were everywhere, their
 smokestacks reaching into the sky, belching
 clouds of black smoke. The air was filled with
 the sound of hammers and the clatter of
 machinery. It was a world of industry and
 progress, but it also felt like a prison.
 The heat was a constant companion, a
 reminder of the long, hot days ahead. I
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CHAPTER XI.

Bristow Station and Mine Run.

The regiment continued at Elkrun until the 12th of September, with desertions of drafted men and substitutes still continuing, although enough remained to give the regiment much the appearance as before Antietam in regard to size. Many of the new recruits, however, had shown good material and commanded the respect of officers and comrades. About this time a more eligible camp was selected close by, which the men were very loath to leave when the command to break camp was given September 12th, and march was made to Bealeton and on to Rapidan Station, bivouacking that night within half a mile of the river. Next morning the regiment crossed the river and bivouacked near Culpepper, where they remained until the morning of the 16th. There was much firing heard during these days, but the regiment was not engaged.

Of their experience at Culpepper Sergeant E. H. Wade says:— "Broke camp at nine o'clock and marched through the town of Culpepper. It was the prettiest town we have been through yet. Quite a large number of ladies were to be seen, but not one but what was dressed in deep mourning. Not a smile was on their faces, but instead a scowl or frown met our gaze. Even the little boys and girls looked the same and as for the men they were saucy and ugly, but we took this all right and the band struck up very appropriately 'Jordan is a Hard Road to Travel'. Went into camp at the top of Cedar Mountain. The enemy was near and we could see the flash of their guns as they fired at our supply trains."

September 17th the regiment came down Cedar Mountain at six o'clock and marched until about noon. They were in close range of the enemy, momentarily expecting to be engaged. To avoid attracting attention by the glitter of their gun barrels, the



LT.-COL. SAMUEL A. MOORE.

men were ordered to trail arms. The location of the regiment at this time was Robinson's Run, near Cedar Mountain, about ten miles from Culpepper. It was here that the men of the regiment passed through a new and trying experience. Desertions of drafted men and substitutes had become so common and bold that the military authorities regarded some example as absolutely necessary for discipline and good order. Few, if any, regiments in the service had been depleted so much by casualties in battle and disease as the Fourteenth. As a result a much larger number of recruits were assigned to the regiment than to other regiments. We have already spoken of the character of a large percentage of these recruits and the very many desertions from camp and during the journey from Connecticut. Growing out of these circumstances Elliott and Laton, members of the Fourteenth, the first a drafted man and the second a substitute, were sentenced to be shot for desertion. The regiment had no part in the execution only as spectators in common with the whole division. It, however, loaned its chaplain for comfort and band for impressiveness, which lead the way, playing the Portuguese hymn. It was a very bungling affair from the fact that not more than one cartridge out of the five did any service. After repeated firing the men were pronounced dead and the division was marched by companies past the graves and the bleeding forms of the victims. New recruits to the regiment were after that marched by the graves as a silent example.

September 20th. the regiment was ordered out on picket duty for two days, and Major Hincks says that when they returned from picket duty two days later, "The ammunition was all called in and a new supply issued, owing to shocking incidents of the execution."

About this time a beautiful set of guidons were presented to the regiment by friends in New Haven. The making and designing of these guidons was in charge of Mr. Horace Dibble, brother of Quartermaster Charles F. Dibble. They were made by Miss Annie McCarthy, now Mrs. Annie M. Upton of Salem, Mass. Quartermaster Dibble was at the time in New Haven on a furlough and took them to the regiment upon his return. The New Haven Palladium said of them :

“Some of the particular friends of the Fourteenth C. V. in this city have been having made for the presentation to that gallant regiment a very handsome set of guidons. They are made in the style required by the system adopted in the Army of the Potomac, whereby not only each regiment can be identified by its guidons, but also the brigade, division and corps to which it is attached. These for the Fourteenth are of heavy silk, triangular in shape, exhibiting a blue field with red border. On the blue field is the white satin trefoil badge of the Second Corps, bearing in gilt the name of the regiment. For richness of material and brilliancy of hue, the boys of the Fourteenth need not hesitate to place these beautifully made colors alongside those of any regiment in the army. They are to be mounted on handsome gilt staves, surmounted each with an acorn. Quartermaster Dibble, who is about to leave this city to rejoin the regiment, will take them to the camp.”

There was much annoyance in the camp of the regiment from thieving. John Hirst writing about this time says:—“The day the two bounty jumpers were shot, I had my knapsack stolen and with it my new cap, shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs and, worst of all, my diary. Some of these fellows would steal the last cent you had if they could get a chance at it.” He further says:—“The other Sunday we had a call for church and had an exhortation from ‘Paddy Owen’ (General Joshua T. Owen), who is in temporary command of our brigade. He told us we saved the battle in Pennsylvania (Gettysburg) by holding our ground so bravely, and that if the rebels had been successful in their great charge (Pickett’s) our whole army would have been cut in two and we should have been flanked upon all sides. He gave our division, the third of the Second Corps, the most credit of any in the army for the victory and said that the Second Corps always held the front in time of peril, closing by hoping we should always hold it by good deeds whenever we get home again.”

During these few weeks the command of the regiment in the field and staff began to assume more tangible shape. We have already noted that Colonel Morris was discharged for disability

August 14th. Major Theodore G. Ellis was promoted lieutenant-colonel September 22d, and colonel of the regiment October 11th. Captain Samuel A. Moore of Company F was promoted to major September 22d, and lieutenant-colonel October 11th, Adjutant Frederick B. Doten of Company F was promoted to captain October 20th and William B. Hincks from sergeant-major to adjutant October 20th. Captain Carpenter of Company C was transferred to the Invalid Corps on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg. Captain Davis of Company H was dismissed for neglect of duty at conscript camp near New Haven. These two captains were the last of the original captains that left the state in August, 1862, some being killed or dying of wounds and others being promoted. This may have given rise to the very common adage in the regiment that "if one belonged to the Fourteenth Connecticut he would either meet death or promotion within a year."

September 24th a curious incident occurred. A bull strayed from within the rebel lines to a cornfield directly in front of the Fourteenth. Captain Lucas of Company D ordered a detail to dispatch the beast. While the men were skillful in shooting rebels this new object of attack seemed to tax their skill. So many shots were fired in such rapid succession that it was thought that the Confederates had attacked our lines. Officers rode back and forth in great excitement and the First Brigade turned out under arms. Some of the boys facetiously called this the "Third Battle of Bull Run." The enraged officers were, however, appeased on receiving liberal portions of the animal when dressed.

The regiment numbered at this time five hundred and eighty officers and men present for duty, of which four hundred and eighty were recruits, although there were nine hundred on the roll. Of these recruits a great many had already deserted. There was considerable complaint in the regiment concerning the character of the recruits sent to them, some making the claim that there was favoritism in the assignment of these men and that the Fourteenth Regiment did not have pull enough to secure picked men as had other military organizations.

Major Hincks makes this record in his dairy:—"October 6th, bivouac near Culpepper, Va. We broke camp near Cedar Mountain early this morning and have marched back through Culpepper and are now lying in a field on the north side of the town. On our way here, just before we reached Culpepper, we met our new Major, Samuel A. Moore, on his way to join us. He was mounted on a nimble little piece of horse-flesh and was very gladly received both by officers and men, in particular by the members of his old company with whom he is always a great favorite."



Q.-M. CHARLES F. DIBBLE.

Quartermaster Charles F. Dibble was a native of Newtown, Conn., being born there December 2, 1831. Early in life his family moved to New Haven. Two of the brothers, Horace and Charles, became prominent in the commercial life of the

city, while a third brother, Frederick, was for many years a physician, having a large practice and enviable reputation. Quartermaster Dibble was engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware at the time of his enlistment. After his service with the Fourteenth regiment he returned to New Haven and entered into the manufacture of carriages. The success of his business was somewhat interfered with on account of ill health, which became serious from 1871 to the end. He died in West Haven, December 26, 1881. Quartermaster Dibble was a faithful officer and had the unshaken confidence of the regiment. In times of hunger and distress, when rations were short or completely cut off, the men knew that it was not on account of a lack of energy or alertness to duty of their quartermaster.

October the 6th the regiment camped at Culpepper where it remained until the 9th. While here one hundred and eighty new recruits were received. This number of recruits increased the regiment to nearer its original size and at dress-parade the line extended so far that it was difficult to see the extreme end, much more to hear the orders of the adjutant. On the evening of October 10th, six days rations and sixty rounds of ammunition were issued and the regiment marched five miles to the front and right of Culpepper, bivouacking in a ravine covered with a growth of sassafras. It was a short rest in this sassafras thicket and about two o'clock the next morning the men were called to arms, broke camp and marched toward the Rappahannock. There was great difficulty in forming a line among the sassafras bushes by the new recruits and so long was the delay that the exasperated headquarters threatened to put the adjutant under arrest. Lieutenant William H. Hawley writes that as it approached daylight it was discovered that the whole army was in motion and that instead of being a forward movement, it was a retrograde one toward the Rappahannock. "We crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, proceeded to Bealeton Station, where, tired, sleepy and hungry after our march of fifteen miles, we ate our dinner and supper together and pitched our tents for the night."

The next morning, the 12th, the men were called to arms and marched forward to the Rappahannock. Reaching the river there was evidence of a coming fight. The regiment marched "by the right of companies" for the first three miles, ready to swing into line at any moment, and then in line of battle for about two miles. The Confederates who menaced the front proved to be cavalymen and fell back and the men of the regiment rested for a few hours on their arms. The troops were aroused at twelve o'clock and reached the Rappahannock about daylight. This was the eighth time the regiment had crossed the Rappahannock, in fact it would seem that crossing the Rappahannock had become a habit and that the troops were ordered back and forth over the river when the commanders could not think of anything else to do. Breakfasting at eight o'clock, the men took up their march toward Warrenton, covering a distance of twenty-five miles. There was no opportunity to cook rations during the long march and the men were tired, hungry and foot-sore.

This was in the locality of Auburn, a village of a church, a blacksmith shop and a postoffice. We will let Lieutenant Hawley, in command of Company A at this time, tell the story of this skirmish. He says:—"Before daylight breakfast was eaten and we were again in motion. Had gone but half a mile and halted for a moment when Colonel Ellis turned to me (I was in command of Company A and was at the head of the column) and said 'Lieutenant Hawley, tell your men to load their pieces.' I gave the order 'Attention, Company A.' 'Load at will, load.' The order was repeated down the line. This was the first intimation we had of any danger. Almost immediately after this bang, bang went the artillery and the muskets began to crack. The morning was very foggy and the firing appeared to be upon all sides of us. We feared the rebels had surrounded us in the night. We had just forded a little brook and now filed off to the left into a field, leaving the road and standing in line of battle at the foot of a low hill, waiting the order to advance. It proved to be only a cavalry dash at our wagon-train. The enemy had been lurking around our pickets in the night and made a sud-

den charge upon our rear, hoping to capture the ammunition wagons. They had also planted a couple of guns upon the hill in our front, and were about to open on our advancing column at short range, with shell and canister, but they found the Second Corps not unprepared, and one of our batteries opened upon them before they could fire a single shot, causing a hasty retreat. The Fourteenth was not engaged."

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore states that while crossing the small stream with the regiment, he was ordered to give way to allow Arnold's Battery to pass through, after which he ordered the regiment to line up by a fence. He is of the opinion, however, that the regiment was engaged as he knew one of his men killed a rebel captain.

According to Walker in his "History of the Second Corps" the situation here seemed critical as for a few moments it appeared as if the Second Corps were surrounded on all sides by the enemy and seemed destined to be annihilated.

After this short engagement a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out on both sides of the road and all went well until about four o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy opened upon them near Bristow Station. The regiment, in connection with the corps, was marching rapidly by the flank about a half mile from the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, on the east side and parallel with it, when the enemy, posted on a hill directly in front of them, opened fire upon the column with shell. The Fourteenth quickened its pace, finally being urged to a double-quick and passing through a grove of cedar trees, they came on to a broad plateau extending on the left quite down to the railroad. When the rear had finally cleared the cedars, Colonel Ellis gave the order "By the left flank, forward, double-quick, charge." There was some confusion among the new recruits, but on the whole they behaved well and as soon as they understood the order were in line. Most of the men who were lost, either killed or wounded, fell in this short march from the woods to the railroad. The men went down the embankment into the cut, up the opposite side, forming line of march on the plateau and marching to a piece of woods which they entered, then advanc-

ing to its farther edge where the order was given to lie down. In front was a pasture grown up with tall grass and cedar bushes. Beyond it were some woods in the edge of which a Confederate battery was planted. The Union batteries, however, soon made it so warm for the enemy that they fell back into the woods, coming out to discharge their guns and then making swift time to get back out of sight. There was a general desire in the regiment to go forward and capture the battery, but this was forbidden by Colonel Ellis, after which some men of the regiment, with others of the brigade, went out and brought the guns in. Upon the refusal of Colonel Ellis to allow the regiment to go forward and capture the battery, Sergeant Edwin Stroud, of Company B, picked up his gun and briefly remarking that he was going to make an advance upon his own account, disappeared among the cedar bushes, from which he soon emerged, driving before him five rebel prisoners whom he had captured single-handed. The regiment was then ordered to withdraw to a point near the railroad track where behind a low embankment they remained in line until after dark, but the attack was not resumed.

Sergeant Benjamin Hirst says of this engagement:—"This affair at Bristow Station was one of the most brilliant little battles that occurred during the whole war and came about in this way. General Lee, whose army was rapidly recruited after its return to Virginia, began to get tired of inactivity and so resolved upon a new campaign with the object of driving the Union troops out of Virginia and taking advantage of any errors that might be committed on the Union side. How near he succeeded is told in the battle at Bristow Station where the Second Corps, through some mistake of General Sykes, was left without support in front of General Early's Division, who was thrusting his brigades in the gap between Sykes' rear and Warren's advance. Both sides were taken by surprise. Early supposed he was following the Union rear when he was attacked by Warren and Warren supposed the road was clear in front until the head of his column was assailed by the rebels. In the mutual surprise Warren displayed the best judgment by seizing



SARGT. BENJAMIN HIRST.

From whose letters to the Rockville, (Conn.) Journal, valuable data for this history has been obtained.

the railroad cut and embankment a moment or two before the rebels could get there and when the rebels did get there they were driven back with great loss. After this repulse, Early was more cautious than was his habit and waited too long before renewing the attack, when he had at least one-half of the rebel army under his command while Warren had but the Second Corps, containing about 12,000 men only."

Sergeant E. B. Tyler gives his impressions of this battle in the following words:—"It was on one of the 'Express Excursions' owing to some disarrangement of the time schedule or some other mismanagement evidently that the collision at Bristow

Station occurred October 14th. Hardly deserving to be called a battle in all that implies, yet for a short, sharp and promptly decided little fight, it was a rare specimen. The rebel attack with artillery, cavalry and infantry on our Second Corps, who were acting as rear-guard that day, was spirited enough, but they ought to have known better and the short time it took the old Second Corps to capture one of their batteries and about five hundred prisoners was probably a surprise to some of them. It was not a trifling lesson to us, however, and was the first time that some of our recruits were under fire. In the main they acted creditably, some being wounded and others taken prisoners."

The following is the list of casualties to the regiment returned by Colonel Ellis:—

"Killed, enlisted men, 4; wounded, commissioned officers (1st Lieutenant Wilbur D. Fisk) 1, enlisted men, 17; missing, 4; total, 26.

Company A. Killed, Private, James McLaughlin; wounded, Private William Abrahams.

Company B. Killed, Corporal Charles Brooks.

Company C. Wounded, Privates, Watson A. Spring, James Somers.

Company D. Missing, Privates, William Mott, Lindrich Holcomb, Lemuel Munyan.

Company E. Killed, Private, Frederick Smith.

Company F. Killed, Sergeant, Charles McAlhattan; wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Wilbur D. Fisk, Privates, William C. Brown, Thomas Fisher, Paul Ducest; missing, Private, Charles Lutz.

Company G. Wounded, Sergeant, Jonathan S. Scranton, Privates, John Dooley, George Mireson, Henry Redfield, Thomas Doyle.

Company H. Wounded, Privates, Orlando C. Pritchard, Charles F. Conway.

Company I. Wounded, Private, John Smith.

Company K. Wounded, Sergeant, Joseph T. Adams, Privates, Andrew Flood, John Doyle."

Colonel Smyth, commanding the brigade, in his report to General Hays, gives the relative position of the regiment in the

morning engagement at Auburn as follows:—"While crossing Turkey Creek the enemy opened on the column with artillery. An order was received from Brigadier-General Hays, commanding the division, to deploy skirmishers on the right and left flanks of the column. I accordingly deployed five companies of the First Delaware Volunteers, under command of Major Woodall, and the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers, under command of Colonel Powers, the First Delaware on the left and the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers on the right. The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were formed in line of battle with the right resting on the road, and as the enemy commenced a fire of musketry farther to the left, the First Delaware skirmishers were extended by the left flank, and the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers were formed in line of battle facing to the left with the right resting on the left of the Fourteenth Connecticut. Receiving an order from General Hays to advance by a flank on the road and throw flankers on the right, the column then moved on."

In regard to the formation in the afternoon at Bristow Station he says:—"About 3 P. M., as the column was marching by a flank from a wood toward the railroad near Bristow Station, the enemy suddenly attacked the column with artillery. General Hays ordered me to form line of battle to the left, and advance as the brigade debauched from the wood. I marched it by the left flank, owing to the right of the brigade marching in line, while the left was obliged to move forward into line as it came out of the wood. Some little disorder was occasioned which was, however, soon rectified, and the brigade was formed into line of battle along the railroad. A column of the enemy appeared on a hill in our front and a little to our right, and opened a fire of musketry. An order was received from General Hays to move forward through the wood and charge that column of the enemy on their right flank. I ordered my command to fix bayonets and advance through the woods. The line was formed of the following regiments in succession to the left: The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twelfth New Jersey, and One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers."

The following is the official report of Colonel Theodore G. Ellis to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

“Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
October 17th, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers in the engagement near Bristow Station, on the 14th instant. We were marching along the easterly side of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad when we came in sight of the enemy, posted on a hill some five hundred yards west of the railroad, our column marching by the right flank, being about the same distance east of it. Coming up opposite the enemy's batteries on the double-track, the regiment was marched to the front in line of battle across the railroad, and through a piece of woods to its farther edge, where we remained for some time in line of battle. In advancing toward the railroad we met with most of our loss, from a severe infantry fire from our front and right.

The enemy being driven off from the position on the hill to our front, we were ordered to advance. After advancing a short distance, we observed a line of battle of the enemy through the woods on our left. We immediately changed front to left, and engaged such part of the line as could be seen through the openings. Receiving orders to fall back to the railroad, we did so, and remained lying in line of battle along its easterly side until the troops were withdrawn at night.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.”

Great was the relief of General Warren when night settled down over the affair at Bristow and yet all danger was not over. It was not in the power of Lee to prevent the retreat of the Union army under cover of darkness. No one will forget the anxiety of the evening of the 14th of October, the utmost silence was commanded, not a camp fire was to be lighted, not a match to be struck. Such utter silence was invoked that the men were instructed to place their hands

between their tin cups and canteens that the tell-tale rattle might not indicate that the army was in motion. No word of command was to be spoken above a whisper. Thus in ghostly silence the army was to steal away, marching by the flank across the enemy's front within three hundred yards of their skirmishers. About ten o'clock the Fourteenth Regiment, which was in the rear of the column, began to move. It was tedious marching, having often to go on the double-quick to keep with the rest of the brigade, crossing four creeks, some of them deep and all cold and chilling. Just before dawn the column crossed Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford and then filed out on the side of the road where they rested. No wonder the men soon found oblivion in sleep, having been sixty hours or more in marching, battle and skirmishing.

The men slept late the morning of Thursday, October 15th. During the forenoon the position was changed a few hundred yards. Some of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance upon the bluffs on the opposite or southern side of Blackburn's Ford, a little later getting some guns into position. The regiment was lying flank to a sharp fire in an exposed position, but Colonel Ellis, seeing the danger, wheeled the regiment so as to face the fire and the Fourteenth suffered no casualties as the shells all passed over their heads. A detachment of skirmishers from the Fourteenth crossed the ford and kept up a rattling fire with the Confederates until a large detachment of cavalry crossed upon the trot, whereupon the Confederates retreated still more hastily.

While encamped here an accident occurred to Corporal Jonathan W. Phillips, of Company H, who was accidentally shot with a revolver by Private Charles H. Garde. The wound proved fatal, Phillips dying the 19th. He was a worthy soldier and there was deep regret in the regiment at his untimely and needless death.

Again we find the regiment on the move on the morning of Monday, October 19th, marching at daylight in a drizzling rain and carrying eleven days rations, toward Warrenton on the old route to Richmond. It seemed to be the return of Dunn Browne's express train. They were obliged to ford several

deep streams, one of special interest for depth and coldness was Kettle Run. The men rested a short time at Manassas Junction and were soon after formed in line of battle, expecting an engagement, as the cavalry were driving the Confederates before them. At night they camped near Bristow Station, remaining there until seven the next morning, when they began the march toward Auburn, passing through the villages of Gainesville and Greenwich, reaching the former place in the afternoon.

On the morning of October 23d, Auburn was abandoned and a move of four miles was made toward Warrenton, and camped in a field just outside of the town. Assurances were made that the regiment would remain some time at this point and the men began industriously to build shelters, the first of five attempts in this direction. During these days there were daily regimental and battalion drills. There was much sickness in the regiment, sixty-five being excused from duty in one day. While at this camp the men were glad to greet Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, who, as we have stated, had been discharged on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg.

With eight days rations in their haversacks the troops marched on the morning of Saturday, November the 7th, about twenty miles to Kelly's Ford, and the next day crossed the Rappahannock for the ninth time and at four o'clock in the afternoon bivouacked near Brandy Station. At this time Colonel Ellis was on leave of absence, the regiment being under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.

It was a relief to the men to learn that there was to be a decided reform in the over-issuing of rations and ammunition. Dunn Browne has this to say on that point:—"I'm greatly encouraged; more reconciled to not being commander-in-chief of all the armies of America than I have been for a long time; for there are actually some glimmerings of sense beginning to be perceptible, even in the management of our War Department. An order has come down, I am informed by a credible witness who says he has seen it,—has actually come down, and is to take effect immediately, that the men are not to be compelled to carry on their backs henceforth more than five days rations at any one

time. I had utterly despaired of the thing; had seen the eight-days, the ten-days, and, in one or two instances, the eleven-days mule-burden piled on the men's backs over and over again, cruelly, wastefully, and uselessly, never once accomplishing the purpose, never in any single instance lasting over six days, till I had about concluded that the Administration was in some way politically committed to the arrangement, and that I might unintentionally be committing high Copperheadism by grumbling about it. And another thing: you won't believe me this time, I know; and you needn't; it's too much to ask of you, certainly, in the same letter that mentions the above reform, but it's the positive fact, nevertheless, that only forty rounds of cartridges are required henceforth to be carried by our soldiers. I am afraid Secretary Stanton and General Halleck aren't going to live long, they are getting so good and considerate all at once; but they couldn't die in a better cause. Why, more cartridges have been wasted during this war by compelling the men to carry sixty, eighty, and even a hundred rounds, when their cartridge-boxes won't hold but forty, than would carry on for ten years a small 'scrimmage' like that of England and France in the Crimea. And, besides the relief from the burden, the boys will no longer be liable to drink gunpowder-coffee from a cartridge in their haversack bursting into their sugar or coffee sack, or to be blown up by a match setting fire to an extra package in their breeches-pocket."

A stop was made at Brandy Station through Monday. The band of the regiment tendered its courtesy to General French, who had assumed command of the Third Corps, by serenading him in the evening.

Tuesday, November 10th., the march was resumed, reaching a point near Stevensburg, about ten miles east of Culpepper and four miles north of Kelly's Ford. Again the army was given assurance that a long tarry might be expected here. The camp was on a large plain, slightly marshy, and the men for the second time began to make comfortable quarters for the winter. While here fresh bread was issued which was a relief from the time worn and somewhat animated hardtack. But the hopes of

a permanent camp seemed to be dashed and orders were given on the morning of the 26th to break camp, pack up and be on the march. By ten o'clock Germania Ford on the Rapidan was reached, a distance of about eight miles, and a tarry was made in a deep ravine for some hours, no fires being allowed. About two o'clock they crossed the Rapidan on a pontoon bridge and found the unoccupied intrenchments of the Confederates were formidable and well-nigh impregnable. The weather was extremely cold. After going for several miles along a road shut in on either side by a dense forest, they emerged into a comparatively open country and leaving the road followed the column as it meandered through the fields and across divers creeks and swamps until finally a halt was made for the night on the side of a stony hill.

The corps started the next morning at seven o'clock following a road which led through the woods. At about eleven o'clock the quick sharp rattle of musketry was heard a short distance ahead, showing that the enemy had been encountered. The order double-quick was passed down the line and the men marched swiftly forward for a short distance, when the narrow woods road emerged on to a broad thoroughfare running east and west. Turning to the right the regiment continued up the road toward the west, but the pace was too fast for the men and the column strung out badly. A few moments later the regiment ascended a hill which had just been vacated by the Confederate troops who had retreated only a short distance as the showers of bullets that fell around the men of the Fourteenth plainly indicated. A heavy skirmish line was thrown across the field into the woods before which the Confederates beat a hasty retreat. Regiment after regiment filed up the hill, and on reaching the crest of which, the Fourteenth filed to the left and immediately began the building of breastworks. Here the men rested until daybreak of the 28th, when they were relieved by the First Corps and told to go to the woods, cook coffee and get breakfast, with the assurance that no more service would be required of them that day. Scarcely an hour, however, had passed when they were formed in line of battle with fixed bayonets, skirm-

ishers thrown out in front and an advance was made going over the breastworks erected by the regiment the night before and now occupied by the First Corps. Indications were that there would be an engagement, but the rebel pickets fell back a mile or two to their main body which occupied a very strong position and could be seen entrenched behind a stone wall about a mile and a half distant. A creek running between the Union line and these entrenched Confederates had been flooded by the enemy, making it impossible to pass. Union and Confederate batteries exchanged compliments with hot shot and shell much to the discomfort of the Fourteenth Regiment who were directly in range of these flying missiles. The men remained under fire in a cold drenching rain until dark when they again retired to the woods for the night.

Sunday, the 29th, the Second Corps marched back, their places being occupied by the Fifth Corps. The corps then made a detour of the Confederate army and it was soon apparent that the division of which the Fourteenth was a part was to attack the enemy's right flank. A good position was finally gained, though several of the men were killed and wounded, but night coming on the main attack was postponed until morning.

At two o'clock on the morning of November 30th, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore received an order from headquarters that an attack would be made along the whole line at five o'clock, the men to be under arms an hour earlier, profound silence to be observed and no fires or lights allowed. The morning was bitter cold and the men suffered intensely. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore led the regiment to its appointed position, other lines of troops converging from various directions. The Second Corps was formed in two lines of battle, the Fourteenth Regiment on the left. It was rumored through the ranks that the attack would be at eight o'clock upon the first sound of the bugle, and at the second sound the men were to charge across the field with fixed bayonets, and not to halt or fire a shot until the enemy's breastworks were carried. Orders were given that the knapsacks be piled in heaps. John Hirst has an incident of interest at this point. "We did not go far before we were halted, and stripped off our knapsacks and

what things we did not need for immediate use. I tell you it looked like a desperate undertaking to charge across those open fields in the face of those rebel earthworks fully manned as they were by some of the best soldiers in the rebel army. A good many of our men wrote their names, company and regiment upon pieces of paper, which they pinned upon their coats, for very few expected if the charge was made to come out of it alive. While we were waiting for the word to go, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore came to me and putting his hand upon my shoulder, said:—'Jack, do you see those works?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'Well, I want to see you plant those colors right upon those works.' 'I shall go just as far as those Johnnies will let me go alive.' At which reply the Lieutenant-Colonel turned away, his teeth set together like a vise. I tell you it was a good thing for the Fourteenth Regiment that the order to charge never came. We were in the front line of battle and our orders were if we got through the works, to keep right along as far as we could go, regardless of life or limb."

J. L. Goss writing to the Meriden Journal relates this incident. "Lieutenant-Colonel Sam Moore, with his thin face, white and stern, walking slowly among his men said, 'Men, there is no use denying it, but three-quarters of you are to be left in that marsh with your toes turned up; but remember the Fourteenth never quailed yet, and I'll shoot the first man that does it now.'"

Lieutenant William H. Hawley, of Company B, sums up the situation at this point as follows:—"The Fourteenth was in the first line of battle where the bullets would strike the thickest in the charge. Knapsacks were ordered to be laid aside so that no useless weight might encumber the men. And now General Warren rides slowly down our lines, his sober face more sober than usual. He evidently dislikes to sacrifice his brave troops in such a desperate undertaking. The rebels have thrown up earthworks five feet or more high and in front of them have strewn fallen trees and brush to entangle us. Before we reach these breastworks a plain one-half mile in width must be crossed which will be swept by the fire of eight guns, some of them so planted as to give an enfilading fire. Whoever is for-

fortunate enough to pass unharmed through the storm of bullets and shell and grape-shot and over the obstructions will find himself confronted by a five foot wall with sharp bayonets behind it. Eight o'clock has arrived and we expect the order to advance. We hear the roar of cannon from our right. General Meade has sent word from the right, asking Warren if the Second Corps can take the enemy's works. 'Yes' replied Warren, 'they can take them, but there will be no more Second Corps.' Then Meade himself arrives on the ground, surveys the works through his glass, reckons the time it will take to reach them and shakes his head, saying 'it is of no use to try to climb a wall with two ladders.' And so the charge was abandoned. They did not, however, see fit to tell us of their decision and so we wait with anxious hearts until the sun goes down."

To continue our narrative of the movements of the regiment. Toward night fires were allowed which were grateful to the half frozen men. After dark the troops were withdrawn under the caution of quietness to the hill occupied the night previous, leaving the pickets behind with fires burning to mislead the enemy. Major Hincks remarks "that a polar bear would have frozen on that hill that night." There was little activity on the part of the enemy through the day, evidently intending to draw the Union troops forward. December 1st the weather proved milder and the men were engaged strengthening the breastworks which they had built a few nights previous with brush and rails. About seven o'clock the men lay down for the night, but were soon aroused and ordered to prepare to move. This was the night that Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Major Hincks did not sleep on their coveted feather bed from which they anticipated so much comfort. The movement, however, this time was a retrograde one, moving toward the Rapidan, in perfect silence. After marching a few miles the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House plank road was reached and Lieutenant Hawley, with part of Company D, was stationed at the point where the column turned off the road toward the river, to direct stragglers and the pickets, the latter being left on duty seven hours after the departure of the main army. Although this was a dangerous

position Lieutenant Hawley crossed in safety and a few stray shots from the artillery served to hurry the stragglers across the river. The column made a halt of only fifteen or twenty minutes from the time they left the extreme left of the Confederate line near Mine Run until they crossed the bridge after daylight, and the pace was very fast all the way. The pontoons were hastily taken up and the men were allowed time to make coffee and have a few hours sleep, and then took up a wearisome journey to their old camp at Stevensburg, where they arrived about eight o'clock at night. This march may perhaps be put down as the hardest and most trying that the regiment ever made.

Sergeant E. B. Tyler gives the following graphic description of the situation here:—"The writer recalls no more serious occasion in his army experience than at Mine Run in the flank movement of the Second Corps when the Fourteenth were lying in the first line of battle, with knapsacks again discarded, a sure sign of the desperate nature of the duty expected of us. Just in front of us was a narrow belt of woods running parallel to our line. This screened us from the view of the enemy. Going through these woods to our picket-line, at the further side we could look across the level open fields and plainly see the strongly fortified position of the enemy. How defiantly their flags waved; how heart-sickening the well wrought abatis in front of their works, for we were only waiting for the signal from the right, to charge across the open field amid the shot and shell and canister from the artillery and deadly volleys from the infantry, hoping against hope that a few of our first line might join with the others in clambering through the abatis and gain the works. This time there was no secret made of what was to be our special duty. No forlorn hope ever faced a more desperate prospect and the old Fourteenth was to be in the first line. We were to be the living moving breastwork that might in some slight measure afford a little protection to the second, third or fourth line of infantry that were to follow, some of whom it might be hoped would scale the works and gain the victory. How slowly passed the time and yet we felt sure to many of us these were the final moments of our lives. Some-

how we never for a moment surmised that the old fighting Second Corps would either refuse or be refused an opportunity to fight, no matter what the chances against them.

General Warren, with his staff, was riding up and down our line, going from point to point in order to obtain a better view of the enemy's lines and works. The men were at rest near their stacked arms, ready to fall into place at the first signal and as General Warren, who was to give the order that meant life or death, rode by, how we scanned his face for some inkling of purpose or some sign of encouragement. We saw the care, anxiety and burden of responsibility resting upon him, apparent in his countenance, serious almost to sadness, yet to us it was inscrutable as the ancient rock faced Sphinx. His record as an able, careful commander was not unknown to us, and trust him we felt we could and must. The men stood mostly by or near their guns, but a little liberty was given them, and once, and again, singly or with a comrade or two, we stole out into the woods a few rods in front of us to calculate the chances of the assault. There seemed to be a fascination in looking over the open field. The rebel flag as it waved from its staff some times seemed flaunting only defiance to us, and some times in the changing lights and shadows of that winter morning, the staff obscured, the flag alone visible, waving and furling and doubling against the background of some darkening cloud, seemed like the friendly invitation of some spirit hand whose dainty beckoning lifted our thoughts to the great beyond. Then back again to our guns, waiting, yet dreading to hear the signal given. A deep reechoing sound comes rolling down from the distant right. Then another and another. The men sprang to their places, some perhaps with faces a little paler than usual, but never a man wavered or faltered. Determined to do their duty unto death, they stood and waited. But the order to advance came not. The gunners stood by their pieces to send back to the right the answering response if the attack was to be made, as it was to be made simultaneously on the right and by Warren on the left, if made at all. But the signal guns on the left responded not. The minutes became hours and gradually it dawned upon us that the battle planned for us was not to be

fought. General Warren had weighed the chances, had counted the cost, had become convinced in spite of bravery and courage that never had and never should be questioned that to make the attack on that stronghold with his one corps miles away from any support would be more the folly of a rash hairbrained madman than a wise and considerate officer. It was no lack of confidence in his men. It is reported he said he did not doubt but what his corps could take the works, but he feared it would be at the expense of the almost total loss of the same. He could not assume the responsibility of the sacrifice and for once the lives and the limbs and smarting wounds of the thousands in the ranks outweighed the temptation this slight chance offered to add new luster to a general's stars. That day and the next passed, then came the retreat, one of the best managed and entirely successful in the carrying out of all its details of any in the history of the war. After the long tedious march, second to none perhaps we ever made, unless that day we made over thirty miles on our way to Gettysburg, thoroughly exhausted, we reached our old camp near Stevensburg, and found our company losses consisted of one or two of our new men, whether captured as prisoners or voluntary deserters, we were not quite sure."

The following is the report of Colonel Ellis to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut. There is no record of any reports from Colonel Ellis to Colonel Smyth of the brigade or Hays and Warren of the division corps recorded in the collection of reports published by the United States.

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
Camp near Stony Mountain, Va.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut,

General:—

- - - - -

On the 26th day of November, (Thanksgiving Day), we received marching orders, and about daylight started toward the the Rapidan, which was distant some six or eight miles. We crossed this river at Germania Ford, and went into camp in 'the

wilderness, some five miles on the other side. On the next day we encountered the enemy's skirmishers at a point known as Robinson's Tavern, or Old Verdiersville. On the morning of the 28th our division advanced in line of battle upon the enemy's position, driving back his skirmishers for about a mile, and unmasking his real position, which was a very strong one, on the other side of Mine Run. We lay in line of battle all day, occasionally shelled by the batteries of the rebels. Early the next morning we were relieved by the Fifth Corps; and to our corps, with one division of the Sixth, was assigned the duty of flanking the rebel position. As it seemed too strong for attack in front, we made a long detour under cover of the woods, and toward sunset the advance of our corps encountered the extreme left of the rebel army, and drove it back for about a mile. Our regiment was exposed to a shell fire, but was not otherwise engaged. Here we threw out a heavy picket, and halted for the night. Before daylight the next morning, our whole corps was in line of battle before the rebel works, which they had so strengthened during the night as to present a most formidable appearance. Hidden from the view of the enemy by a thick belt of trees, the knapsacks of the men were taken off and piled up, and every preparation was made for a desperate charge. But our generals deciding that the sacrifice of life would be too great, the attack was not made. At dusk we quietly withdrew from our hazardous position, leaving our fires burning, to a neighboring range of hills where we passed the night. We remained here the next day also, but on the night of the 2d of December, took up our line of march for the Rapidan River which we reached the next morning about ten o'clock, crossing at Culpepper Mine Ford. After a couple of hours rest, we resumed our march, reaching our old camp upon Mountain Run a little after dark, having accomplished about forty or forty-five miles in the twenty-four hours.

The loss of the regiment in this affair was two men wounded and about a dozen missing, most of whom were probably taken prisoners.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

CHAPTER XII.

Stony Mountain and Battle of Morton's Ford.

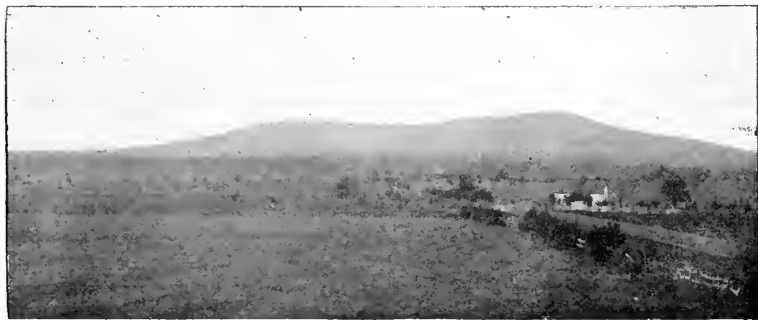
We left the regiment after its trying march from the Mine Run fiasco, reaching its old camp ground at Stevensburg on the evening of December 2d, about eight o'clock. The men were thoroughly exhausted and worn, not only by their long and tedious marching, but by the weary and anxious hours before the Confederate entrenchments at Mine Run. The next morning they moved about a mile to a new camp and, acting upon rumors through the regiment that they would remain in camp for the rest of the season, built huts and made other arrangements for comfort and rest.

About this time there was trouble among the new recruits owing to the fact that liquor had been smuggled into camp. On the evening of December 4th, after Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and the Adjutant of the regiment had retired for the night, word came down from headquarters that there was much noise in the Fourteenth camp which disturbed the other regiments. Upon examination it was found that the fires were lighted in all the company streets, although taps had sounded some time before, and there were lights in many of the quarters. Lieutenant Brigham, officer of the day, was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore to take all the men he needed and quell the almost riotous scene. He soon reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore that he was unable to stop the noise. Meanwhile another order came down from brigade headquarters that if Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was unable to stop the noise, Colonel Smyth himself would attempt the task. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Adjutant Hincks then started out. The men generally fled to their huts on the approach of these officers. Passing down a street, one of these recruits pushed his head out of the door of the cabin, offering some insulting epithet to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore as he



Morton's Ford, Buckner House in the distance.

passed and then quickly dodged into his quarters again. But Lieutenant-Colonel Moore reached the inside of the cabin almost simultaneously with the audacious conscript and gave him a few sharp blows with his sword, from the pain of which the man howled hideously, the blows being accompanied with some of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's strongest language. Passing down another street, a heavy stone was hurled from one of the cabins which came near the head of Adjutant Hincks. The Adjutant, rushing into the hut, found several men lying upon the floor,



Stony Mountain from Stevensburg.

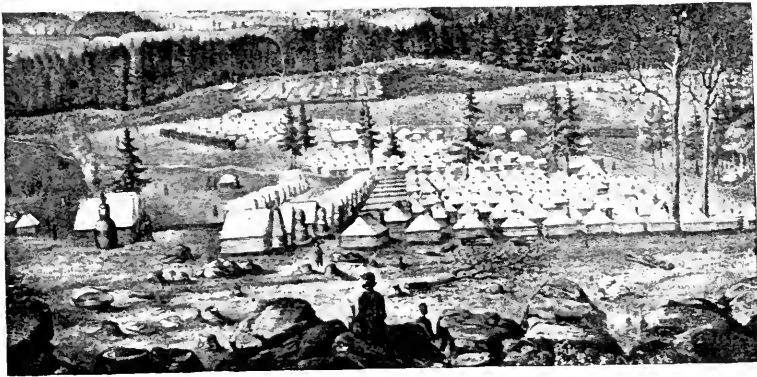
feigning to be asleep, and administered a few lusty blows with his saber. This determined attempt to restore order had its results and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant retired for the night.

The next morning the regiment was again under marching orders and at seven o'clock moved about three miles and pitched their tents upon a bleak ridge, perhaps a mile from the village of Stevensburg, where they remained until December 10th. Many of the new recruits refused to move and were squatting about the fires in the company streets, drinking their coffee, while the regiment marched out of camp. Seeing this Lieutenant-Colonel Moore returned on his nimble steed and dashed through the streets making it lively work for the recalcitrant

men to protect themselves. As they jumped up the Lieutenant-Colonel hit them many a blow with his broad saber and flogged them back to the ranks. It was an effective scene of energetic determination and afforded great amusement to the orderly men of the regiment.

December 10th, the regiment was moved about two miles farther and the men were again engaged building log huts in the fond anticipation that they were to have a long rest. This was slow work as many details from the regiment were sent out to build corduroy roads to Brandy Station, by which route the supplies were received. An interesting fact was that at this time there were ten captains on duty with the regiment, an unprecedented fact since the regiment reached Keedysville before Antietam. Many of the men were granted short furloughs and there were numerous remembrances received from friends at home of barrels and boxes containing delicacies and articles of food of real value. However, it was not to be the fortune of the Fourteenth Regiment to remain long in one position and as fearing that the regiment would be forgotten, it was again ordered to change its camp December 27th, and marched at nine o'clock in a severe rain. That the men were highly incensed may be well imagined. The heavy rain, the deep mud in which many of the men lost their shoes, the disappointment and what they considered lack of faith in the words of the commanding officers all combined to make ill feeling. After going about three miles, the regiment turned off to the side of a rugged hill, called Stony Mountain, close to the banks of the Rapidan River and within sight of the enemy's picket. It was a wild spot, overgrown with pines and underbrush which had never been cut. Sergeant Wade perhaps represents the feeling of the men at this point. He says:—"Here was just the spot for the Fourteenth. There was no doubt in our minds but what we should stay here,—at least till they had got force enough to drive the enemy another mile, and then, of course, we should move again. We again received our accustomed orders, 'put up good huts for you will stay here all winter' and so we went to work. But it had rained hard all day and we were wet to the skin. We had no

time to put up any tents, and so we lay on the wet ground all night. It was a mystery to us all that we didn't catch our death cold. The next morning we went to work, but it continued to rain, and we got along slowly. The mud was over a foot deep, and the water run a stream through all our streets. But the next morning it cleared off pleasant, and we managed by night to get our huts nearly done. By the end of the week we had them all finished, good streets laid out, and in fact were all ready to move again."



Brigade Camp, at Stony Mountain, from a drawing by Geo. W. Hill, of Co. G.

Touching the proximity of the camp to the enemy, a letter from Captain W. H. Hawley gives a vivid idea as follows:—
"The rebels in front are rather saucy. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore went out with a few men to get some boards from a deserted house for his stable. A rebel sentry across the river sent a bullet whizzing by his ear, but he paid no attention to it and did not leave until he had secured his boards. They shout across the river to our sentries that as soon as we are comfortably settled, they are coming across the river to occupy our houses themselves. General Hancock does not like the idea of our being out here and would not have ordered us out had he been

The vegetation of the basin is a
 mixed forest of *Pinus ponderosa*,
Abies balsamea, *Thuja*, and
Larix laricina. The forest is
 dense and the trees are
 well developed. The ground
 is covered with a thick
 layer of needles and
 branches. The forest
 extends to the top of
 the mountain.



During these few weeks at Stony Mountain there were quite a number of rebel officers and men who came into camp and surrendered. These were busy days as officers were fitting up their quarters for the reception of their wives and friends. There were very many architectural attempts at beauty and utility, and boards and all building material brought fabulous prices. There was a great deal of rivalry among the men, the streets were better policed and the whole camp presented the appearance of a village neatly kept. But these days of rest and pleasant security from active service were soon closed. About four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 6th., orders were given that the regiment be ready to move at seven, the men to be supplied with ammunition and three days rations. A little after the hour the regiment filed out of camp, leaving their canvas covered huts undisturbed in charge of the guard of the camp. About this time it was the evident design of the commander in chief of the Union army that General Butler should attempt the capture of Richmond. To attract the attention of



Morton's Ford from the south.

Lee and hold his army from Richmond a show of active operations was proposed at this point on the Rapidan. It has never been supposed that it was the design of the generals to precipitate an engagement with any great number of men at this point. General Newton, commander of the First Corps, was ordered to move to Racoon Ford, about three miles above Morton's Ford. He did so, but did not cross the river, remaining at this point, comparatively inactive, until the evening of the following day. The Second Corps, under command of General Warren, was ordered to move to Morton's Ford which it did, moving through a belt of woods to a broad plain and formed line of battle on the north bank of the Rapidan opposite Morton's Ford. Here they remained for about five hours. The object of this delay can hardly be explained for every moment seemed to give the Confederates an opportunity to mass their men. Standing on this broad plain and looking across about a mile the Confederate troops could be seen moving toward the breastworks from all directions, until it was evident that the enemy had many more troops than the Union. The course of the Rapidan at this point was like a bended bow or crescent. The Confederate entrenchments about a mile distant followed the course of this bend, its concave side toward the river and its extreme right and left coming down nearly to the river. The Confederates also had a line of rifle-pits in which were planted about eighty men between the bank of the river and the entrenchments. Shortly after crossing the river was a ridge extending along in front, near which stood the house of Major Buckner. Still farther on stood the house of Dr. Morton, from whom the ford took its name. The latter house was surrounded by a number of smaller out-buildings which were used by the negroes all standing within a grove of trees of full growth. There had been the usual neglect in throwing over pontoon bridges, the pontoon train being halted in the mud about half a mile in the rear. The river at this point was broad with a swift current and about waist deep, although the depth varied, some parts being so deep that the taller men were obliged to hold the shorter ones up by the arms to keep them from drowning. About one o'clock the order was

given to move forward. The First and Third Brigades were the first to ford the stream and the Second Brigade brought up the rear. The water was icy cold, mixed with snow and ice. So deep was it that the men were obliged to hold their cartridge-boxes above their heads to prevent the ammunition from being spoiled by the water. To add to the discomfort of the men there was a cold drizzling rain. On reaching the opposite shore, they ascended the bank and advanced at the double-quick across an open space which was raked by the fire of a rebel battery, fortunately aimed too high, and thus none of the men were hit.



Buckner House at a distance.

The men were here massed with their comrades in a ravine where they were protected from the enemy's shot and shell and remained all day, but little except picket firing occurring to break the monotony. This, however, was so close and frequent that the men could not stand up with safety. From here also could be seen troops arriving from all directions toward the Confederate breastworks. The position of the Union men was a hazardous one, being exposed to an attack from the right, left and front or from all three quarters combined by a greatly superior force, and such an attack could hardly have failed to dislodge the Union

forces from the shallow ravine and drive them back in confusion upon the river. General Hays rode back and forth upon his galloping steed, his reckless manner and incoherent language indicating that he had added two or three extra fingers to his morning dram. General Warren was also indisposed the early part of the day, his indisposition lifting itself and enabling him to be on the field late in the afternoon for a few minutes. The brigade commander was also so seriously indisposed as to be unable to sit upon his saddle or even to walk about, but sat listlessly in a large arm-chair brought from one of the neighboring houses.



A nearer view of Major Buckner's House.

It was nearly dark when there was lively firing from the enemy's batteries, responded to by the Union guns across the river, and the firing along the skirmish line assumed the proportions of a volley. The Thirty-ninth New York, known as the "Garibaldi Guards," was brought up to the support of the skirmish line. These were probably the most unfit troops in the whole corps to take up the duty. They were mostly foreigners, could

not understand the language of the orders and as they came over the crest of the hill and encountered the enemy's fire, they became confused and instead of keeping their line, recoiled in confusion and huddled together in groups, upon which the enemy's shot made sad havoc. Finding these men could not be depended upon the Fourteenth Regiment was ordered up and the sharp, clear voice of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was heard "Fall in Fourteenth" and the men went forward, stepping over the prostrate forms of the Twelfth New Jersey, who lay directly before them. The Fourteenth Regiment moved swiftly up to the brow of the hill when the order was given to deploy as skirmishers, the men being four or five feet apart. The bullets fell thick and fast and the noise was indescribable. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore with the right wing and center of the regiment marched down the slope on to the broad plain toward the enemy, while Adjutant Hincks took the left. A couple of dozen of the recruits clustered behind one of the buildings, but were soon dislodged and forced into line through the prodlings of the sharp points of Adjutant Hincks and Sergeant-Major Murdock's sabers. The darkness was intense, the artillery had ceased to play and the sharp flashes of the musketry were the only indications of the whereabouts of the enemy. Above the shouts and clatter of the musketry could be heard the sharp tenor voice of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, directing his men and encouraging them to proceed. The advance was rapid and the line had now reached the Morton houses in a cluster of trees, the men shielding themselves behind the garden fence. Just before reaching this house Major Coit was wounded and left the field. Captain Broatch, senior captain of the regiment, while advancing sword in hand was struck by a bullet which shattered his fingers and threw his sword twenty feet into the air. Picking it up and grasping it in his left hand he swung it over his head, at the same time guiding his men with his voice until his wound proved so painful that he was obliged to retire from the field. Oscar Abbott, of Company A, had the misfortune to get his gun fouled so that it could no longer be discharged, but by the advice of his com-

panion, brave, Corporal Russell Glenn, continued to go forward until Glenn himself received a severe wound when Abbott helped him to the rear.

With the serious losses which the Fourteenth had met in its advance, it was not able unsupported to dislodge the Confederates from the strong position which they had formed behind the Morton house and among the outbuildings. The contest had become fierce and in many cases it was a hand to hand fight with bayonets in the darkness. Some of the Fourteenth entered the buildings and Captain Frederick B. D. ten, of Company F, with half a dozen men entered one of the houses and fired upon the



Headquarters of Pickett near Morton's Ford.

enemy from the windows. Presently an officer dashed up to the house, dismounted, entered and with various expletives, better imagined than written, wanted to know what they were doing there. It proved to be General Hays who, unaccompanied by any of his staff, had come out to the skirmish line. Captain D. ten attempted to explain the situation, stating that there was a large rebel force, with which he could not cope, directly in front. General Hays would accept no explanation, but ordered him to move out and onward. Captain D. ten and the men well knew the consequences of moving out, but like all Fourteenth men they obeyed orders and, opening the back door, stepped out.

The General followed and mounted his horse. As he passed the corner of the house a sharp rifle shot was heard and General Hays fell heavily to the ground. As Captain Doten and his men advanced and left the house there was a voice from the darkness, ordering them to surrender, saying that he had heard the conversation and did not wish to shoot them in cold blood, adding, "As for your general, we have killed him." This latter was not true as the shot had entered the saddle of General Hays' horse and he quickly mounted his steed and slid away in the darkness. Doten could do nothing else than surrender and he and



Morton House and surroundings.

his six men were marched out and later took their long journey to Libby prison. It proved that the captors of these men were four companies of the 44th Georgia Regiment, who were drawn up in line of battle in their front. The Fourteenth Regiment had done a grand work, but it was unable to meet the large force of the enemy. Seeing this General Hays ordered up the 108th New York and the 10th New York Battalion in line of battle. Halting them a little just before reaching the house, in front of which stood the Fourteenth, he ordered the 10th New York to

fire. An officer of the 10th replied "General, those are our men in front of us." General Hays replied "They are rebels," preceding his order to fire by an oath. Crash went that dreadful volley and how many of the brave Fourteenth fell by that stupid drunken order will never be known. There was a loud cry of dismay, and the two advancing regiments approached the house. The line was further strengthened, the attempt to flank was foiled, the Confederates were routed and the battle of Morton's Ford was at an end.



CAPT. FREDERICK B. DOTEN.

Captain Frederick B. Doten was born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1840 and with his parents moved to Bridgeport, Conn., in early childhood. He enlisted as corporal of Co. A when twenty-two years of age and rose by steady steps to the captaincy of Co. F in October 1863. At the time of his enlistment he was clerk in New York. After his discharge from military service May 1,

1865, he removed to Chicopee, Mass., and was for a time engaged in mercantile business. Later he became cashier of the First National Bank of Chicopee, which position he held until his death, April 9, 1903. Captain Doten was a favorite of all who came in contact with him. His disposition and temperament were congenial and companionable. While his comrades loved him for these, they esteemed him for his integrity, his frankness and his judgment coupled as these were with gentleness, capacity and a courageous faithfulness to duty.

Slowly the men of the Fourteenth, discouraged and disheartened, gathered up their dead and wounded as far as possible in the moonless night and returned to the ravine, later crossing the river on a temporary bridge, reaching their old camp at Stony Mountain soon after midnight. Worn and tired and discouraged by the fatigue and ill-fortunes of the day the men retired for rest and sleep. They had hardly closed their eyes when Lieutenant-Colonel Moore received an order to take his men out and picket the river opposite the ford. This was cruel and wicked as there were many troops that had not been in action during the day, but such was the fortune of the brave old Fourteenth. The men knew nothing but to obey orders and they remained on duty in this capacity until noon of the 8th.

This order was from Colonel Powers, of the 108th New York, who commanded the brigade, as may be seen from his report to the adjutant-general, commanding the division.

Regarding the fortunes of the flag in this battle, we may say Sergeant Amory Allen of Hartford, bearer of the United States flag, and Corporal Robert A. Chadwick, of East Lyme, one of the Color-Guard, were killed in charging upon the enemy. Corporal John Hirst, of Rockville, took the flag after Sergeant Allen fell, and carried it during the remainder of the engagement.

The total loss of the Second Army Corps was two hundred and fifty-four, showing that nearly one-half of those killed, wounded and missing belonged to the Fourteenth Regiment.

To support some of the insinuations thrown out in this chapter, we may read a frank and explicit letter from Captain William H. Hawley, of Company K. He writes:—"Do you know that

when our Second Corps was ordered on that reconnoissance February 6th General Warren (corps commander) was so drunk as to be unable to be with the corps until nearly sundown? The papers say he was unwell, but the truth is he was drunk. General Alexander Hays, our division commander, had just enough whiskey in him to make him reckless and almost like a crazy man. Colonel Powers, commanding the brigade, was really unfit to command by reason of liquor. I suppose I am liable to court martial for thus speaking of my superior officers, but it is the truth."

The official report of the casualties as reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 7 commissioned officers, 83 enlisted men; missing, 1 commissioned officer, 18 enlisted men; total, 115. A corrected report as given by Chaplain Stevens is killed and mortally wounded, 14; wounded, 85; captured and missing, 16; total, 115.

The following is the list as reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore:—

Major, James B. Coit, wounded, in leg, slightly.

Company A. Wounded, Captain, John C. Broatch, hand, Sergeants, E. A. Wilcox, leg, slightly, Russell Glenn, thigh, severely, Corporal, Cornelius Reardon, leg, severely, Privates, Joel N. Bradley, ankle, severely, William Denevan, hand, badly, Charles G. Hyatt, elbow, badly, James Henderson, hip, badly, John Lotty, leg, badly, Richard Wallace, foot, John DeWolf, hip, dangerously; missing, Privates, Henry Walter, Christian Brahl.

Company B. Wounded, Corporals, Ammon Norton, ankle, slightly, Albert R. Crittenden, arm, slightly, James Inglis, leg, severely, Privates, John Anderson, ankle, Pierce Barron, leg, slightly, John Doyle, leg, slightly, Frederick Harrison, breast, severely, Thaddens Steinhall, hand, James Wilson, face, slightly, Carpenter Weeks, ankle, severely.

Company C. Wounded, 1st Sergeant, William W. Nelson, ankle, severely, Sergeant Sylvester G. Lord, hand, slightly, Corporal William Bennett, hand, slightly, Private John Denby, foot, slightly; missing, Sergeant, Alexander McNeil, Privates, Henry Woods, William Braney, Nicholas Dehn, William Pouldleton.

Company D. Killed, Corporal, Henry W. Orcutt; wounded, Captain, Walter M. Lucas, thigh, slightly, 2d Lieutenant, George A. Stocking, thigh, slightly, Sergeants, K. E. Newell, thigh, severely, Henry Owens, foot, severely, Corporals, Charles Carter, leg, severely, James P. Shepard, arm, slightly, Privates, John A. Morse, leg, severely, Martin Lyons, shoulder, slightly, Charles Williams, leg, Henry Burncastle, Edwin Brockett, groin, severely, Peter Benjamin, severely and missing, Frederick Shafer, badly bruised.

Company E. Wounded, Corporal, George Boomer, ankle, severely, Privates, Henry Seymour, thigh, severely, Watson Jones, abdomen, badly, Robert Kerr, side and arm, William Smith, hand, slightly, Wesley Banks, leg, severely, Edward Daley, thigh, severely; missing, Private, Moses Tyler.

Company F. Wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk, eye, contusion, Sergeant, Michael Meyers, head, severely and missing, Corporals, Charles M. Schoville, groin, slightly, Danford J. Davis, wounded and missing, William Latimer, thigh, slightly, Privates, Joseph A. Berry, thumb, slightly, Mace Goning, arm, severely, Charles Miller, hand, slightly, Henry Myer, cheek, slightly, Andrew Smith, seriously; missing, Captain, F. D. Doten, Privates, Helemus Dott, John Hines.

Company G. Wounded, Privates, Richard Lee, foot, slightly, Joseph Casserly, leg, slightly; missing, Privates, Thomas Kane, Michael Kelly, John Gordon.

Company H. Killed, Corporal, Robert Chadwick; wounded, Captain, Henry L. Snagg, foot, slightly, Sergeant, George McCracken, hand, slightly, Privates, Albert F. Williams, groin, severely, Hiram Curtis, leg, severely, Theron Sanford, hand, slightly, James Shorkey, arm, slightly, Peter Boyle, thigh, severely, John Nelson, arm, severely, Edward Munson, thigh, slightly, Hans Danielson, head, slightly, Prentice A. Perkins, badly, Julius Hinckley, thigh, badly; missing, Corporal, Silas S. Fox.

Company I. Killed, 1st Sergeant, Francis M. Norton, Color-Sergeant, Armory Allen, Privates, John Daniels, Thomas Kelly; wounded, 2d Lieutenant, George H. Brigham, breast, slightly, Sergeants, A. N. Crosby, leg, slightly, Joseph Junot, hip, severely,

Corporals, William Gorham, thigh, severely, Frederick Beardsley, thigh, slightly, Privates, William Brown, arm, badly, John Lynch, side, slightly, Charles Slessenger, side, badly, Charles Gillon, leg, badly, James McErvoy, arm, William Thompson, 2d, leg, slightly, Timothy Ryan, leg, severely, Thomas Walters, shoulder, severely, Oscar Williams, leg, severely; missing, Corporal, Philetus Barnum, Privates, Patrick Flynn, William Thompson, 1st.

Company K. Wounded, Corporal, Henry Hull, thigh, slightly, Privates, Nelson Kingsbury, ankle, severely, Oscar Kibber, finger, John Stark, hand, badly, John Wallack, groin, badly, John Madden; missing, Private, John Staub.

The following is the report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

“Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
February 8th, 1864.

Brigadier-General Horace J. Morse,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 6th, near Morton's Ford on the Rapidan.

At about one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 6th, the brigade, to which this regiment is attached, was ordered to cross the Rapidan at Morton's Ford. This was effected in good order, by fording the river, which at this point is nearly waist deep, and with but little opposition from the enemy. As the regiment, however, moved over the crest of the first hill, they opened a shell fire upon us, but without causing us any loss, as their aim was a little too high. About half a mile from the ford, the regiment took up its position with the rest of the brigade, under the slope of a hill and in rear of a small white house. Here we remained in line of battle, being occasionally shelled by the enemy, until about five o'clock P. M. At this time the rebels made an attack upon our position, and this regiment was ordered out to the support of the skirmish line, commanded by Colonel Beard. The regiment advanced upon the enemy, deployed as

skirmishers, and drove back their line of battle for upwards of half a mile, to a place where there were about a dozen small houses and outbuildings situated in a grove of trees. Here the enemy made a stand and the regiment fought them hand to hand, in some cases using the bayonet, until the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers and the Battalion of Tenth New York coming to our aid, enabled us to drive them from the buildings. We held this point for upwards of an hour, until ordered to withdraw to our former position, which we did, leaving a strong picket to keep the enemy from advancing while we were carrying off our dead and wounded. We brought off all of the dead and wounded whom we could find; but, owing to the darkness of the night, some probably escaped our search. At about 11 o'clock P. M., we re-crossed the river, taking our dead and wounded with us. Our brigade then took up a position near the ford, to check any movement of the enemy in case they should attempt to cross to our side. Here we remained until the night of the 7th, when the troops of the Second Corps returned to their former camping grounds, leaving the Fourteenth to guard the crossing at Morton's Ford during the night. At about 11 A. M., to-day, we were relieved and returned to camp.

Captain F. D. Doten, of Company F, while trying to capture a party of rebels in one of the houses, was himself taken prisoner. The officers and the men in almost every case behaved themselves in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the command.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

Colonel Powers, commanding the brigade, has this to say of the Fourteenth Connecticut in connection with other regiments:—"The Fourteenth Connecticut, One Hundred and Eighth New York and Tenth Battalion deserve great credit for the heavy fighting they did; driving a superior force of the enemy and frequently using the bayonet. Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore,

Captain Dewey and Captain Tait, commanding respectively the One Hundred and Eighth New York, Twelfth New Jersey, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Tenth New York Battalion and First Delaware Battalion, did their whole duty."

There was a suspicious solicitude on the part of General Hays for the men of the Fourteenth who were in the hospital. It might have been the twinges of conscience for the cruel order which he gave at the Morton house. He and his wife visited the hospital daily, bringing oranges and delicacies for the wounded men.

It has been contended that it was not in the plan of operations that General Hays should cross the river at this point, but simply to make a pretense to attract the Confederate troops from Richmond. When once over it was evident from time to time that it was the purpose of the enemy to flank the Union forces and get between them and the river, and military men have testified that they were prevented from doing this only by the charge of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Upon the return of Colonel Ellis and learning of the conduct of General Hays, he sought diligently for an investigation. None of his requests or efforts got beyond division headquarters. He then appealed to the Secretary of War direct and to Governor Buckingham of his own state. While there was naturally reluctance to lay bare the facts of this drunken spree, it would doubtless have been accomplished if it had not been for the death of General Hays during the Wilderness Campaign.

Allusion has been made to the expected visits of many of the officers' wives and friends. They arrived on the evening of the engagement across the river at Morton's Ford. They were escorted to the top of the mountain by Sergeant Charles G. Blatchley of Company I. After speaking of the arrival of Mrs. Fisk, Sergeant Blatchley says:—"The others arrived here on the evening of the 6th of February, during the progress of the battle of Morton's Ford. I piloted them up to the crest of the ridge and their first experience of camp life was the view of that evening battle as they watched with feelings that can better be imagined than described, the flash of the musketry across the river where

their husbands were facing death in the deepening darkness of that winter twilight."

The regiment remained at Stony Mountain until the evening of May 3d, the men enjoying much needed rest, the time being occupied by regimental, brigade and division drills. One of the incidents of their stay was the building and dedication of a church which, although built by the One Hundred and Eighth New York and designed for all the regiments, the warm feeling between that regiment and the Fourteenth seemed as if it was a part of our own mens enterprise. Major Hincks reports some considerable religious interest during these weeks.

On Washington's Birthday a grand ball was given at corps headquarters for which purpose a large hall was erected of slabs, the interior presenting a gay appearance by the display of flags from all the regiments of the corps. There was some solicitude that the Confederates, who were well aware of what was going on, might make an attack. To guard against this, extra precautions were taken, the picket guard greatly strengthened, and a bogus gun was mounted on the top of the mountain in full view of the enemy across the river.

Several rebel deserters came into camp and reported much dissatisfaction in the Confederate ranks. About this time one hundred new recruits were added to the regiment from Connecticut, but for the most part they were good men, although it was said one died from old age soon after joining the regiment and another was totally blind. Another was so old and gray that he was dismissed from the service, but soon returned with his hair and whiskers dyed, thus gathering two bounties.

There were repeated false alarms of the movement of the enemy and once the men were called to arms and slept with their equipments on. Several times the men were order to pack up and be ready to move.

The men here learned of the appointment of General Grant as commander of the army. The impulse of a new spirit at the head of the army was soon manifest. All of the ladies were ordered from camp and there was a reorganization of the corps, by consolidating them into a more compact form. The five corps of

the Army of the Potomac were reduced to three and the Fourteenth Regiment which had always been attached to the Third Division, Second Brigade, Second Corps, was now transferred to the Second Division, Third Brigade, of the Second Corps, under General Hancock, corps commander, General Gibbon, division commander and Colonel Carroll in command of the brigade which was composed of the following regiments:—Fourth and Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh West Virginia, Fourteenth Connecticut, Tenth New York Battalion, One Hundred and Eighth New York, First Delaware and Twelfth New Jersey.

The Fourteenth was without a chaplain at this time, Chaplain Stevens being discharged the December previous and no new appointment had been made.

Colonel Smyth invited the ladies visiting in the camp to a reception at his headquarters where a supper was served, with music furnished by the Fourteenth band.

A severe snow storm in camp toward the last of March added variety to the usual monotony of camp life. Captain Hawley describes this in a letter which he sent home by Lieutenant Julius W. Knowlton, who was about to return home, being honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate. He says:—"No music of sleigh bells greets our ears, but we hear cheers, shouts and ringing laughter all day long at the mimic battle with snow balls. Some times whole regiments will turn out under command of their officers, and with their regimental colors, and engage in the exciting sport. Soon forts are erected and stormed, one party flanks the other, prisoners are taken and rescued as if the contest were in down right earnest."

There was a brigade review on the 14th of April, the Fourteenth showing seventeen commissioned officers and three hundred and forty enlisted men. There were besides these the picket detail and the sick. The following day there was a review of the division by General Hancock near Stevensburg, the Fourteenth Regiment reaching its camp about three o'clock in the afternoon. There was also a corps review a few days later in which General Grant rode down the line and was greeted with a warm welcome, as the new commander of the army.

About the 1st of May orders were given to tear down the huts and pitch tents. This tearing down of the huts was very much facilitated by a terrific wind, vying almost with a tornado, as it swept over the camp. A large pine tree was broken off and thrown across Colonel Ellis' tent, completely demolishing it. Fortunately no one was in it as the Colonel was out riding.



The scene of much coffee cooking at Stony Mountain.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Wilderness—A Tangle of Battles and Skirmishes.

The regiment broke camp on the evening of Tuesday, May 3d., 1864, the pickets were quietly called in, rations and ammunition distributed, fires were carefully extinguished and the utmost silence was ordered that the enemy might not know of the movements of the army. Reaching Stevensburg in about two hours the Second Corps joined the rest of the command. Strange as it may seem, the line moved along an unfamiliar road, passing several deserted camps and trains of wagons ready to proceed when the troops had passed. The other corps were moving in the same general direction along parallel paths and marching until daylight they reached Ely's Ford on the Rapidan. Here the Fourteenth Regiment was massed in a deep ravine where they remained for several hours, but were forbidden to build fires for fear the smoke might betray the presence of the army to the enemy. By nine or ten o'clock in the morning, they crossed the Rapidan on a pontoon, climbing an almost precipitous bank on the southern side and were in the enemy's territory. The men were halted and ordered to load. Immediately in front of them were formidable rifle-pits, unmanned. Moving forward they entered a dense pine woods. It was, indeed, a sight of grandeur and power, the view of acres of soldiers with the bristling steel of their arms gave the idea of great strength and majesty, and one might conclude that they could overcome the world. As they proceeded the woods grew less dense, the sun became hotter and taxed severely the endurance of the men who had so recently come from a long rest under the shadow of Stony Mountain. This caused most of the men to lighten their knapsacks by throwing away their blankets, overcoats and other articles of winter clothing. Some of the men tore their blankets into shreds that they might not

give comfort to the Confederates, but as it was they must have obtained many of these articles when they came that way. For many miles the way was strewn with these discarded essentials which must sooner or later be requisite for the comfort and good health of the men. Soon the forest grew denser and the men moved along, penetrating the almost impassable thicket. During the forenoon they saw ten cross lines of earthworks which were grim reminders of the battle of Chancellorsville the year previous. The remains of many Union soldiers, identified by their uniforms, were seen unburied. Passing the ruins of the once stately Chancellor House, they moved a short distance, turned into the woods and after considerable superfluous marching the men were allowed to lie down for much needed rest. The march had been almost continuous since leaving the old camp at Stony Mountain, a distance of twenty-five miles. Arms were stacked and a detail from each regiment was sent out for picket duty. The command of this picket line was given to Colonel Ellis. The regiment was in the advance during the day and up to a late hour at night could hear the marching of different regiments as they came in to bivouac around them.

Before the dawn of Thursday, the 5th, the men were on the move, their direction being a little west of south. About noon they left the road and passed through a dense pine thicket. On the further edge of these woods a barricade of fence rails was thrown up. This proved of no use as they met no enemy. In about half an hour the men retraced their steps, without counter-marching, going back over the same ground which they had passed in the morning. It was soon evident that the enemy was in force near and that an engagement had already begun. The bullets were flying thick and fast and in a few minutes the men were faced by the flank and charged forward into the woods. A heavy volley of musketry caused fifteen or sixteen of the regiment to fall. The Confederates then fell back, pursued by the Union men, for a distance of twenty or thirty rods, when the men of the regiment halted to perfect the alignment, and were ordered to lie down, subject to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers which was after some time checked. As night came on the

men bivouacked in line of battle, their arms in their hands, a heavy picket detail being thrown out to protect the front. Strict orders were given that there should be no fires and an order was also received that there would be a general attack along the entire line of the army at precisely four o'clock in the morning.

A comrade states the situation at this point as follows:—
“As we advanced, the earth thrown up to form the road made a natural breastwork. As we went over it, we reached the first volley and fifteen or sixteen were killed. We charged down the slope and up the slight incline on the other side, the Confederates leaving their position in confusion. We followed them up until it got to be quite dark and I should say we went in the neighborhood of more than a quarter of a mile. Then we halted and lay on our arms during the night, the Fourteenth in advance of the main line of the army, and with Carroll's Brigade lay out there all night, about one-half mile in advance of the main body.”

Among those killed in this first day of the battle of the Wilderness was General Alexander Hays, who had had command of the division since the Fourteenth became a part of the Army of the Potomac.

Dawn had scarcely come when an order was received that the time had come for the attack. The men were awakened noiselessly, ordered to fall in and moved forward, entering farther the almost impenetrable forest, rendered doubly obscure by a fog. The eight regiments of the brigade were formed in two lines of battle, the first commanded by Colonel Coons of the Fourteenth Indiana and the second by Colonel Ellis of the Fourteenth Connecticut, the whole under command of Colonel Carroll. The Fourteenth Regiment occupied the left of the second line next to the Tenth New York. Captain William H. Hawley of Company K, but no wof Carroll's staff, had charge of the heavy skirmish line.

Major Hincks says:—“Our starting point was near the point where the Orange Court House plank road crossed the highway on which we had been marching, leading, I presume, to Spottsylvania Court House. We were a little northwest of the cross-

ing when we started, but before long crossed the plank road and continued to move in a westerly direction parallel to it and upon its south side. The lively rattle of musketry from our skirmishers showed that they had now encountered the enemy and the picket were driving them back. Further on we came to the place where their reserve had bivouacked as evidenced by campfires and embers still smouldering and meal spilled upon the ground in their hasty flight. So thick were the trees that it was



Brock Road, Wilderness, Va.

difficult for the men to advance in line and we could seldom see further than a few rods ahead. Before long the scattering fire in front of us had grown more rapid and in a few minutes the skirmishers fall back and though we cannot see them, we know that we have encountered the main body of the enemy. A tempest of bullets cuts the air and the men fall from the ranks like autumn leaves in a November gale. Without any order that I heard, our line paused and in another instant countless

tongues of flame leaped from the muzzles of our rifles and speech is drowned by the deafening and unintermitted roar of musketry."

There was intense fighting for about half an hour and in this brief space officers and men of the regiment were falling. Among those seriously wounded during these moments was Captain Fiske of Company G, who died a few days later. The men stood like heroes to the work until a regiment at the right gave way, producing something of a panic among several of the regiments of the brigade, about half of whom fell back to the cross roads and were seen no more that morning. The Fourteenth boys fell back slowly and without panic facing the enemy. The attempt to rally them on the colors was difficult at first, but soon succeeded, the men gathering in a natural defense formed by the trunks of several fallen trees which had been strengthened by the work of the Confederates the night before, about five or six rods to the rear of where they had been fighting. They were ordered to lie down and again opened fire on the advancing enemy. Here they poured such a heavy fire into the enemy's flank that the advance was checked in that direction. On the left Captain Nickels of Company I and Lieutenant Morgan of Company C had rallied some forty or fifty men and had each man take a tree and fight Indian fashion. In front of them was a clearing, the only one for miles, and these brave boys saw a Confederate line of battle, with flying colors, emerge from the woods on its opposite side, but handful as they were, peppered it so smartly and with such accurate aim that the foe, unaware of their slender numbers, fairly beat a retreat.

The regiment remained here about an hour when they were ordered by General Hancock to withdraw to a point on the Brock road where the natural breastwork had been strengthened. Here the shattered ranks were reformed and ammunition dealt out. Colonel Carroll coming up spoke in warm terms of commendation of the behavior of the regiment. The men were then moved a short distance in the rear of the line of battle and told they would have twenty minutes for rest and to make coffee. Hardly five minutes had passed before the Confederates advanced

and the Fourteenth was at once called into action and the fiercest fighting of the day occurred. The men of the regiment charged with fixed bayonets and met the enemy and repelled the charge.

Major Hincks gives a somewhat different version of the situation here. He says:—"Just then a strong body of troops that had not been in action came up, wearing the red diamond badge of the newly attached Third Division of the Second Corps, under command of General J. Hobart Ward. He ordered Colonel Carroll to join his advance. To this Carroll objected, saying that he had less than five hundred men, who had just been under fire and an attempt might be made to cut off the advance, in which case his men would be routed or captured. Then again Ward had no authority to give the command, he being of another division, but, however, Ward insisted, upon which Carroll ordered his men to fall in, but when Ward had passed on, ordered the men to lie down again. The heavy firing continued and presently it was discovered that the red diamond division had broken and were in retreat toward where the Fourteenth stood, closely followed by the rebels. It was as Carroll had predicted, Ward had gone too far out and a heavy Confederate column of Longstreet's had fallen upon his flank and rear, crushing his line. Strenuous efforts were made by the men of the Fourteenth to stay this stampede, but were unsuccessful. They, however, were able to form line and resist the oncoming foe. The bullets from the enemy fell thick and fast, but with effective work by the Sharp's rifles, they were held in check for about twenty minutes, some of the men firing eighty rounds of ammunition. The regiments on each side, however, were not able to check the oncoming of the Confederates, who approached like a crescent, enveloping the right and left of the Fourteenth. At this point the United States color-bearer, Corporal Henry K. Lyon of Company G, was mortally wounded and as he fell handed the colors to Colonel Moore, remarking that he had done his best. Lyon was taken prisoner and died in the hands of his enemy from his wounds. Seeing that resistance was useless with the enemy surrounding them in front and right and left flanks, the regiment fell back a few hundred yards, being pursued closely by the



Society of the Fourteenth Regiment at the Gettysburg Monument, September 16, 1891

enemy, who shouted loudly for them to surrender. The regiment retreated still farther to the rear to a line of breastworks at the cross roads which had been thrown up during their absence, where they were at once reformed in line and ready for further service."

Corporal John H. Billson of Company D relates an incident in this connection. He says:—"I was ordered to carry Private Charles H. House of Company D to the rear, as he was wounded in the foot when Ward broke. I was carrying him on my back when we discovered the enemy charging through the trees. House, seeing them, clambered down from my back and beat a hasty retreat, running much faster with his wounded foot than I was able to with two well ones." Corporal Billson further says:—"Reaching the rear General Hancock ordered Colonel Carroll to retire his men and allow them to cook coffee as they had done their share. We were just cooking coffee when the Confederates came and Hancock said 'For God's sake, Carroll, form your men and give us something to fall back on.' The Fourteenth left their coffee and formed a line and took part in Carroll's charge."

Sergeant E. B. Tyler gives an interesting description of this engagement as follows:—"We lay that night upon our arms and some of us, the writer included, who had resolved to go through this campaign in light marching order, sorely felt the need during the chilly night of the blankets and overcoats we had resolved not to carry. But with the early morning came work to warm us up, for after the hasty breakfast of hardtack (and coffee if we succeeded in getting it), we formed our line of battle and began slowly to crowd back the enemy in our front. Sometimes our advance was very slow and every inch hotly contested and then again we progressed some distance in a short time, but all the while and continuously fighting an almost if not quite unseen enemy in thick woods. There is a feeling of uneasiness in the stoutest heart in facing danger that one cannot see and know. The mystery is doubly intensified by the sudden, silent dropping dead, or fatally wounded, of men on either hand that somehow does not seem to connect itself with the constant roar of musketry

that is going on. The zip, zip of the bullets as they pass so closely to your head that you cannot help but think that had the rebel aim been varied never so little your career had been ended. Occasionally we captured a few prisoners, some of whom voluntarily deserted their lines and risking the gantlet of fire by both sides would come running into our lines, throwing up their hands and calling out to us not to shoot. They were evidently badly frightened, as well they might be, but we shouted encouragingly to them 'Come on in, Johnny, come on in Johnny' and carefully held our fire until they were within our lines. Our shouts to them must have been heard in the rebel lines and perhaps encouraged others to take the risk.

It is hard to tell about passing time in such a fight. A few hours some times seem long enough for a day and men often long for the night, not only to rest tired bodies, but to regain rest and quiet to mind and nerves wrought up to the highest degree of intensity. But the real shock of the day came shortly after noon when Longstreet, that master of impetuous charges, massed a large body of men and precipitated them upon a portion of our line he may have had reason to think a little weak. This attack struck our line a little to the left of the Fourteenth's position. We quickly changed front, moved to the left and then forward in a countermarch in the direction of the advancing foe. Before opening fire we had to let the broken and depleted remnants of a regiment that had been stationed on this part of the line fall back into or through our ranks. That done we opened fire. How defiantly and continuously that rebel yell of the oncoming foe held its own even above the volleys of musketry, and this was wholly a battle of infantry and musketry. Still onward they come. Our men had halted and keeping their line in as good shape as possible were awaiting the shock. But we were not idle; the men, many of them lying close upon the ground, some of them resting on one knee, were firing rapidly and low. Officers and file closers were cheering them and encouraging them, sending the wounded to the rear and strengthening the ranks by using their rifles as freely as the men. And now they had come so near we began to distinguish the brown and

butternut colored uniforms among the trees and our rifles had distinct targets and the increasing closeness of their shots showed they too were having the same advantage. Now we could see them still more plainly. They were not coming fast, simply moving forward slowly, steadily and, Oh, so obstinately and surely! We could not check them. I am sure our Sharp's rifles never did better service for the few brief minutes than now, but their yells and their volleys and their advance seemingly was not to be stayed. There could only be one result, unless speedily reinforced, we should be overpowered and captured within five minutes. The volleys from our rifles were growing weaker and scattering. Our color-bearer had planted the flag staff firmly on the ground and kneeling or lying beside it upheld it with his upstretched arms."

Sergeant Tyler was at this point wounded and taken to the rear. His wounds did not prove fatal and he was discharged July 25th, 1865. He died at his home in Westfield August 16th, 1899. He was a native of Kingston, N. Y., coming to Connecticut in his boyhood where he remained until his death. As a soldier he was brave and patriotic and as a man full of good deeds and uprightness.

Sergeant Charles G. Blatchley of Company I graphically states the situation of the regiment just before Longstreet's charge as follows:—"Our regiment was partly armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles, and this fact came very near resulting in our capture. The deadly fire which we had kept up in front of us had held back the enemy at that point till they had driven our troops back on both sides of us, leaving our little regiment sticking out like the toe of a horseshoe in the line. The dense woods prevented us from discovering this until the break reached our own flanks. I was awakened from my absorption in the business of saving my country by looking up, as I did occasionally, to see if the flag was still there, to find it gone. In another second I realized the fact that I was almost alone, and that the flag was rapidly making its way to the rear. I followed it."

During the evening the regiment was moved farther up the

road and occupied part of the night in building new breastworks along the west side of the road where they rested until the morning of the 7th, when they were called at daybreak and made preparations to move. The regiment was marched and countermarched in several directions during the day, but was not engaged.

Corporal Crittenden has this to say regarding the movements of the Fourteenth on the 7th of May:—"We maneuvered for position and to find the enemy. During the day we passed a bastion or redoubt where a battery had been placed, and General Sedgwick was killed. There was firing and the army was following the enemy. We were not directly engaged on the 7th, but moved from place to place where it seemed there might be fighting."

During that night new breastworks were thrown up where the regiment rested until the 8th, when they again followed the enemy, the regiment making several movements without being engaged. The men lay in the woods along the road during the night and early morning of the 9th., when they again resumed their march and in the afternoon had a skirmish with the enemy, the object being to gain possession of a wagon-train which was unsuccessful. At night a crossing was made of the Po River, where the men rested. The river was crossed three times during the night, it being difficult to ascertain the proximity or direction of the enemy.

Under the date of May 10th, 1864, John Hirst writes:—"We were in line pretty early this morning and expected some hot work before breakfast when we recrossed the Po. After marching around considerable our division was ordered to go to the support of another corps which was having a hard fight, and being driven back. At this time the woods were on fire in different places and the enemy were throwing shot and shell at a rapid rate right into our teeth as we advanced to the front. How we got through it all I don't know, but we were kept right along until we came near to their breastworks and had it hot and heavy until our seventy rounds of ammunition were exhausted, when we were relieved and ordered to fall back about one

hundred and fifty yards where we received more ammunition and then threw up a line of breastworks for our protection during the night. This breastwork business is getting to be a great thing in the army and is the first thing we have to do as soon as we come to a halt. It don't matter how far we advance, we find the rebels have thrown up breastworks to impede our progress, and if we gain an inch of ground from them, we put up one at once for its protection. Grant is sticking to them like a leech and I think we are getting the best of it."



ASST. SURGEON FREDK. A. DUDLEY.

Corporal John H. Billson of Company D says the corps referred to by Hirst was the Fifth Corps.

On the morning of the 10th, the Fourteenth, in company with the brigade, crossed the river and went to the support of the Fifth Corps which had been heavily engaged with the Confederates, but the fight was over before the Fourteenth arrived.

Good authority relates that:—"When the Fourteenth, in connection with the brigade, were called to the support of the Fifth Corps, the infantry firing had mainly ceased when we reached the position given us, but there was considerable every little while and shells were crashing and tearing the trees. While we were there one of the Fifth Corps officers happened to pass along just in the rear of our regiment and a piece of shell wounded him, going through the calf of the leg, breaking it and making a bad wound. Our surgeons saw it was a case that needed immediate attention, so they cut some trees, made stakes, rigged a table and etherized the officer, who was bleeding to death. In the midst of the shell firing the leg was amputated and the man then sent to the rear."

It was here that an order was read from General Grant, congratulating the men on the good service they had performed, but stating that there was work yet to be done.

The regiment then moved out into a valley and along its westerly side. In front was Laurel Hill. On a clearing back of this hill was a battery throwing shells over the heads of the men and a number of the Fourteenth were wounded by these bursting shells. The advance was over a tangled road which was passed with much difficulty and it was necessary to halt several times to reform the line. The woods were on fire and the heat and smoke were almost suffocating, but the men moved on till within a few paces of the enemy's works which opened upon them with galling fire. The men, however, kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy, maintaining their position for several hours when being out of ammunition the regiment was relieved and lay in the second line still in front of the breastworks all that night and during the 11th.

Corporal Crittenden relates the following circumstances in regard to the explosion of these shells:—"Colonel Carroll, I think, came down to our regiment and asked that a detail of men be sent up the hill with Sharp's rifles to silence the battery. A number of the Fourteenth men were detailed or volunteered for the purpose. We went into the woods and after going some distance ran right into the Confederates, who had formed a line of breast-

works on the other side of a stream. These works were well manned and five men from Company B were wounded, four of them so badly that they never returned to the regiment. While we were up there in the woods the charge occurred. They swung around our left and came up the other side of the hill. When we were withdrawn from there the regiment had left the valley. We struck them about eleven o'clock that night in rear of the Fifth Corps and bivouacked on a side hill."

Colonel Ellis reported the number of men in this engagement as eleven officers and two hundred and twenty enlisted men.

We come now to that phase of this campaign of May, 1864, known as the battle of Spottsylvania. About midnight the regiment broke camp, marching to the left through woods, underbrush, valleys and over hills until near daybreak, when they reached a position in a wooded road under cover of a slight ridge. Orders were given to make the equipment secure and to move forward noiselessly, no order was to be given, but when the general advanced to the front and raised his sword, the men were to charge upon the enemy's works. This voiceless charge was made about four o'clock and the men moved promptly up the ridge, not being discovered for some time. The left of the line, however, was first seen from the slight height of the hill and immediately the volleys from the battery of eighteen guns of the enemy were opened upon them. The firing, however, was too high to do much damage to the regiment. On, on they went, the Fourteenth Regiment passing over the crest of the ridge into a depression. It was soon seen that there was confusion in the Confederate works, the infantry falling back while the artillery were not able to train their guns sufficiently to damage the men in the depression. The men of the Fourteenth went over the first line of breastworks and captured more prisoners than they had had in their own ranks, sending them to the rear under charge of Captain Nickels. Advancing about a quarter of a mile farther on a line of skirmishers was met and behind them a strong line of battle, compelling the men to fall back to the first line of breastworks, where they turned the enemy's guns on them and gave them several of their own shot and shell. The

men of the Fourteenth worked two of these guns under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Morgan, and later drew them off the field, lifting them over the breastworks, taking them to the crest of the ridge and using them to fire upon the enemy.

This line of breastworks was excavated about eighteen inches deep and had earth thrown up to make the works. The men of the Fourteenth were ordered to dig a trench on the outside of these breastworks to make them available for the Union side.

The Confederates soon after attempted to recapture the works and guns under General John B. Gordon. Charge after charge was made of the most desperate character, but without success. These charges so desperate in their efforts, but unsuccessful in their result continued until about nine o'clock at night. On the last charge the Confederates came into the works and a hand to hand fight took place, most of the men hurt being pierced through the head or in the side with rebel bayonets. One Fourteenth man had thrust his bayonet through the breast of a Confederate, the Confederate also having thrust his bayonet through the neck of the Fourteenth man, the two men stood dead against the breastworks, the guns of each serving to brace them and hold them in this standing position.

During the course of these charges the Fourteenth was moved to the left to give place for the Third Division, and lay in the Confederate entrenchments all night. This move brought the regiment near a corral in which were about forty or fifty horses. It was soon discovered that the Confederates were attempting to seize these horses on the opposite side. It was a desperate moment and to save them from being taken by the Confederates the horses were all shot. Soon after nine o'clock, it began to rain and the night was one of terror and distress.

During this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was wounded in the knee and taken to the hospital.

Here it was that General Stuart of the Confederates was taken prisoner and Corporal A. R. Crittenden and a detail took Stuart to General Hancock. While on the march one of the detailed men quietly clipped off a button from General Stuart's coat. This button is now in the possession of Corporal Crittenden.



The Regiment's Monument at Gettysburg.

We will allow J. E. Stannard of Company G to give his version of this battle. He says:—"May 11th was rainy and we spent the day in building rifle-pits and skirmishing. The roads were muddy and the brush thick, making it hard to get along. At midnight we started toward the left through the heavy rain. We did this as quietly as possible, for we were near the enemy's line, and it was not desirable that they should know all that we did. We came to a halt about four o'clock in the morning and though wet through, lay down on the ground to sleep, who ever heard of a soaking keeping a soldier from wanting to sleep. At this time we were near the Landron House. Just before daylight we started to move, going in a line of battle toward the enemy's works. We could not see them, however, as we were passing over land covered with scrub pines and other small growth. We must have covered half the distance before we were discovered. A shot was heard, the boys gave a yell, and started at a double-quick on, to, and over the breastworks. All this was done so quickly that the 'Rebs' had had no warning of our coming and could do nothing but run which they did in fine style. This was at the spot known as 'Bloody Angle.' Here the bayonet was used and I well remember seeing a man with a bayonet through him pinning him to the ground. We drove them for about half a mile when we came to another line of works which stopped us. Then we went back to the first line of works and waited for developments which were not long in coming. We captured at this charge twelve brass pieces and the boys had a chance to try their hands as artillery men. I do not know what the result was. Here the rebel generals, Johnson and Gordan were captured. The line of works was heavy and we turned them for our own use taking up our position on the side meant for the outside. We had not waited long before the rebels returned our call. They came up on the other side of the works and we had it hand to hand all day. The colors of both sides were on the works at the same time within a few feet of each other, and bayonets were used freely. As it was raining hard all of this day that no doubt helped us to stand the strain. At this time Colonel Ellis had command of

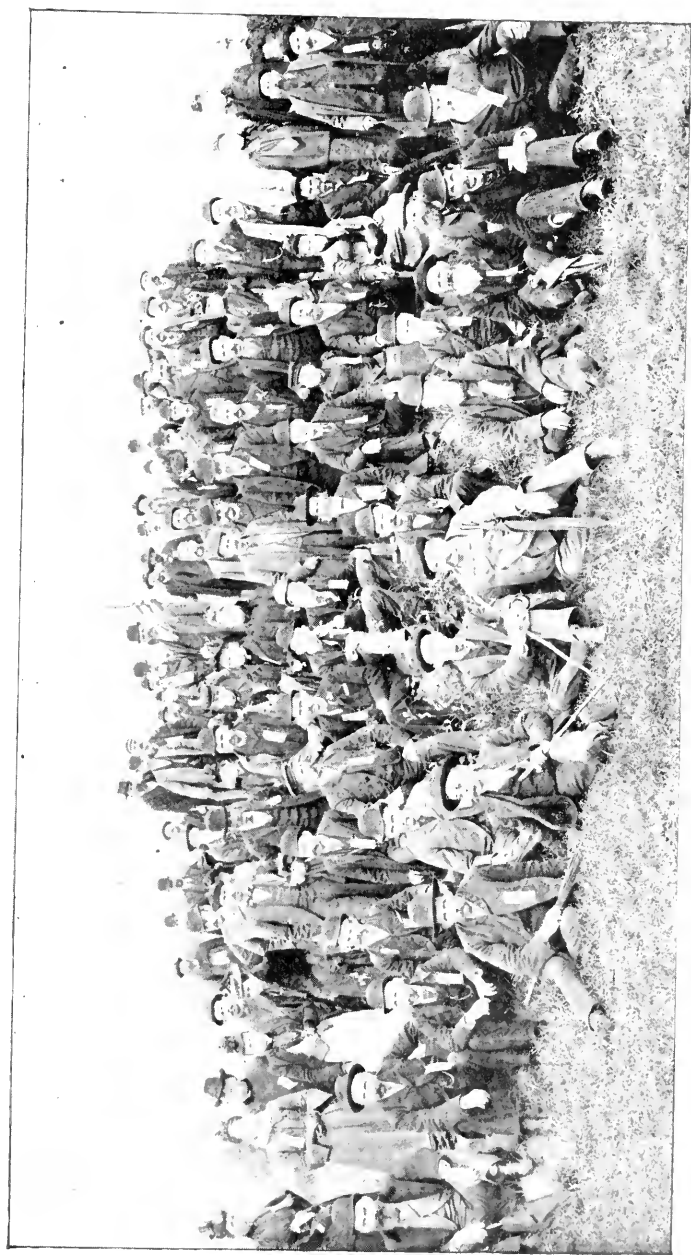
the regiment and walked back and forth back of the line, exposed to a heavy fire. The bullet for him had never been cast. At about ten o'clock the rebels abandoned the line, and thus ended the battle of Spottsylvania."

As soon as it was light on the morning of the 13th a picket line was advanced to find the enemy and as the detail went out they passed over the breastworks and ditch. This ditch was literally filled with dead Confederates, many being killed in battle while others were crushed by comrades falling upon them. The heavy rain through the night had filled the ditch which mingled with the blood from the wounded men gave the ditch the appearance of being filled with blood. There was no enemy in sight and but little firing on the picket line, the troops remaining here most of the day without active work. There was a slight engagement to the left. The regiment passed this point and lay down for the night on a side hill.

On the morning of the 14th some Confederates were seen and the Fourteenth Regiment advanced to the left, but it was soon discovered that they were prisoners in the hands of the cavalry. During the day there was a rumor of the enemy being in front and the regiment was formed in line of battle, but it proved to be a small body and nothing took place but a little skirmishing.

Sergeant E. H. Wade says:—"On May 15th we left our camp at four o'clock, went some three miles and came to the Fredericksburg and Richmond turnpike. Here we found thousands upon thousands of troops scattered all around. It was expected the enemy would attack us here. At four o'clock our division went out on picket three miles, and stopped for the night on top of a high hill. Here we stopped until six o'clock the next afternoon, when we came back about a mile and then returned to the same point. Here we put up our tents and laid down to rest, but at twelve o'clock got up, and started on again, but didn't go far, where we remained most of the 17th."

During the night of the 17th the regiment was called out to form a skirmish line with two or three other regiments and advanced upon the enemy's position. The next day, the 18th., was passed on the skirmish line, being at times under a shell fire, but



Society of the Fourteenth Regiment at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg, September 16, 1894.

meeting with no casualties. In the afternoon the regiment was ordered out to meet a small band of the enemy which they drove back after sharp firing.

The purpose of these movements was to ascertain the whereabouts and strength of the enemy. As the Confederates were doing the same for the same purpose there was constant clashing and firing on both sides. The casualties, however, on the part of the Fourteenth were very slight. Toward night the Fourteenth skirmishers were again sent out and encountered a body of Confederates who proved to be more numerous than was anticipated and the regiment was called in. When the regiment was ordered in the enemy fired one volley and disappeared. On the 19th, the regiment remained in camp until evening when an attempt was again made by the Confederates to capture a wagon-train, but were unsuccessful.

On the 20th the regiment was called upon to witness the execution of a soldier of the Nineteenth Massachusetts who had deserted his regiment three times during the recent battles. Of the further movements of this day Sergeant Wade says:—"At eight o'clock we had orders to be ready to move at eleven, and at that time started and marched all night, going to the right of Guiney Station early in the morning. At eight o'clock we halted just long enough to cook our coffee and then went on. The sun was hot and the road dusty, but we stood it very well. Toward noon we passed through the village of Bowling Green. It formerly had a population of some two thousand inhabitants, but scarcely any men could be seen but negroes, all of them being in the rebel army. The women did not like our coming that way at all, but that was the least of our troubles. We were told that the enemy had occupied the town up to the morning of our arrival there and had started nine thousand soldiers from there to reinforce Lee, but on learning that we were coming sent them back toward Richmond. We rested here a few moments and then started again, arriving at Milford Station in the course of two hours. We went a little way out of the town and went into camp in a piece of woods, where we went to work putting up breastworks which we worked on until twelve o'clock when we rested for the night."

On the morning of May 22d the regiment was ordered out, the cavalry being in the advance. The regiment had proceeded but a short distance when they were opened by a battery of the enemy hidden from view. Line of battle was formed and the men advanced and there was a slight skirmish. This was the skirmish at Milford Station. The Confederates shelled the regiment considerably. The cavalry brought up quite a lot of Union troops they had recaptured from the enemy.

Monday, May 23d, the regiment started at seven o'clock and marched until one when they were stopped by a Confederate force of some size. They were near the North Anna River and found the Confederates very plentiful and strongly entrenched in their earthworks. Toward night the regiment moved to the left and supported a battery. The regiment was protected by being under the brow of a hill.

The regiment started about four o'clock the next morning and moved over the hill reaching some breastworks where they tarried about an hour when they moved to the North Anna River, a branch of the Pamunkey River. They found the bridge across the river had been fired by the enemy. Near the end of the bridge was a Confederate battery. The regiment was in the second line of battle and were shelled severely by this battery. The Fourteenth was advanced as a skirmish line and drove the enemy from the bridge, capturing some prisoners. The battery, however, was removed before the men could climb the steep bank of the river. The enemy was quickly pursued. The skirmish line was reformed but the Confederates disappeared into a piece of woods, safely ensconced behind a fence and opened fire upon the Fourteenth, peppering them severely. The regiment, however, held its own. Presently it was seen the Confederates were advancing in force while in the rear the rest of the brigade, which had now crossed the river, were advancing to the support of the skirmish line. For a few moments it seemed questionable whether the brigade would reach the regiment in season to support it or the enemy in front would capture them. The former, however, reached the support of the regiment and there was severe fighting for an hour and a half.

Sergeant E. H. Wade, speaking of this engagement, says:—“At four o'clock in the morning we moved over the hill to some breastworks, but after stopping here an hour crossed the river, where we formed a line of battle, near a piece of woods. Soon after this our brigade was ordered out on the skirmish line. We had to go through a heavy piece of woods and it was awful. We finally managed to get to the railroad. Here about fifty of the enemy had piled up rails across the track, and were firing at us, but we kept pretty low. Soon, however, they got a big gun in position and threw grape and canister at us unmercifully, but doing little damage after all. At five o'clock we had a dreadful thunder storm, and were completely drenched to the skin. At dusk we were relieved by the Twentieth New York, and went back to where the rest of the army lay. Cooked some coffee and had just lain down for the night when our regiment had to get up and carry shovels and picks, spades and axes to the front, as skirmishers were putting up breastworks for protection. By the time we got through this job it was three o'clock. We had an hour's rest, when we were called up and went to the front, where we built more breastworks and guarded them. During the day one of the rebels came in between our lines and the enemy's and gave some of our wounded men who lay there some water. They would not let us take them off the field. We had no rations at this time for three days and were quite hungry. A couple of pigs lost their way into our camp and in ten minutes the boys had them dressed and in their frying pans.”

Private Joseph Schlichter of Company B relates an interesting incident in connection with this engagement at North Anna River as follows:—“May 22d, 1864, we reached North Anna and the regiment immediately set to work building fortifications which were completed early in the evening. Being very tired, we didn't stop to pitch our tents, so we lay in the open field to sleep. My tent mate said to me, 'Joe, I wouldn't lay on your back and have the moon shine in your face for it may injure your eyes.' I only laughed at him and fell fast asleep.

On the 23d, we bivouacked on the banks of the North Anna

River and that evening I discovered I was moon blind. I began to think Comrade Chaplie's words had meaning in them, but I didn't give it away just then. On the morning of the 24th, we crossed the river and immediately deployed as skirmishers. We advanced toward the rebel lines and kept the earthworks under a heavy fire until dark. The rebels formed a flank movement which compelled us to retreat. We retreated for about a quarter of a mile in good order when we again formed in a line or battle. Presently Adjutant Hincks, who was commanding our regiment at that time, asked 'Is Joseph Schlichter here?' I answered 'Yes sir.' 'Will you go out and see if we have an outpost or not, or whether there are any men between the enemy and us' he said. I didn't like to tell him I was unable to go on account of moon blindness, fearing I might be thought a coward, so I started. After picking my way the best I could toward the enemy's lines for some time I received the challenge, 'Halt, who comes there?' 'Friend without a countersign' I replied. 'What regiment do you belong to?' he asked. 'Thinking these were rebels I answered, "The Sixteenth North Carolina." I was immediately ordered to lay down my arms and surrender which I did. 'What regiment do I surrender to?' I asked. 'The Fifteenth Massachusetts' was the reply. All right I am glad to hear it for I belong to the Fourteenth Connecticut' I said. The lieutenant of the Fifteenth Massachusetts advanced and took a good look at me. 'What makes you lie and tell us you belong to the North Carolina regiment?' he said. I told him the circumstances 'and' said I 'if your answer had been different I should have made an about face and double-quick march toward the Union lines. When I was ordered to surrender I knew I was still in the Union lines. 'How came you to give me the Sixteenth North Carolina?' he then asked. 'Because I knew that regiment was in front' I replied. 'How did you know?' 'Because' I answered 'there were some prisoners captured this afternoon belonging to that regiment.' 'Who commands your regiment?' was his next question. 'Adjutant Hincks'. 'Did he know you couldn't see?' he asked. 'No sir' I answered, 'I did not tell him.' He said 'You did nobly, I want to see your commanding officer.' 'Yes', he said,



The Roulette House Headquarters of the Society of the Fourteenth Regiment during its Reunion at Antietam, September 17, 1864.

‘The Fifteenth Massachusetts is on the skirmish line.’ I returned with the lieutenant to my regiment when they saw I was moon blind. This lasted six weeks and in that time was not excused from duty. I was led by two comrades from the time we left North Ann until we reached Petersburg.”

Concerning Joseph Schlitcher Sergeant Tyler observes:—“Of the ten old members left June 1st., 1864, it is believed that only one went through the whole three years without ever leaving the regiment on account of sickness, wounds or especial detail to other duty and that one was Private Joseph Schlitcher. Never missing a battle or skirmish or any action in which the Fourteenth was ever engaged, always remaining as he enlisted, a private, yet he enjoys the distinction that some of his comrades have accorded him of having probably poured more lead into the rebel ranks than any other man in the Fourteenth, at least if ever a question of this nature should arise, our ‘Joe’ would be the champion that Company B would put forth.”

Continuing our narrative of the movements of the regiment, on the morning of the 25th a flag of truce was sent out to ask the privilege of taking off the wounded men of the regiment who lay before the enemy. This was refused. It continued to rain heavily and the regiment remained at this point during the day and night, and until five o’clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 26th, when the left wing of the regiment made a charge on the enemy’s works to dislodge some Confederates who had establish a post of observation directly in front. There was severe fighting for a short time, the regiment losing several men and one officer, Lieutenant Henry W. Wadhams. At eleven o’clock that night the regiment was withdrawn from the rifle-pits and crossed the river at the same place from whence they started three days before.

Sergeant Benjamin Hirst is of interest at this point. He says:—“On the morning of the 26th could see the rebels very plainly and skirmished with them all day until nearly dark when the Fourteenth and two other regiments were ordered to charge the enemy’s advanced works on the left. The works were carried after a desperate struggle which lasted until after dark.

The works were held until the dead and wounded were removed, after which the regiments were recalled and ordered to fall back over the river. In this battle, which the Fourteenth call only a skirmish, the regiment numbered just eight officers and one hundred and sixty-five men."

He further says:—"The Fourteenth Regiment marched all night of the 26th until two o'clock of the morning of the 27th, when they rested until daylight and then resumed their march, which was kept up until three in the afternoon when the column halted for two hours. At five the march was again resumed and kept up until eleven o'clock when the wearied men went into camp and rested until daylight of the 28th. At daylight we again moved forward and crossed the Pamunkey River about seventeen miles from Richmond at ten in the morning. There was a cavalry skirmish going on in our front which died out as we advanced. After marching about a mile beyond the river we came to a halt and built breastworks behind which we lay all night. On the morning of the 29th we advanced two miles and then built more breastworks behind which we lay until the morning of the 31st when it was moved further to the front and set to work building more breastworks behind which we lay until the morning of the 30th when we again advanced. After going about two miles there was a heavy skirmish in our front and Burnside was having a big fight upon our left. The Fourteenth Regiment went into position behind a hill and remained there until the morning of the 31st, when it was moved further to the front and set to work building more breastworks while heavy firing was going on all along the line."

In a letter from John Hirst, written behind these works, he says:—"We have had a rough time of it since we left Stony Mountain. We have thrown away our overcoats and blankets through inability to carry them. The days are warm, but last night was the coldest we have had since breaking camp. We have been marching and fighting nearly every day since I wrote you, but have had no regular battle since Spottsylvania. The cavalry had a sharp fight out here last Sunday and there was heavy firing on Monday. We were not engaged, but may have

to go in at any moment. We are nearer Richmond than I have ever been before and we expect to have more or less fighting every day for some time yet."

The regiment crossed Totopotomoy Creek, a slow, sluggish stream, several times during the 31st, maneuvering for position. In the afternoon they were moved to the right where there was a sharp conflict on the skirmish line. After this the regiment was moved to the extreme front within a few rods of the enemy's position. Here they built breastworks and remained through the night. They were under constant fire, and some of the men were wounded. Colonel Ellis, being in temporary command of the brigade and other regiments and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore being wounded at Spottsylvania, the regiment during this part of the campaign was under the command of Captain John C. Broatch.

Covering the dates of June 1st and 2d Sergeant Hirst says:—"June 1st, the Fourteenth lay behind the breastworks constructed by them the day before. In the afternoon the Fourteenth, which was now fully armed throughout with Sharp's rifles, was sent out to hold the skirmish line while the rest of the corps made a change of base. At daylight of June 2d., we left in a hurry, the rebels keeping pretty close to our heels for about two miles when our artillery opened upon them and drove them back. We kept on the march until we reached Cold Harbor, where the rebels threw a few shells at us without damage, behind the hill where we were stationed. At dark we moved forward to support a green regiment in the front line, now for the first time engaged with the rebels. We had a sleepless night of it as the rebels would rush out, fire a volley and then get under cover. It rained all night."

On the evening of June 2d a gap in the line being discovered by the Confederates they attempted to capture a wagon-train and the Fourteenth was withdrawn from their position and hurried up to resist the attack. About this time General Terry appeared, coming down from Washington with a company of artillery and succeeded in driving away the Confederates and the Fourteenth secured the wagon-train. This was a surprise

to the enemy and in their hasty retreat they left a mule which was immediately mounted by Corporal Charles A. Beebe of Company C. The mule, loyal to his Southern instincts, went off at a rapid rate toward the rebel line, Beebe being unable to dismount. He was carried directly into the enemy's line, but fortunately escaped though he did not find his regiment for two days.

The night of June 2d the regiment bivouacked in a field not more than one hundred yards from the enemy's picket line. Instructions were given to charge at daylight. At early dawn the Fourteenth was formed in line of battle and everything made fast in the way of accouterments, position being taken in front of an open field along which skirted a fence. At the sound of the bugle the charge was to be made over the fence and intervening space on to the Confederate lines immediately in front. There was much delay in accomplishing this, the troops at the right having difficulty in getting through the jungle. After something more than an hour, the men on the right, having pierced the jungle, appeared in sight and connected with the regiment, the bugle sounded and on went the regiment. They passed over the fence and mounting a ridge the men were exposed to a terrific volley from the enemy. For a time it was alive with fire. The men were dropping, wounded, all along the line. To reach the enemy the men were obliged to pass through a jungle very thick and tangled and almost impenetrable. They finally succeeded, however, in crossing this growth of underbrush and the regiment rushed on to the rifle-pits only to see the enemy making good their escape. This skirmish line of the Confederates retreated to the main line of the army and immediately there was sharp firing by the Confederates toward the Fourteenth Regiment. The firing being intolerable, the men fell behind the dead bodies of Confederate soldiers, using tin plates and pans to throw up earth to cover these dead bodies to serve as protection. A New York regiment on the right advanced farther to the front, but were driven back, but the Fourteenth were able to maintain their position during the rest of the battle. Heavy picket firing was kept up during the day. Company D was directly in front



The Monument of the Fourteenth Regiment at Antietam, erected by the
State of Connecticut.

of the rebel guns and prevented their firing them, using their Berdans sharp-shooters with good effect. They succeeded also in digging trenches under their breastworks through which they passed and getting behind trees poured hot shot into the enemy. Some of the men were injured by shots striking the trees and glancing off.

About six o'clock on the evening of the 4th, troops were discovered moving along down behind their lines and massing in front of the immediate position of the Fourteenth. The men of the Fourteenth well understood this meant a charge and made preparations to meet it, guns were trimmed and ammunition tucked into the breastworks in front. On came the enemy and when about fifty feet away there was heavy shot poured into them all along the Union lines. Shot after shot was fired and wrought havoc with them. Those immediately in front of the Fourteenth was the Forty-Second North Carolina Regiment. They soon became thoroughly demoralized, some retreating, while some fell upon their faces. Some of them surrendered, crying "Yanks, don't fire, don't fire!" An officer of this North Carolina regiment was among these and seeing the few men inquired, "Where are your men? I thought the line at this point was at least four men deep, the fire came so fast and thick." Another prisoner said, "I thought you were just en masse here because there was a perfect stream of fire from this part of the line."

June 5th was occupied in strengthening the breastworks and with slight skirmishing during the day. During this time a rebel flag of truce was recognized in the immediate front of the Fourteenth. They sought to recover the bodies of their wounded and killed. As many of the latter were used as breastworks and covered with earth the flag of truce was not entirely successful from the Confederate point of view. The Fourteenth Regiment was censured for allowing this humane act.

On the 6th the Confederates charged upon the Union works, but were repulsed with much loss. There was much skirmishing going on during the remaining days of Cold Harbor, though the regiment suffered but little.

Speaking of the experience of the regiment on the 7th Sergeant

E. H. Wade says:—"On Tuesday a flag of truce was sent to the enemy asking for a cessation of hostilities till we could bury our dead. They consented to it and all the dead were buried where they fell, except the colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York. Each army had been fighting for several days and quite a number of dead of both sides lay between us. So the flag of truce was accepted, firing ceased and both parties went out and buried all the dead. For an hour or so both Union and rebel were together and we had a good chance to talk to each other. The rebels were right glad to see us, they came and shook hands with us and we had a good conversation with them. Only one hour before we were but one hundred yards apart, hiding behind trees and breastworks, eagerly watching for a change to shoot each other, and now were together talking and chatting as if the best of friends. Soon the dead were all buried and then both armies went back to their old positions, and in a short time were firing the same as ever."

Dr. Levi Jewett was sent out by Colonel Smyth with this flag of truce, with a detail of pioneers. Dr. Jewett reported that he was most friendly received and every assistance rendered to enable him to accomplish his work.

The regiment remained here until June 12th. During this stay there was continual skirmishing going on in their front except for the time when the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment lay in front of them. This regiment, bleeding and broken, said, "Yanks, if you'uns won't fire, we'uns wont." This compact held for some days when one morning the North Carolina regiment called out, "The Sixth Alabama boys is going to succeed us and they fire at sight. Now, Yanks, lie low."

The men of the Fourteenth and of the Forty-second North Carolina exchanged coffee and tobacco, the former throwing coffee in little bags which was reciprocated by the Confederates throwing packages of tobacco.

On the 10th the troops were withdrawn from the breastworks and moved about a mile to the rear. Rations were served and as fast as the troops were supplied, they moved off toward Petersburg. About this time the Fourteenth Regiment was ordered

back to the breastworks and instructed to keep up their fires as a feint to cover the retreat of the main army and were told that a body of cavalry would be sent to their support. Seeing the Fourteenth move away, it was supposed by the officers of the commissary department that they had been supplied with rations, so the train moved on, leaving the men of the Fourteenth with empty stomachs and empty haversacks. They remained in the condition for three days, their only sustenance being obtained from herbs and berries which they were able to pick in the woods and a stray piece of hardtack that had been trampled on by the horses. The regiment remained here until the evening of the 12th at nine o'clock when they were withdrawn and moved on toward Petersburg.

Sergeant Wade says:—"We were soon on the march and did not stop only for an occasional rest until we got nearly to the James River, being on the go just about twenty-four hours and making nearly thirty miles. It was an awful tramp for us and half the boys feet were blistered."

Just before crossing the pontoon over the James River a small body of rebel cavalry appeared in the rear. About the same time a larger body of cavalry was seen coming from the direction of the enemy. It was difficult to tell whether these latter were Union or Confederate cavalry, but the small cavalry in the rear soon discovered the larger body to be Union troops and turned and fled. They were followed by the Union cavalry and the sight was a beautiful one as these two bodies galloped over the ridges toward the setting sun.

Soon after crossing the James River the march was resumed and a rapid pace was taken directly across the country, through wood, swamp, brooks, without regard for roads, but as direct a line for Petersburg as the crow would fly. After first crossing the river the march was not so rapid, but through some delay General Hancock had not received his orders and was late in reaching Petersburg, consequently the men were hurried forward without more than an hours rest at any time and without rations until Petersburg was reached before dawn on the morning of the 16th.

Leaving the regiment here under the shadow of Petersburg, it only remains for us to trace the movements of the regiment during its six weeks of almost incessant skirmishing, copying the official reports of the commanding officers. By orders of the government the reports of the commanders were to be made by epoch. Captain Broatch's report to Lieutenant T. E. Parsons, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, is the only one who observes this order. Captain Broatch made no report to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut.

The limited space allowed in these pages for strictly personal biography makes it difficult to do justice to a character of such sterling worth and value as that of Major John C. Broutch. All who were brought into contact with him loved him with ardent affection and respect. Mr. Broutch had a patriotic love, not only for his comrades of the Fourteenth regiment, but for any one who had done honest service for the country. He was truly the friend of the soldier. Major Broutch was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1843. Before entering the service he was employed in mechanical work in his native city. In 1871 he was chosen superintendent of the Middletown Water Works, which position he held for thirty years. Major Broutch represented the town of Middletown in the General Assembly in 1887 and was for one year Department Commander of the G. A. R. Dr. Levi Jewett a comrade in the Fourteenth regiment and a close friend in all the after years of his life says of him:—"As I was associated with him during the war I can bear witness to his good character, uniform kindness of disposition and cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances, during the tedious marches in the summer's heat and winter's cold, through storm and rain and snow, by night and day, his cheerful presence helped to encourage the many and to cheer the spirits of his associates." Major Broutch died in Middletown, Conn., April 2d 1904.

Concerning the fortunes of the flag in the battle of the Wilderness, we quote the following from an address made by Major Hinks at the annual meeting of the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment at Hartford in 1879:—"Later in the day,



MAJOR JOHN C. BROATCH.

during an attack by Longstreet's Corps, Corporal Henry K. Lyon, of New Haven, a brave recruit who carried the the United States color, was mortally wounded. Handing the flag to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, he said, 'Take it, Colonel, I have done my best!' Colonel Moore gave it to John Hirst, of Rockville. The regiment at this time was almost surrounded and in danger of being captured, but Sergeant Hirst brought the flag safely from the field, and carried it from that time through every battle until he safely deposited it in Hartford after the regiment was mustered out. The State color had also a narrow escape from capture at this time, its bearer having planted it in the ground while attending to his wounded comrade, Corporal Lyon; but it

was saved by the promptness of Sergeant Thompson. Corporal Robert Wolfe, of Waterbury, a member of the color guard, was wounded in this engagement, and subsequently at the battle of Ream's Station."

The following is the list of killed and wounded during and since the battle of the Wilderness:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore, wounded, knee, slight.

Major, James B. Coit, wounded, wrist, severely.

Company A. Wounded, 2d Lieutenant, William Murdock, ankle, slight, Corporals, William Jacobs, knee, badly, John Kelly, hand, slight, Privates, Burritt Styles, arm and leg, Patrick Moore, leg, Patrick Ryan, finger, slight, William Blucher, leg, John Ridley, breast, Charles Sullivan, hand, James Ringwood, head; missing, Corporals, Thomas Henderson, Privates, James H. Bartram, Richard Ringwood.

Company B. Killed, Privates, Lucius E. Bidwell, George S. May, James Scully, Samuel Herring; wounded, 2d Lieutenant, Robert Russell, hand, 1st Sergeant, Elnathan B. Tyler, thigh, Sergeants, William H. Dean, body, severely, Edwin Stroud, foot, severely, Joseph McClusky, chest, severely, Corporals, A. L. Norton, leg, amputated, Heman F. Crowell, breast, Hiram H. Fox, arm, slight, William Hall, ankle, severely, Privates, Dwight Davis, leg and side, Edward Duffy, body, Thomas Gleason, leg, badly, James Hays, 2d, leg, Henry A. Lawrence, hand, Thaddeus Steinheil, hip, William Taylor, arm and shoulder, John Teal, William Vickner, body, Randall M. Taliman, leg; missing, Private, Charles E. Pample.

Company C. Killed, Private, Stephen D. Kittle; wounded, Sergeant, Sylvester G. Lord, leg, severely, Corporals, Robert Wolfe, hand, slight, Edward Kilduff, feet and groin, Charles A. Beebe, head, Privates, Frederick A. Chase, thigh, Cornelius Daly, heel, Jonathan Taylor, shoulder, Oscar Rander, hand, Sylvanus W. Beckwith, knee, Charles Miller, arm, badly, John Suffang, hand, slight, Edward Rose, knee, severely, Frederick A. Ellis, neck, slight, Daniel B. Joice, leg, severely, John Dernby, foot, severely, James Coles, hand, slight, James Moran, arm; missing, Sergeant William A. Rice.

Company D. Wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Newell P. Rockwood, arm, 2d Lieutenant, George A. Stocking, head, 1st Sergeant, Elbert F. Hyde, face, slight, Sergeant, George E. Worcester, leg, severely, Corporal, Morris Altwin, hand, Privates, Bradley Nichols, arm, Charles H. House, ankle, slight, William Larcum, hand, Michael Carroll, hand, Charles H. Brown, foot, James Drew, arm; missing, Privates, Purson Davis, Charles Lamphere, James McWilliams, Martin Lyons.

Company E. Killed, Privates, Daniel Timmons, Patrick Lloyd, Alonzo P. Cole; wounded, 1st Sergeant, James M. Moore, head, Sergeant, George K. Bassett, head, badly, Corporals, Joseph Keenan, John Carroll, finger, slight, Sanford Bugbee, Privates, Jeremiah Callahan, hip, Carlos B. Cole, ear, slight, Thomas Dorns, arm, John D. Dixon, Lewis Bush, arm, Timothy Lown, finger, slight, Patrick Mahoney, John Parker, David Patterson, James Riley, ankle, severely, William Smith, arm, James Norton, arm; missing, Private, William Boscher.

Company F. Killed, Privates, Albert S. Frost, William C. Brown; wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk, hip, 2d Lieutenant, L. F. Norton, arm, slight, Sergeant, Charles M. Scoville, thigh, badly, Corporals, Charles W. Norton, mouth, badly, Joseph Thomas, arm, Privates, Joseph A. Berry, mouth, Lewis G. Burton, arm, George W. Doty, foot, James Holland, foot, Morris B. Hanford, hand, Charles Miller, hand, slight, John Winter, leg, severely, James Warren, breast, slight; missing, Corporal, Elijah W. Bacon, Privates, David Gebhardt, John Hines, William E. Mott, Sidney Smith.

Company G. Killed, Privates, Luther R. Hine, Edward F. Norton, James Brown; wounded, Captain, Samuel Fiske, shoulder, Corporals, Augustus L. Dibble, hand and arm, Henry K. Lyon, wounded and missing, Edgar S. Ely, breast, slight, Peter Kelly, Privates, Charles Decker, finger, slight, Peter Hughes, cheek, slight, Jerome Kelsey, thigh, severely, Charles Lutz, leg, Henry P. Lynch, leg, George Mayer, hand, slight, John O'Conner, leg and arm, John Richardson, arm, severely, John S. Stannard, toes, Richard Lee, arm, slight, Patrick Daly, arm,

badly, Charles V. Wilson, breast and wrist, William H. Morgan, throat, Benjamin Stevens, jaw; missing, Corporal, Sanford Foster, Private, William Hancock.

Company H. Killed, Sergeant, William Glossinger, Privates, Patrick Kernin, James P. Conners, Jacob Kearn; wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Samuel H. Seward, arm, amputated, Corporal, Charles Laurie, hand, severely, Privates, James Crinion, hand, slight, James Allen, head, Carnon Mackie, arm, severely, Charles Rehmer, shoulder, Charles Gard, wrist, Daniel Pia, bowels, badly, John Pals, back; missing, Privates, Joseph P. Starkey, Alexander Orr, Robert Isles, Woodruff Haskins, John Davis, H. Herman Schluter.

Company I. Wounded, Sergeant, Frederick Beardsley, wounded and missing, Corporal, Thomas Crittenden, groin, badly, Privates, James Picket, arm, amputated, Edward Goodman, George Thomas, thumb and side, Stephen Maloney, hip and missing, Nathan A. Palmer, finger.

Company K. Killed, 1st Lieutenant, Henry W. Wadhams, Privates Michael Shaughnessy, Chester C. Burton, Charles C. Borroughs; wounded, 2d Lieutenant, George H. Lillibridge, thigh, severely, Corporals, John J. Brierly, hip, slight, Christopher Flynn, hip, Edward Fitzgerald, hand, Francis Daly, wrist and arm, Privates, Chester C. Field, head and throat, George Wallack, knee, badly, Alfred Cowles, hip, William N. Carroll, leg, badly, George Flammer, head, severely, Oscar Kibbe, leg severely, Francis McVay, breast, Thomas Madden, Thomas McGrath, fingers, George Spindler, shoulder, Stephen D. Allen, breast; missing, Private, Chauncey Kingsbury.

Of those wounded the following have since died:—Captain, Samuel Fiske, Company G, 1st Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk, Company F, Sergeant, Joseph McClusky, Company B, Private, Charles A. Beebe, Company C."

Among those wounded at the Wilderness was Captain Samuel Fiske from whom we have often quoted under the nom de plume of Dunn Browne. Born in Shelburne, Mass., July 28th, 1828, and being wounded in the battle of the Wilderness was taken to the hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., where he died May 23d.,

1864. He was conspicuous in the regiment as he lived a life full of valuable lessons and replete with stirring action. He was bright, lively, loving and beloved. He graduated in 1848 from Amherst College. After graduation he taught for two years and then became a tutor at Amherst for three years. In 1855 he spent a year in Europe and the East. He wrote en-



ASST. SURGEON CHARLES TOMLINSON.

trancing letters to the Springfield Republican during his journey abroad. After his return from Europe he was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at Madison where he remained for seven years and from which he enlisted as a private in Company I. His ministry was marked by originality and independence of action. In his pastorate he won the affection of his people and when he resolved that his duty to his country in peril was even higher than that to his people, it wrung their hearts to part with him. His body was taken to Madison by

a part of his parishioners where funeral services were held and thence the remains were removed to Shelburne Falls, his native place, where Professor W. S. Tyler of Amherst preached a sermon tender with personal grief.

First Lieutenant Frederick E. Shalk was another serious loss to the regiment during this series of battles under consideration. He was a German by birth, moving to this country quite early in life. He enlisted from Norwich. Prior to that he had resided in Uncasville. It will be remembered that we have alluded to him previously as falling from the train while making a short stop at Easton, Pa., on the route of the regiment from New York to the front. He was a faithful soldier and a trusty officer. Of vigorous and energetic constitution, but cheerful disposition, he was equally ready for duty or danger, for fun or frolic. This disposition made him a great favorite with the men of the regiment. He was wounded at Spottsylvania and died May 21st., 1864. He was taken to Lebanon for burial.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Wadhams was one of three brothers who enlisted from Litchfield, Conn., all of whom were killed in the struggle for the nation's life. All these brothers were killed in battle. Sergeant Edward Wadhams of the Eighth Connecticut was killed in the assault on Fort Darling, Captain Luman Wadhams of the Second Connecticut Artillery was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor and First Lieutenant Henry W. Wadhams on the south side of North Ann River. The subject of this sketch was born August 14th., 1831. He was a machinist at Waterbury, where he enlisted July 4th., 1862, in Company C. He was buried near North Anna River. His whole military career was marked by loyal devotion to duty and his desire to faithfully serve his country.

The following is the report of Captain John C. Broatch:—

“Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
August 7th., 1864.

Lieutenant:—

The following is respectfully submitted as a brief sketch of the operations of this regiment during the present campaign, divided into five epochs, as required by Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

FIRST EPOCH.

Left camp at Stony Mountain at dark May 3, 1864; crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford next morning; halted and went into camp for the night on the old Chancellorsville battle-field at 2 P. M. Resumed our march upon the morning of the 5th., moving through a place called Todd's Tavern, and toward Spottsylvania Court-House. Halted toward noon and threw up breastworks. In the latter part of the afternoon marched back again over the same ground to a cross-roads, where we advanced in line of battle into the woods which bordered the road, receiving a fire from the enemy, but without being able to return it, as some of our own troops were in advance of us. Loss in the regiment about fifteen killed or wounded, among whom were two commissioned officers. At daylight next morning moved upon the enemy, the brigade being formed in two lines of battle, the Fourteenth upon the left of the first line. After advancing for upward of half a mile met the enemy, and were hotly engaged with them. Fell back for a distance of four or five rods, but promptly rallied and completely repulsed the rebel attack. Were then relieved by another line of battle, and the brigade was ordered to withdraw for a short distance to the rear, where it was resupplied with cartridges. The regiment received the hearty commendation of Colonel Carroll, brigade commander, for its conduct upon this occasion. Later in the day, an attack being made by the rebels upon the left flank of our lines, a part of our brigade was swung around to meet it. For upwards of twenty minutes the Fourteenth held that part of the enemy's line opposite to it in check. At the expiration of that time the First Delaware, which was upon its left, being outflanked by the rebel line and forced to retire, the Fourteenth fell back in good order to the cross-roads, where it was at once reformed in line and ready for further services. Our loss this day was severe, particularly in officers.

SECOND EPOCH.

Upon the 9th of May, the march to Spottsylvania Court-House having been resumed, crossed the Po River and went into bivouac for the night. Upon the 10th, recrossed the river and

up a position in a piece of woods some 50 or 60 yards in front of the enemy's works, and opened a heavy fire upon them. Our ammunition at length being exhausted, we were relieved and ordered to fall back to a more sheltered position. This was done in good order. At night threw up breastworks. Upon the night of May 11 quietly withdrew from our position and marched all night toward the east. At daybreak next morning made a charge upon the enemy, and taking them by surprise, assisted in capturing the prisoners, guns, etc., taken upon that occasion. Several of the captured guns were turned upon the enemy and worked with good effect by members of this regiment. We occupied for the remainder of the day a position farther to the left. Were under a constant fire, but being protected by a low breast work our loss was small.

THIRD EPOCH.

Received marching orders about midnight May 20th. Our line of march led by Massaponax Church and Guiney's Station, and through Bowling Green and Milford Station. Crossed the Mattapony River below this latter place in the afternoon on the 21st., and took up a position, which we fortified. Upon the 22d. went out skirmishing, but were unable to discover anything except a small force of rebel cavalry.

Upon the 23d., marched to the banks of the North Anna River. Crossed this river upon the morning of the 24th. About 1 P. M. we advanced upon the enemy, deployed as skirmishers, drove them across a plowed field, and, with the assistance of other regiments of the brigade, from out a breastwork which they occupied upon the edge of a piece of woods. Continued to skirmish with the enemy in the woods until nearly dark. May 26th., toward evening, half of the Fourteenth, under command of Captain Nichols, was ordered to drive the rebels from a post of observation occupied by them about 200 yards in front of our line. This task was done in good style, with the loss of 1 commissioned officer killed, and 3 or 4 men wounded.

FOURTH EPOCH.

That night we withdrew across the North Anna, and, marching down the north bank of the river all the next day, crossed

moved up to attack the rebel position upon the north side. Took the Pamunkey at Taylor's Bridge upon the 28th. Upon the 30th. advanced to Totopotomoy Creek, 10 miles north of Richmond. Upon the 31st moved up to the front to support General Owen's brigade; are not, however, engaged. Upon the night of June 1, our regiment, with another, is left upon picket in front of our works, while the remainder of the brigade is withdrawn and marches toward Cold Harbor. We are withdrawn a little before daylight and rejoin the rest of the brigade upon the afternoon of the 2d. near the above place. At daylight next morning advance upon the enemy and take up a position, distant about 100 yards from their works, which we are subsequently ordered to fortify. An attack made upon us by the enemy in this position is easily repulsed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BROATCH,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant T. E. PARSONS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

The following are the official reports of Colonel Theodore G. Ellis to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,

June 7, 1864.

General:—

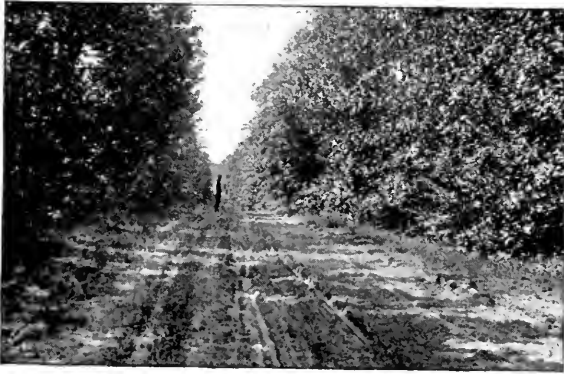
Although during the past month I have not been continually in command of my regiment, being part of the time in command of the brigade, and during the battles in which the regiment has been engaged having been placed in command of other regiments, in addition to my own, whereby my attention has been somewhat diverted from it, I feel it incumbent upon me to make the best report of the movements and engagements of the regiment since the commencement of the present campaign that lies in my power. On the evening of May 3 the regiment left Stony Mountain, on the Rapidan, with the four other regiments, composing the detachment stationed at that point, which I then commanded, and marched to join our brigade near Brandy Sta-

tion. Marching all night we crossed the Rapidan with the rest of our corps at Ely's Ford about daylight and preceeded to the old battlefield at Chancellorsville, where we halted for the night. The next day our corps marched southwesterly toward Todd's Tavern, where it was attacked in force by the rebel army. We turned northward and marched to the cross-roads, about 5 miles west from Chancellorsville, formed by the junction of the plank road from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-House and the road upon which we marched. The firing was quite heavy when our brigade reached the scene of action. We were formed in line of battle immediately north of the cross-roads, and advanced into the woods, where we at once became engaged with the enemy. The Fourteenth was in the first line of battle and behaved nobly, at one time executing a change of front under fire to repel an attack on our left. Before going into action our force was 20 commissioned officers and 325 enlisted men.

The battle was resumed at daylight on the 6th. Our brigade advanced to the attack and moved forward about half a mile through the woods, changing front toward the northwest, and crossing the plank road running westward from the cross-roads. Here the enemy were found in force. After being engaged in the front line until our ammunition was exhausted, the regiment was withdrawn to the second line until again supplied. In the early part of the afternoon the enemy made a fierce and desperate assault upon our left flank, which was for some time resisted, but our brigade being unsupported on the left, it was obliged to fall back beyond the north and south road before mentioned. During the rest of the afternoon the regiment was placed in reserve near the road, being occasionally moved as different points were threatened. In the evening we were moved a short distance up the road, and were engaged most of the night in constructing breastworks along the west side of the road. Our force in this day's engagement was 18 officers and 300 enlisted men.

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th we were formed in line of battle at various points, changing our position more to the southwest. About dark on the evening of the 9th we crossed the River Po

near Mr. Giles Graves' house and encamped for the night. The next morning our division had recrossed the river, and went to the support of the Fifth Corps. We marched by a circuitous route to the left, where we lay for some time exposed to a heavy shell fire in rear of part of the Fifth Corps. Soon our brigade was in line of battle. We advanced over the line of breastworks, behind which lay part of the corps we were sup-



Orange Plank Road, Wilderness.

porting, and charged forward against the enemy. Our advance was through a tangled road, difficult to pass in order, dispersing our men, and obliging us to halt occasionally to reform our line. To add to the difficulty, the woods were on fire for some distance over which we had to pass. At times the heat of the fire was suffocating. Our men, however, moved bravely forward, under cover of the woods, to within about 50 paces of the enemy's works, which opened upon us a galling fire. Unable to advance farther, we opened fire upon such of the enemy as could be seen, and maintaining our position for about six hours, when, our ammunition being exhausted, we were relieved and lay in the second line, still in front of the breastworks, all that night and the next day. Our force in this engagement was 11 officers and 220 enlisted men. About midnight we marched eastward with our corps to the right of the rebel position, where

about daylight on the 12th an assault was made upon the enemy's works. We were in the second line, and passed over the rebel intrenchments directly after a portion of the First Division, which preceded us. We captured a great number of prisoners, which we sent to the rear in charge of Captain Nickels. We pursued the flying enemy for about a quarter of a mile, when I found our men becoming scattered, our colors in advance of any other troops, and the fire from the enemy's second line of works becoming serious. The rebels had also rallied and were advancing a line of battle in our front. I therefore ordered our men to fall back to the first line of works. In this first line were the enemy's cannon, which were all captured. Many of these guns were turned on the enemy. Two of them were worked by men of the Fourteenth, under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Morgan. These guns were drawn off by our men. Our force in this engagement was 8 commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men. The regiment was afterward moved to the left during the day and lay in the rebel entrenchments all night.

The 13th and 14th were passed in the same vicinity with slight changes of position. About dark on the evening of the 14th our brigade was marched westward to another line of rifle-pits to resist an expected attack. The Fourteenth remained in the works in line of battle. On the night of the 17th, the regiment being on picket, it was formed into a skirmish line with some two or three other regiments and advanced upon the enemy's position. The whole of the 18th. was passed upon the skirmish line, the regiment being at times under a shell fire, but meeting with no casualties. We were relieved at night. On Sunday, the 22d, we were again engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, near Milford Station. About 11 A. M., on the 24th., we moved across the North Anna River and were engaged most of the day in a severe skirmish with the enemy. Our line advanced and drove the rebel skirmishers about half a mile across a wheat field on the left and through the woods on the right.

We were relieved at night with our ammunition nearly ex-

pended. Our force this day was 7 commissioned officers and 185 enlisted men. The next morning the regiment was again moved to the front, and was engaged all day in throwing up intrenchments. On the 26th., about 7 P. M. the Fourteenth with two other regiments was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from their advanced works on the left of our position, which they did in gallant style after a terrific struggle, which lasted until dark. The strength of the regiment engaged in this encounter was 8 commissioned officers and 165 enlisted men. The 27th. and 28th. were passed in marching down the left bank of the Pamunkey River, which was crossed about 4 P. M. on the 28th. The next two days were passed near the river, with some slight changes of position. On the afternoon of the 31st. we were moved to the extreme front, where our picket were engaged with the enemy. Here we remained all the next day, behind breastworks, which we had partially constructed during the night. On the night of June 1st. the regiment was left behind on picket when the corps moved to Cold Harbor, rejoining it the next day about 5 P. M., after a hard day's march. On the morning of the 3d. the whole line moved forward toward the rebel works, causing some sharp skirmishing but no general engagement in our vicinity. Our men intrenched themselves in front of the enemy's works and remained quiet, except a continued exchange of shots between the pickets. At times, however, the enemy opened a severe fire, from which we were protected by our works. On the evening of the 4th. a charge was made by the rebels, which was handsomely repulsed.

The strength of the regiment is at present 7 commissioned officers and 160 enlisted men. The present campaign has thus far been a severe one. Since its commencement to the present time, the regiment has been in line of battle and under fire almost every day. At night we have almost invariably bivouacked in line, prepared for an attack. The fatigue and exposure of the night marches, and continual encounters with the enemy have been extraordinary, but the officers and men of this regiment have met them nobly and uncomplainingly, cheerfully bearing all the hardships they have been called upon to endure.

Among the officers especially noted for their gallantry in the various actions in which they have been engaged, I would mention the names of Lieut. Col. S. A. Moore and Adjt. William B. Hincks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

Recapitulation. Killed, Commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 20; wounded, Commissioned officers, 11; enlisted men, 129; missing, enlisted men, 24. Total, 185."

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864.

General:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from June 3 to June 20, 1864:—

At the date when I closed my last report the regiment was occupying an intrenched position immediately in front of and about 100 yards from the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, a place 10 miles northeast of Richmond, Va. An incessant picket firing was kept up between the two sides. On the evening of the 3d. of June the enemy made an attack upon us in heavy force. Their skirmishers advanced with fixed bayonets, followed by several lines of battle. They were met by a very heavy fire, which caused them to fall back in confusion. One lieutenant and 3 privates came over into our works and were captured. They stated that they belonged to the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment, Martin's brigade, Hoke's division, of Beauregard's army. During the night the enemy could be heard removing their dead and wounded, and by daylight had carried off all but 3 of the dead, who were too near our position to be removed with safety.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June picket-firing was kept up by the enemy, which was replied to by our men with considerable effect. Private Henry Worden, of Company A, shot one of their sharpshooters in the very act of discharging his piece,

killing him instantly. Private Franklin M. Goff, of Company B, wounded 2, who were seen to be carried off upon stretchers. This was at a distance estimated at about 800 yards back of the enemy's second line of fortifications, and was done with a Sharp's rifle. It is interesting, as showing the comparative value of that weapon and the Springfield rifle, several trials with the latter, using an ordinary charge of power, failing to carry that distance.

On the night of the 5th. of June, the enemy advancing his skirmishers, our men fired upon them under the impression that they contemplated an attack. The enemy replied from his breast-works, and for some fifteen or twenty minutes, each party thinking itself attacked, a very heavy fire was kept up, doing, however, but very little damage on either side. Such mistakes as this cannot always be avoided when the enemy is in such close proximity. After the firing had ceased a working party was sent out, which, under cover of darkness, threw up a rifle-pit for the protection of our pickets, some 25 yards in advance of our main line. The two were connected by a deep trench, which afforded shelter to our men in passing backward and forward.

June 17th., toward evening, Assistant Surgeon Jewett, of the Fourteenth, was sent out by Colonel Smyth, commanding the brigade, with a number of pioneers, under the protection of a flag of truce, for the burial of the dead lying between our brigade and the enemy. This was in consequence of an arrangement entered into between General Grant and General Lee. Dr. Jewett reported that he was politely received, and afforded every facility in the execution of his office, by a staff officer of General Martin, who commanded the brigade of the enemy opposite us. On the evening of the 10th. of June our brigade was relieved by another, and we withdrew for about half a mile to the rear, to enjoy a much-needed rest.

THEO. G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE, A. G., State of Connecticut."

CHAPTER XIV.

Petersburg and Ream's Station.

Before dawn of the 16th of June, we find the regiment in front of Petersburg. The men were wearied, jaded, half starved and foot-sore. The long series of skirmishes and battles, almost incessant since the regiment left Stony Mountain, and their rapid march to reach Petersburg had told heavily upon the physical condition of the men. Even Colonel Ellis in his official report utters the first complaint regarding the severe service of the regiment.

Before light the regiment, in company with the brigade, was ordered to charge the enemy's line. General Hancock protested against this, saying that his men were in no condition to fight, as they had had nothing to eat in several days, whereupon General Butler, having command of the colored troops, replied that his troops had one days rations and desired that they should be shared. A detail of the regiment was then sent down to the colored troops and boxes of hardtack were brought up. There was not time, however, to divide these rations among the men before the charge was ordered, but this order to charge was stayed and a heavy skirmish line was advanced. There was a brisk fight, but the regiment lost only one man, although capturing some prisoners. With an unloaded gun Private John Geatley of Company A in this advance of the skirmish line captured three armed rebels and brought them in as prisoners. This brave soldier in the afternoon, being still on the skirmish line, wounded two of the enemy, one of them fatally. The regiment remained on the line during the night.

The next morning, the 17th, they were moved to the left to support General Barlow. Here they remained until evening when they were instructed to advance their line nearer the enemy's position. The Fourteenth did this, moving through a

morass with much difficulty, driving back the Confederate skirmish line and retaining their advanced position for several hours under a severe fire. Owing to the failure of two other regiments that were designed to connect upon the left, the regiment was ordered by the brigade commander to fall back. At this time the regiment numbered about one hundred and fifty men, about thirty being away drawing rations, leaving but one hundred and twenty to take part in this charge. Although the firing was severe, the loss to the regiment was one killed and four wounded.

The next morning the brigade was advanced, the Fourteenth Regiment being in the second line. Upon reaching the Confederate breastworks, they found them abandoned. Possession was taken of these breastworks by the Union troops, these works becoming the outer line of the Union army during the long siege of Petersburg. This was within gun shot distance of the enemy's line and was about the point where Fort Steadman was later established.

Many of the regiment will remember an incident about this time. Approaching a small unoccupied house a screech was heard as if some depredations were being made upon a hen-roost. It was discovered that a solitary hen was the only occupant of the house. Not having a temperament that loved the tumult of war it beat a hasty retreat toward the rebel lines. She was fired upon by several of the boys, the firing being responded to on the Confederate side until the whole line was in action. No one was reported killed and this "Battle of the Fleeing Hen" has never been placed on any official list of battles.

We will allow Sergeant Wade to tell the course of the regiment at this point. He says:—"Thursday, June 16th, was a hard and bloody day. Quite a skirmish fight took place in the morning, our skirmishers driving the enemy into their rifle-pits, a brisk fire was kept up all day and at six o'clock our forces on the left made a terrible charge. For three hours nothing could be heard but dreadful cannonading and volleys after volleys of musketry. As we had had no rations for three days and there being no signs of our teams coming up that night,

our general borrowed one days rations of the Seventeenth Army Corps, but late at night our teams arrived and we had all we wanted. The next morning we moved to the left to support the First Division. Here we went to the extreme front and commenced putting up breastworks. At night the troops on the left made an advance and we tried the same, but were unsuccessful, as there were but three regiments of us, and so we came back to our works. While laying there, a member of Company F, Ovid P. Shaw, was shot through the heart. He had been off drawing rations, had just returned and was in the act of putting down on the ground a blanket full of hardtack, when he was shot. He had been with the regiment but about a week. At twelve o'clock at night we moved back a short distance and tried to sleep. But we were called up early and moved to the right and advanced through some woods a little ways, where we halted till noon, when we went out clear to the front and supported a brigade of the Fourth Division, Second Corps, while they made a charge. They advanced on and on till they had got near the enemy's works, when they rose up and fired into them, and so murderous was their volleys that they had to come back without accomplishing their object. A great many were killed and wounded, in fact the field where they crossed to make the charge was covered with the dead. At night we moved a little ways to the left. The next day, Sunday, everything was quiet and no charges were made. The boys improved every moment of the day in resting, for the idea of getting any sleep nights had been given up by the boys.

Monday, June 20th, we were relieved toward noon by the Sixth Corps and went back a couple of miles, when we were told to put up our tents, as we might stay there a week or more. So, of course, we went to work next morning and had just got our streets nearly laid out when orders came to pack up, and at ten o'clock we started in the direction of the Weldon railroad. It was the hottest day of the season and we were nearly suffocated by the dust. Our division went about three miles and then came back where we halted for the night.

June 22d we moved to the front early in the morning and put

up some breastworks. During the day the enemy attacked our extreme right, capturing one of our batteries and over one thousand prisoners. They shelled us dreadfully, but few were hit. We expected an attack every moment, but they did not trouble us again. On Friday we were relieved by the Fifth Corps and went back some two miles to the rear in a piece of woods, where we made ourselves as comfortable as we could, considering the intensity of the heat and the dryness of everything, we having had no rain for twenty days. We stopped here till Monday, June 27th, when we had orders to move at eleven. We went some two miles near the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad and then went on about three miles further where we established a division picket line. It was only a five mile march, but it did seem as if we should all die before we got to a stopping place. The sun was hot and quite a number were sunstruck. We were in the rear of everything and were supposed to be out there to protect our supply trains from attack by the rebel cavalry and any guerrillas that might be prowling around. There were quite a number of plantations around here, and plenty of hogs, cows, sheep, geese and turkeys which were confiscated by the troops. The inhabitants had mostly cleared out and left what they couldn't carry with them, which came very handy for us. Some of their provisions they had put in barrels and hid in the woods near-by, but soldiers' eyes are ever open and so, while prowling around to see what they could see, came across a lot of salt shad, butter, etc., and we lived well for awhile. We suffered a good deal while here for water and dug several wells near our camp.

Monday, June 28th, at eleven o'clock we had orders to move and soon were on the go. Went some two miles along the side of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad and then three miles further toward the front, although our division is on picket. June 29th we came back to our old camp and then moved from there to the camp where the Sixth Corps had been, they having gone to help Sheridan. We stopped here until July 2d when we moved about a mile to the right in a piece of woods. Monday, July 4th, we had a dress parade, the first we have had for ten weeks. The band came to the regiment and it seemed good

to have them with us, if only for a little while. We stopped around here until July 14th. One day we would move perhaps a mile to the right, the next day a mile to the left, never stopping in any one place but a day or two at a time. Friday, July 15th, we marched about a mile to the rear when we were ordered to clean up the ground, put up our tents in good shape, raise our bunks about a foot from the ground and make ourselves as comfortable as possible. We worked hard all day and got our tents up and bunks made. The boys went to bed early and all was still when at eleven o'clock at night General Smyth, our brigade commander, rode through the camp and cried out in his peculiar style, 'Fall in immediately, with your equipments, haversacks and canteen on' and in eight minutes the whole brigade of eight regiments were in motion. We didn't know but the whole rebel army were upon us, but soon found out that we were going to destroy a fort and some earthworks that we captured from the enemy when we first came here and that were of no use to us now. We worked till eight o'clock Saturday morning, when we were ordered back, having done our work. It was dreadful dusty and we could not see the men ahead of us. Sunday, July 17th, we had a detail of one hundred and twenty-five men to go out on fatigue duty, but we did not have so many men, and the Adjutant was obliged to detail some sergeants and corporals to act as privates. We started for our work, but the order was counter-manded after we had gone but a short ways. July 19th was a hard rainy day, the first we had had for six weeks. July 21st we drew potatoes, beets, turnips, onions and pickles from the Sanitary Commission. They had previously issued good provisions to us and at this time we were living as good as anyone could ask. July 22d we marched about a mile to the left, and put up our tents and had a good camp in the woods. We stopped here till Tuesday, July 26th, when after drawing a days rations, we started on the march. Went about two miles when we stopped and drew two more days rations and then traveled all night long, crossing the Appomattox River at four o'clock Wednesday morning, making twenty-five miles we had been since four o'clock the night before. It seems the enemy were

trying to get around our flank, but the Second Corps were ordered here. The enemy attacked the First Division the night before we arrived, but our boys drove them from their breastworks and captured four of their twenty pounders and many prisoners. Wednesday morning early we crossed the James River and moved into some breastworks where our division staid all day. We were close to the banks of the James. A large gun-boat and a monitor lay in the river near-by and every little while they would throw some thirty-two pounders over to the rebels which would keep them pretty low. Thursday our division went to the front. We shifted our position several times during the day, and at night moved out of the woods into an open lot and camped for the night. We stopped here till just at dark Friday night when we packed up and were soon crossing the James, having received orders to be back in front of Petersburg at four o'clock the next morning. What a dreadful march that was. It seemed as if the men would drop down dead, but on they had to go, there being a Provost Guard in rear of the corps, driving up the stragglers. We arrived in the rear of Butler's corps in time to support him, as he had orders to make a charge early. At the appointed time his negroes made a grand charge, blew up one of their forts and took quite a number of prisoners. Two corps lay near ready to advance, but no order was given, and so we lay around there all day, and at night moved to our camp that we had left a week previous. We had had about as hard a time during that week as we ever did. The next day we moved about a mile back in this woods and during the day were paid for six months service which came very handy. We stopped around here until August 12th and were pretty busy all the time on fatigue duty, making roads, putting up breastworks and the like. We had got our camp in good shape. Each company had their tents in a line, and over the whole an arbor was fixed which was formed of boughs and leaves to protect us from the sun. But notwithstanding all our work the sun would creep in and the flies would swarm around by the hundreds. Friday, August 12th, we had orders at noon to be ready to move at four o'clock, and at the time appointed commenced marching.

At about nine o'clock we reached City Point and rested for the night and the next day till dark, when we took a transport for Deep Bottom, arriving there at six o'clock Sunday morning. At eight o'clock we got off the transport and lay around the bank of the river until ten o'clock when we were ordered to the front."

Assistant Surgeon Levi Jewett gives an interesting account of the siege of Petersburg. He says:—"The Fourteenth Regiment left Cold Harbor after participating in that unfortunate affair. We pulled out of the trenches on the night of June 10th, 1864, being careful not to alarm the rebels, who were within a few yards of us, ready to fire if they should detect our movement. Not a word was spoken above a whisper—no rattling of canteens, coffee pots, bayonets or equipments and we moved silently off into the darkness of the night. One solitary shell was fired high over us, leaving a trail of fire like a rainbow as we moved out, showing that the enemy were on the alert and were suspicious that something was going on, but we got away without any disturbance. We marched with the long line of the 2nd Corps, through the Chickahominy section and made no stop till about noon of the next day when we reached the James River, which we crossed on a pontoon bridge two thousand feet long, over water eighty feet deep. Gen. Warren with the Fifth Corps followed close behind us and a whole day was required for the army to cross, although several steamboats were there to assist. We had a long march of many miles to Petersburg which we reached in the night. Some unsuccessful attempts had been made to capture it before our arrival and the small rebel force continued to hold it. It was Gen. Grant's intention to capture the city before it could be re-inforced, which would cut off the railroads which furnished supplies to Richmond. Gen. Lee was equal to the occasion, however, for he soon had his whole army there and rapidly fortified it so that it resisted all our attacks upon it for a long time and we settled ourselves down for a long siege. Gen. Grant soon had his whole army of a hundred thousand men spread out in a semi-circle south of the city and earth-works and forts were built which involved much hard work in the hot sun, and a great deal of work in the night. The

Fourteenth Regiment occupied Fort McGilvery near the right of the line, which was also occupied by a battery of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The roofs and spires of the city were plainly visible and we were much interested in watching the effect of the shells as they were fired into the city and to see them explode among the rebel works. They sent back as many as we sent in and we found it necessary to dodge them and to jump to cover when the word was given. We were soon moved to Fort Stedmen, a short distance to the left and occupied a breastwork and were kept busy sharp shooting with the rebels who were only a few rods away, and we were obliged to lie low for safety. We were moved several times to places where the line needed re-enforcing or when an attack was expected or to support a battery, or to go on skirmish line or picket or to take part in an attack, and were always on duty. We had continuous hard work or fighting during the whole siege, occupying different places on the whole front of six miles. We were in one heavy battle at the extreme left at Hatcher's run where an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure the South Side Railroad.

Twice during the siege we were sent twenty miles up to Deep Bottom on the North side of the James River to threaten Richmond from that direction and had considerable fighting with the enemy, capturing a battery and some prisoners. I remember the long march we had on the night of the 20th of July coming back to Petersburg just in time for the great mine explosion. We were to be rushed in to support the attack if it had been successful, but as it failed we took no part in it. Day after day and week after week, the siege went on and we had but little rest, being always under fire and ready to attack if there was an opportunity. The worst fight which we had during the siege was at Ream's Station on the Weldon railroad ten miles below the city. We were sent down with Gen. Hancock and a portion of the Second Corps about 10,000 strong, to destroy the railroad which supplied the rebel capital. We pulled out of the entrenchments the night of August 22nd and marched off to the South. The country through which we passed had not been devastated by war and the crops were growing and the farms and plantations

were in good order, principally occupied by women and children and slaves. Scarcely a white man was to be seen as all who were able, were off with the army, fighting the Yankees. We did not disturb private property or annoy the inhabitants. If any plundering was done it was by stragglers or deserters, but occasionally a wandering pig or an innocent calf or an unsuspecting lamb or a simple minded goose found its way into the soldiers' camp kettles. Apples and squashes and green corn and garden vegetables were abundant. Our men ate quantities of green corn, boiled or roasted and seemed to thrive on it. Most of such things though are usually gobbled up by the Cavalry who are always raiding and scouting through the country so that there is but little left for the infantry men. Our horses lived on the luxuriant grass which they preferred to the quarter-master's grain.

We reached the Weldon railroad at "Reams" on the 24th and went right to work tearing up the track, burning everything combustible and heated the iron rails so they could not be used again. A long line of smoking fires were soon seen up and down the road and several miles were destroyed as thousands of men were engaged in the work. We soon ruined the half mile assigned to our regiment and then we rested watching the long line of smoking fires extending off toward North Carolina. We were expecting the enemy to come and try to drive us off, and we kept pickets out in front to watch, and some loaded cannon ready to give them a reception, but they did not come that day. We also burned a large machine shop, a blacksmith shop, a water tank, with the railroad buildings and cut down the telegraph poles and felled trees across the track. Cotton and corn and sweet potatoes and peanuts appeared to be cultivated quite extensively, also a tall kind of corn which they call sugar cane, but which I think is sorghum. When night came on we tried to get a little rest, expecting to jump up at the sound of the "long roll," but were not disturbed. I slept on a rubber blanket between two rows of corn which formed a kind of cradle so I could not fall out. The dew was heavy and the grass dripped as though wet by rain. Our guns were stacked

in rows in front of us ready for immediate use and we were called at three in the morning and had coffee and hardtack and bacon before sunrise. All these things are impressed on my memory as it was my last day with the army and I was destined to be wounded and disabled before night. In the afternoon the expected attack came. Gen. Lee had become aware of what was going on and had sent a large force to drive us off. The woods were thick in our front so that the enemy could not be seen, and we only learned of their approach by our scouts and pickets. We also knew they were coming by the frightened birds flying toward us and the startled squirrels, rabbits and small game scurrying in our direction, showing that the line of battle was sweeping all before it. Soon the battle was on with the suddenness of a clap of thunder. The crackling of the musketry was continuous mingled with the heavier sound of the cannon, the shouts of the officers and above all was the shrill and continuous "rebel yell" punctuated by their rapid footsteps, showing that they came into the fight on the run. It was a time of terror and it seemed impossible for our men to hold their line against such a fierce assault. They fought well till they saw the rebel line extending around their flank and to their rear when they had to fall back slowly and in good order, firing as they went. Just at this time I was struck down by a fragment of shell and was taken a short distance to the rear just in time to escape being run over by the enemy. Our retreat was brief as darkness came on and the fighting ceased. In the night the rebels withdrew leaving us in possession of the railroad, which they never occupied again during the war. I was conveyed to City Point in an ambulance where I received excellent surgical care and was then sent to Washington by hospital boat. I did not see the regiment again till I came to Hartford after the war closed.

After the battle of Ream's Station the Fourteenth rejoined the army and continued to perform active and useful service during the fall and winter. They were present when Lee's army left Petersburg and took part in the memorable pursuit which ended with the surrender at Appomattox and the close of the war."

The following is the list of the killed, wounded and missing from June 11th to July 6th, 1864:—

Company A. Killed, Private, William Bradshaw, near Petersburg, Va., June 16th; wounded, Private, John H. Fountain, head, slight, near Petersburg, June 18th.

Company B. Wounded, Privates, John Doyle, hip, slight, near Petersburg, June 17th, James Hays, head, slight, near Petersburg, June 20th.

Company D. Wounded, 1st Sergeant, Elbert F. Hyde, head, severely, near Petersburg, June 17th, Corporals, William H. Corlitt, arm and side, (since died) near Petersburg, June 17th, James B. Shepard, leg, severely, near Petersburg, June 17th, John H. Bilson, arm, severely, near Petersburg, June 22d.

Company E. Wounded, Corporal, Francis Gallagher, hand, slight, near Petersburg, June 17th.

Company F. Killed, Private, Ovid P. Shaw, near Petersburg, June 17th.

Company G. Killed, Private, James Brown, Cold Harbor, June 6th, missing, Private, Peter Hughes, near Petersburg, June 17th.

Company K. Wounded, Private, Peter Gray, head, severely, near Petersburg, June 18th, missing, Private, John Smith, near Petersburg, June 22d."

The following is the report of Captain John C. Broatch, covering the fifth epoch:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
August 7th., 1864.

Lieutenant:

FIFTH EPOCH.

Upon the 12th of June leave Cold Harbor and march, via Long Bridge, to Charles City Court-House, on the James. Cross the James upon transports at Wilcox's Landing in the night of the 14th, and the next day march toward Petersburg where the enemy is again in our front, arriving near that place in the evening of the 15th. Advance our skirmish line upon the morning of the 16th, driving the skirmishers upward of half a mile and capturing some prisoners. Our loss one man killed. On the 17th of

June we are moved toward the left of the line, with instructions to support General Barlow's division. Construct works in front of the enemy, but toward night are ordered to advance our line still nearer. This was done with good success, a position being occupied not much over fifty yards from the enemy's works. This was held for several hours, until, owing to a failure of other troops upon the left to connect, our brigade was ordered to withdraw. Upon the morning of the 18th of June moved upon the enemy's works farther to the right, but found them deserted, merely a thin skirmish line having been left to check our advance. Wednesday, July 27 (Tuesday, 26th), 1864, received marching orders and at 3:30 P. M. march toward New Market on the James River, arriving there upon the following morning, having crossed in our route the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks and the James at Deep Bottom. Upon the 28th of July our division is moved out to support the cavalry, but the Fourteenth is not engaged with the enemy. That night are ordered to construct a line of French rifle-pits. At dusk upon the 29th move quietly out of our position and march back toward Petersburg, reaching a point near that place before daylight upon the following morning. July 30th all this day remained massed behind a hill ready to support any attack, if called upon. At night returned to our old camp upon the left and rear of the position held by our army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BROVETCH,

Captain Commanding.

Lieutenant T. E. Parsons,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

The following is the report of Colonel Theodore G. Ellis to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:

Washington, D. C., August 9th, 1864.

Brigadier-General H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

General:—

A little after dark, upon the 12th, our regiment, with the 115th of the corps, left Cold Harbor and commenced our march toward

the south side of Richmond. We reached Charles City Court House, upon the James River, after marching uninterruptedly, that night and all the next day, and until ten o'clock on the night of the 14th.

Upon the 15th marched towards Petersburg, near which place we arrived at about ten P. M.

Early on the morning of the 16th the skirmishers of our brigade advanced upon the enemy, driving their skirmishers back for upwards of a quarter of a mile, and obtaining a much better position, besides capturing about fifty prisoners. Our loss was very small. Private John Geatley, Company A, in this advance, captured three armed rebels, and brought them in as prisoners, with an unloaded gun. In the afternoon, upon the skirmish line, the same man wounded two rebels, one of them apparently fatally.

Upon the 17th of June our brigade was moved to the left with instructions to support General Barlow's Division. At night, we were instructed to advance our line nearer to the enemy's position. The regiment did this in good style, moving forward through a dense and thickly wooded swamp, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and taking up a position about fifty yards in front of their line, and opening upon them an effective fire. We held this position for two or three hours, when, owing to the failure of troops upon the left to connect, we were ordered by our brigade commander to withdraw. At the time when this advance was made, a detail of some thirty men was absent, drawing rations, leaving but about one hundred and twenty men to go forward. Our loss was only one killed and four wounded.

On the following morning our brigade was massed for a charge, the Fourteenth being placed in the second line. Upon advancing, it was found that the enemy had evacuated the line of works in our front, falling back to a stronger position.

Upon both of these occasions, the conduct of officers and men was excellent.

Since June 17th our regiment has not been engaged with the enemy, though one or two men have been wounded by the enemy's sharp shooters, and we have twice been shelled by their

batteries. We have, however, borne an efficient part in constructing the works, and in the various siege operations which will yet give us Petersburg, and render the rebel capital untenable.

We number now about fourteen officers and one hundred and sixty men, having been somewhat increased in strength by the return of men from the hospital, exchanged prisoners, etc.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth C. V."

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore says:—"On August 14th, 1864, I was in command of Smyth's Brigade, consisting of ten regiments, by order of General Hancock, corps commander. I was ordered to march from the rear of Petersburg to City Point, where five steamers were awaiting us. My orders were to sail down the river until twelve o'clock at night, then open my sealed orders, which directed me to turn, go back up the river, as far as I could and land. At daylight August 15th, 1864, we were at Deep Bottom where the enemy opened on us. I gave orders to fall back to a ravine where we disembarked and formed a line of battle awaiting further orders. General Hancock with the rest of the corps reached Deep Bottom about ten o'clock, having marched across the country. The General gave me orders to send the steamers back to City Point. I was then relieved by Colonel Pierce of the One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers. I returned to my regiment and was in command at the battle of Deep Bottom, August 15th and 16th.

The regiment now approaches the skirmishes at Deep Bottom. About daylight of August 15th the regiment was ordered to form a skirmish line to relieve a skirmish line of the Third Division. As the course lay across a plain, they were open to an attack by the enemy much more than if they had moved out before daylight. The enemy was intrenched upon hills which skirted the edge of this plain. To avoid the inevitable slaughter which would have occurred if the regiment had gone down in a body,

detachments of six or eight were sent out at a time taking a zigzag course to avoid the Confederate shot. At least two-thirds of the men were required to relieve the line, the remainder of the regiment forming a reserve and being posted in the rear of the center. During the rest of the day and the day following there was continual fire kept up, but the men being protected by barricades of rails no one was injured. On the afternoon of the 16th it seemed to be the purpose of the commanding generals to draw the attention of the enemy from movements designed at other parts of the line. The regiment was ordered forward across a plain along the edge of which skirted a cornfield. They succeeded in driving in the enemy's skirmishers and remained in this position until evening when they were relieved by another regiment.

While laying here at Deep Bottom on what is known as Strawberry Plains a Confederate fort located on a hill near the position of the Fourteenth annoyed the Union gun-boats that lay in the river. A detail of the Fourteenth Regiment sharpshooters was sent out to silence this gun. They went out about half past nine in the morning and so thoroughly did they do their work that the gun did not speak again that day, the sharpshooters firing being so accurate that the men could not move to man the guns. A rebel officer who was in the fort at the time told a member of the regiment in later years that every movement of the men in the fort drew out the most accurate fire from the sharpshooters.

About this time the regiment had a repetition of their old experience. Eighty-six new recruits were added to the regiment, but there being no muskets for them, they were left on the bank of the river at Deep Bottom under command of Captain Simpson. When the fighting was over, it was found that thirty of them had left for parts unknown.

The following is the list of killed and wounded at Deep Bottom:

Company A. Wounded, Private, Henry Phillips, arm, severely.

Company B. Wounded, Private, William W. Miller, side, (since died.)

Company F. Wounded, Private, James Warren, hip, slight.

Company I. Killed, Private, William N. Bartlett, August 15th; wounded, Private, J. B. Kirby, arm, severely.

Company K. Wounded, Privates, Calvin Lamphere, back, slight, Edward Regney, foot, slight, did not leave the regiment."

The following is the report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
August 30th, 1864.

Brigadier-General HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

General:—

I have the honor to submit the following official report of the skirmish near Deep Bottom north of the James River, Va., on the 16th day of the present month.

About daylight on the morning of the 15th, I was ordered to take my regiment and relieve a portion of the skirmish line held by the Third Division of our corps. This order could have been executed with less difficulty had it reached us before daylight, for the skirmish line was in the middle of an open plain, at the foot of a low range of hills, upon which the enemy were entrenched. The line however was relieved with but small loss upon our part, the men being sent down in detachments of from four to six at a time.

It took about two-thirds of our men to relieve the line. A reserve was formed of the remainder, which was posted in the woods in rear of the center. During the rest of the day and upon the morning of the day following, constant firing was kept up by both parties, but as our men were well protected by rails which had been piled up into a slight barricade, no one of them was hurt.

Upon the afternoon of the 16th it was deemed advisable to attract the attention of the enemy at this point, while important movements were taking place upon another part of the line.

The Fourteenth was ordered to move forward across the open plain, mentioned above, to the edge of a narrow cornfield which

bordered the enemy's works. This was done in good style. The line went forward upon the double-quick, under a sharp fire of both musketry and artillery, and occupied the position assigned to it, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. The reserve was now brought up under cover of the woods to a point near the left of our line, and in this position the regiment remained until after dark, when we were relieved by another regiment.

This movement was designed only to draw the attention of the enemy from other points, and in this was entirely successful. It called forth expressions of satisfaction, both from our brigade and division commanders, under whose immediate superintendence it was executed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding regiment."

According to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, the regiment left Deep Bottom on the morning of August 18th when they were moved back to Petersburg and then sent forward to support the Fifth Corps. The march had been very exhausting, the roads having a most liberal supply of Virginia mud and the men having little time to cook coffee or rest. Here they remained until August 22d and assisted, with the brigade, in supporting the Fifth Corps when the line of march was taken toward Ream's Station, reaching there on the morning of the 24th. They were engaged during the day in tearing up the Weldon railroad, the great artery of supplies for the Confederate army. The manner of tearing up this railroad was unique. After lifting a generous length of road, the rails were taken from the sleepers, the latter being piled up in cob house style upon which the rails were placed. The sleepers were then fired, heating the rails so their weight would bend them in the middle. It was a source of delight to the men of the Fifth Corps to take these rails in their heated condition, twisting one about another and forming a Maltese cross, their corps badge. The Fourteenth Regiment men could hardly do this as the rails could not be twisted into the shape of the trefoil.

During the evening the officers had a merry time, hardly aware of what the coming day would disclose. It is a remarkable fact that upon the eve of this tragic affair at Ream's Station every one of the captains were present with their companies, a fact unprecedented since the battle of Antietam. Of this number of ten captains one-half were killed, wounded or missing.

On the morning of the 25th of August four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Captain Broatch, were advanced as skirmishers. The remainder of the Fourteenth, in connection with the brigade, advanced in support of the skirmish line when suddenly there was firing in front and Colonel Symth decided to fall back to their former position near the station to avoid being cut off. This was done under the protection of a piece of woods. Here the main body of the corps was drawn up in line of battle.

Sergeant C. G. Blatchley graphically describes the situation at this point. He says:—"We had here two divisions of the Second Corps. The enemy, we believed, outnumbered us three to one. We acted on the defensive solely. Our position was nearly in the shape of a horseshoe pointed at the end. Our division occupied one side and the other, the other. General Hancock posted his cannon in the point and on the railroad side. Down the center of the horseshoe ran a depression, ending back of a little church, in a swamp. I belonged to the second division which held what would have been called the rear line. It faced the opposite way from the railroad and we were consequently back to back, with the space perhaps of two hundred yards between us. Our brave men on the railroad held their position against four or five fearful charges by overwhelming numbers and were only driven out when their ammunition was all gone."

Mr. Blatchley further says:—"When at last the railroad line gave way, we were called from our line to this side to repel the charge, and facing about we countercharged over the little 'V' shaped battle ground to meet the oncoming foe. In the tempest of conflict that followed, organizations almost disappeared. When near night the attempt was made to reform a part of the line and fill up a gap in what had been our original line. Gen-

eral Smyth called for the One Hundred and Eighth New York and the colonel responded, 'I am here, General, but I have no regiment.' To the call for the Fourteenth Connecticut, perhaps ten of us responded 'here.' In obedience to the order, with perhaps a score of others, we dashed into the gap, to be swept as quickly out of it by the enfilading fire which the enemy at that moment poured in from the toe of the horseshoe.

Amid the blinding flashes of a terrible thunderstorm in one of the darkest nights I think I ever saw, both sides retreated and we lost, besides a great number of men, all our artillery but one single gun that a little party, of which I was one, pulled out by hand in that driving storm. These were the first cannon that the Second Corps ever lost and it is said that General Hancock sat at the root of a tree beside the road that night, the picture of distress over the disaster."

The regiment falling back began making breastworks, but before they were completed the cavalry skirmishers directly in front were driven in. This was followed by a third attack by the enemy made upon a portion of the line directly in the rear of the regiment. These were mostly heavy artillery regiment, composed largely of raw recruits, broke their line and the enemy entered the gap. The Fourteenth was ordered by General Gibbons to reform the line. They went forward on the double-quick facing the terrible fire of musketry and artillery. The left wing of the regiment succeeded in retaking this line which had been broken and retained it until nightfall. The right wing, after losing heavily, was compelled to fall back to its original position. This it held until about dark when they were surrounded on three sides by a heavy fire and it was forced with the rest of the division to fall back and make new breastworks. During that night the Second Corps was marched back to the defense of Petersburg.

The engagement had indeed been a severe one for the Fourteenth Regiment and the loss heavy. It carried into the fight seventeen officers and one hundred and fifty armed men. It lost in all one captain and four men, three captains, the assistant surgeon and fourteen men wounded and one captain, one lieuten-

ant and twenty-six enlisted men missing, leaving to the regiment after the engagement ten officers and one hundred and six enlisted men. We have already noted that the evening before every captain of the regiment was on duty and that five of them were either killed, wounded or missing during the engagement. These were Captain William H. Hawley who was temporarily on Colonel Smyth's brigade staff and who was killed instantly, Captains Simpson, Nickels, Brigham and Assistant Surgeon Jewett wounded and Captain Lee and Lieutenant Moore taken prisoners.

Of the rescue of Captain Nickels Sergeant Henry Lydall of Company F gives an interesting account as follows:—

"In the afternoon of August 25th, 1864, during a charge upon the Confederate batteries on the battle-field of Ream's Station, our advancing line suddenly broke and retreated, overwhelmed by the terrific fire that was raining down upon us, and I being slightly in advance of our main line, with my attention occupied by what was being enacted in front, suddenly realized that our forces were on the retreat, and that I was left almost alone, and it seemed to me then as though the whole fire of the enemy was directed at me; and realizing at that moment the wisdom of the old adage that 'discretion is the better part of valor,' I immediately hunted for cover, which I was so fortunate as to find in a deserted rifle-pit a short distance to the rear. Here I found a comparatively safe, but unpleasant shelter, where I was compelled to lie flat until the shadows of night concealed me from the view of the enemy, when peering forth I could see the flickering lights of many lanterns, and I know that the human vultures were at their unholy work of robbing the dead and wounded. I then crept from my place of concealment and began making my way cautiously over the field without knowing which way to go, when suddenly I heard a call from a comrade who had fallen wounded in two places. I stopped and made him as comfortable as possible with the means at hand, cutting cornstalks to make him a bed, then as he was suffering terribly from thirst, I started out in search of a spring that I knew to be somewhere in that vicinity, and rounding a hill or knoll where I supposed the spring to be I found myself in the midst of quite a force of the rob-

and a prisoner of war. I not forgetting my own terrible thirst managed to work my way through to the spring, and was filling my canteen when I felt a hand upon my back and turning with the expectation of seeing a rebel guard, I was delighted to find not only a Union soldier, but a member of my own company. Comrade Pardee and me at once determined to attempt to escape under cover of the darkness, so guessing as nearly as possible at the direction necessary to seek for our forces, we worked our way cautiously over the battle-field until we came to the breastworks we had assisted in throwing up that day, when we heard a voice calling for assistance: stopping to investigate we found it came from Captain Nickels, Company D, laying there wounded, shot through the leg and unable to move, and to add to his misery the rebel cavalry had been there and robbed him of hat, coat, watch, money and other valuables, and only desisted from taking his boots on discovering that in trying to move them from his wounded limb, they caused him such intolerable suffering as to touch the heart of even a rebel cavalryman; and as if to add still more to the poor Captain's suffering the rain just then began to pour down in torrents, and we not being able to carry him, made him as comfortable as possible with our rubber blankets to protect him somewhat from the inclemency of the weather. We then started, he giving us directions where to go, hoping to get assistance that we might return and bring the Captain within our lines where he could be cared for. We had proceeded perhaps two miles in the direction he had pointed out to us, when we met Adjutant Hincks and another comrade who had heard of Captain Nickels being left on the field, and were coming back in search of him, and with them we retraced our steps and brought the wounded man to where our ambulance train was stationed, when Adjutant Hincks left me to take charge of him until we should reach such a place as he could be attended to by the surgeons. But the end of that night's hardships was not yet, for after the ambulances had started, its way being over stumps, stones and uneven ground, making such thumping and jostling that Captain Nickels was unable to endure the pain it caused, and I was compelled to procure a stretcher and with such help as I could pro-

cure from stragglers I tramped along through that whole night, some times I would be without help and would be compelled to wait, accosting the weary stragglers as they passed, imploring them to give the Captain a little assistance towards safety, and the treatment he stood so much in need of. Fourteen weary miles we tramped carrying the wounded man that night, through woods and swamps and over rocks until just as day dawned upon us, we reached the hospital tent more dead than alive, and left the brave man to the tender mercies of the surgeons."

The following is the list of the killed, wounded and missing Ream's Station:—

1st Assistant Surgeon, Levi Jewett, wounded, head.

Company A. Wounded, Private, Charles H. Adams, foot; missing, Privates, Thomas Purell, Thomas Callahan.

Company B. Killed, Private, James Anderson; wounded, Captain, George N. Brigham, leg; missing, Private, Charles E. Follard.

Company C. Wounded, Captain, James F. Simpson, back, Corporal, Robert Wolff, leg, Private, Charles Long, bowels; missing, 2d Lieutenant, James M. Moore, Private, George Rich.

Company D. Killed, Corporals, John O'Brien, David W. Whiting; wounded, Corporal, Charles E. Morrison, shoulder; missing, Sergeant, Joseph Murray, Privates, John Rollins, John Memmix.

Company E. Wounded, Privates, John Deguan, arm, Buell Keney, shoulder; missing, Captain, Henry Lee, Corporal, James Rogers, Privates, John Parker, Thomas Doms, Samuel Burke, Henry Seymour, Austin H. Shelley.

Company F. Killed, Private, Henry M. Moore; wounded, Privates, Henry B. Goodrich, arm, George Stackpole, breast; missing, 1st, Sergeant, Imri A. Spencer, Privates, John L. Bartholomew, Anson D. Clapp.

Company G. Wounded, Corporal, Nelson C. Murray, foot, Private, Joel C. Smith, neck.

Company H. Missing, Privates, George Smith, Charles Johnson, Patrick H. Schiff.

Company I. Wounded, Captain, James R. Nickels, leg, Pri-

vates, George Manville, thigh, Joseph Robinson, head, Frank Williams, head; missing, Privates, Martin Nolan, William Robinson, John Gennings.

Company K. Killed, Captain, William H. Hawley; wounded, Sergeant, Junius E. Goodwin, leg; missing, Sergeant, Paul P. Noyes, Privates, George M. Blake, Henry W. Bowers."

The regiment had come again to one of the sad moments of its service. We have noted their discouragement in the old camp at Falmouth after Fredericksburg over the loss of officers. To many this moment was as keen in sorrow and grief as then. One of the most regretted losses to the regiment was Captain William H. Hawley. He was not only a brave officer, but a man of noble, generous spirit, companionable and with unspotted integrity. He was born in Bridgeport October 5th, 1840, and was a bookkeeper when he enlisted, not then being quite twenty-two years of age. Always faithful and efficient when with the regiment, he won distinction as a staff officer and a promising career seemed opening when he was cut down in the severe engagement at Ream's Station. He was shot through the head while directing a skirmish line and fell from his horse, breathing but a few times. His remains were taken to Bridgeport where funeral services under the charge of the city government of Bridgeport were held.

Captain James R. Nickels was a native of Maine, being born in Cherryfield July 14th, 1843. He removed to Norwich, Conn., in early life where he lived with an aunt. He was a clerk in a store when the war broke out and before enlisting in the Fourteenth Regiment he served three months with the Third Connecticut Regiment. He was a genial companion, a thorough officer, remarkable for his accurate knowledge of and performance of duty. Captain Nickels survived his wounds until the following February where after many weeks of suffering he died of their effects.

The following is the report rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut concerning the engagement at Ream's Station:—

“Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
August 30th, 1864.

Brigadier-General HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

General:—

I have the honor to submit the following official report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 25th of August, at Reams' Station, upon the Weldon Railroad.

Upon the 24th, the regiment had been employed all day in destroying the railroad track by burning the ties and bending the rails.

Early upon the morning of the 25th, the brigade of which this regiment is a part, was massed in a sugar-cane field, in expectation of an attack from the enemy, who were reported to be advancing in force.

At about 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy having attacked our pickets below and to the south of the Station, our brigade was sent out to their support, with orders to engage the enemy, and if possible to find out in what force they were in in that direction. Four companies of the Fourteenth were deployed as skirmishers under command of Captain Broatch. The remainder of the regiment advanced in line of battle parallel with the railroad, in support of the skirmish line of the brigade, which steadily advanced, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before it, for upwards of half a mile. For a portion of the time we were under a fire of both musketry and artillery.

It was at this time that Captain Hawley of Company K was killed.

Having advanced as far from our position as was considered prudent, Colonel Smyth, our brigade commander, halted the command and sent back for orders. Before these reached him, however, the sound of heavy firing almost directly in his rear, decided him to march back to our position near the Station, to prevent our being cut off from the main body of the corps. This was done under cover of the woods and without molestation from the enemy, excepting that a few shells were thrown at us from one of their batteries.

We found the main body of the corps drawn up in order of battle, in the form of two sides of a square; one of the sides west of the railroad and parallel to it, and the other side running at a right angle to it, and from west to east. In this form they had already successfully repelled two attacks made by the enemy.

Our brigade, with one other, was ordered to throw up a breast-work running in an oblique direction, across the same field in which we had been massed in the morning to connect the ends of these two lines, thus forming an irregular triangle, in which the troops stood behind slight breastworks, facing outwards.

Before we could complete our slight barricade of rails and earth, the cavalry skirmishers in our front were driven in. At the same time a heavy artillery fire was opened upon us from our right flank and rear. This was followed by a third attack by the enemy, made in heavy force upon that portion of the line directly in our rear, the troops who occupied this position of the line, being principally heavy artillery regiment belonging to the 1st Division, and composed to a great extent of raw recruits, broke, and that admitted the rebels into our enclosure.

The Fourteenth was now faced by the rear flank, and formed in line of battle on the reserve side of our breastworks. We were then ordered by General Gibbon, our division commander, and General Hancock in person, to charge and try and recover a portion of lost ground. We went forward at a double-quick, exposed to a heavy fire of both musketry and artillery.

The left wing, with Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, succeeded in retaking a portion of the line left by the troops which had broken. This position they held until after dark, firing all the time, when they were ordered by Colonel Smyth, the brigade commander, to withdraw, which they did, drawing off with them some of our artillery which had been abandoned, and which they had saved from being captured by the enemy.

The right wing, after losing heavily, both in killed and prisoners, was compelled to fall back to its original position. This it held until about dark, when the heavy fire poured into it from front, rear and one flank, forced it in common with the rest of the division, to fall back a short distance to a better position.

where it commenced throwing up a new line of breastworks. During the night, however, the corps was withdrawn to the line of the defences around Petersburg. Our loss in this engagement was severe, being one Captain and four men known to be killed, three Captains, one Assistant Surgeon, and fourteen men wounded, and one Captain, one Lieutenant, and twenty-six men missing.

We carried into the fight seventeen officers, and about one hundred and fifty armed men. We drew off the field, thereby saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy, one brass cannon and one limber belonging to McKnight's battery, and one caisson and one limber belonging to the 3d New Jersey battery.

I can not close this report without alluding to the loss this regiment has sustained, in the death of Captain William H. Hawley of Company K, recorded above. At the time of his death he filled the office of brigade inspector, and was acting upon the staff of the Colonel commanding the brigade. This responsible and difficult station he filled alike with credit to himself and his regiment, and to the satisfaction of all with whom he came in contact.

His loss is deeply felt, not only in this regiment, but throughout the entire brigade.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Fourteenth U. S.

CHAPTER XV.

From Hatcher's Run to the End.

The story of the services of the Fourteenth Regiment for the restoration of the Union and the reestablishment of the government is wellnigh told. True it is that it had several months yet of service, but this service was not so intense and strenuous as that through which the regiment had passed and their present duties no doubt seemed almost like play.

They returned to the defences of Petersburg after the unfortunate affair at Ream's Station. John Hirst writes:—"For the next few weeks the Fourteenth had a rest from fighting, but were kept busy a good deal of the time in building more and stronger forts and when not thus engaged were sent out on picket. We do not stay anywhere more than two or three days at a time. We were in Fort Davis for a day or two and as soon as we got nicely settled, we were ordered to leave and take a position near Fort Morton. The boys are on duty all the time, one day on the skirmish line and the next day on the reserve."

It was evident that the day of strategic battles like Gettysburg or the formidable defenses of Fredericksburg was over, that now almost within the glimmer of the lights of Richmond it was apparent to most of the men that the struggle was nearly over. The grief and sorrow of the men when they returned from Ream's Station has been noted. Although the casualties were not so large as at many of the other engagements, the smaller ranks of the regiment felt them as keenly. Those that had dropped out from service at the battle of Ream's Station were among those who had been familiar to the men since the regiment left Hartford. The noble Captain Hawley had gone, Captain Nickels was languishing in the hospital and the regiment was deprived of the ever faithful care of Assistant Surgeon Jewett. We may imagine that from now to the close of the regiment's service there was

more sober thoughtfulness than ever before. If not much older in years, the men of the regiment were, at least, older in the experiences of war. For that reason we find less hilarity and festivity than during the winter at Stony Mountain or the somewhat joyful experience of the regiment at Cedar Run during the summer of 1863. Then again it may well be realized there was the lack of companionship, the regiment being made up more largely of substitutes and new recruits. Although the battle at Ream's



ASST. SURGEON LEVI JEWETT

Station does not take a place along side of the battle of Gettysburg in history yet the experience of the Fourteenth Regiment was nearly as severe. It will be remembered that at Gettysburg the regiment went into the battle with one hundred and sixty men, (about one hundred and sixty, says Colonel Ellis) and losing sixty-six, while at the battle of Ream's Station Lieutenant

Colonel Moore reports the regiment took into the battle one hundred and sixty-seven men and lost by killed, wounded and missing, fifty-one men.

The regiment stopped in the vicinity of the defenses of Petersburg until September 15th, when it was ordered to pack up and move in the direction of Prince George Court House. The rebel cavalry made a raid on the Union cattle pastures, capturing over one hundred head. The regiment stopped here until September 24th, where it was engaged building a fort. All of the men able to work were on duty the whole time. At noon of the 24th the men were called in and ordered to report to the division. When they reached the division the regiment was sent out on picket. Sunday a detail was made of an officer and three men from each company to go to the rear about half a mile and fix up a camp. They took the camp that had recently been used by the Seventeenth Connecticut and which was occupied by the regiment when it came in from picket duty. They were subject to some shelling by the enemy, but no damage was done. Tuesday, September 20th, the regiment was called up at one o'clock and ordered to draw two days rations and be ready to move at four o'clock. It, however, did not move until dark of that day when it was ordered to the extreme front as vedettes. They were within a hundred yards of the enemy. It rained hard most of the night and something before light the regiment was moved back to be out of range of the enemy.

About this time Sergeant Wade, Corporal John J. Brierly of Company H, Corporal Frederick A. Ellis of Company C and Robert Kerr of Company E were ordered to New Haven to relieve four of the regiment who had been there since February to guard soldiers when in camp and to take recruits to the front.

In the latter part of September, 1864, in response to an order from General Hancock, who sent out a circular letter to each organization in the Second Corps, requesting the commander to send to headquarters a brief synopsis of the organization and services during the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore made the following report:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
September 26th, 1864.

Lieutenant Theron E. Parsons,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade.

Lieutenant:—

I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with circular of September 25th, from Headquarters 2d A. C.

I. Date of Organization of the Regiment, (muster into service,) August 23d, 1862.

Original strength, (aggregate,) - - - - - 1,015

Recruits received since organization, - - - - - 1,000

II. Present strength. For duty, - - - - - 230

do Borne upon rolls, (aggregate,) - - - - - 603

III. Names of Battles in which engaged.

Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.	Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.	Laurel Hill, May 10, 1864.
Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.	Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.	Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863.	Cold Harbor, June 6, 1864.
Morton's Ford, Feb. 6, 1864.	Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
Wilderness, May 5, 1864.	Ream's Station, August 25, 1864.

Names of Skirmishes in which engaged.

Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.	North Anna River, May 24, '64.
Auburn, October 14, 1863.	North Anna River, May 26, '64.
Blackburn's Ford, Oct. 17, 1863.	Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
Mine Run, Nov. 29, 1863.	Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864.

IV. Loss in action. 9 officers killed, 71 men killed; 41 officers wounded, 505 men wounded; 5 officers missing, 138 men missing, (aggregate,) 709.

V. Colors captured from the enemy. Five, captured at battle of Gettysburg, viz. 1st and 14th Tennessee, 16th and 52d North Carolina, and 4th Virginia.

Guns captured from the enemy. Two 3-in. rifled pieces captured May 12, 1864.

VI. Colors lost. None.

Note. At the battle of Ream's Station, upon the 25th ult., this regiment drew off from the field, thereby saving them from capture by the enemy, one brass cannon and one limber belonging to McKnight's Battery, and one limber belonging to the 3d New Jersey Battery, also one caisson belonging to same Battery.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding regiment."

Near the latter part of October, General Grant made one more effort to get possession of the South Side Railroad. General Hancock, with the Second Corps and a portion of Gregg's cavalry, was ordered to be ready to move at two o'clock in the morning of October 27th, each man to be supplied with four days rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The route was to be as follows:—"Move out by the Vaughn road, cross Hatcher's Run, pass by Dabney's mill and Wilson & Arnold's steam sawmill, cross the open country to Claiborne's road near its intersection with the White oak road and recrossing Hatcher's Run near the Claiborne road bridge, take the road running northwest from the vicinity of the bridge to the South Side Railroad and, if possible, seize a commanding position on that road." This was the enterprise laid out by General Grant for the Second Corps. In this enterprise the now depleted ranks of the Fourteenth Regiment were called upon to take a prominent part.

Concerning this engagement John Hirst writes:—"We left camp last Tuesday and marched to the rear of the Fifth Corps where we halted until Wednesday afternoon when we marched to the extreme left on the Weldon Railroad, where we were again halted until three o'clock the next morning when we resumed our march. We went about a couple of miles before we struck the rebel vedettes who fired at us and then ran. Our brigade (Smyth's) had the lead and was deployed as skirmishers and flankers. A part of our regiment was out as flankers which left the rest of us at the head of the column. We went along pretty well until between eight and nine o'clock we struck the rebel line,

which opened fire upon us, but soon fell back across a creek where they had good works thrown up and soon opened fire upon our skirmishers. While the flankers and skirmishers of our brigade were reforming, the rest of us charged and carried the works, taking a few prisoners and losing some men. There was one regiment from Georgia that tried to hold the works, but was broken and scattered through the woods. Soon after we got rid of the Georgians, we formed a line of battle and again advanced, while the skirmishing was kept up on both flanks, besides a strong line in front which we steadily drove back until near noon, when we came to a plank road in possession of the Johnnies who opened upon us with artillery. Our skirmishers on one side and our cavalry on the other soon outflanked them and they had to fall back. In the meantime our artillery came up and opened fire, under cover of which we got possession of the road. Just then a heavy rain storm came up and drenched us to the skin, compelling us to lay still until it was over. After the storm was over the artillery upon both sides opened fire and the battle commenced again. The rebels were not idle, but hard at work upon our right flank where they drove in our cavalry and were making for our battery, which their guns were trying to silence. We were moved at double-quick for a little way when we saw the Johnnies forming behind a house and barn pretty close to our battery. We charged them and drove them down the road to a mill near a bridge where we captured a few of them, the remainder of them crossing the bridge and going up a hill into some woods. They came near fetching me upon their last charge. A rifle ball cut the strap of my knapsack clean off my shoulder and went through my rubber blanket. The knapsack, lurching over to one side, nearly threw me down. Some of the boys reached for me and the colors, but I was all right, and if they don't get nearer than that I shall remain so. We next took possession of one of their rifle-pits on the brow of a hill opposite to the rebels, but with the creek between us. If we could have brought a few more men into action when we first came up we might have captured that rebel battery; but we had to stop before reaching it as we were exposed to a flank attack and we had to fight upon

both flanks as well as at the front while the rest of the corps was coming up. The rebels wanted the plank road real bad and during the day charged it three times, but were each time repulsed by portions of our Second and Third Divisions. If the Johnnies could have got the road our whole brigade would have been captured, for there was no getting out with the enemy fighting us on every side. I did not see any of the fighting outside of the Second Divisions and some cavalry, but I know the First Division had out a strong skirmish line facing Petersburg. After dark we began to get out, a few men at a time, silently falling back over the hill, where we were reformed preparatory to moving back to camp. We left behind us one man from each company on picket and also Dr. Dudley with our killed and wounded who were unable to walk. I think the rebels had us in a pretty tight place and a part of the Fifth and Nine Corps had to come out and open a road in our rear. The roads were ankle deep in mud, but we kept up our return march until two o'clock in the morning when we rested until daylight, when the Fifth Corps left us and our brigade was put on duty as rear guard. We finally got back into our lines all right and last night we got into our old camp, where I am now writing."

One of the unfortunate features of the engagement was the capture of the entire picket line of ten men belonging to the Fourteenth Regiment.

The following is the list of killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Boylton Plank Road, October 27th, 1864:—

Major, John C. Broatch, wounded, thigh.

Company A. Wounded, Sergeant, Oscar A. Abbott, foot.

Company B. Wounded, Corporal, Hiram H. Fox, foot. Private, James Hays, foot.

Company C. Wounded, Privates, John Burns, body, William Ellis, (since died), John Edwards, John Suffang, (since died); Missing, Private George Rich.

Company D. Wounded, Corporal, Henry F. Hospodsky, arm.

Company E. Killed, Private, Samuel Mason; wounded, Corporal, Sanford Bugbee, knee.

Company F. Missing, Privates, James P. Alcott, William Carrington, Charles Reckler.

Company H. Wounded, Corporal, Jeremiah G. Dunbar, 1860.

Company I. Killed, 1st Lieutenant, Perkins Bartholomew.

Company K. Wounded, Privates, Alonzo Griswold, Jacob Schneider. Left on picket. Supposed to have been taken prisoners.

Company A. James W. French, Stephen D. Skidmore.

Company F. Sergeant, William R. Lattimer, Privates, James Holland, John Stevens.

Company G. Private, Martin Stevens.

Company I. Privates, James Nolan, Patrick Healey, Peter Wilson, Joseph Smith."

A serious loss to the regiment was the killing of Lieutenant Perkins Bartholomew. He enlisted from New London as a corporal in Company H and was afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Company I. He was a brave soldier and a good officer.

The following is the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
October 30th, 1864.

Brigadier-General H. J. Morse,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

General:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late action near Boydton Plank Road.

Early upon the morning of the 27th, we left camp on the Weldon Railroad, near the Vaughn House, and marched in a westerly direction till about daylight, when I was ordered to deploy four companies of this regiment on the right, as flankers, to cover the Brigade, which was done under the command of Lieutenant William Murdock. Three companies were detached on the left, under command of Major John C. Broatch. We then advanced about a quarter of a mile, when we came on

sight of the rebel works on Hatcher's Run. Here we formed in line of battle on the right of the brigade, with the three remaining companies, and charged across the run and up a hill into the enemy's works, taking some prisoners.

Our loss here was Major Broatch wounded, one enlisted man killed and four wounded.

Sergeant Albert DeForest, of Company A, of this regiment, being at the head of the flankers on the right, was the first to observe the telegraph wire running in rear of the enemy's works, which he promptly cut.

We then reformed and marched by a road running in a northerly direction, about two miles, where we halted, and were joined by the companies which had been acting as flankers on the right, under command of Lieutenant Murdock, they having been relieved by a portion of the Third Division.

After a rest of about half an hour, we again proceeded, having Companies G and B, under command of Captain Frank E. Stoughton, deployed as flankers on the left, and Company D, under command of Lieutenant Robert Russell on the right.

Near the Boylton Plank Road we were attacked, and being joined by the companies which had been out as flankers, were deployed as skirmishers, and so advanced to the left, about a quarter of a mile, we halted until relieved by the cavalry.

We then joined the brigade, which had advanced across an open field to the right, and was facing the enemy's works. At this point we lay under the shell fire directed from the front and right flank, for about an hour, when we were ordered forward to and across the plank road, crossing a brook on its westerly side, and were formed facing to the south, under cover of a bank.

At this time, firing being heard on our right flank, we were ordered to file to the right under cover of a hill. This was done on the double-quick, and the cavalry being driven in at this point, we charged over the hill and drove the enemy from their works, with (to us) but small loss.

The regiment occupied the works thus vacated, remaining in them till nearly 5 o'clock (P. M.) when I was ordered to take the regiment from the works, and deploy it on the road on the

left flank of the brigade. Before this could be done, however, the enemy attacked us in front.

It was at this time that Lieutenant Perkins Bartholomew, of Company I, received the wound of which he soon after died.

I at once sent a sergeant to the General commanding the brigade, for further orders, and was directed to hold the position then occupied.

The enemy being repulsed in this attack, fell back to their works. We remained in the works till about 11 o'clock, when, pursuant to orders, we withdrew, leaving a strong picket line.

Throughout the whole day the conduct of both officers and men was deserving of praise. Lieutenant Bartholomew, who was one of our most promising young officers,

Major Broatch, while in command of a portion of the skirmish line, received a severe but not dangerous wound.

Surgeon Dudley was left behind, with medical supplies, to take charge of the wounded who could not be moved.

Very respectfull,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding regiment."

In early November a commissioner from the State of Connecticut visited the regiment for the purpose of taking the votes of the men for president.

On November 13th Emmons P. Bond of New Britain was appointed as chaplain. The regiment had been without a chaplain since the discharge of Chaplain Stevens about a year previous.

Chaplain Emmons P. Bond was born in Canterbury, Conn., and graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1851 and from the Madison University Theological Seminary, N. Y., two years later. Upon his graduation he settled as pastor of the Baptist church in New Britain. He was occupying this position when he was mustered as chaplain of the regiment November 13th, 1864. Mr. Bond remained with the regiment as its chaplain a little over five months, resigning

April 26, 1865. He returned to his pastorate in New Britain where he remained until 1867, when he became Principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He was later, for seventeen years, pastor in Wethersfield, being a portion of this time associate editor of the *Religious Herald* of Hartford. Declining in health he gave up professional work in 1896 and went to live with his son in Pennsylvania, where he died Feb-



CHAPLAIN EMMONS P. BOND.

ruary 28, 1899. Chaplain Bond was scholarly and refined and was much esteemed in the communities where he labored. His service with the regiment covered so brief a period, that but few of the men became personally acquainted with him.

The regiment was moved to Fort McGilvery in front of Petersburg. Here it remained until November 29th, when they were ordered to be ready to move in the direction of Fort Bross. After breakfast of the 30th, in company with the brigade, it

moved until two o'clock to relieve the Ninth Corps. December 5th, the men had just commenced building huts for the winter when they were ordered to be in readiness to move at half past four the next day to relieve the Fifth Corps. On the 7th the regiment went on picket. It was expected there would be an attack, but it did not take place. The men pitched their shelter tents and encamped several days when they moved a mile farther toward Patrick Station. Here the men took possession of huts already made which was fortunate as the weather was very cold and frosty. December 11th John Hirst records:- "Weather very cold and the regiment laid around all day waiting for orders. December 13th the regiment was on the move again until noon and passed through the place where they last built huts, but found they had been torn down and the logs and boards carried away. All hands were kept busy rebuilding the huts until noon of the 15th., when the regiment formed in light marching order and moved to corps headquarters to witness the presentation of medals voted by Congress to members of the regiment for capturing flags at Gettysburg. Allusion has been made in the sketch of the battle of Gettysburg of the presentation of these medals to Major Hincks, Corporal Bacon and Corporal Flynn.

There was a general complaint at this time of the poor character of the rations. All accounts seem to agree that the winter before Petersburg, at what was called Fort Morton, was monotonous and without special activity on the part of the regiment at large.

J. E. Stannard relates some experiences of the men during this period of inactivity as follows:- "At Fort Morton, on the line before Petersburg, in the winter of 1864-5, wood became a scarce article, and it was no small part of our work to find a supply and get it into the camp. Every tree for miles around had been cut, even to the roots. There was also a class of men who were very shy about exerting themselves to do such work as required them to cut and carry wood into camp and cut it again ready for use. As the men were usually in 'a mess' of from four to six that tented together (when we had tents) it was the custom for each to do his part toward keeping up the supply of wood and water. A certain mess consisted of four, and among

them was a man of the class noted for lack of energy such as required him to gather wood. This man we will call George. The fort was located on the line where the sharp-shooters had a good range and were not slow to fire at anything that offered a target. A tree stood in front of the fort on the slope and in full range of the sharp-shooters and exposed to the extent that no one had ventured to go out and cut it. One day wood was especially scarce and George was invited to contribute a little of his energy toward increasing the supply. As usual he had some very important excuse and could not assist in the undertaking. The patience of the other three became exhausted and he was given to understand that he should do his share in replenishing the supply, and do it at once, or take the consequences. He said he didn't know where to get any. The tree standing in front of the fort was pointed out to him and he was told to go out and cut it. He demurred, saying he did not believe any of the crowd would dare to go out there and cut it. One of the boys took this for a challenge and said, 'I'll go out and cut half way into the tree if you'll expose your carcass to cut the other half.' Well, George could do nothing but accept, so an axe was found and the challenger started over the fort and made quick time to the tree, he didn't stop to make many observations, not much, Johnny Reb would find him quick enough. He put in his best strokes and soon had his half of the tree cut, meanwhile the sharp-shooters had got the range and were prepared to give George a warm reception. George was gritty enough to fell the tree and ran for the fort. The tree was left until dark and then cut up and taken to the 'gophers' as our bomb proofs were called. George was not called on for wood again for some time.

Fort Morton was on the line of works not far from the Appomattox River. Sharp-shooters used an old chimney back about two miles from the line. Saps and mines and any other old thing was a go in those days, every man had to look out for himself when a sharp-shooter got after him. If a man got a hole through his body it was just a 'ventilator.'

At this place we were obliged to live under ground, like a copier. The shells from the rebels came into our camp too thick to make it healthy to live top of the ground. The line of

works was at the crest of the hill so that the ground descended in the front and at the rear. To build our 'bomb proof' we dug a trench about six feet running directly to the rear and about five feet deep. This carried the water off and left the ground dry. To make them bomb proof we dug a trench about three feet wide starting from the main trench and dug it about five feet long, then we dug out a square hole in the ground at the end of this trench, this was dug to a level with the first trench and made the floor to our house. We then took timbers, logs or anything we could find long enough to reach across the hole and covered the hole over, excepting a small opening over which we placed a pork barrel with both ends out. This was to be the chimney for we dug out a fire-place near one corner and then covered the top over with the dirt taken out of the hole, this was piled up as high as we could get dirt to pile up. The entrance was through the trench, for a door we hung up a piece of bagging. The fire-place was a hole cut into the side of the opening and had a flue cut up to the pork barrel through which the smoke escaped. For bunks the lower one was on the ground, the upper one was placed directly over the lower and was made with pine poles held up by crotches set into the ground at each end. In this hole four men could keep house and feel that they were safe while inside as no shell could reach them. With a couple ofhardtack boxes for cupboards and the army blankets men could make themselves comfortable, and feel that it was a luxury compared with some of the accommodations furnished by Uncle Sam.

This was the usual way of building quarters when the lay of the land would permit it. In such a place four of us of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment kept house for several months and were comfortable as comfort goes in the army. At four o'clock every morning we were called out to stand in the breast-works until after daylight. This was to prevent a surprise, for it would be at this time that the enemy would be most likely to try to be familiar. But he never found us napping. Did you ever see a new recruit when he was first under fire? Well, the fool would run the risk of having his block-head blown off if any one should tell him to keep down out of sight of the enemy, they all wanted to show what brave idiots they were. I saw one leap up on

the breastworks one morning. Well, he came down again, but he had the compliments of a sharp-shooter with him in the shape of a piece of lead in his hip."

Toward the last of January or early in February General Grant endeavored to make another effort to break up the Confederate route of supplies by a movement on Dinwiddie Court House. The forces designed for this duty were Gregg's Cavalry Division, the Fifth Corps, Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps, accompanied by the Tenth Massachusetts Battery and Battery K 4th U. S. General Humphreys was in command, having taken the place of General Hancock who was in the hospital. Following this order it did not take long for the regiment to pack up and it was soon on the move in the same direction and place as in the first battle of Hatcher's Run. The regiment had not proceeded very far before the skirmishing commenced in good earnest and kept up until afternoon when the Confederates massed their troops and attempted to break the line. Much in the same place they broke in the last engagement. Breastworks, however, had been thrown up, but the Confederates charged against them seven times, but each time were repulsed. The regiment was ordered to support a battery and so did not get into the thick of the fight. They received no damage until they changed front. It was during this change that Lieutenant Bartlett was killed and Lieutenant Graham and several privates were wounded.

Sergeant Charles G. Blatchley says of the experience of the regiment at this time:—"One of these engagements took place in February, 1865. Our line had been formed and rifle-pits thrown up and the picks and shovels carried away by the Pioneer Corps when it was discovered by the fire of the advancing enemy that a mistake had been made and the line was at exactly right angles to its proper direction. The change in the line was quickly made and a new line of works erected under fire by the men without tools and the celerity with which this was accomplished showed what could be done under a certain amount and kind of pressure. We occupied this line for several days and one night here I had the experience of being frozen in bed; it rained and

freezing as it fell, our blanketts were firmly frozen to the earth and we under them in the morning."

The following is the list of the killed and wounded:—

“Company A. Wounded, Private, Samuel Stone, neck, severely.

Company C. Wounded, 1st Lieutenant, Ira A. Graham, breast, severely.

Company E. Killed, 1st Lieutenant, Franklin Bartlett; wounded, 1st Sergeant, George K. Bassett, arm.

Company F. Wounded, Private, Thomas Shean, hand.

Company K. Wounded, Private, Crayton Billings, breast, slightly.”

Lieutenant Franklin Bartlett was the youngest officer in the regiment. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1845, and was but seventeen years old when he enlisted. He was promoted to captain, but his commission was not received until after his death. Although slight of frame and young, he bore his part unflinchingly. His remains were taken to Bridgeport for funeral services and he was borne to the grave by six commissioned officers, including Lieutenants Hawley and Knowlton of the Fourteenth Regiment. His was a life of loyal and successful endeavor to be of use to his comrades and his country..

The following is the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

“Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
March 10th, 1865.

Brigadier General H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,

General:—

I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by this regiment in the late operations.

We left camp near the Davis House on the morning of the 5th of February, about 7 A. M., and marched down the Vaughn Road, until near Hatcher's Run, when we countermarched and marched by a road on the left to the Armstrong House, where we took position in support of the 10th Mass. Battery. Here we remained until about 5 P. M. At that time, the enemy having at

tacked the line on our right, we changed front forward on first company, bringing our line at a right angle with the line attacked. This was done to repel any attack which might come from that direction. It was here, and while changing front, that the casualties which I have to report occurred. We remained in this position until the morning of the 11th inst., when we marched to our present camp.,

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding regiment."

The troops returned to camp tired and wet. After this skirmish at Hatcher's Run there was a better supply of rations and very little for the men to do. To many of the men it was a trying time, it was either a speedy cessation of hostilities and they would be allowed to see their dear ones at home or it would be death. Two or three corps reviews took place, General Grant being the reviewing officer. The troops were well dressed on these occasions, marched well and felt in good spirits.

On the 25th of March rations for five days were served and ammunition of cartridges given out. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore had been detailed to take a force of five hundred men and make a demonstration near the left of the line. This was for the purpose of drawing the attention of the enemy from movements along other parts of the line. The Fourteenth Regiment, the Twelfth New Jersey, the Sixty-Ninth and One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore for this purpose. On the way to the picket line, it was subject to some shelling by the enemy without doing any harm. Four companies of the Fourteenth were deployed as skirmishers under command of Captain Murdock and one company under Lieutenant Russell as flankers. They found the enemy strongly posted on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run. To cross the Run was difficult and at times seemed almost impossible, but finally succeeded and the works were taken with about seventy prisoners. About eleven o'clock the command returned to camp

after destroying the bridge across the Run which the men had built. There were no officers or men killed, but several were wounded severely.

The following is the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Moore to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers
March 27, 1865.

Brigadier-General H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

General:-

I have the honor to report that upon the 25th instant I was detailed by General William Hayes, commanding the Second Division, Second Corps, to take a force of five hundred men and make a demonstration near the left of the line held by the corps, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the enemy from movements which were taking place further to the right.

The regiments assigned to me for this purpose were the 14th Connecticut, the 12th New Jersey, 60th and 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On our way out to the picket line several shells were thrown at the column by the enemy, without, however, doing much harm. Upon reaching the picket line, near the Armstrong house, I deployed four companies of the Fourteenth as skirmishers, under command of Captain Murdock. One company under Lieutenant Russell was also deployed upon the left, as flankers. The remainder of the command being formed in line of battle, we advanced for about half a mile, most of the way through thick woods, when we found an entrenched skirmish line of the enemy, strongly posted on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run.

We attacked them, but for a time it seemed impossible for the men to ford the Run, it being wide and deep, and the trees from both ranks being felled into the stream, so that their branches presented a very serious obstacle to crossing.

At length, however, our skirmishers effected a passage, capturing the enemy's works, with about seventy prisoners, one of whom was a commissioned officer. Another commissioned officer was

taken at a house about half a mile farther on. Near this house an earthwork was found which had been thrown up for artillery, but which was unoccupied.

I did not think it advisable to advance any further with the small force under my command. A bridge was built across the Run and a skirmish line established, the main part of the force, however, being kept on this side. The enemy were seen moving in the woods beyond, in considerable numbers, but they made no effort to retake the ground that they had lost.

At about 11 o'clock P. M., the object for which we were sent out having been accomplished, we returned to camp, after having destroyed the bridge across the Run.

The following is a list of the casualties sustained by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers:—

2d Lieutenant, John T. Bradley, Company K, wounded in arm, severely.

1st Sergeant, Russell Glenn, Company A, wounded in breast, severely.

Private, Dennis Driscoll, Company D, wounded in leg, severely.

Private, William Young, Company I, wounded in leg, severely.

Private, John Bayhan, Company K, wounded in neck, severely.

Private, Jesse J. Hoadley, Company K, wounded.

We lost no officers or men, killed.

I am happy to state that the officers and men behaved well in all respects in this affair. Captain Murdock, commanding the skirmish line, Captain Morgan, commanding the remaining companies of the regiment, and Adjutant Hincks, all rendered me valuable assistance.

The following named enlisted men distinguished themselves, being the first to cross the Run, some of them wading in water up to their necks:—

1st Sergt. Russell Glenn, Co. A., Private Pierce Barron, Co. B., Sergt. Everett L. Dudley, Co. G., Private Edward Riley, Co. E. Corp. Hiram H. Fox, Co. B., Private George W. Smith, Co. F., Private Patrick Moore, Co. A., Private George W. Sanford, Co. H.

Private James Kerns, Co. B., Private Pierre Morel, Co. K.
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

Sergeant Charles G. Blatley gives the following description of the months spent before Petersburg:—"The record of these nine months before Petersburg would make a very monotonous story. There are in them intensely stirring incidents; night attacks on both sides; the thrilling experience of creeping noiselessly up with bated breath toward their lines one moment, and the next enveloped in the blinding flash of suffocating smoke of battle. I only had this once, once was enough. Or lying behind our own works with the ready rifles loaded and capped as they were, even when we slept on them; peering through the darkness into the black space in front of us, to find it suddenly swarming full of the gray and the butternut in the mad attempt to break our lines. Or perhaps back in the bomb-proofs, which we had learned to build, after from eighteen to twenty-four hours duty in the front line, just lying down for a little rest, before our eyes were fairly closed to be called out by the quick sharp rattle of musketry or the heavy detonations of the mortars or the shrieking yell of the rifle cannon shots as they came tearing through the trees. One minute in those days was ample time to transform a sleeping soldier on the reserve into a soldier alert, armed and accoutered, all ready for business. We always slept with our clothes on and unless on the rear reserve with our accoutrements on and the right hand on the barrel of the rifle.

We did a great deal of what was called fatigue duty in this campaign. Soldiers became adepts in the handling of the pick and shovel, and when the necessity arose, a level plain would be transfigured with breastworks and forts in an almost incredibly short space of time. This work was not without its excitements, we did not love it, but it was not because it was not dangerous enough. I remember working upon one of the extensions of the

fortifications, commonly called among the soldiers Fort Hell. The rebel fort Damnation was immediately opposite, and both forts were appropriately named. The entrance to Fort Hell was by means of what was known as the Jerusalem Plank Road and the opposite fort had a clean sweep of that road from their parapet.

We were constantly changing position here and the monotonous round went from picket to fatigue duty, and fatigue duty to picket; building quarters one day, moving out the next; called out with sudden alarms, or taking part in sudden sallies; one day off to the right of the line, the next to the left or in the center. Day by day our lines were lengthened, then straightened and shortened and lengthened again, and the process repeated again and again, compelling the enemy to weaken their line to meet these movements until all was ready for the great final assault, which crushed the whole with one great blow."

Monday and Tuesday, March 27th and 28th, 1864, the Fourteenth rested in its comfortable camp for the last time as on the morning of the 29th they marched out through the picket line and moved up Hatcher's Run, drove in the rebel picket and threw up two lines of breastworks. They did this amidst a drenching rain which lasted for several days. March 30th the regiment was moved farther to the left and the left wing was sent out as skirmishers. There was sharp work along the line all day and very heavy firing to the right and left. The regiment slept on their arms along the line until two o'clock in the morning of the 31st, when another move was made to the left, the men wading in mud nearly up to their knees. "If there was one thing more than another that became indelibly impressed upon the men's minds of the Fourteenth in their peregrinations with the Army of the Potomac it was plodding through this everlasting Virginia mud. It was one of the most powerful allies of the rebel host in the winter and spring movements, it had a variety of consistency, it could be struck thick or thin and usually knee deep. The boys facetiously designated their feet as 'pontoons,' 'mud scows' and 'ambulances'. It was no macadamized road and the cry of 'On to Richmond' was generally over a five mile course in Virginia mud loaded with their forty pound knapsacks, sixty rounds of car-

tridges and haversacks filled with four days rations." It is no wonder that the men of the Fourteenth responded tardily to the appellation of the sacred soil of Virginia.

April 1st the weather cleared and the sun shown warm and bright. There was heavy fighting on the right and left, but the regiment did nothing but take care of the gunners in their front. The men slept upon their arms. April 2d the regiment moved still farther to the left to the Boydton Plank Road and then advanced in line of battle through the rebel works, the enemy falling back as they approached. At two o'clock April 4th the march was resumed and rations were served and the regiment moved forward. It rained some during the day and a train of wagons and some prisoners were captured. April 5th the regiment started early and marched all day, being out as skirmishers, driving the rebels continuously and taking some prisoners. At night the regiment went out on picket.

During these days of marching back and forth there hung over the minds of many of the regiment a bow of hope that the end was not far off. The resistance of the enemy was visibly more feeble and showed lack of well devised plans both of attack and defense. April 7th the regiment started again at daylight and under the shell fire drove the enemy back over the river at High Bridge. The enemy was attempting to fire High Bridge, but was prevented. Here a sharp fight was had, but the bridge was saved and the enemy driven through Farmville. April 9th they were again in line early, but the march was slow and at noon a halt was made to await orders. Toward night there was a sharp skirmish and a number of artillery were captured.

Sergeant Charles G. Blatchley has this to say of the engagement at High Bridge and the days immediately following: "Our last engagement with the enemy was at the crossing of the Appomattox River at High Bridge. We came upon them at daylight, setting fire to the bridge; men forgot all rules and discipline in the enthusiasm of the moment. General Barlow, who commanded our division, rode at the head of the column with his staff over the bridge into the ranks of the enemy, firing his pistol at them as they were trying to apply the match to the tar on the

bridge. After him went the One hundred and Eighth New York and then the Fourteenth Connecticut. We began to fire from the bridge marching by the flank, without orders and without any line of battle. This was the only time I ever saw this movement executed. Across the bridge we formed quickly in the meadow and on we went for miles over the hills, through the town of Farmville, where we chased the retreating foe and charged on the hen-coops of the village at the same time. We did not lose a single man in this charge, so far as I know, though we had some very narrow escapes. As we came on to the top of one of the hills, a shell buried itself in the ground at my feet and exploded, literally covering me and the men next me with gravel stones, but without hurting any of us.

Just at nightfall of that day the last man in our brigade to give his life for his country was killed, that was our commanding General Smyth, as noble a fellow as ever held a sword. Our congratulations over that days work were changed suddenly to gloom and many a soldier cried that night at the loss of a man who had shared our perils and hardships so constantly and so bravely.

On Sunday, the 9th, late in the morning we were ordered from the road into the field, and the further information was given that we were to have twenty minutes for coffee; this order was looked upon with suspicion. Such an order had not been issued for weeks, at least, and it was grimly asserted that the soldiers knew enough to get their breakfast without orders, and that the officers knew this, therefore this order had some sinister meaning. Some few went to the business of making the coffee, most of us too tired to care much, lay down to rest instead. Twenty minutes passed, an hour passed, two hours passed, still we lay there and no signs of any change. Strange rumors began to find currency; some one had seen the rebel lines with guns stacked and had heard that a proposition for surrender had been made; then that Lee had actually surrendered. This news was tabooed by nearly everybody, and the very few that even dared to think there might be something in it were laughed at as credulous fools; but the rumors grew thicker and more positive and finally some of our

officers went up to investigate. Their report made some converts, but the majority remained unbelieving still. The thing that finally settled the question was the firing of blank cartridges by a battery of artillery in the ravine behind us. This, however, was quickly stopped. General Grant refused to allow anything that looked like exultation over a fallen foe. The most extraordinary scene I think I ever witnessed was that which greeted the appearance of General Meade passing through the lines to congratulate his troops on the victory. Men were completely beside themselves; they flung their caps into the air, threw their knapsacks under his horse's feet; danced and laughed and shouted and rolled on the ground and cried all at the same time. Men who declared when they went into that field in the morning that they were so foot-sore that another step was impossible went out of that field that afternoon to the tune of Yankee Doodle, with steps as light as boys just out of school."

John Hirst writing to his brother, Sergeant Benjamin Hirst, in a letter written at Burkes' Station under date of April 14th says:- "I write to let you know we are all right after our great march in pursuit of General Lee. I suppose you know more about it from the papers than I can tell you, but I am glad to let you know that our regiment was so very lucky as not to lose a man during the whole march. Colonel Moore was wounded accidentally. It seems he had alone taken four prisoners when one of them started to run away and the Colonel in hastily drawing his revolver fired it off, the ball going through his leg. I do not think he is hurt very badly as he rode off alone to have it dressed, saying as he went that he was good for four more Johnnies. We did not lose many men in our division during the whole time after we got the rebels started, but we have a great number played out with sore feet and a great many others are barefooted. All of us are in good spirits over the result. I tell you after we once got inside their works, we pushed them harder than men were ever drove before. They had to leave their hospital and commissary tents standing and the first day we captured a great number of prisoners. The second day they got the start of us and it was night before we came up to them, but we kept taking prisoners all along the road and cutting off their wagon trains. This was

kept up day after day until General Lee surrendered last Sunday. The rebels themselves destroyed a lot of stuff to keep it from falling into our hands. I never saw men more demoralized than they were after we got them started. Our army moved in heavy columns, each corps moving in three columns and in supporting distance of each other. In front of all was a heavy skirmish line which was sure to keep the rebels moving. At High Bridge on the railroad our brigade under General Smyth had a nice little skirmish with the rebels, who were trying to set it on fire, but our boys were too smart for them and got it before one span was burnt; and what little damage was done can soon be fixed up. The wagon bridge was captured without much damage. General Barlow, commanding our division, says it was the prettiest skirmish he ever saw. I am sorry to say that General Thomas A. Smyth, commanding our brigade, was mortally wounded in this engagement and died soon afterwards. But what is the use of my writing more than to say that when General Lee's lines were broken, he had sixty thousand men and when he surrendered he had but eleven thousand muskets. The woods were swarming with rebels who had been fleeing on their own hook and the day after the surrender over ten thousand came in and were paroled. I suppose you had a big time of it in the North when you got the news, for I tell you the boys did some shouting here when General Meade came along and told us the news."

The following is the list of wounded from March 30th to April 10th:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel, S. A. Moore, leg, flesh wound.

Company A. Private, Richard Wallace, contusion by shell, slightly.

Company B. Private, James Kerns, wrist, severely."

The following report was made by Captain J. Frank Morgan to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

"Headquarters Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
April 11th, 1865.

Brigadier General Horace J. Morse,

Adjutant General State of Connecticut,
General:

I have the honor to report that during the past twelve days

this regiment has taken an active part in the movements which resulted in the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee's army.

During this time it has marched, with the Second Corps, a part of which it forms, not less than one hundred and fifty miles, through an unknown and difficult country, skirmishing frequently with the rear guard of the enemy.

Frequently, too, during this time, we were without rations, our supply trains were unable to keep up with us, and as we were given no time to collect food from the country, there was much suffering from hunger. This was for the most part uncomplainingly borne, the men appearing to be so impressed with the necessity of giving Lee's shattered army no rest or opportunity for escape.

The captures by our brigade during the above period amounted to some twenty pieces of artillery, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, and many prisoners. It was also in a skirmish with our brigade, near High Bridge, that Colonel Taylor, General Lee's Adjutant General, was killed.

It would be a difficult matter to determine which of the regiments of the brigade are entitled to the credit of the captures just named, but it is indisputable that the Fourteenth did its full share.

Our losses, owing, I presume, to the rebels being so fatigued and demoralized as to be incapable of fighting well, are less than they have been upon any previous occasion when we have met the enemy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FRANK MORGAN,

Captain, commanding regiment.

Official:

William B. Hincks, Adjutant."

News was received on the 15th of the assassination of President Lincoln which spread a gloom over the hearts of the men. On the day of his funeral at Washington appropriate services were held at brigade headquarters. Chaplain Bond officiated and

the regimental band, which had done such valiant service during the regiment's career, furnished music for the sad occasion.

April 16th the regiment was putting up tents and on the 17th was notified it was likely to remain here for some time, streets were laid out, shanties built and canvas stretched over the huts, streets were policed and the regiment remained here until May 2d, when it received orders to move. While here the men mingled freely with the Confederates and all were mutually glad the war was at last over. At one o'clock May 2d the men were again on the march. It was understood that they would march to Washington, by way of Richmond, a distance of about two hundred miles. This was considered a long distance, but every mile covered brought the men nearer to their homes, there was little complaint and the route was enlivened by songs and jests and joyousness. The roads were passable and the regiment was frequently greeted by companies of negroes and Confederates who sang songs of welcome and expressions of good wishes and congratulations that the war was over. May 6th the regiment was within the environs of Richmond. It was no longer "On to Richmond." Every step of the men grew firmer, the eye brighter and the musket grasped with more loving grip than ever. The Fourteenth Regiment held the front of the column, preceded by its magnificent band, the men receiving many encomiums for their soldierly appearance. Up past Castle Thunder, that sink of degradation, past Libby Prison, that hell upon earth, and on past the still smoking ruins of the half burned city. Approaching the capitol the corps was ordered to shoulder arms and pass in review by General Halleck. After a short rest they moved about five miles out of the city where they encamped for the night. The march was continued day after day, making some twenty-five or twenty-eight miles each day. May 10th they were near the old battlefield of the Wilderness, the fighting ground of Spottsylvania, to the right of Laurel Hill and in time approached the land overlooking Fredericksburg. Here they found many tokens of the fight for the possession of the city. The men marched on quietly without noise, as if conscious of moving over ground sanctified by the suffering and death of their comrades.

They rested for a time just outside the city and at half past three passed through the shot riddled streets, stacked their arms and rested for a short time when they crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge and the Fourteenth camped near its old camping ground near Falmouth. Everything looked familiar to the "old boys" who knew every stump and tree along the river. May 11th the column moved on and few will ever forget the terrific thunder storm that overtook the men. Quite a number of horses and mules were killed by lightning. They moved about three miles during this storm which the men described as one of the most awful in their experience. They then made tents, putting their bayonets in their guns and sticking them in the ground and covering them with blankets or canvas, but they were little better than nothing.

May 15th the regiment reached Four Mile Run near Alexandria, Va., where they encamped to await the grand review of all the troops in the United States Army. It was rainy and the time hung heavily with the men as every hour that kept them from home seemed to be needless.

Tuesday, May 23d, the Fourteenth Regiment marched at seven o'clock in the morning for the grand review at Washington which they reached at ten o'clock. The line of march was down Maryland Avenue, around the Capitol, up Pennsylvania Avenue and then back to camp. They were cheered heartily and the boys gave their old commander, General Hancock, a royal greeting.

These were hilarious days for the boys of the Fourteenth as well as of the corps. There was little sleep and much fun and joking. On the morning of the 31st the regiment was again in motion, this time through Washington, to take the train for den old Connecticut. There was little military restrictions during this journey home. They passed through Baltimore and Philadelphia, being received along the line with enthusiasm. At Philadelphia they had supper provided by the "Cooper's Shop Soldiers Aid Society" and in New York they were received by State Agent J. H. Almy after which they took the steamer "Granite State" to Hartford, arriving there Saturday, the 8th of June.

We quote from the Hartford Courant the following account

of the reception of the regiment:—"The City Guard, Captain Williams and Governor's Foot Guard, Major Hunt, headed by Colt's Band, were at the boat to receive and escort the regiment in its march through the principal streets of the city to their camping ground on Park street. After forming in line, they marched up State Street to Central Row, where they stacked arms and Colonel Bissell made a short address of welcome, which was replied to in behalf of the regiment by their colonel. During the speech by Colonel Bissell, Private John Geatley of Company A, Bridgeport, was pointed out as the brave soldier who captured three rebels at Petersburg, with an unloaded musket. He was led to the front and vociferously cheered. They were then dismissed (at half past eleven) for breakfast, which had been waiting for them since early in the morning, and was served by Captain Parker of the Trumbull House. After breakfast the march was resumed through the principal streets to the camp on Park Street.

The returning veterans could not but have been gratified at their reception. The weather has been beautiful all day. A cool breeze tempered the heat of the sun and had it been especially arranged for the occasion, it could not have been better. All along the line of march the national flag was thrown to the breeze; and from window and balcony waving of handkerchiefs and 'welcome home' attested the joy of the large crowds at the safe return of the remaining members of the Fourteenth."

The boys so near home could not be restrained and they soon found their way to the afternoon trains. Not one in five had any money to pay his fare, but that was nothing, "they were going home." The conductors, be it said to their credit, uniformly passed on with a smile. The men returned June the 10th, and turned over their camp and garrison equipage. Saturday, June 15th, the paymaster arrived and the men were paid off, commencing with Company A and received their discharges which had been signed in Washington May 31st, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore being the last man to be discharged in the regiment.

The following is the final report made by Colonel Ellis to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut:—

Hartford, Conn., February 27th, 1866.

Brigadier-General H. J. Morse,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

General:—

The last report made, brought the regiment to Burkesville Junction, where it remained to recruit and drill for several weeks. Maj. Gen. Barlow, in command of the division, on witnessing the dress parade of the regiment, pronounced it the best of the twenty-two regiments of the division. The steadiness of the men in the ranks was particularly noticed.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received by telegraph April 15th. On the day of the funeral in Washington appropriate services were held at brigade headquarters, at which Chaplain Bond, of the 14th Connecticut, officiated, and the regimental band furnished the music.

The regiment left Burkesville Junction on April 30th, and marched for Alexandria, via Richmond and Fredericksburg. When the second corps marched through Richmond, May 5th, the Fourteenth was placed at the head of the column of 20,000 men and won many encomiums from the troops drawn up to receive them. The regimental band, which was second to none in the army, took its share of praise. The column passed in review before General Halleck, and marched past Libbey Prison and Castle Thunder, where so many of our comrades had been confined.

At Fredericksburg the regiment halted and stacked arms, on the old battle-ground of December 13th, 1862, reviving the sad reminiscences of that eventful day, and convincing all of the utter hopelessness of the task that day assigned us.

On the 14th of May the regiment reached the vicinity of Munson's Hill, opposite Washington, and went into camp. On the 23d, it took part in the grand review of the armies of the United States.

The regiment was mustered out in the field, on the 31st of May, 1865; and at once proceeded homeward, leaving Washington on the 1st day of June.

The work of the soldiers was done, and the few survivors of the three years campaign were in high spirits at the prospect

returning to their homes. In all, 18 officers and 210 men came home with the regiment.

We passed through Baltimore and Philadelphia by rail, and were very flatteringly received. At Philadelphia we were entertained and provided with a supper by the 'Cooper's Shop Soldiers Aid Society'. Upon our arrival at New York we were received by the gentlemanly and efficient State Agent, Col. J. H. Army, who had provided dinner and quarters for the men at the Battery barracks, and a small steamboat to carry the regiment around to the 'Granite State', which was to carry us to Hartford.

For the credit of the regiment I would here state, that no restrictions were put upon the movements of the men during the journey home, or while in New York. The necessity for strict discipline was past, and such as chose left the boat for some hours.

We arrived at Hartford on Saturday, the 8th of June, where we were received with every possible kindness that could be wished for. The demonstrations of good feeling and sympathy for the returning soldiers by the people of Hartford, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the members of the regiment.

After being escorted through the principal streets of the city, we marched to the rendezvous on Park street. The men were then allowed to go home to spend Sabbath, returning the next week for final payment and discharge.

It is worthy of note that this regiment during the three years that it was in active service, was never taken away from the front. It participated in all the great battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, after it went into the field in the latter part of August, 1862, until the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. It has taken part in thirty-three (33) battles and skirmishes.

The regiment has captured five colors and two guns, from the enemy in fair fight, and more prisoners than the original number of the regiment, and at Ream's Station drew off part of McKnight's and part of the 3d New Jersey Batteries which had been left to the enemy.

The actual loss in killed and wounded has been upwards of

eight hundred, besides the many counted as missing, who occupy unknown graves in the Wilderness and around Petersburg.

In repeated instances the regimental commanders have earned and received commendation from their superior officers, but from a feeling of modesty have not recorded it. The character and standing of the regiment in the field was considered of the greatest importance, and little was done for reputation at home. A high state of discipline was always maintained, so that the regiment was called 'the fourteenth regulars,' and which obtained for it a reputation unsurpassed by any other.

While under my command the regiment never, even under the hottest fire, gave way or fell back without orders, and often held its position with fixed bayonets after the ammunition was exhausted.

There are some members of the regiment whose names have figured but little in official reports, who have had much to do with making it what it was. Quarter-Master C. F. Dibble, who remained with the regiment from its organization to its muster-out, deserves the highest praise, and the thanks of every man in the regiment for his efficient management of his department. He waived promotion to retain his position. Had he left us, his place could not have been satisfactorily filled.

Surgeon F. A. Dudley was likewise an able and efficient officer, and though his abilities were the means of taking him away from the regiment much of the time, to take charge of the Division Hospital, yet in battle he was always at hand to attend to the wounded. He was wounded at Gettysburg and taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run, October, 1864, voluntarily, through his zeal for our wounded.

Dr. Levi Jewett, Assistant Surgeon, was also very seriously wounded at Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864, while attending to the wounded. A shell exploded near him and badly shattered the bones of his face and head.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Tomlinson is also deserving of great credit for the fearlessness with which he followed the regiment

into many of the hottest engagements to attend to the immediate wants of the wounded.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Late Colonel 14th Conn. Vols.

and Brevet Brigadier-General."

And thus we come to the close of the service of the Fourteenth Regiment. It, indeed, took a heroic and prominent part in what was in many respects the most important and remarkable conflict of arms in modern times. That conflict, so weighty in its import to the destiny of our country, settling as it did many momentous questions, to which, when the nation had become adjusted, urged it along the high road of progress and development in all the better achievements of national life. But at what cost? Figures fail to express it, words cannot portray it, a glance through these pages may give but a hint of it.

This record has followed the regiment from the time it moved down the Sound on that tranquil summer afternoon in 1862, the dear old State dissolving from view by the enveloping shadow of night, has traced it on its long tedious marches, noted it in days of hunger and suffering and distress, has been with it on the lonely bivouac and recorded the bravery of its men on many a hard fought battlefield. If any one perusing this record, imperfect as it is, gains therefrom a larger impulse of patriotism and a broader and more hopeful view of our country's destiny that patriotism and hopefulness will be a portion of the inheritance bequeathed to him by the fortitude and valor, suffering and bravery of the noble Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

SUMMARY.

The following is the official summary of the Regiment's service published by the Adjutant-General of Conn., in his annual report for 1866:

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized in August, 1862, and left Hartford for Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of August, 1862, numbering one thousand and fifteen (1,015) officers and men. It was immediately attached to the Army of the Potomac and remained in that army for nearly three years, taking an active part in all of its campaigns, and was finally mustered out of service on the 31st of May, 1865.

Since the organization of the regiment, six hundred and ninety-seven (697) substitute and volunteer recruits have been received from the State, thus making, with the one thousand and fifteen (1,015) original men, a total number of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six (1,726), who have served in its ranks. At the date of its muster out the regiment numbered two hundred and thirty-four (234) officers and men, present and absent.

The regiment has taken part in the following

ENGAGEMENTS.

Antietam, Md., September 17th, 1862. Loss in killed, 2 commissioned officers, and 10 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, and 80 enlisted men; missing, 28 enlisted men. *Total loss*, 137.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer; 9 enlisted men; wounded, 10 commissioned officers, 82 enlisted men; missing, 20 enlisted men. *Total loss*, 122.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. Loss in wounded, 3 commissioned officers, 34 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 17 enlisted men. *Total loss*, 56.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, 1863. Loss in killed, 10 enlisted men; wounded, 10 commissioned officers, 42 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men. *Total loss, 66.*

Falling Waters, Va., July 14th, 1863.

Auburn, Va., October 14, 1863.

Bristoe Station, Va., October 14th, 1863. Loss in killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 17 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men. *Total loss, 26.*

Blackburn's Ford, Va., October 17th, 1863.

Mine Run, Va., November 29th, 1863. Loss in wounded, 2 enlisted men; captured, 12 enlisted men. *Total loss, 14.*

Morton's Ford, Va., February 6th, 1864. Loss in killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 7 commissioned officers, 83 enlisted men; missing, 1 commissioned officer, 18 enlisted men. *Total loss, 115.*

Wilderness, Va., May 5th and 6th, 1864.

Laurel Hill, Va., May 10th, 1864.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th and 22d, 1864.

North Anna River, Va., May 24th and 26th, 1864.

Totopotomay, Va., May 31st, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 6th, 1864.

Loss (from May 5th to June 6th) in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 20 enlisted men; wounded, 11 commissioned officers, 129 enlisted men; missing, 24 enlisted men. *Total loss, 185.*

Petersburg, Va., June 11th to July 6th, 1864. Loss in killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 9 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men. *Total loss, 14.*

Deep Bottom, Va., August 15th and 16th, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 6 enlisted men. *Total loss, 7.*

Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers, 14 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 25 enlisted men. *Total loss, 50.*

Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27th, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 12 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men; supposed prisoners, 10 enlisted men. *Total loss, 29.*

Hatcher's Run, Va., February 25th, 1865. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 2 enlisted men. *Total loss, 6.*

Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25th, 1865. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 5 enlisted men. *Total loss, 6.*

High Bridge, Va., Farmville, Va., and Surrender at Appomattox, Va., from March 30th, to April 10th, 1865. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 2 enlisted men. *Total loss, 3.*

CASUALTIES.

Killed in action,	132
Died of wounds,	95
Died of disease,	100
Discharged prior to muster-out of regiment,	410
Missing at muster-out of regiment,	10
	788



CASUALTIES, FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

	Field and Staff.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Un- signed Recruits
Killed,		8	13	10	7	7	18	11	23	10	8	. . . . 115
Missing in action, probably killed,		1	1	2	4	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . . . 11
Deaths from accident, . . . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . 3
Fatally wounded,		4	7	6	17	5	6	5	3	12	8	. . . . 73
Wounded,	11	52	63	52	58	59	59	49	38	53	54	. . . . 548
Accidentally wounded, . . . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1*	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . 1
Captured,	1	31	8	25	20	14	22	16	17	26	11	. . . . 191
Died in prison, . . . . .		. . . . .	9	4	8	11	6	7	6	5	14	5 75
Died of disease,	2	10	12	10	6	8	9	15	14	9	15	1 111
Discharged for disability,	9	23	38	21	41	27	37	29	21	42	30	1 319
Unaccounted for at muster-out, . . . . .		. . . . 2	. . . . .	3	1	2	2	1	2	. . . . 2	. . . . 2	. . . . 15
Total,	23	140	146	138	166	128	162	135	124	167	133	2 1462

APPENDIX.

Organization of the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment.

It is not surprising that the men who had passed through the sufferings and experiences which these pages have attempted to record should feel a tenderness and sympathy for each other which did not bind them to average men. This bond, unsurpassed except by ties of kinship, served as a cord which united them in a subtle, but tangible interest and fellowship. It has been a boast of the American people that its citizen soldiers, who had served their country in the struggle of war, fell back into the peaceful relations of life as ice dissolves in the mellowing temperature of the stream. There were no exceptions to this in the returning members of the Fourteenth Regiment. After their honorable discharge, each sought his own place on the farm, in the store, in the workshop, in the counting room and in trade, each performing his own share in the avocations of peace and industry. This bond of sympathy and desire for association, however, still remained, and we are not surprised to find there was almost simultaneously, with the close of the war, a desire for a closer association of the members of the regiment where these men could hold meetings, war days and scenes could be rehearsed and their experiences be recounted.

To further this purpose an attempt was made to form a union of the commissioned officers of the regiment at New Haven on September 17, 1866, under the title of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regimental Union. This was followed by a meeting September 17, 1867, at New London. This, however, was hardly democratic enough for the members of the Fourteenth who recognized a brotherhood among the enlisted men as well as among the commissioned officers. Consequently, at Middletown, September 17th, 1868, an organization was perfected of the officers and enlisted men, the purpose of which was "to assist in keeping fresh

the memories and strengthen the ties of friendship formed during the years of service in the Volunteer Army of the United States." This association was to be bound together by a few by-laws, rather more in the interests of order than restriction. The constitution and by-laws adopted are recorded to show the scope and purpose of the organization.

CONSTITUTION.

Adopted September 17th, 1886, and amended in 1893, 1897, 1902 and 1903.

Whereas, The members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, at a meeting held at the McDonough House, in the City of Middletown, State of Connecticut, on the seventeenth day of September, 1898, resolved to form an organization, composed of the officers and enlisted men of said Regiment, for the purpose of perpetuating reminiscences of the past, and the mutual interests of its members; therefore in furtherance of this object, we, the said members present at said meeting, hereby enact the following

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment."

Section 2. The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, (amended in 1903 by the addition of an Assistant Secretary), a Treasurer, a Chaplain, (amended in 1902 by the addition of an Assistant Chaplain), a Necrological Committee of two and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 3. The election of officers shall take place annually, at the time and place of holding the yearly meeting, commemorative of the first engagement of the Fourteenth Regiment, viz: September 17th.

Section 4. The place of meeting for each year shall be designated at the previous meeting, by a vote of the organization.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall arrange the programme of exercises, and transact all the necessary business preparatory for and at the time of each annual meeting, and in emergencies shall have power to change the place and time of the annual meeting.

Section 6. All members of the Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers shall be eligible to membership, who have received an honorable discharge from the service of the United States (amended September 16th., 1893, by adding "Any son of a member or deceased member of this Society, or of any honorably discharged member of our regiment, who has attained the age of eighteen years, and is of good moral char-

acter, and of good standing in the community where he resides, may become an Honorary Member of the Society, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and the payment of the regular fees and dues of active members; such honorary member to have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Society, but not of voting on its strictly business matters.' Further amended, September, 1897, but including 'wife or daughter' as eligible to honorary membership under the same limitations as 'sons'.)

Section 7. Any person eligible, as per the preceding By-Law, who shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the organization the sum of fifty cents, shall be deemed and declared a member (or honorary member) of the organization, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 8. Each member shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents, at the time of each annual meeting. The money so received shall be used toward defraying the expenses of said annual meeting.

Section 9. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting."

The General Assembly of Connecticut at the January Session, 1886, passed a special act incorporating

The Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, which act was approved by His Excellency, Governor Henry B. Harrison, February 10th, 1886.

It seems fitting that the annual reunion should be fixed upon September 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, where the regiment had its first experience in battle. These meetings have usually been held in various cities and localities from which any number of members were enlisted, and have been characterized by good feeling and comradeship. One of the features of the organization has been a necrological committee whose duty it has been to record biographical sketches of deceased members from year to year. While, as it has been intimated, these meetings have been characterized by close companionship and a recital of scenes and trials of their service, there has been a shadow of sorrow as these records of departed comrades have been read from year to year; once it may be the beloved officer, at another time the genial man in the ranks, all brothers in the family of the Fourteenth.

The minutes of these regimental reunions have been published

from year to year by its Recording Secretary, Comrade J. W. Knowlton, and a copy placed in the State Library at Hartford.

While the business of these meetings may be said to have been largely of a routine character, there have been many pleasant and interesting incidents. At several of the meetings the old tattered flags of the regiment have been loaned by the state.

In 1871, at Rockville, Governor Marshall Jewell and staff were guests of the Society.

In 1872, at Madison, Mrs. Willard, wife of Captain Willard, distributed copies of the last words of her husband.

In 1873, at Waterbury, a daughter of Lieutenant Wadhams, (now Mrs. Ralph N. Blakeslee), was introduced by General Ellis and adopted as a daughter of the regiment.

In 1878 titles were dropped when speaking or writing of the members of the regiment, excepting where allusions were made to deceased members.

In 1879 the annual meeting was held in Hartford, which enabled the society to take part in "Battle Flag Day," when the flags carried by the several Connecticut regiments were placed in permanent cases in the Capitol. At this meeting Major Hincks read a paper on the fortunes of the flag during the several engagements.

In 1880 a protest was made against the promiscuous use of the trefoil, the badge of the Second Corps.

In 1882 a movement was started for a monument at Gettysburg.

In 1883 the Society took part in the unveiling of the statue of Governor Buckingham in Hartford June 18th.

In 1885, at Meriden, a beautiful state flag was presented from lady friends of the regiment by Miss M. B. Chase, daughter of Comrade Fred A. Chase, Corresponding Secretary.

In 1887, at New Britain, steps were taken for the decoration of the graves on Southern battle-fields, Chaplain H. S. Stevens having for the most part charge of the work. At this meeting Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins' war-horse "Elizabeth" was led into and around the hall. Also a letter was received from Mrs. George E. Pickett, widow of General George E. Pickett, of the

famous charge at Gettysburg, who presented to the Society a beautiful floral souvenir of pressed flowers and grasses picked upon the battle-field of Gettysburg. Mrs. Pickett wrote as follows:—

22 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. September 13th, 1887.

President of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regimental Association.

My dear Sir:—Through your kind courtesy I offer to the Fourteenth Connecticut Regimental Association, this little Souvenir greeting which I thought to commend it beyond the fact that each flower, and sprig of grass, was plucked from the sacred soil of Gettysburg's historic field by my own hands, and thus shaped as a Souvenir of the great day on which the bravest men on earth came together from the North and the South in the fullness of their love and reconciliation,—meeting to feel they were citizens of our free and glorious country, their own.

The daisies of July, 1863, watered in blood in the shriek of war, those of July, 1887, watered in tears in the peace of heaven. Mutually forgiving hearts, hearts that live to vie in illustrating one cause.

Then let us forever rely upon the truth of that holy declaration, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers.'

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

MRS. GEORGE E. PICKETT."

In 1803, at Rockville, a departure was made from the usual rule by admitting lineal male descendants of members of the regiment to honorary membership in the Society.

In 1804, at Savin Rock, Colonel Morris visited the Society and was very heartily received. This was a little over a week before his death. Movements were also put on foot at this meeting for the erection of a monument at Antietam.

In 1807, at Madison, daughters and wives of the members of the regiment were admitted to honorary membership to the Society.

In 1901, at Savin Rock, Benjamin Hirst, acting as President, made an address on the experiences of the regiment at Antietam. At this meeting also there were touching addresses upon the assassination of President McKinley.

A pleasing feature of many of these meetings were congratulatory telegrams from Connecticut and other regiments that were to be holding their reunions on the same day.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

Allusion has been noted of the movement for a monument at Gettysburg at the meeting of the Society in 1882. This culminated the following year in the dedication of a shaft located at the stone wall. We cannot do better than to copy the account of the excursion and dedicatory exercises as found in the minutes of the Society.

"On the morning of July 1st, 1883, comrades and friends to the number of seventy-eight, left Jersey City at eight o'clock for Gettysburg, for the purpose of unveiling the monument erected by the regiment upon the field occupied during July 2d and 3d, 1863. The party arrived at Gettysburg without mishap at six o'clock in the afternoon, and were met at the station by Chaplain Stevens, and a delegation of the Seventeenth C. V., and escorted to the public square, where they were received by many citizens and the line was dismissed. The next day Fourteenth men were found everywhere; scattered over the whole field; on foot, in carriages and on horseback.

At eight o'clock in the evening a big camp-fire was lighted close to our monument, and speeches, songs and reminiscences filled the hours till well toward midnight. The place, the hour, the moonlight and above all, the memories, made this a notable epoch in the history of the regiment.

During the forenoon of July 3d the time was given over to continued rambles over the field, and at two o'clock line was formed and moved to the monument, accompanied by the Battle Field Memorial Association, and a large number of citizens. When the line was halted in front of the monument every comrade uncovered, and prayer was offered by Comrade J. E. Durand. 'America' was sung by the whole assembly. The chairman of the Monument Committee, Comrade John C. Broatch, presented the monument to the Society. The President of the Society, Comrade Samuel A. Moore, then in a few well chosen words, surrendered the monument to the custody of the Battle Field Association.

At this period in the exercises it was moved and voted that because of the intense heat the remaining exercises be held in

Zeigler's woods, a few rods to the north. Upon reaching this refreshing shelter, Chaplain Stevens delivered an oration which received the deserved plaudits of all.

A portion of Chaplain Stevens' address was as follows:

What a victory was that, my comrades!

"What an hour of glory for you! Your rifles were hot in your hands from the fifty or more rounds sped from them in the death-dealing fray, but your hearts were hotter with their overwhelming joy. Wounds, hunger, home-longing, prospective hardships and dangers were lost sight of in the supreme hour of your victorious rejoicing. But what a small band you had become reduced to, standing by this wall, now a heap of ruins! In number scarcely equaling one maximum company of those ten maximum companies that entered the field ten months previously. What wonder that a sturdy prisoner as he stepped over your wall and saw your thin line inquired: 'Where are your men?' and when told they were here, said: 'We could have gone through if we'd had another line of men.' Then, taking another look, exclaimed: 'My God! we could have gone through as it was if we had known how few you were!' and added regretfully, with an oath, as he went off over the hill, 'I'd like to try that over again!' Well, the Fourteenth would have been willing. (Cheers.) What a joyous night was spent here, albeit the cries of the wounded in their agonies far in your front, smote your hearts with pain! And what a glorious 'Independence Day' dawned the next morning! 'Tis true, you apprehended another attack and you rebuilt your shattered wall, rather desirous that it should come. But your foe was too wise; he had received too bitter a lesson to be willing to repeat his former attempt. You tarried here until the 5th, during which day some of you were among the details to bury the slain and then you left Gettysburg to return to it no more until now. But Gettysburg has lived in your memories and conversation all these intervening years, and now you come to see it once more and bid it a final good-bye. You look once again on the field and part of that have been pictured in your memories, and the odd things come back to you; and you will carry away that thrill with you and keep it—aye, forever!

You place here, where you stood, by battle begirt, on Gettysburg's glorious day, your historic and symbolic memorial, purchased largely by the contributions of you who are poor, and poor because you gave the best days and best strength to save your nation from disruption. Your stone is not mortuary, not sarcophagal, but historic, for this is not a cemetery; it is not reared in honor alone of those who fell here or fought here, but to commemorate the regiment and its history as a whole. Its granite substance felt the shock of the battle which helped make a victory for the Union, and it will hold for you through ages, the position you held. Its upper base will give to passers-by your regimental designation, of which you can never be ashamed, and the command you were connected with. One of its tablets will tell, in epitome, your history, with your numbers, your losses and the great battles you fought in set forth; and the other will tell what you did here on this world-renowned field. Its finial is the badge of the grand old corps with whose work and fortunes you were connected during all your army service—the symbolic trefoil which you so delight in still. Its polished sides will flash in view of passers on distant roads and here upon the line denominated, and so admitted by General Longstreet, 'the high-water mark of the rebellion' will help indicate where the highest, mightiest surge of the slave-holders' rebellion was shattered and overcome at the stem front of the Second Army Corps, and the legends on your shaft will show that you, my comrades, men of the Fourteenth Connecticut, were a part of the living bulwark that broke it."

At its close 'Rally Round the Flag' was sung with more than usual feeling.

Hon. David H. Buehler, President of the Battle Field Association, accepted the monument on the part of the Association, and in doing so paid a very high tribute to the valor and the soldierly record of the Fourteenth, particularly mentioning the capture of the Bliss buildings, which he characterized as one of, if not the, most brilliant episodes of the three days' battle. He was followed by Colonel John B. Bachelder, Government Historian of the battle, who, in words that made every Fourteenth

man more proud than ever of his regiment, placed our record high up among the best of the army.

William Haines, of the Twelfth New Jersey, after a warm tribute to the Fourteenth, extended an invitation for all to join with that regiment in a like dedication next year.

After remarks by Comrades Dwight Morris and Benjamin Hirst, and singing 'Auld Lang Syne,' the benediction was pronounced by Comrade J. E. Durand.

The big pipe was then brought into use and passed from comrade to comrade. Photographs of the scene were taken and sociality reigned until the time came when we must depart to reach our special train for home."

In 1885 the Society secured an acre of the Gettysburg field which embraced the site of the Bliss buildings, the boundaries of this plot afterwards being marked by stone posts with cut tops, having the inscription "14th C. V." There was erected at the center of the barn site a monumental marker. "This is of granite, rustic dressed, three feet high, three feet wide and sixteen inches thick, standing on a cut granite base eleven inches high, the whole resting on an artificial, circular, turfed mound, thirteen feet in diameter and two feet high. The front of the marker has a circular sunken medallion containing our corps badge in relief, and the back an oval medallion with '14th C. V.' in large incised letters. The top is beveled, the front bevel furnishing a large polished tablet having inscription as follows: 'The 14th Regiment Connecticut Vols., A. M., July 3, 1863, captured here from Confederate Sharp-Shooters the large barn of William Bliss and his Dwelling House near, and upon retiring burned both buildings by order of the Div. Commander, Centre of Barn site.'"

A pillar also was erected to mark the extreme right of the regiment on the ridge, having on its cut beveled top and front the inscription, "14th, C. V., Right of Regt., July 2, 3 & 4, 1863."

Later Comrade J. W. Knowlton contributed a marker to designate the site of the Bliss house. The establishment of these markers and the erection of the monument at the stone wall were largely initiatory in the erection of monuments and gave an

impetus to the erection of monuments by Connecticut and other regiments. Other regiments were allowed under certain conditions to erect monuments on the ground owned by the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment.

A TRIP TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

It was natural that the regiment should hold one of its annual reunions on the battle-field of Antietam. Through the instrumentality of efficient committees, arrangements were made for this excursion and reunion September 17, 1891, and about three hundred and thirty left Jersey City September 14th. The weather was all that could be desired and the party full of anticipation and joy sped across New Jersey and Pennsylvania, stopping first at Gettysburg. Here a day was spent rambling over the historic battle-field, parties being conducted by competent guides and many smaller parties wandered at will over the memorable scenes.

On the morning of the 16th the party left Gettysburg and reached Antietam at half past four in the afternoon. The members of the delegation were lodged at various farm houses and in Sharpsburg. Arrangements for their conveyance had been carefully made. The headquarters of the President and Secretary were appropriately located at the Roulette house so full of memories of the day of action twenty-nine years before. The regimental flag was planted, indicating that the regiment had come for the purposes of its reunion. As darkness approached a huge camp-fire was kindled near the bank of Bloody Lane where by speech and song hours sped on till midnight. Fervent and patriotic addresses were made by Comrades Seward, Moore, Knowlton, Stevens, Lyman, Fletcher and Davis and Congressman Russell and State Senator Coffin. The occasion attracted a large gathering of neighboring people who were impressed with the weirdly fascinating scene. The following day the reunion was held at the Roulette house. The meeting was one of great impressiveness hallowed by the remembrances of their experience in 1862.

The following morning the party visited Harper's Ferry after which they took trains, some returning to their homes, some visiting Washington while others made a more extended tour among the battle-fields of lesser moment, about two hundred visiting the ill-fated field of Fredericksburg.



Many of the excursionists paid their respects to the President at the White House.

THE MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM.

Taking advantage of an act of the Assembly of the State of Connecticut appropriating a thousand dollars to any regiment or battery that desired to erect a monument on the battle-field of Antietam, a committee was chosen in 1863 to fully realize this action for the benefit of the regiment and after much discussion a design for a monument was selected, the style being an obelisk. The dimensions of the monument are as follows: "The base six feet three inches square by two feet high, second stone three feet seven inches square by one foot four inches high. The shaft of solid stone fifteen feet five inches high, two feet ten inches in the



A large number of the Society paid their reverence to the name of Washington at Mount Vernon.

bottom receding to a point at the top. The monument having a total height of eighteen feet nine inches above its foundation. The inscriptions are as follows:—

“Front—(Corps Badge.)

The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, 2d Brig., 3d Div. 2d A. C., advanced to this point in a charge, about 7:30 A. M., Sept. 17th, 1862, then fell back eighty-eight yards to a corn-field fence and held position heavily engaged nearly two hours; then was sent to the support of the First Brigade of its Division at the Roulette Lane, 2 hours; then was sent to the extreme left of the First Division of this Corps, to the support of the Brooke's Brigade, and at 5 P. M. was placed in support between the Brigades of Caldwell and Meagher of that Division, overlooking 'Bloody Lane', holding position there until 10 A. M. of the 19th, when relieved.

Rear—(Connecticut Coat of Arms.)

Erected by the State of Connecticut, 1864.

Right Side.

This monument stands on the line of Companies B. and C., near the left of the Regiment. In this battle the Regiment lost 38 killed and mortally wounded, 88 wounded, and 21 reported missing.

Left Side—(U. S. in circle.)

Regiment mustered August 23, 1862, with 1615 men; recruits, 697 men; total, 1712. Battle record from Antietam to Appomattox: engagements, 34; killed and mortally wounded, 202; died of disease, 186; wounded, 579; discharged for disability, 319."

The plot, which is twenty feet by twenty, was purchased and contributed to the Society by Captain A. Park Hammond.

It was decided to dedicate this monument Thursday, October 11th, 1895, and to that end arrangements were made for an excursion upon this date. Also the Eighth Regiment Association, Eleventh and the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers arranged to dedicate monuments on the Antietam field on the same day. A party of nearly three hundred left Jersey City on Monday, October 8th, for the purpose of dedicating these monuments erected by the State of Connecticut. The route took in Gettysburg where the party arrived about half past eight in the evening. The next day, Tuesday, was spent in visiting the memorable battle-field and on Wednesday at one o'clock a special train started for Antietam, arriving at Sharpsburg about five o'clock.

Thursday morning at ten o'clock the services of dedication were held, at which a large number of villagers were present. The programme for the dedicatory services was simple and impressive. It consisted of

Music,	Sharpsburg Band.
Prayer,	Rev. Walter J. Yates.
Vocal Music—"Flag of Freedom",	Male Choir.
Address,	J. W. Knowlton.
Vocal Music—"America", "Doxology",	Male Choir.
Address,	Chaplain H. S. Stevens.

COMRADE KNOWLTON'S ADDRESS.

Comrade Knowlton spoke as follows:

"Comrades and Friends:—

On this consecrated field, hallowed by the sacrifice of blood and human life there was enacted the tragedy of war.

Thirty-two years ago, opposing factions hereon submitted the question of nationality, as against the right of secession, to the arbitration of the sword.



J. W. KNOWLTON, Q. M. S.

This peaceful field, those billowy tracts, heard the clash of arms, felt the tread of near 200,000 men, and the absorbing soil drank the red blood of one out of every eight of that vast host.

Well may this be called a consecrated field, with such a baptism from the font of life.

With reverent hearts we gather here to manifest our gratitude to the living actors of that day, and to mingle our tears with our

praises of the dead, who, by the sacrifice of their lives, did all men could to bring the heritage of peace and unity. We are here to mark the spot where the Fourteenth regiment, an undrilled body of 1,000 Connecticut soldiers, but three weeks from their firesides, met first the foe, and met them bravely. To this spot they came,—against a bitter storm of lead and shell that poured from yonder sunken road, and the hill beyond, as well as from either flank,—a lurid storm that mortals could not breast and live. Death and wounds were in their midst, but those men endured them both until directed to a new position less than three hundred feet away. On this new line they settled down to work, as though expecting there to stay, and there for over two hours they did stay, with the whiz of bullets and the crash of shell their constant visitants.

I shall not, in my brief talk, describe in detail the several movements of the day, but will leave that interesting story to another, only quoting from the report of the division commander, General French, in which he says: 'The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle. Undrilled, but admirably equipped, every regiment, either in advance or reserve, distinguished itself, but according to the energy and ability of the commanders. . . . There never was such material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any.' The truth of the general's prophecy is shown in the Fourteenth's record of thirty-four battles, from Antietam to Appomattox, as inscribed on this noble memorial erected by the State of Connecticut to the regiment.

These tons of granite, wrought in graceful lines, with marvelous skill, will stand through the varying vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, telling the grim story to men of every clime. I think, that the warm light of every September moon will awaken in this New England stone, a soul, that will go out and testify to the unmarked dead, o'er all these fields, that a grateful people has not forgotten and never will forget the suffering and the valor of those who stood by the Union in those days. It will tell them of the myriad schools throughout the land, where

the stars and strips now float, and teach a noble fealty to the nation, instilling a patriotic glow into the youthful mind. It will tell the unknown dead, were their forms clad in the blue or in the gray, that loyalty will never be forgotten or disloyalty forgiven. Let us all believe that to this story answer will come from all the moonlit September air, a glad Amen! So glad, and so full, that through the North, and through the South, there will be no doubt that the blood of brothers, shed in strife, has become a lasting seal to national unity.

Comrades, to you who stood here in that past time, and bared your breasts in your country's defense, this moment is one of commendable pride. To the people of our state you were, and are, an honor—in testimony of which, this shaft stands an enduring emblem—symmetrical, as your manly qualities; firm, as was your fidelity to your country; and its solidity is a fit symbol of your unswerving loyalty. And not alone with you, Comrades, lies all the pride of this day, for the beaming eyes of your friends here present, tell that they, too, are filled with joy that they are with you in this grand hour when a visible testimonial to your greatness is dedicated on this field. These friends have been with you on the great battle ground at Gettysburg, where your prowess carved a special line on the monument of fame—a line cut in great letters high up on the pillar—letters so great and lines so high, that, for all time, the world will not cease to give you glad acclaim!

So, the two fields of honor that they know, Gettysburg and Antietam, fill them with wonder that mortals could brave, endure and do so much—but, could they be led to Fredericksburg, that slaughter place; to Chancellorsville, to Morton's Ford, that spot unknown to fame, where one-third of your number were killed or wounded—to all the other of your thirty-four engagements, to their wonder would be added veneration!

A fragment of the regiment is here this day, surrounded by brave comrades of other regiments, who in their turn suffered privation, pain and discouragements—and, in the end had, with you, the great joy that came with victory. With you, they bore their part, though separate on this and other fields, and with

you they to-day are citizens of a common state, applying themselves to the civic duties that are their part, with the same obedience and fortitude that all exhibited a third of a century ago.

In those days there were none who could tell of what would come when the citizens who had become soldiers came back to citizenship again. The whole world was in dread of the lawless hordes that would swarm from hamlet to hamlet, and from the lonely wayside cottage to the village mansion, when the ranks were broken, and the restraints of military law were no longer potent. The subject occupied the thought and excited the apprehension of people of every continent. Few indeed, in our Republic were there, but felt that when the last soldier was mustered out, and cast idle on the land, dire trouble would ensue. But, thanks to the quality of manhood of which the soldiery was composed, the whole military contingent quietly assimilated, with not a ripple to disturb the body politic.

This memorial is placed here by a grateful people, not alone as a record of a regiment that had unusual service, but also as a tribute to your fealty to the nation, before, during and since the war of the Rebellion. It speaks for the living as well as for the dead. Erected to those brave men who died just here, and to those who have died in peaceful homes on the hillsides of Connecticut; erected to those who now toil in the fields and in the shops, and to him who died full of years and honors but a few days since. It stands for the tears and anxieties of mother and of wife, who all those long months suffered by the hearthstones in New England—and this firm granite is no more fixed than were the hard furrows that seamed the determined faces of the fathers whose sons were offered on the altar of the country. It stands in strength and dignity, telling that restless and ambitious plotters were once met and brought to the knowledge that we are a nation.

Yea, it tells at present, and will tell the future disturber of our peace, that all over this broad land, sturdy, loyal men will, as before, quickly respond to their country's call, and they can become heroes in a day.

That coming generations may be led to venerate the day, and

incited to deeds of valor in its defense, we dedicate this monument to the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

Chaplain Stevens' address was not delivered from manuscript, and no verbatim report was taken at the time. Standing on the platform the Chaplain requested the people to place themselves so as to get a clear view of the field in which the monument stands. He then pointed out the East Woods where the regiment formed in line of battle, the Mumma buildings, Roulette house and barn, Dunker church, position of batteries and "Bloody Lane." He then described in thrilling words the advance of the regiment through the cornfield, and its withdrawal to the Roulette house. Then proceeding down "Bloody Lane" various items of interest were related and the whole company stood on a knoll which, on the day of the battle was the noted "ploughed ground". On a pile of cornstalks for a rostrum, he pointed out to eager eyes the headquarters of McClellan, and near at hand traced the position of various bodies of troops, the monument of the Fourteenth, and related their experience in their most exposed position, and their subsequent change to the support of a battery further toward the Union left. Incidents and observations by several of the veterans, questions by many of the company answered by the Chaplain, all lent a deep interest to this part of the program, which was as valuable as it was unique.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Reformed Church at Sharpsburg which was filled to the doors with excursionists and citizens to enjoy a "camp-fire". Comrade J. W. Knowlton presided and speeches were made by several of the veterans, interspersed with music and recitations.

Friday at one o'clock the train bore the party to Washington by way of Harper's Ferry, arriving at Washington at five o'clock where the company dispersed, some going to Fredericksburg, others to Petersburg, while others spent a day at Stony Mountain, crossing the Rapidan at Morton's Ford and dining with Major C. C. Buckner and family, renewing the acquaintances formed in 1861, and enjoying an ideal Virginia home. Later the visiting delegation of the Fourteenth Regiment to Major Buckner presented him with a beautiful clock as a token of their regard and appreciation for his hospitality and kindness.

LIST OF BREVETS

Conferred upon Officers and Soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Appointments by brevet in the Fourteenth Regiment C. V. Infantry which served in the war for the suppressing of the rebellion made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

To be Brigadier-Generals by Brevet:

Brevet-Col. James B. Coit, Major 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. Theodore G. Ellis, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

To be Colonels by Brevet:

Brevet Lieut-Col. John C. Broatch, Major of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bedfordton Plank Road, near Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. James B. Coit, Major of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13th, 1865.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet:

Major John C. Broatch, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the engagement at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Major James B. Coit, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13th, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Frequent mention has been made in the foregoing pages of the band of the regiment. The band was held in high esteem not only by the comrades of its own regiment but also by the members of all of the regiments of the brigade and corps. It was made up of men of no mean attainments as musicians, more than one being leaders of local bands at the time of their enlistments, and very many of the "principle musicians" had won enviable reputations for musical talents in local organizations. It has been noted the many places where the band imparted courage and inspiration in times of conflict and upon the long tedious marches. It has been recorded of its part in the solemn Sunday service after the battle of Antietam, of its timely notes when the regiment and corps forded the river at Harper's Ferry, of its bursting into an exuberance of joy when reaching Fredericksburg, its heroism and bravery during the pandemonium that reigned at Chancellorsville during the stampede of the 11th corps, of its inspiring concerts at Cedar and Elkrun, and the part it played at the receptions and occasions of hilarity when the regiment was encamped within the shadow of Stony Mountain.

Soon after the organization of the regiment the proposition was made to Colonel Morris to organize a band for service with the regiment. Colonel Morris not only assented but generously offered to furnish instruments to those who had none. Comrade John McCarthy was placed in charge of the organization of the band, who immediately called about him those who finally constituted the musical organization. The original sixteen members of the band were as follows:

- Leader and Chief Musician— John McCarthy.
- E Flat Cornets— Charles B. Merrells, Lewis Senglaub.
- B Flat Cornets— George Kurtz, Fred Kurtz.

Alto Horns—William O. Gifford, Nathan Stowe.

Tenor Horns—Reuben G. Snagg, Nelson L. Stowe.

Baritone—John Lines.

B Flat Bass—Franklin Somers.

E Flat Bass—Benjamin Parkhurst.

Snare Drum—Seth D. Hungerford.

Bass Drum—James L. Jordon.

Cymbals and Fife Major—Philo P. Bush.

John McCarthy resigned and was discharged Jan. 20, 1863.

About this time by order of the War Department the bands connected with the Army of the Potomac were abolished. This was but temporary, however, as they were re-established after an interval of four months, when Charles B. Merrells was made leader, and the band continued to do valuable service to the end of the war.



A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

Published by permission of William F. Fox, Albany, N. Y., 1886.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

CARROLL'S BRIGADE - GIBBON'S DIVISION - SECOND CORPS.

(1) Col. DWIGHT MORRIS. (2) Col. THEODORE G. ELLIS, Bvt. Brig.-Gen.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff,	1	1	. . . . .	1	1	17
Company A,	11	13	. . . . .	18	18	180
B,	21	23	. . . . .	16	16	163
C,	16	17	. . . . .	24	24	183
D,	23	23	. . . . .	19	19	173
E,	13	16	. . . . .	15	15	151
F,	23	25	. . . . .	16	16	167
G,	15	17	1	21	22	146
H,	29	30	. . . . .	18	18	186
I,	22	24	. . . . .	21	21	198
K,	14	16	. . . . .	22	22	160
Totals,	188	205	1	191	192	1724

205 killed = 11.8 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 727; died in Confederate prisons (previously included) 78.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Antietam, Md.	35	North Anna, Va.	8
Fredericksburg, Va.	46	Cold Harbor, Va.	7
Chancellorsville, Va.	4	Petersburg, Va.	5
Gettysburg, Pa.	15	Deep Bottom, Va.	2
Bristow Station, Va.	13	Ream's Station, Va.	10
Morton's Ford, Va.	20	Boydton Road, Va.	5
Wilderness, Va.	21	Hatcher's Run, Va.	4
Spottsylvania, Va.	10		

Present, also, at Falling Waters; Auburn; Mine Run; Totopotomy; High Bridge; Farmville and Appomattox.

Notes.—The Fourteenth sustained the largest percentage of loss of any regiment from the State. It left Hartford August 25, 1862, and joined McClellan's Army while on the march to Antietam, being assigned to Morris' (2d) Brigade, French's (3d) Division, Second Corps. Its losses at Antietam were 20 killed, 88 wounded and 48 missing; at Fredericksburg, 11 killed, 87 wounded and 22 missing. The Fourteenth won special and merited honors at Gettysburg by a charge, on the forenoon of the third day, in which it drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of a barn situated between the lines. In the forenoon it assisted in the repulse of Pickett's charge, at which time the regiment captured five stands of colors. Its casualties at Gettysburg, were 10 killed, 52 wounded and 4 missing. In the affair at Morton's Ford—February 6, 1864—the brunt of the fight fell on the Fourteenth; it was ably handled by Capt. Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel A. Moore, and its casualties were 6 killed, 90 wounded and 10 missing. In March, 1864, it was transferred to Gibbon's (2d) Division, in which it remained without change. In December, 1864, the regiment had become reduced to 180 men for duty; it was composed of Sharp's rifles, and though small in numbers, was considered one of the best in the division. The percentage of loss of the war is heavy in each action, although not numerically.



CHARLES LYMAN,
Washington, D. C.



ALBERT F. HALL,
Meriden, Conn.



JOHN MCCARTHY,
New Haven, Conn.

History Committee of the Society of the Fourteenth Regiment, 1905-06.

OFFICIAL ROSTER
OF THE
Fourteenth Regiment C. V. Infantry.

Published by the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, 1889

FIELD AND STAFF.

DWIGHT MORRIS, Bridgeport, colonel, enlisted May 23, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability August 14, 1863.

THEODORE G. ELLIS, Hartford, colonel, enlisted June 18, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862, as adjutant; promoted from adjutant to major April 4, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel September 22, 1863; to colonel October 11, 1863; to brigadier-general by brevet March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

SANFORD H. PERKINS, Torrington, lieutenant-colonel, enlisted May 23, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from captain Co. I, 1st C. V. H. A. to major June 7, 1862 (not mustered); to lieutenant-colonel August 4, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability April 20, 1863.

SAMUEL A. MOORE, New Britain, lieutenant-colonel, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from captain Co. I to major September 22, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel October 11, 1863, wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va., wounded April 6, 1865, Farmville, Va.; discharged June 6, 1865.

CYRUS C. CLARK, Middletown, major, enlisted May 22, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from captain Co. H, 1st C. V. H. A. August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 28, 1863; appointed major 2d P. O. U. S. Vols. February 28, 1863; discharged November 1, 1865.

JAMES B. COIT, Norwich, major, enlisted May 26, 1861, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See sergeant-major 2d C. V.) promoted from captain Co. K, October 11, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Monitor's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 10, 1864, D. O. C.; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; wounded September 6, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability September 6, 1864; promoted to major by brevet March 13, 1865; colonel by brevet April 14, 1865; mustered out with regiment March 13, 1865.

NOTE. This Roster has been prepared from the original records of the Fourteenth Regiment C. V. Infantry, as furnished to the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, 1889.

JOHN C. BROATCH, Middletown, major, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A, 2d C. V.) promoted from captain Co. A October 22, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 4, 1865; promoted lieutenant-colonel by brevet March 13, 1865; colonel by brevet March 13, 1865.

FREDERICK B. DOTEN, Bridgeport, adjutant, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. F April 14, 1863; captain Co. F October 20, 1863.

WILLIAM B. HINKS, Bridgeport, adjutant, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major October 20, 1863; major April 1, 1865 (not mustered); mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

CHARLES F. DIBBLE, New Haven, quartermaster, enlisted June 4, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

PHILO G. ROCKWELL, Waterbury, surgeon, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 8, 1863.

FREDERICK A. DUDLEY, New Haven, surgeon, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See hospital steward 7th C. V.); mustered assistant surgeon; promoted April 2, 1863; wounded and captured July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled January 14, 1865; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

LEVI JEWETT, Windsor Locks, assistant surgeon, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; discharged on account of disability January 4, 1865.

CHARLES TOMLINSON, New Haven, assistant surgeon, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in September 26, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865.

HENRY S. STEVENS, Cromwell, chaplain, enlisted August 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged December 22, 1863.

EMMONS P. BOND, New Britain, chaplain, enlisted October 15, 1864, mustered in November 13, 1864; discharged April 26, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

HENRY P. GODDARD, Norwich, sergeant-major, enlisted June 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. G August 20, 1862.

JOHN G. PELTON, Middletown, sergeant-major, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. B September 17, 1862; 2d lieutenant Co. E March 7, 1863.

JAMES J. GILBERT, Waterbury, sergeant-major, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. C February 4, 1863; dropped from rolls by error April 15, 1863; discharged on account of disability January 19, 1864.

HENRY L. SNAGG, Waterbury, sergeant-major, enlisted August 4, 1862,

mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. C April 15, 1863; 1st lieutenant Co. H September 1, 1863.

WILLIAM B. HIXCKS, Bridgeport, sergeant-major, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. A June 10, 1863; adjutant October 20, 1863.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Middletown, sergeant-major, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. B October 20, 1863; 2d lieutenant Co. A March 28, 1864.

IRA A. GRAHAM, Durham, sergeant-major, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. B March 20, 1864; 2d lieutenant Co. H July 27, 1864.

CHARLES E. PENHALLOW, New London, sergeant-major, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. H July 27, 1864; 2d lieutenant Co. D January 13, 1865.

CHARLES M. AUSTIN, Middletown, sergeant-major, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. K January 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM A. COMES, New Haven, quartermaster-sergeant, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. F September 17, 1862.

JOHN W. POST, New Britain, quartermaster-sergeant, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. F September 17, 1862; died November 1, 1862.

FREDERICK S. SEYMOUR, New Britain, quartermaster-sergeant, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. I November 13, 1862; 1st lieutenant Co. I June 3, 1863.

RUSSELL L. PERKINS, New Britain, quartermaster-sergeant, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from private Co. I June 4, 1863; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

JULIUS W. KNOWLTON, Bridgeport, commissary-sergeant, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. C January 11, 1864.

SAMUEL D. CRUTTENDEN, Guilford, commissary-sergeant, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from private Co. D June 4, 1863; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

ALFRED G. MOLLAN, Bridgeport, hospital steward, enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. I, 6th C. V. Col. 1 N. S. Co. B, September 25, 1862.

WILBUR W. JOHNSON, Middletown, hospital steward, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from private Co. B January 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

JOHN McCARTHY, New Haven, principal musician, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. B July 27, 1862, (not mustered); discharged January 10, 1865.

PHILO P. BUSB, New Haven, principal musician, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 4, 1863.

CHARLES B. MERRILLS, Waterbury, principal musician, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from Private Co. C May 1, 1863; reduced to ranks and transferred to Co. C April 25, 1864.

LOUIS SENGLAUB, Waterbury, principal musician, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from private Co. B May 1 1863; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

GEORGE KURTZ, Waterbury, principal musician, enlisted August 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from private Co. E April 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment May 31, 1865.

COMPANY A.

JAMES D. MERRITT, Bridgeport, captain, enlisted August 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; resigned December 20, 1862.

JOHN C. BROATCH, Middletown, captain, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. B January 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted major October 22, 1864.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Middletown, captain, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major to 2d lieutenant March 28, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted 1st lieutenant July 5, 1864; captain February 14, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE N. MOREHOUSE, Bridgeport, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; resigned December 5, 1862.

WALTER M. LUCAS, Middletown, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. B August 20, 1862; captain Co. D June 5, 1863.

GEORGE C. RIPLEY, Norwich, 1st lieutenant, enlisted December 22, 1862, (not mustered); commissioned December 22, 1862, (not mustered); transferred to Co. A, 10th C. V. January 19, 1863.

MILES S. WRIGHT, Bridgeport, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. C November 20, 1862.

CHARLES W. GALPIN, Middletown, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. B August 20, 1862; dishonorably discharged December 20, 1863.

ORSAMUS B. SAWYER, Madison, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. G January 13, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FREDERICK B. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. K Nov. 11, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered sergeant; promoted 1st sergeant February 10, 1863; 2d lieutenant Co. B June 3, 1863.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Bridgeport, 1st sergeant, enlisted June 21, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered sergeant; promoted 1st sergeant August 11, 1863; 2d lieutenant Co. E March 28, 1864.

ALBERT DEFOREST, Stratford, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal February 10, 1862; sergeant September 11, 1863; 1st sergeant September 1, 1864; 2d lieutenant Co. G February 17, 1865.

RUSSELL GLENN, Bridgeport, 1st sergeant, enlisted June 10, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal February 11, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant February 14, 1864; wounded February 16, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded October 28, 1864, Hatcher's Run, Va.; promoted 1st sergeant February 25, 1865; wounded March 25, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va.; discharged June 12, 1865.

OSCAR A. ABBOTT, Norwalk, sergeant, enlisted June 24, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal September 11, 1863; sergeant April 1, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydon Park Road, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 9, 1865.

HENRY M. COOLEY, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted July 23, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; parole not shown; reduced to ranks August 3, 1864; promoted sergeant February 26, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

LUCIUS L. DYER, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. C March 3, 1863.

JOHN GEATLEY, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted May 28, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; captured July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; parole not shown; promoted corporal June 23, 1864; discharged May 3, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM B. HENCKS, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 10, 1863; appointed sergeant-major June 16, 1863.

EDWARD L. HUMISTON, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; wounded September 11, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted sergeant February 10, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Va. Inf. R. C. March 4, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

*GEORGE W. WELLS, Hartford, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862.

tered in July 29, 1863; mustered private; promoted corporal June 23, 1864; sergeant February 26, 1865; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EDWIN A. WILCOX, Bridgeport, sergeant, enlisted June 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted sergeant September 11, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to 4th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. October 11, 1864; discharged on account of disability December 9, 1864.

GEORGE H. BATCHELOR, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 159th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 17, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

*WILLIAM BLEECHER, Bristol, corporal, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; mustered private; promoted September 8, 1864; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

THEODORE F. BRADLEY, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; reduced to ranks October 1, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HARRY BURNHAM, Groton, corporal, enlisted April 13, 1864, mustered in April 13, 1864; (See corporal Co. B 2d C. V. H. A.); mustered private; promoted August 3, 1864; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM E. CRAIG, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability April 29, 1863.

BENJAMIN CURTIS, Stratford, corporal, enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 10, 1863; died June 9, 1863.

FREDERICK B. DOTEN, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. F March 3, 1863.

ROBERT L. FIELDS, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted June 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 24, 1863.

JOHN HANNAGAN, Southport, corporal, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredricksburg, Va.; promoted October 28, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

THOMAS HENDERSON, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 21, 1863; captured May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; paroled November 30, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM JACOBS, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; captured July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled August 20, 1863; reduced

to ranks December 9, 1863; promoted corporal December 22, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died May 25, 1864.

JOHN KELLY, Putnam, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; promoted October 28, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY D. LEES, Norwalk, corporal, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted August 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FRANK PASTOR, Volmuntown, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; mustered private; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; promoted corporal February 26, 1865; transferred to Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

CORNELIUS REARSON, Norwalk, corporal, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted September 11, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 10, 1864.

FREDERICK STANDISH, Bridgeport, corporal, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability March 4, 1863.

*JOHN B. TACK, Preston, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; mustered private; promoted September 11, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick) September 8, 1864; discharged October 27, 1864.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, Hartford, musician, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

LUCIEN W. HUBBARD, Bridgeport, musician, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died April 16, 1864, Richmond, Va.

SETH W. HUNGERFORD, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D, 1st C. V. H. A., mustered private; detailed musician; wounded October 21, 1864, Peterboro, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, Bridgeport, waggoner, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

AARON S. ABBOTT, Norwalk, private, enlisted June 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 4, 1863.

*WILLIAM G. ABRAHAMS, Vernon, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 30, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; discharged May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES H. ADAMS, Plymouth, private, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 2, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Richmond, Va.; deserted November 16, 1864.

JOSEPH ALIX, Brooklyn, private, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in

August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability February 28, 1863.

*ROBERT ANDERSON, Groton, private, enlisted August 6, 1864, mustered in August 6, 1864; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM H. ASHBURN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted November —, 1864.

*ALBERT BABCOCK, New London, private, enlisted July 23, 1863, mustered in July 23, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 26, 1863.

*EDWARD D. BAILEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 13, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES H. BARTRAM, Stratford, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; died May 7, 1864.

HORACE BARTRAM, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged April 10, 1863.

GEORGE B. BARTRAM, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY E. BATCHELOR, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; transferred to 41st Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 2, 1863; promoted corporal January 1, 1864; discharged August 8, 1865.

GEORGE P. BECK, Bridgeport, private, enlisted May 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted December 27, 1862.

OSCAR R. BEERS, Stratford, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 20, 1863.

SAMUEL BENSON, Putnam, private, enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted October 7, 1862.

*JAMES BERRY, New Haven, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; missing in action August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; probably killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*ANDREW BLAIR, Sterling, private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; transferred to Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JEREMIAH BLUNT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; died November 18, 1863.

*JACQUES BORGAIN, Middletown, private, enlisted September 18, 1863, mustered in September 18, 1863; deserted December 4, 1863.

*FRED C. BOWMAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; discharged May 20, 1865.

JOEL N. BRADLEY, Huntington, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE A. BRADLEY, Newtown, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 25, 1863.

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Litchfield, private, enlisted June 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed June 16, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

ALFRED BROWN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY BROWN, Plainfield, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*CHARLES BROWN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 20, 1863.

*WILLIAM BROWN, Stonington, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Banshee"; deserted October 8, 1864.

*WILLIAM BROWN, 2d, New Haven, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; supposed captured September 1, 1863, Culpepper, Va.; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS BROWN, Hebron, private, enlisted December 10, 1864, mustered in December 10, 1864; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES BROTHERS, Putnam, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. H 11th C. V.); transferred to Co. C, 11th Regiment V. R. C. July 20, 1863; died May 10, 1865.

*CHRISTAIN BUELL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died in rebel prison, place and date not shown.

GEORGE BUNYAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 13, 1863; deserted August 7, 1864.

DAVID B. BURR, Trumbull, private, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability November 21, 1863.

*JOHN BURKE, Groton, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; died October 27, 1863.

*THOMAS CALLAGHAN, Manchester, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; wounded and captured August 22, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled March 10, 1865; died March 10, 1865.

LEVERETT CAMPBELL, Wilton, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged December 10, 1862.

*JAMES CAMPBELL, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Brandy Station, Va.; paroled May 8, 1864; deserted July 10, 1864.

*EDWARD CAMPBELL, Norwich, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; died January 18, 1865.

*JAMES H. CANNON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; discharged December 8, 1863.

GEORGE CARLOCK, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*HENRY A. CHASE, Canaan, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted November 15, 1863.

*CHARLES F. CHESTER, Stonington, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted August 23, 1863.

*PATRICK CLARK, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; paroled November 30, 1864; transferred to Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN COOK, Salisbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

JOHN COLTER, JR., Brooklyn, private, enlisted June 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 19, 1862.

*EDWARD CORNWALL, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863; mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 21, 1863.

GEORGE CORCORAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 4, 1863, mustered in September 4, 1863; transferred to 40th Regiment N. Y. Vols. April 24, 1864; re-transferred June 22, 1864; transferred to Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JAMES CRAWFORD, Colchester, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died April 28, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*STERRY H. CRUFF, Thompson, private, enlisted August 28, 1863; (See private Co. E 13th C. V.); transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Hartford private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; discharged June 29, 1865.

HANFORD CURTIS, Stratford, private, enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 15, 1862.

FRANCIS R. CURTIS, Stratford, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged March 10, 1863.

ANTHONY DANIELS, Killingly, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN A. DEAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted May 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FREDERICK DENGLER, Burlington, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*WILLIAM DONOVAN, Cromwell, private, enlisted September 3, 1863, mustered in September 3, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's

Ford, Va.; transferred to 5th Co, 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 6, 1865, discharged on account of disability October 11, 1865.

JOHN ENGLISH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted April 24, 1863.

CHARLES R. ENGELHARDT, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 8, 1863.

DAVID H. FARRAR, Harrisville, R. I., private, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 13, 1863; died August 10, 1863.

*DENNIS FARLEY, Middletown, private, enlisted December 15, 1864, mustered in December 15, 1864; deserted February 9, 1865.

*THOMAS FLEMING, Glastonbury, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; deserted August 28, 1864.

JOHN H. FOUNTAIN, Thompson, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN FOX, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to 8th Co, 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 18, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 10th Regiment V. R. C. July 10, 1864; re-enlisted veteran August 30, 1864; promoted corporal January 11, 1865; sergeant June 11, 1865; discharged November 15, 1865.

*PHELPS FOX, Granby, private, enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered in August 21, 1863; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES W. FRENCH, Monroe, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled August 29, 1863; captured October 27, 1864, Hatcher's Run, Va.; paroled March 30, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

AMZI GARABRANT, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged October 9, 1862.

*CHARLES E. GOODRICH, North Canaan, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE GORDON, Cromwell, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN HAGAMAND, Bristol, private, enlisted September 11, 1864, mustered in September 11, 1863; captured October 27, 1864, Stone Creek, Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; furloughed March 18, 1865, and discharged; for further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*THOMAS HAGAN, Westport, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 3, 1864; transferred to Co. K, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOSEPH HART, Killingly, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in

August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged December 8, 1863.

*THOMAS HART, Bristol, private, enlisted September 18, 1863, mustered in September 18, 1863; transferred to Co. G 24th Regiment V. R. C. March 10, 1865; discharged August 14, 1865.

*JAMES W. HENDERSON, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 13, 1863, mustered in September 13, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; (correct name Hezekiah Schetler.)

EDWARD HILL, Killingly, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. August 13, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

CHARLES G. HYATT, Norwalk, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 28, 1864.

*JOHN JACKSON, Lebanon, private, enlisted August 5, 1864, mustered in August 5, 1864; deserted August 28, 1864.

*FRANKLIN JOHNSON, Milford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; see Franklin Thompson.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Suffield, private, enlisted December 9, 1864, mustered in December 9, 1864; transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN KELLEY, Glastonbury, private, enlisted December 9, 1864, mustered in December 9, 1864; deserted February 12, 1865.

FRANCIS A. KING, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

RICHARD KIRK, Norwalk, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE E. LANGGUTH, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 30th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. September 26, 1863; discharged June 20, 1865.

WILLIAM LARKINS, Sprague, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 9, 1862.

THADDEUS W. LEWIS, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

*CHARLES LOOMIS, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864, served on U. S. S. "Augusta"; deserted October 10, 1864.

JOHN LOTTY, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 27, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged May 24, 1865.

GEORGE E. LOVER, Redding, private, enlisted August 16, 1862, mustered in

August 20, 1862; captured May 18, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; paroled March 1, 1865; discharged July 21, 1865.

MICHAEL MADDIGAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

DUNCAN C. McCANN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 5, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 18, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; paroled March 1, 1865; discharged July 21, 1865.

JAMES McCAULEY, Easton, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured July 20, 1863, Warrenton, Va.; died March 23, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JOHN McCARRICK, Cromwell, private, enlisted December 14, 1864; mustered in December 14, 1864; deserted April 6, 1865.

*JOHN McDONALD, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863; mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted June 27, 1864.

GEORGE McFALL, Mansfield, private, enlisted December 17, 1864; mustered in December 17, 1864; transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Harwinton, private, enlisted September 14, 1863; mustered in September 14, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

BENJAMIN F. MERRILL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 19, 1863.

*CHARLES MILLING, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted October 25, 1863.

*WILLIAM MILLER, Meriden private, enlisted September 4, 1863; mustered in September 5, 1863; deserted May 18, 1864.

PATRICK MOORE, Woodstock, private, enlisted July 13, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM MOORE, Sutfield, private, enlisted December 9, 1864; mustered in December 9, 1864; transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN MOLAND, Enfield, private, enlisted July 30, 1864; mustered July 30, 1864; deserted August 28, 1864.

*GEORGE MULLER, New Haven, private, enlisted August 1, 1863; mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted May 2, 1864.

*EDWARD MURPHY, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 17, 1863; mustered in August 27, 1863; deserted November 9, 1863.

*JOHN NELSON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863; mustered July 29, 1863; discharged December 11, 1863.

*WILLIAM F. NELSON, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

WILLIAM H. NORTON, Trumbull, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

*PETER O'CONNOR, Wallingford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; discharged May 2, 1864.

*JOSEPH ORR, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. K 2d C. V. 11. A. May 30, 1865.

*HERMAN PARSONS, Bloomfield, private, enlisted September 28, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; died December 25, 1863.

*SAMUEL Y. PERRY, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; discharged April 24, 1864, by reason of transfer to U. S. A.; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*JAMES PHELAN, Vernon, private, enlisted September 2, 1863, mustered in September 20, 1863; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. 11. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded August 16, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; died October 24, 1864.

CHARLES H. PLATT, Norwalk, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged February 5, 1864.

WILLIAM POWERS, Putnam, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 24, 1863.

*THOMAS PURCELL, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 28, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled March 15, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled March 10, 1865; discharged June 28, 1865.

*JAMES RACEY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

JESSE H. RAMSDELL, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured July 20, 1863, on march from Warrenton, Va.; died February 4, 1864, Richmond, Va.

SHERWOOD S. REYNOLDS, Fairfield, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN RIDLEY, Bristol, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; absent, sick in hospital at muster out of company; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

SIMON W. RILEY, Middletown, private, enlisted December 15, 1864, mustered in December 15, 1864; deserted April 6, 1865.

*JOHN RILEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

THOMAS RILEY, Suffield, private, enlisted December 9, 1864, mustered in December 9, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

THOMAS RING, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 13, 1863.

JAMES RINGWOOD, Berlin, private, enlisted June 24, 1862, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 20, 1862; killed June 7, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; date of death June 7, 1864.

RICHARD RINGWOOD, Berlin, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 25, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; date of death August 25, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*CHARLES ROBERTS, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to U. S. N., April 28, 1864, as Samuel Roberts; served on U. S. S. "Agawan" and "Dor", discharged January 25, 1866.

*THOMAS RUMBLE, Torrington, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in September 11, 1863; died November 24, 1863.

*PATRICK RYAN, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in July 29, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. G 9th Regiment V. R. C. date not shown; discharge July 20, 1865.

*JAMES RYAN, Cromwell, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in September 15, 1863; deserted May 20, 1864.

*HEZEKIAH SCHETLER, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in September 13, 1863; see James W. Henderson.

*HENRY SCHMIDT, New Haven, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 3, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 17, 1863.

SILAS N. SHERMAN, Trumbull, private, enlisted July 24, 1862, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

STEPHEN D. SKIDMORE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 7, 1862, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D, 3d C. V.); wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; captured October 28, 1864, Dinwiddie County, H. Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*GEORGE SMITH, 1st, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in July 30, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristol Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. H. A. May 12, 1864.

*GEORGE SMITH, 2d, Torrington, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; wounded September 30, 1864 Petersburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 16, 1865.

*JOHN SMITH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

MATTHEW SMITH, Suffield, private, enlisted December 9, 1861, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in December 9, 1861; transferred to Co. K 5th C. V. H. A. May 12, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

ROMANZO E. SNOW, East Haddam, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, in Co. D, 3d C. V.; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. D, 3d C. V. H. A. March 2, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

*GEORGE H. SNYDER, Stonington, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

*BERNHARD STEPHENS, Union, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; died August 28, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

SAMUEL STONE, Putnam, private, enlisted June 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Fredericksburg, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; wounded February 5, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FRANCIS STORMS, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. I 18th Regiment V. R. C. May 24, 1864; discharged July 25, 1865.

*BURRETT STYLES, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; Spotsylvania, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 16, 1865.

*CHARLES SULLIVAN, Manchester, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

ALBERT SWEET, Putnam, private, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 22, 1862.

WILLIAM L. SWEET, Putnam, private, enlisted June 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. B 3d Regiment V. R. C. July 1, 1863; discharged August 23, 1865.

*FREDERICK TANNER, Plainfield, private, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

FREDERICK TATRO, Putnam, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 20, 1863.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; deserted December 1, 1862.

*FRANKLIN THOMPSON, Milford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; fell out on march and captured May 18, 1864; died August 12, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.; (correct name Franklin Johnson.)

OLIVER K. TOMLINSON, Bridgeport, private, enlisted May 27, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. C 24th Regiment V. R. C. January 21, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865.

*JOSHUA TRIPP, New London, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; discharged December 13, 1863.

*CHARLES TURNER, Easton, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; deserted October 10, 1864.

*WILLIAM TYRRELL, Easton, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865, as William Tyrall.

RICHARD WALLACE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted June 25, 1862, mustered

in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fort Lee, Va.; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out of company May 31, 1865.

*SAMUEL B. WAKELEE, Trumbull, private, enlisted July 20, 1863; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 82d Co., 2d Battalion, Va.; discharged January 20, 1864; discharged July 24, 1865.

*HENRY WALTER, Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 8, 1863; mustered in September 8, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died July 9, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*MICHAEL WARD, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

*HUGH WARREN, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

*HARRY WARREN, New Haven, private, enlisted September 17, 1863; mustered in September 17, 1863; deserted February 4, 1865.

*LEVI WEEKS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Monroe, private, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 1, 1863.

ABNER S. WHITCOMB, Cornwall, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 27, 1862.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 1, 1863.

*ANDRES WILSON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; discharged on account of disability August 5, 1864.

*JAMES WILSON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; (See private Co. H 2d C. V.); deserted August 17, 1863.

*WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

*JOHN WINSLOW, New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered in August 8, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristol, Va.; paroled November 10, 1864; deserted February 7, 1865.

JOHN WISE, Suffield, private, enlisted December 9, 1861, mustered in December 9, 1864; deserted February 27, 1865.

WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 20, 1863; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company October 2, 1862.

*JOHN D. WOLF, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 17, 1863; mustered in September 20, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 30, 1865.

COMPANY B

ELIJAH W. GIBBONS, Middlebury, captain, enlisted August 20, 1862; (See private Co. F, 1st Regt., Va.);

wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 19, 1862.

JAMES L. TOWNSEND, New Haven, captain, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. C 3d C. V.); promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. I February 4, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; dismissed December 2, 1863.

HENRY P. GODDARD, Norwich, captain, enlisted June 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. G to 1st lieutenant February 4, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; promoted captain March 28, 1864; discharged April 20, 1864.

GEORGE N. BRIGHAM, Vernon, captain, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. I to 1st lieutenant March 28, 1864; captain June 20, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; discharged December 8, 1864.

JOHN C. BROATCH, Middletown, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted captain Co. A January 1, 1863.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Middletown, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See corporal Co. A 2d C. V.); mustered sergeant; promoted 1st sergeant February 9, 1863; 2d lieutenant November 18, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted June 20, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WALTER M. LUCAS, Middletown, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. A August 20, 1862.

DAVID E. CANFIELD, Middletown, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. K November 13, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. A June 3, 1863; 1st lieutenant Co. D October 20, 1863.

WILLIAM L. G. PRITCHARD, Waterbury, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. C February 15, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES W. GALPIN, Middletown, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. A August 20, 1862.

J. FRANK MORGAN, Middletown, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered sergeant; promoted November 18, 1863; 2d lieutenant Co. C April 4, 1864.

ELNATHAN B. TYLER, Middletown, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. B 3d C. V.); mustered corporal; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant October 25, 1863; 1st sergeant April 20, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged July 24, 1865.

HENRY S. BROOKS, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant April 9, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of disability, March 23, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN CODY, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant July 20, 1862; sergeant April 26, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM H. DEAN, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant April 9, 1863; sergeant October 25, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

IRA A. GRAHAM, Durham, sergeant, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant July 20, 1862; sergeant January 4, 1864; appointed sergeant-major May 2, 1864.

GEORGE A. HUBBARD, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; reduced to ranks January 4, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOSEPH McCLESKY, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 7, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted corporal October 25, 1862; sergeant January 4, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; died May 25, 1864.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal October 25, 1862; sergeant February 9, 1863; appointed sergeant-major October 25, 1863.

FREDERICK B. NYE, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant July 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN G. PELTON, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; appointed sergeant-major September 7, 1862.

HORATIO N. SHAW, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A 2d Va. Inf., 1862); promoted October 21, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability, March 23, 1865.

EDWIN STROUD, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant April 9, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of disability, March 23, 1865; November 20, 1863; wounded May 16, 1864, Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with Co. K 2d Regiment V. R. C. February 5, 1865.

FREDERICK R. BEEBE, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; discharged on account of disability, March 23, 1865.

F. AUGUSTINE, Private, 1862-1865.

tered in July 18, 1863; mustered private; promoted March 23, 1865; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM S. BONNEY, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted August 13, 1862; transferred to 2d Co. 1st Battalion V. R. C. July 25, 1863; died July 28, 1863.

JEREMIAH E. CORBETT, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted March 23, 1865, mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ALBERT R. CRITTENDEN, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted August 25, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HEMAN F. CROWELL, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 4, 1864; wounded May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

PATRICK DALEY, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted October 25, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Admiral" and "Fort Morgan"; deserted October 31, 1864.

HIRAM H. FOX, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal April 26, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted April 26, 1864; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 14, 1865.

SAMUEL HUXHAM, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

JAMES ENGLIS, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 4, 1864; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 12, 1865.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, JR., Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 1, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. July 13, 1863; reduced to ranks August 21, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

HENRY A. LLOYD, Middletown, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1862, mus-

tered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 3, 1862, at Gettysburg, Va.; died January 12, 1863.

DAVID MAITLAND, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, at Warrenton, Va.; discharged on account of disability December 18, 1862.

*AMON L. NORTON, Wolcott, corporal, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered July 25, 1863; (See private Co. D 5th C. V.); mustered private; promoted January 4, 1864; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; died June 30, 1864.

JAMES H. SAGE, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted October 25, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 12, 1863.

RICHARD V. SINGLETON, Middletown, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A 2d C. V.) discharged on account of disability March 4, 1863.

GUERNSEY B. SMITH, Durham, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured November 17, 1862, Warrenton, Va.; paroled January —, 1863; discharged on account of disability January 30, 1863.

*RANDALL M. TALLMAN, Windham, corporal, enlisted August 21, 1864, mustered in August 21, 1863; mustered private; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; promoted March 23, 1865; transferred to Co. A, 1st Regiment C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EUGENE S. BOWERS, Middletown, musician, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

PIERRE P. HURLBURT, Middletown, musician, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 30, 1863.

NELSON L. STOWE, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE S. PARMELEE, Middletown, wagoner, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 20, 1862.

THOMAS P. ALLEN, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 23, 1862, at Warrenton, Va.; discharged on account of disability December 18, 1862.

*JOHN ANDERSON, 2d, Lisbon, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered July 25, 1863; (See private Co. D 18th C. V.); promoted sergeant; transferred to U. S. N. April 20, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Albatross" 1865.

*JAMES ANDERSON, Lisbon, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 5, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 20, 1862.

Countess of ... Infant

Main body of text, likely a letter or document, containing multiple paragraphs and possibly a signature block at the bottom.

*EDWARD DUFFY, Canton, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 10, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 17, 1865.

WILLIAM ECK, Middletown, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 25, 1862.

JOHN EDIE, †Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted August 21, 1864.

JOHN EDWARD, †Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; discharged July 14, 1865.

*CASPER L. ELLIOTT, Lebanon, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.

*THOMAS ENGLISH, Winchester, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

AMOS H. FAIRCCHILD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died March 8, 1863.

*JOHN FADY, New Haven, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to Department of N. W. April 22, 1864; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM B. FLAGG, Woodstock, private, enlisted March 20, 1864; mustered in March 29, 1864; discharged on account of disability May 5, 1865.

*JAMES FLOOD, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; discharged October 11, 1865.

*JOHN FLYNN, †New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted August 14, 1863.

CHARLES H. GALPIN, Middletown, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability December 31, 1862; (See private Co. M 1st C. V. Cavalry.)

*JOSEPH W. GALLOWAY, Salisbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died March 21, 1864, Augusta, Ga.

*GRAFTON GATES, Vernon, private, enlisted September 23, 1863, mustered in September 23, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864, as Judson Gray; served on U. S. S. "Bienville" and "Arkansas"; discharge! June 30, 1865.

THOMAS GLEASON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted April 18, 1865.

FRANKLIN M. GOFF, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*ALBERT GROBE, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

AUGUSTUS GUILD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered

in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged June 5, 1865.

*PATRICK HAINES, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

*JAMES HALL, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered July 31, 1863; deserted August 14, 1863.

*JAMES HANNAN, Groton, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered August 5, 1863; deserted September 12, 1863.

*FREDERIC HARRISON, Griswold, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged February 12, 1864.

*THOMAS HARVEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 21, 1863, mustered in July 21, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 9, 1863.

*GEORGE HARRIS, Stonington, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

THOMAS HARRIS, Woodstock, private, enlisted April 8, 1864, mustered in April 8, 1864; deserted April 18, 1865.

*JAMES HAYES, 1st., Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; wounded June 20, 1864, Petersburg, Va., wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; no further record Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*JAMES HAYES, 2d., Groton, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. H 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE HAYES, Berlin, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered August 7, 1863; died June 30, 1864.

JOHN HENDERSON, Groton, private, enlisted April 13, 1864, mustered April 13, 1864; transferred to Co. H October 9, 1864.

*SAMUEL HERRING, Farmington, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; killed June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.

JOSEPH H. HILLIKER, Middletown, private, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability April 2, 1863.

WILLIAM P. HILLIKER, Middletown, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*CHARLES HOFFMAN, Windham, private, enlisted August 5, 1864, mustered in August 5, 1864; deserted August 21, 1864.

CLARK P. HOLMES, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; mustered out with 1st. Regt. C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM HOLT, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; discharged on account of disability February 12, 1865.

*THOMAS HOLT, Stonington, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered July 29, 1863; deserted August 14, 1863.

*GEORGE HOLMAN, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

*HENRY H. HOOKS, Windham, private, enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered in August 21, 1863; furloughed from hospital March 26, 1865; failed to return; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT HUBBARD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

DANIEL B. HUBBARD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 19, 1863.

GILBERT H. HUBBARD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability June 19, 1863.

MALCOM S. INGHAM, Middletown, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 14, 1863.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

SBERMAN JOHNSON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILBUR W. JOHNSON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; appointed hospital steward January 1, 1863.

*THOMAS JOHNSON, Voluntown, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 14, 1863.

*JOHN JOHNSON, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted August 14, 1863.

*WILLIAM JONES, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted October 23, 1863.

AUSTIN JUDD, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; died June 9, 1863.

JAMES KEIRNES, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded March 31, 1864, Hatcher's Run, Va.; discharged on account of disability July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. KENT, Pomfret, private, enlisted August 20, 1863, mustered in August 20, 1863; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EUGENE W. KENYON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 31, 1862.

CHRISTIAN H. KING, Middletown, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 10, 1863.

*HENRY A. LAWRENCE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va., discharged on account of disability May 8, 1865.

*MICHAEL LESKINEN, Washburn, private, 1st Regt., mustered in September 12, 1861, discharged April 20, 1862.

DAVID B. LINGGREN, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., in August 20, 1862; wounded at Fort Fisher, S. C.; died December 17, 1862.

CHARLES E. LIND, Castleton, private, 1st Regt., mustered in December 12, 1861; transferred to 30, 1865.

RICHARD LYNCH, Castleton, private, 1st Regt., mustered in December 12, 1861; transferred to 30, 1865.

*GEORGE B. MANNING, Hartford, private, 1st Regt., in July 21, 1863; deserted October 24, 1863.

JAMES H. MARBLE, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded at Fort Fisher, Va.; discharged on account of disability, June 10, 1865.

GEORGE S. MAY, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., in August 20, 1862; killed May 9, 1864; Waller's Co.

HUGH M. BRAVINE, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., mustered in August 20, 1862; S. C. private, 1st Regt., September 17, 1862; Annapolis, Md., discharged, December 3, 1863.

DANIEL McCARTHY, Castleton, private, 1st Regt., mustered in December 7, 1861; deserted April 8, 1862.

*HENRY MCGILL, Norwich, private, 1st Regt., in August 1, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

*BERNARD MCGEEON, Plymouth, private, 1st Regt., mustered in August 5, 1862; deserted July 22, 1864.

*DAVID McINTIRE, Southbury, private, 1st Regt., mustered in September 17, 1861; died April 22, 1864.

WILLIAM W. MURPHY, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., mustered in August 20, 1862; killed at Fort Fisher, S. C.

AARON MORRITT, Killbuck, private, 1st Regt., in August 20, 1862; died at Fort Fisher, S. C.

MICHAEL MURPHY, Castleton, private, 1st Regt., mustered in December 12, 1861; transferred to 30, May 30, 1865.

*JULIUS NAYLOR, Norwich, private, 1st Regt., in October 2, 1863; deserted April 22, 1864.

*JAMES O'LEARY, Middlebury, private, 1st Regt., in July 21, 1862; died at Fort Fisher, S. C.

DANIEL H. O'NEILL, Castleton, private, 1st Regt., in August 20, 1862; died at Fort Fisher, S. C., died December 17, 1862.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing as a list or series of entries, though the content is extremely faint and illegible.

mustered in August 21, 1863; wounded February 9, 1862, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability July 8, 1865.

*JOHN WELSH, Meriden, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 28, 1863.

*FRANKLIN B. WEST, Putnam, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Priscoe Station, Va.; died January 16, 1864, Richmond, Va.

ENRICH WILCOX, 21, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. F, 1st C. V.), killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

BENJAMIN C. WILCOX, Middletown, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 30, 1863.

*JAMES WILSON, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded February 9, 1862, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1862; served on U. S. S. "Bienville" and "Onondaga"; discharged December 5, 1863.

*THOMAS WILSON, Prospect, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to 2d Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry February 20, 1864; a deserter therefrom.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Coventry, private, enlisted December 10, 1864, mustered in December 10, 1864; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DWIGHT WOLOTT, Middletown, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

GEORGE E. WOOD, Middletown, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 10th Co, 2d Battalion V. R. C. August 6, 1864; discharged July 31, 1865.

COMPANY C.

SAMUEL W. CARPENTER, Waterbury, captain, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 24, 1862; (See 1st lieutenant Co. D 1st C. V.); wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to captain Co. E 10th Regiment V. R. C. September 15, 1863; discharged November 20, 1867.

JAMES F. SIMPSON, Waterbury, captain, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered 2d lieutenant; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. D February 4, 1863; promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. D October 20, 1863; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; discharged on account of disability November 16, 1864.

FREDERICK J. SEYMOUR, Waterbury, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted captain Co. G November 12, 1862, (not mustered); discharged December 24, 1862.

JAMES J. GILBERT, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; appointed sergeant-major February 4, 1863.

SYLVESTER G. LORD, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal November 3, 1863; sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va., wounded May 10, 1864, Po River, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ALEXANDER McNEIL, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted sergeant November 3, 1863; missing in action February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; supposed killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

BIRDSEY PICKETT, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D 1st C. V.); mustered corporal; promoted February 10, 1863; died May 10, 1863.

WILLIAM A. RICE, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant April 14, 1864; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

HENRY L. SNAGG, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; appointed sergeant-major April 15, 1863.

DWIGHT L. SOMERS, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal October 1, 1862; sergeant February 9, 1863; transferred to 76th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. October 14, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 13, 1863.

HENRY W. WADDLAMS, Waterbury, sergeant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. D March 3, 1863.

*JOHN BARTON, North Stonington, corporal, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick) January 13, 1864; deserted February 12, 1864.

CHARLES A. BEEBE, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 13, 1863; promoted January 14, 1864; reduced to ranks May 8, 1864; killed June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.

*WILLIAM BENNETT, Southbury, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; deserted May 20, 1864.

MATTHEW BUDGE, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 30, 1863.

*JOHN BURNS, Groton, corporal, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in

August 3, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks January 13, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; died November 15, 1864.

THEODORE D. BYINGTON, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted February 10, 1863, wounded May 12, 1864, Chancellorsville, Va.; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. K 18th Regiment V. R. C. December 1, 1863; discharged June 1, 1865.

WILLIAM CAREY, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862, in 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D 1st C. V.); mustered private; injured July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted July 6, 1864; reduced to ranks May 16, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

LUCIUS CURTIS, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 30, 1862, in 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability March 30, 1863.

*JOHN EDWARDS, Pomfret, corporal, enlisted September 12, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks January 13, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; discharged July 14, 1865.

FREDERICK A. ELLIS, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; promoted September 14, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865.

EDWARD A. JUDD, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 14, 1864; reduced to ranks (sick) April 15, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY KEELER, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

EDWARD KILDUFF, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 12, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; promoted April 14, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864, Gettysburg, Va.; reduced to ranks (sick) December 9, 1864; promoted private January 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

PATRICK McMAHON, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; died May 15, 1865.

DAVID MIX, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D 1st C. V.); mustered private; promoted September 14, 1862, Antietam, Md.

HEMAN A. MORRIS, Watertown, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick) November 1, 1863; mustered out with company December 18, 1863, 1863; discharged May 25, 1864.

JAMES MORRIAN, Avon, corporal, enlisted February 16, 1864, mustered in February 16, 1864; mustered private; promoted April 14, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; reduced to ranks (sick); transferred to Co. A, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GEORGE W. MONSON, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 1, 1862; reduced to ranks (sick) November 1, 1863; transferred to Co. 1st 4th Regiment V. R. C. September 20, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged July 15, 1865.

JOHN O'HARA, Andover, corporal, enlisted February 17, 1864, mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered private; promoted April 14, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.

SETH W. PERCY, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted October 5, 1862; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. July 13, 1863; drowned August 2, 1864, Hartford, Conn.

*THOMAS RYAN, Meriden, corporal, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EUGENE TRYON, Hartford, corporal, enlisted February 25, 1864, mustered in February 25, 1864; mustered private; promoted April 15, 1865; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

FREDERICK F. WELTON, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 10, 1863; died March 22, 1863.

ROBERT WOLFE, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 14, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va., wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN WRIGHT, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick) January 13, 1864; deserted January —, 1864.

FRANKLIN ALDRICH, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to ranks; deserted March 14, 1863.

ELI CHARTER, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See musician Co. B 1st C. V.); deserted March 4, 1863.

NATHAN STOWE, Milford, musician, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN LINES, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

AUGUSTUS BAYER, Waterbury, wagoner, enlisted June 23, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FERRING ABBE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. B 10th C. V.); deserted May 28, 1863.

GEORGE A. ADAMS, 1st., Waterbury, private, enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE A. ADAMS, 2d., Waterbury, private, enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted May 28, 1863.

TREAT D. ANDREWS, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 6, 1863.

FREDERICK AUSTIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured, date and place not shown; died April 8, 1864, Richmond, Va.

JONATHAN R. BALDWIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 6, 1863.

*EDWARD BEACH, Suffield, private, enlisted August 18, 1863; mustered in August 18, 1863; transferred to unassigned detachment V. R. C. January 26, 1864; discharged on account of disability February 11, 1864.

SYLVANUS N. BECKWITH, Fairfield, private, enlisted February 24, 1864; mustered in February 24, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN BERGAN, Canton, private, enlisted November 18, 1864; mustered in November 18, 1864; deserted December 25, 1864.

*WILLIAM BIRCH, Meriden, private, enlisted September 15, 1863; mustered in September 15, 1863; deserted July 13, 1864.

FRANKLIN BLAKE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted February 20, 1863.

*JOHN BLANN, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; wounded October 27, 1864, Boyd's Bluff, Va.; died November 10, 1864.

WILLIAM E. BOWEN, Avon, private, enlisted November 14, 1864; mustered in November 14, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM BRAHENEY, Groton, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; killed February 6, 1864, Meriden, Conn.

*FREDERICK BRENNAN, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; captured October 14, 1864, Boyd's Bluff, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE BREEN, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 2, 1863; mustered in October 2, 1863; deserted October 21, 1863.

HENRY W. BROWN, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JEREMIAH U. BROWN, Ellington, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died April 5, 1865.

JOHN BULL, †Petersburg, Va., private, enlisted October 31, 1864, mustered in October 31, 1864; appears on Mustered Out Roll as transferred to V. R. C. October 30, 1864; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*JOHN A. BURNS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*ROBERT BURTON, Meriden, private, enlisted September 2, 1863, mustered in September 2, 1863; fell out on march between Culpepper and Centerville, Va., October 11-16, 1863; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

BAZIL CANDEE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died September 11, 1864.

EDWARD CARROLL, Torrington, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted March 29, 1863.

HENRY CASTLE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. D 1st C. V.); mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*SIDNEY O. CASE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered in August 21, 1863; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

LYMAN B. CHATFIELD, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN D. CHATFIELD, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865.

JOSEPH A. CHAMBERLIN, Naugatuck, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died April 12, 1863.

*WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sharon, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; died January 15, 1864.

CHARLES C. CHAPPEL, Hartford, private, enlisted January 14, 1865, mustered in January 14, 1865; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; (correct name Charles C. Randall).

JOHN CLARK, Andover, private, enlisted February 17, 1864, mustered in February 17, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.

GEORGE CLARK, Canton, private, enlisted November 17, 1864, mustered in November 17, 1864; deserted December 25, 1864.

*JAMES COLES, Meriden, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted June 30, 1864.

WILLIAM COLLINS, Hartland, private, enlisted November 21, 1864, mustered in November 21, 1864; deserted December 27, 1864.

EDWIN A. CRAW, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 12, 1863.

JOHN CRANE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted January 4, 1865; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H., V. May 30, 1865.

CORNELIUS DALEY, Middletown, private, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1864.

*EDMOND DANCEFORD, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered in August 8, 1863; (See private Co. I 20th C. V.); discharged on account of disability April 4, 1864.

*NICHOLAS DEAN, Torrington, private, enlisted September 7, 1863; mustered in September 7, 1863; missing in action February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; supposed captured; reported died at Richmond, Va.; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

MICHAEL DELANEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died September 12, 1863.

*JOHN DERMBY, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 28, 1863; mustered in August 28, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted July 25, 1864.

JOHN DONOVAN, Guilford, private, enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered in February 25, 1864; deserted March 20, 1864.

JAMES DONNELLY, Wethersfield, private, enlisted November 19, 1864; mustered in November 19, 1864; deserted December 25, 1864.

SAMUEL E. DOOLITTLE, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted March 1, 1863.

WILLIAM DOYLE, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 12, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; deserted November 23, 1863.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Glastonbury, private, enlisted December 7, 1864; mustered in December 7, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H., V. May 30, 1865.

*CHRISTIAN EICHE, Washington, private, enlisted September 17, 1863; mustered in September 17, 1863; deserted November 30, 1863.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; killed October 27, 1864, Bowling Green, Va.

*CHARLES FALLON, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 13, 1863; mustered in September 13, 1863; deserted October 1, 1863.

THOMAS FARRELL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1863, Ft. Fisher; transferred to 18th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C. August 12, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 12, 1865.

JAMES FRANCIS, Glastonbury, private, enlisted February 17, 1864; mustered in February 17, 1864; discharged June 1, 1864.

DAVID L. FRISBIE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES FREY, Fairfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1864, mustered in August 5, 1864; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EDWARD FULLER, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted November 24, 1862.

JAMES F. GAUNT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 19, 1863.

DUNCAN D. GIBBUD, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. C 20th Regiment V. R. C. October 3, 1863; discharged July 10, 1865.

MANFRED M. GIBBUD, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 17, 1862.

*THOMAS GILLIGAN, Norwich, private, enlisted August 3, 1864, mustered in August 3, 1864; deserted August 20, 1864.

WILLIAM C. GOODRICH, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 29, 1862.

*ANTONIO GROSSO, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 1, 1864; mustered in August 1, 1864; deserted September 13, 1864.

CHARLES T. HAMILTON, East Haddam, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., died October 29, 1862.

CHARLES HALEY, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863; mustered in August 5, 1863; discharged on account of disability September 13, 1864.

*JULIUS HERMAN, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863; mustered in August 5, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; discharged May 23, 1865.

*HENRY HERMAN, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 18, 1863.

THOMAS M. HILL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., discharged June 5, 1865.

*HENRY HUNK, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*ALBERT HOFFMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 16, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN HOGAN, Salisbury, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 20, 1863.

JAMES HOWARD, Suffield, private, enlisted November 21, 1864, mustered in November 21, 1864; deserted December 27, 1864.

THOMAS HUGHES, Andover, private, enlisted February 17, 1864, mustered in February 17, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.

CLARK L. HURD, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 2, 1863, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1864.

PHILLIP HUTTON, Madison, private, enlisted February 25, 1864, mustered in February 25, 1864; deserted March 20, 1864.

JOHN JONES, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 12, 1862.

*RICHARD JONES, Groton, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted September 21, 1863.

DANIEL B. JOYCE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; discharged July 5, 1865.

*JOSEPH JUDGE, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

*JOHN KANE, Waterford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted November 23, 1863.

MICHAEL KEEGAN, Thompson, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

*JAMES KEEFE, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; deserted November 7, 1863.

*JOHN KELT, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; (See corporal Rifle Co. D 2d C. V.); transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*PETER B. KELLY, Old Lyme, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; died October 11, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JOHN KELLY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted August 18, 1863.

*PATRICK KELLY, Stonington, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

*THOMAS B. KINKADE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 20, 1863.

STEPHEN D. KITTLE, Granby, private, enlisted February 25, 1864, mustered in February 23, 1864; killed May 24, 1864, North Anna, Va.

*WILLIAM LANE, Middletown, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. and discharged.

ALBERT LATUS, New Haven, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; (See private Co. H 13th C. V.); discharged on account of disability January 4, 1864.

JOHN LEE, Guilford, private, enlisted February 25, 1864, mustered in February 25, 1864; deserted March 20, 1864.

*ALONZO C. LIPPINCOTT, New Britain, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted October 22, 1863.

*CHARLES LONG, Vernon, private, enlisted September 13, 1863, mustered in September 13, 1863; wounded and captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled September 24, 1864; transferred to Co. E 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

VALENTINE LUNGWITZ, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JAMES S. MALLORY, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged August 18, 1862; enlisted in U. S. N. August 25, 1862; served on U. S. S. "Jamestown"; reported as deserted December 13, 1862.

*JAMES MARKS, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Orange Court House, Va.; paroled November 17, 1864; furloughed December 4, 1864; failed to return; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*CHARLES MASON, Vernon, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled November 20, 1864; deserted January 4, 1865.

OWEN McCUEN, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted May 20, 1864.

JAMES McLAREN, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted February 13, 1863.

THOMAS J. McLAUD, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

LEONARD J. MERCHANT, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged December 23, 1863.

CHARLES B. MERRILL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; appointed principal musician May 1, 1863; transferred from principal musician to private April 25, 1864; discharged May 17, 1865.

*CHARLES MILLER, †Norwich, private, enlisted September 4, 1863, mustered in September 4, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; transfer to 2d C. V. H. A. canceled; further investigation shows, died in hands of enemy May 11-12, 1864.

JOHN MILLER, Enfield, private, enlisted November 17, 1864, mustered in November 17, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY MOHR, Hartford, private, enlisted February 11, 1865, mustered in February 11, 1865; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GREGORY MONROE, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in

August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A 8th C. V.), discharged on account of disability March 9, 1863.

JOHN MORTON, Hartford, private, enlisted February 25, 1864, mustered in February 25, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. V. May 30, 1865.

JOHN MULVILLE, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability January 1, 1863.

*CHRISTIAN MULLER, Washington, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Lexington, Va.; paroled November 20, 1864; deserted January 4, 1865.

BERNARD MURPHY, Middletown, private, enlisted March 1, 1864, mustered in March 1, 1864; deserted April 1, 1865.

*JOHN NICHOLAS, Washington, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; deserted October 18, 1863.

PATRICK T. O'NEIL, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ROBERT W. OSBORN, Naugatuck, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 21, 1862.

WILLIAM PATRICK, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*WILLIAM PENDLETON, Meriden, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Rapidan River, Va.; died July 6 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

FRANK J. PERCY, Woodbury, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; missing in action December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; probably killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

DETLEF PLATHE, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured and paroled December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; deserted April 20, 1863.

FREDERICK E. PRITCHARD, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. I. July 13, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

CHARLES C. RANDALL, Hartford, private, enlisted January 14, 1865, mustered in January 14, 1865; See Charles C. Champel.

*OSCAR RANDEK, New Britain, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted June 30, 1864.

SAMUEL REDDY, Greenwich, private, enlisted February 20, 1864, mustered in February 20, 1864; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. V. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE RICH, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 5, 1864, mustered in August 5, 1864; captured October 28, 1864, South Mountain, Md.; paroled February 17, 1865; deserted April 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. ROBERTSON, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JAMES F. ROBBINS, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. E 8th C. V.); wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; deserted December 14, 1864.

EDMUND S. ROOT, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died January 1, 1864.

*ANTON ROSENBERGEN, Orange, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; discharged on account of disability January 4, 1864.

*EDWARD ROSS, †Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DWIGHT F. RUSSELL, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 17, 1862.

WILLIAM C. SCOTT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 2, 1863.

PATRICK S. SHAY, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 1, 1862.

*HENRY SMITH, Roxbury, private, enlisted September 17, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; discharged January 1, 1864.

CHARLES R. SMITH, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 7, 1863.

JOHN H. SMITH, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

HENRY M. SMITH, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 60th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. January 18, 1864; discharged August 10, 1865.

ELMOX E. SMITH, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. E 8th C. V.); discharged on account of disability March 3, 1863; (See private Co. E 6h C. V.)

DAVID SMITH, Greenwich, private, enlisted February 20, 1864, mustered in February 20, 1864; captured May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; escaped from Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864; sent to Broome Street Barracks, N. Y. January 1, 1865; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington D. C.

JAMES SOMERS, Naugatuck, private, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; discharged May 31, 1865.

*WATSON M. SPRING, Simsbury, private, enlisted August 28, 1863, mustered in August 28, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va., wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; discharged May 29, 1865.

*CHARLES SPRING, Newtown, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*HENRY STEVENS, †Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 28, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled November 20, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

*JOHN STONE, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 28, 1863, mustered in August 28, 1863; transferred to Co. A 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN SUFFANG, Torrington, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHNSON TAYLOR, Vernon, private, enlisted February 15, 1864, mustered in February 15, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died May 2, 1864.

*CHARLES H. THOMAS, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled April 28, 1865; discharged August 28, 1865.

*MICHAEL THOMPSON, Norwich, private, enlisted August 3, 1864, mustered in August 3, 1864; deserted August 20, 1864.

JAMES TOBIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died, date and place not shown.

CHARLES A. UPSON, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; captured May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died December 3, 1864, Florence, S. C.

*HENRY WAGNER, Ledyard, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled March 21, 1864; discharged May 24, 1865.

*JAMES WAGNER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863, deserted August 23, 1863.

*JULIUS WALTER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 30, 1863, mustered in August 30, 1863; deserted September 21, 1863.

MICHAEL WALSH, Avon, private, enlisted February 16, 1864, mustered in February 16, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

THOMAS WALL, Guilford, private, enlisted February 18, 1864, mustered in February 25, 1864; deserted March 29, 1864.

CHARLES B. WARNER, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted February 14, 1863.

*JOHN WARD, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*JOHN A. WATERMAN, Rocky Hill, private, enlisted August 18, 1863, mustered in August 18, 1863; (See private Co. F 8th Va. Inf.) discharged June 1, 1865.

*JAMES WATSON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*THOMAS WATSON, Hartford, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. as Thomas Wilson April 21, 1864; served on U. S. S. "San Jacinto", "Hendrick Hudson", "Stars and Stripes", "Ino" and "Restless"; discharged August 18, 1865.

*FREDERICK WEBER, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died February 21, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*HENRY WEIGET, Bristol, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; captured October 13, 1863, Rapidan or Bristol Station, Va.; died August 13, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JAMES WELCH, 1st, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*JAMES WELSH, 2d, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died February 20, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*JOHN WELCH, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Robert R. Cuyler"; died June 12, 1864.

ABNER C. WHITE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 11, 1862; transferred to Co. D 22d Regiment V. R. C. November 11, 1863; discharged on account of disability September 23, 1864.

*HENRY A. WILSON, Southington, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; fell out on march from Culpepper to Centerville, October 11-16, 1863; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Andover, private, enlisted February 17, 1864, mustered in February 17, 1864; deserted April 25, 1864.

*ROBERT WOODS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 2, 1863; mustered in July 2, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 13, 1863.

*HENRY WOODS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 18, 1863; mustered in August 18, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; sent to Millen, Ga., November 11, 1864; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JOHN WORTLEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

COMPANY D.

THOMAS F. BURPEE, Vernon, captain, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted major 21st C. V. August 25, 1862.

WALTER M. LUCAS, Middletown, captain, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A 2d C. V.); promoted from

1st lieutenant Co. A June 5, 1863; wounded July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; resigned March 2, 1865.

JOHN G. PELTON, Middletown, captain, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. F, March 27, 1863, mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

IRA EMERY, Vernon, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; resigned January 23, 1863.

JAMES F. SIMPSON, Waterbury, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. C, February 4, 1863; captain Co. C October 20, 1863.

WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. B, October 20, 1863; captain Co. K December 5, 1863.

NEWELL P. ROCKWOOD, Windsor, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. K, December 5, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1864.

CHELSEA C. VINTON, Vernon, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged December 20, 1862.

HENRY W. WADHAMS, Waterbury, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. C, March 4, 1863; 1st lieutenant Co. K November 13, 1863.

GEORGE A. STOCKING, Waterbury, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. C, November 13, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. I November 16, 1864.

CHARLES E. PENHALLOW, New London, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from sergeant major, January 13, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FRANK E. STOUGHTON, Vernon, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. H, July 12, 1863.

ELBERT F. HYDE, Ellington, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted sergeant, February 13, 1863; 1st sergeant October 22, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; wounded June 17, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; discharged February 8, 1865.

GEORGE N. BRIGHAM, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted lieutenant Co. I November 16, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CORBIT, Mansfield, sergeant, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private, wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted corporal, February 9, 1863; promoted sergeant, May 6, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; promoted sergeant, January 13, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES E. DART, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died January 6, 1863.

JOHN HIRST, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal October 1, 1863; sergeant November 10, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

BENJAMIN HIRST, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted July 16, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to 52d Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 28, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 9, 1865.

CHARLES E. MORRISON, Willington, sergeant, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal July 1, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; promoted sergeant April 1, 1865; discharged May 30, 1865.

JOSEPH MURRAY, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal October 18, 1862; sergeant February 9, 1863; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; escaped from Salisbury, N. C. February 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

KILBOURN E. NEWELL, Ellington, sergeant, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; promoted corporal February 9, 1863; sergeant October 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. H January 22, 1865.

*HENRY OWEN, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted September 23, 1863, mustered in September 23, 1863; (See 2d lieutenant Co. F 5th C. V.); mustered private; promoted sergeant October 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 25, 1864.

OTIS H. WAITE, Vernon, sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; reduced to ranks October 15, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 5, 1863.

GEORGE E. WORCESTER, Rockville, sergeant, enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted April 27, 1864; wounded May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 18, 1865.

*MORRIS ALTWIN, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; mustered private; promoted April 27, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted April 18, 1865.

JOHN H. BILLSON, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 22, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES CARTER, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; deserted November 12, 1864.

*MICHAEL CARROLL, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted private; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted January 1, 1865; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM H. DAINTY, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick); discharged on account of disability January 11, 1864.

CHARLES C. EDWARDS, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. B 1st C. V.); wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; reduced to ranks October 1, 1862; transferred to general service U. S. A. November 12, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 28, 1862.

CHARLES FLETCHER, Vernon, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; reduced to ranks; transferred to Co. H October 20, 1864.

JEROME B. FULLER, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1862.

WILLIAM W. GOODELL, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

HENRY HOSPOFSKY, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted July 1, 1864; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., wounded October 27, 1864, Deer Creek, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES LYMAN, Bolton, corporal, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. K March 3, 1863.

JOHN A. MORSE, Willington, corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; captured and paroled December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted corporal January 29, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN MYER, Easton, corporal, enlisted September 16, 1863, mustered in September 16, 1863; mustered private; promoted September 1, 1864; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY W. ORCUTT, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted November 3, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 7, 1864.

*JAMES SHEPARD, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died June 25, 1864.

ERWIN STOUGHTON, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1862.

JOHN SYMONDS, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 7, 1863.

CARLOS C. TRACY, Vernon, corporal, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to general service U. S. A. November 11, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 28, 1862.

DAVID W. WHITING, Vernon, corporal, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; killed August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Vernon, musician, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See captain Co. F 5th C. V.); mustered private; detailed musician; returned to ranks; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ELISHA P. BEEBE, Ellington, musician, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

REUBEN G. SNAGG, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FRANKLIN P. SOMERS, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; discharged on account of disability May 6, 1865.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS, Vernon, musician, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to ranks; transferred to Co. F October 20, 1864.

PHILIP A. COREY, Vernon, wagoner, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; detailed brigade wagon-master; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

MATTHEW FARRELL, Vernon, wagoner, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to ranks; discharged on account of disability February 27, 1863.

WELLS G. THRALL, Vernon, wagoner, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed wagoner; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN ABBY, Vernon, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died September 24, 1862.

*ROBERT ALLEN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted November 1, 1863.

*JOSEPH ANDREWS, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 21, 1863.

SAMUEL BARROWS, Vernon, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 21, 1863.

*CHARLES BARON, Bristol, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 10, 1865, to the care of Ferdinand Schmidt.)

*EDWARD BENDER, Simsbury, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; wounded and captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; paroled December—, 1864; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

PETER BENJAMIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1862, mustered in August 22, 1863; wounded and captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died May 30, 1865.

*PIERRE BESSANSON, Southington, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Morton's Ford, Va.; died May 31, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

ABNER S. BOWERS, Vernon, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability February 3, 1863.

*JOHN BRADLEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered July 31, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*CHARLES BROWN, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES H. BROWN, Norwich, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.; deserted July 31, 1864.

*EDWIN BRACKETT, New Haven, private, enlisted September 18, 1863, mustered in September 18, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 24, 1864.

*HENRY BURNCASTLE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 17, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; wounded and captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died August 30, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JOHN BURNS, Manchester, private, enlisted December 7, 1864, mustered in December 7, 1864; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH, Vernon, private, enlisted July 26, 1863, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 5, 1863.

FREDERICK CAHOON, Vernon, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. B 1st C. V. H. A. transferred to Merrick Cohoon to general service U. S. A. November 17, 1862; died December 7, 1862.)

*RICHARD CASHMAN, Groton, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

IRVING W. CHAFFER, Ellington, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 11, 1863, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. P. C. H. A. May 30, 1865; died July 6, 1865.

³FREDERICK CHEEVER, Torrington, private, enlisted September 17, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; discharged on account of disability August 10, 1864.

*MUNROE CHURCH, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 15, 1864.

GEORGE W. COLBURN, Vernon, private, enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 1, 1862.

*WILLIAM COLLINGTON, New London, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; deserted October 24, 1863.

GEORGE W. CORBIT, Coventry, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 17, 1862.

DAVID B. CROMBIE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 19, 1862.

*ROBERT P. CUMMINGS, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 18, 1863.

OLIVER DART, JR., South Windsor, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 8, 1863.

JACOB DAVIS, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 14, 1863, mustered in September 14, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1863.

PIERSON DAVIS, East Hartford, private, enlisted August 26, 1863, mustered in August 26, 1863; captured May 12, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; paroled March 1, 1865; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES DEMOTT, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted September 30, 1863.

MICHAEL DORSEY, Glastonbury, private, enlisted December 7, 1864, mustered in December 7, 1864; discharged on account of disability September 6, 1865.

*JAMES DREW, North Stonington, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864, Hanover Junction, Va.; deserted July 20, 1864.

DENNIS DRISCOLL, Glastonbury, private, enlisted December 7, 1864, mustered in December 7, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; died April 25, 1865.

*THOMAS DUFFY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; captured October 14, 1863; Bristol Station, Va.; paroled February 22, 1865; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES DUFFY, Glastonbury, private, enlisted December 7, 1864, mustered in December 7, 1864; deserted April 28, 1865.

JAMES FARRELL, Vernon, private, enlisted August 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 28, 1865.

MICHAEL FAY, Ellington, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*THOMAS FENTON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in July 29, 1863; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES FISHER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted June 16, 1864.

ROBERT GILMORE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 24, 1863.

*JOHN GLASGOW, New Haven, private, enlisted July 27, 1863, mustered in July 27, 1863; (See private Co. F 18th C. V.); deserted August 14, 1863.

*FREDERICK GOOBELL, Wethersfield, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*JOHN GORMAY, Southington, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JEREMIAH GREADY, Vernon, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability December 28, 1863.

LORIN S. GRISWOLD, Vernon, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 13, 1863.

RUSSELL GRISWOLD, Vernon, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

AUGUST GROSS, Vernon, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FERDINAND GROSLOFF, Torrington, private, enlisted September 17, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; deserted April 30, 1864.

*JOHN J. HEBER, Southington, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Fredericksburg, Va.; died March 17, 1864, Richmond, Va.

JAMES HENDERSON, Ellington, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability September 30, 1862.

AUGUST HEMMANN, Vernon, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; transferred to 7th Co. 3d R. I. Light Infantry September 28, 1863; discharged June 19, 1865.

ORIN O. HILLS, Vernon, private, enlisted August 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOSEPH HURST, Vernon, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 24, 1863.

August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to 53d Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. August 24, 1863; discharged July 10, 1865.

*LODWICK HOLCOMB, Woodstock, private, enlisted August 20, 1863, mustered in August 20, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died July 18, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

CHARLES H. HOUSE, East Windsor, private, enlisted January 28, 1864, mustered in January 28, 1864; (See private Co. G 25th C. V.); wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES A. HOXIE, Cromwell, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October, 1 1863; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN HUGAL, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; discharged on account of disability April 15, 1864.

*EDWARD HUGHES, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died January 22, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

PATRICK JACKSON, Vernon, private, enlisted July 17, 1862 mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; died June 4, 1863.

*THOMAS JACKSON, New Britain, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Mine Run, Va.; died July 13, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Willington, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died July 13, 1863.

JOHN F. JULIAN, Vernon, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va., wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; died July 8, 1863.

HENRY W. JUSTIN, Vernon, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES LAMPHERE, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; missing May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*WILLIAM LARKUM, Sprague, private, enlisted July 22, 1863, mustered in August 22 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va., wounded September 5, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY A. LEE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN LEE, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

GEORGE A. LILLIE, Coventry, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 3, 1862.

*THOMAS LOGAN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1863; deserted August 20, 1863.

*ANDREW LOVEJOY, Stonington, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 7, 1863; discharged February 21, 1864.

*MARTIN LYONS, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 7, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Line, Va.; missing in action May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; probably killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*THOMAS MAHONE, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 8, 1863; wounded November 20, 1863, Mine Run, Va.; discharged March 12, 1864.

FRANK D. MAINE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 2, 1862.

EDWARD W. MANN, Vernon, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*JOHN MANNIX, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 27, 1862, mustered in July 27, 1864; missing in action August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; probably killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*LOUIS MARQUETTE, New Haven, private, enlisted September 8, 1862, mustered in September 8, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; paroled October 8, 1864; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. V. May 1, 1865.

*HENRY MASON, Woodstock, private, enlisted September 9, 1862, mustered in September 9, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 10, 1864, served on U. S. S. "Commodore Perry"; discharged January 20, 1865.

JAMES A. MAYNARD, Ellington, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 100th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 2, 1863; transferred to Co. E 18th Regiment V. R. C. April 1, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865.

*MICHAEL McCARTY, Norwich, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 5, 1863; discharged December 6, 1863.

*PATRICK McCOY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted March 25, 1864.

*JOHN McCOURT, Torrington, private, enlisted September 11, 1862, mustered in September 11, 1863; deserted February 28, 1864.

*JAMES McDONALD, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

MARTIN McGEANE, Vernon, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to 5th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 4, 1864.

*HUGH McGINTY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in July 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H 3d C. V. H. V. May 1, 1865.

*WILLIAM McGRATH, Plymouth, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

JAMES McGRATH, Manchester, private, enlisted December 7, 1864, mustered in December 7, 1864; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DAVID McINTOSH, Vernon, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 26, 1863.

JOHN McPIERSON, Vernon, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Co. B 24th Regiment V. R. C. December 4, 1863; discharged June 27, 1865.

*JAMES McQUINLAN, Lebanon, private, enlisted August 5, 1864, mustered in August 5, 1864; transferred to Co. B 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES McWILLIAMS, Madison, private, enlisted March 12, 1864, mustered in March 12, 1864; missing in action May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; probably killed; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*CHARLES L. MEAD, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

MARTIN V. B. METCALF, Vernon, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died January 3, 1863.

*ALFRED MILLER Oxford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died July 19, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*HERMAN MILLER, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 16, 1863.

*JOHN MITCHELL, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Osego", "Valley City" and "Fort Morgan"; discharged August 22, 1865.

THOMAS MOORE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted March 9, 1863; (See corporal Co. B 2d C. V. H. A.)

EZRA A. MORSE, Willington, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted November 12, 1864.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Vernon, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 5, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*WILLIAM MOTT, Westport, private, enlisted August 22, 1862, mustered in August 22, 1862; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

*LEMUEL K. MUNYAN, Thompson, private, enlisted August 28, 1863,

mustered in August 28, 1861; discharged at New Market, Va.; died January 28, 1862, Richmond, Va.

*JOHN M. FRYAN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 27, 1861, in August 7, 1861; deserted November 1, 1861.

*JAMES W. NEELHAM, Sturbridge, private, enlisted August 7, 1861; transferred to Company B, 10th Mass.,

*HENRY NETTS, Bristol, private, enlisted September 9, 1861; transferred to Company B, 10th Mass.,

count of fraudulent enlistment; no further record; see Washington, D. C.

ANSEL D. NEWELL, Ellington, private, enlisted August 21, 1861, in August 21, 1861; wounded September 7, 1861; discharged on account of disability October 22, 1861.

*CHARLES J. NEWTON, Norwich, private, enlisted July 23, 1861, in July 23, 1861; transferred to U. S. N. April 27, 1862; served on "Agawam", "Mackinaw" and "Osage"; discharged December 1, 1863.

*BRADLEY NICHOLS, Fairfield, private, enlisted September 23, 1861, in September 23, 1861; wounded May 3, 1862; died June 21, 1862.

*JOHN O'BRIEN, Meriden, private, enlisted July 27, 1861, in July 27, 1861; wounded August 23, 1861; returned to duty September 19, 1861.

*JOHN F. O'BRIEN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 27, 1861, in July 27, 1861; transferred to Co. B, 2d C. V., August 1, 1861.

CHARLES O'BRIEN, Canton, private, enlisted December 1, 1861, in December 1, 1861; transferred to Co. B, 2d C. V., August 1, 1863.

JOHN A. OJEN, Vermont, private, enlisted August 20, 1861, in August 20, 1861; transferred to Co. B, 2d C. V., August 1, 1863; promoted corporal September 1, 1863.

*JEAN PAUL, New Canaan, private, enlisted July 27, 1861, in July 27, 1861; deserted August 12, 1861.

GEORGE A. PIERCE, Vermont, private, enlisted August 20, 1861, in August 20, 1861; transferred to Co. S, 10th Mass.,

"Osage", "Valley Forge" and "Spartan"; discharged December 1, 1863.

LYMAN D. PINNEY, Vermont, private, enlisted in August 20, 1861; discharged December 1, 1863.

FRANK POLES, Vermont, private, enlisted in December 1, 1861; discharged December 1, 1863.

*JOHN QUINN, Vermont, private, enlisted July 7, 1861, in July 7, 1861; discharged December 1, 1863.

WILLIAM T. RICE, Vermont, private, enlisted in August 20, 1861; discharged December 1, 1863.

NORTON A. REED, Ellington, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 14, 1863.

RICHARD P. REED, Vernon, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865.

*AUGUSTUS RECTOR, Trumbull, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; deserted December 3, 1863.

SOLOMON L. RICHARDSON, Ellington, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability April 2, 1863.

*JEREMIAH RILEY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; deserted August 22, 1863.

*JAMES RILEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 23, 1864, mustered in July 23, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

*CHARLES W. RISLEY, Vernon, private, enlisted September 24, 1863, mustered in September 24, 1863; (See private Co. A 25th C. V.); captured December 2, 1863, Hartwood Church, Va.; died September 28, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JOHN ROLLINS, Hartford, private, enlisted June 29, 1864, mustered in June 29, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled October 8, 1864; deserted November 29, 1864.

*DANIEL ROSS, Stamford, private, enlisted July 27, 1864, mustered in July 27, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

WILLIAM B. ROOT, Vernon, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. D 6th Regiment V. R. C. October 21, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.

*FERDINAND SCHMIDT, Bristol, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; See Charles Baron.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Vernon, private, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured, date and place not shown; died July 7, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JOHN SILAW, †New Haven, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; deserted May 5, 1864.

GEORGE F. SLOANE, Vernon, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability December 13, 1862.

*ANDREW SMITH, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 29, 1863, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to General Hospital, New Haven, Conn., October 22, 1864; failed to report; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES SMITH, Canterbury, private, enlisted December 1, 1864, mustered in December 1, 1864; discharged on account of disability June 12, 1865.

JOHN W. SMITH, Vernon, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted June 4, 1863.

JAMES B. SPENCER, Vernon, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 29, 1865.

THOMAS STAFFORD, Vernon, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded and missing in action May 3, 1863, near Ceciltsville, Va.; probably died on field; no further record. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH STAFFORD, Vernon, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability December 20, 1862.

LYMAN K. STEARNS, Vernon, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died March 16, 1865.

ALFRED A. TAFT, Ellington, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 24, 1863.

HENRY TALCOTT, Coventry, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability October 17, 1862.

SAMUEL L. TALCOTT, Coventry, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 14, 1862.

*LUCIUS TALCOTT, Manchester, private, enlisted September 13, 1862, mustered in September 13, 1863; died March 9, 1864.

MICHAEL TIERNEY, Vernon, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died October 24, 1862.

HENRY TILEY, Vernon, private, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

ALBERT H. TOWN, Vernon, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; missing in action December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; probably killed; no further record. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*CORNELIUS VANDERVELET, Meriden, private, enlisted September 14, 1862, mustered in September 14, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 2, 1863.

CHRISTOPHER WALDO, Vernon, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died April 30, 1863.

*JACOB WALTER, Southington, private, enlisted September 14, 1862, mustered in September 8, 1863; transferred to Co. B, 5th C. A., April 30, 1865.

CHARLES WHITE, Enfield, private, enlisted December 2, 1862, mustered in December 2, 1864; transferred to Co. B, 5th C. A., April 30, 1865.

THOMAS WILKIE, Tolland, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 23, 1862.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Vernon, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES WILLIAMS, Plymouth, private, enlisted September 16, 1863, mustered in September 16, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to U. S. N. May 17, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Santiago de Cuba" and "Sebago"; discharged August 29, 1865.

AUGUSTUS W. WINANS, Vernon, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

*CONRAD WITT, Wethersfield, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded November 27, 1863, Mine Run, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 2, 1865.

ADAM WOLDERT, Vernon, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; committed suicide February 3, 1863.

*JOHN WRIGHT, Putnam, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted April 1, 1865.

COMPANY E.

WILLIAM H. TUBBS, Norwich, captain, enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 20, 1863; appointed captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Vols. January 28 1865; discharged May 11, 1866.

HENRY LEE, New London, captain, enlisted May 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See corporal Co. C 2d C. V.); promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. H July 1, 1863; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled December—, 1864; discharged January 31, 1865.

MORTON F. HALE, Norwich, 1st lieutenant, enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See quartermaster 1st C. V.); promoted captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Vols. November 20, 1862; discharged May 31, 1866.

JOHN G. PELTON, Middletown, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major to 2d lieutenant March 7, 1863; 1st lieutenant June 3, 1863; captain Co. D March 27, 1864.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Bridgeport, 1st lieutenant, enlisted June 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. A to 2d lieutenant March 28, 1864; 1st lieutenant September 14, 1864; killed February 5, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.

CHARLES O. BALDWIN, Middletown, 2d lieutenant, enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See sergeant Co. A 2d C. V.); resigned December 10, 1862.

FREDERICK E. SHALK, Norwich, 2d lieutenant, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant August 14, 1862; 1st sergeant February 9, 1863; 2d lieutenant June 3, 1864; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. F, N. Y. 4th, July 13, 1863.

EDWARD W. HART, Madison, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. G, N. Y. 4th, July 13, 1863; died January 3, 1864.

*THOMAS HALL, Washington, 2d lieutenant, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. I February 15, 1865; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES R. NICHOLS, Norwich, 1st sergeant, enlisted May 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. I August 20, 1862.

EDMUND SMITH, Middletown, 1st sergeant, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal August 14, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted sergeant November 3, 1863; 1st sergeant July 15, 1864; reduced to ranks December 30, 1864; promoted sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE K. BASSETT, Killingly, 1st sergeant, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted sergeant November 12, 1862; wounded May 13, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; promoted 1st sergeant December 30, 1864; wounded February 5, 1865, Hatchets Run, Va.; discharged July 14, 1865.

EMERSON N. BAILEY, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted corporal February 9, 1863; reduced to ranks November 1, 1863; promoted corporal January 5, 1864; sergeant July 15, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

LYMAN L. BASSETT, Killingly, sergeant, enlisted June 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted November 12, 1862; reduced to ranks (sick); mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY R. FRISBIE, Middletown, sergeant, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal December 30, 1864; sergeant April 20, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE H. LILLIBRIDGE, Franklin, sergeant, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. G December 7, 1864.

GEORGE B. MATTHEWS, Thompson, sergeant, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant December 15, 1862; wounded February 10, 1863; sergeant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY C. MILLER, Norwich, sergeant, enlisted May 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. A 2d C. V.); wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 17, 1862.

JAMES M. MOORE, East Windsor, sergeant, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted November 1, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. C July 16, 1864.

SAMUEL WEBSTER, Sprague, sergeant, enlisted June 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 100th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 2, 1863, as sergeant; promoted 1st sergeant January 1, 1864, discharged on account of disability September 24, 1864.

SANFORD BUGBEE, Plainfield, corporal, enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 16, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; wounded and captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; discharged on account of disability August 22, 1865.

GEORGE C. BOOMER, Hartford, corporal, enlisted June 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN CARROLL, Waterbury, corporal, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; reduced to ranks; deserted July 31, 1864.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FRANCIS GALLAGHER, Norwich, corporal, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted April 20, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Middletown, corporal, enlisted June 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 24, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN J. HURLBURT, New Haven, corporal, enlisted June 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died May 21, 1863.

*JOSEPH KANAN, East Haddam, corporal, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted August 2, 1864.

CHARLES E. LEWIS, Middletown, corporal, enlisted June 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; reduced to ranks; wounded May 13, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; promoted October 23, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

TIMOTHY LOWN, Middletown, corporal, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va., wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted May 31, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in July 16, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863, reduced to ranks December 17, 1863; discharged May 20, 1865.

HENRY N. ROBINSON, Franklin, corporal, enlisted May 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 20, 1863.

GEORGE SEUFERT, Middletown, corporal, enlisted June 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; reduced to ranks; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*GEORGE SMITH, North Canaan, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1863, mustered in August 2, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; reduced to ranks; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WALTER F. STANDISH, Sprague, corporal, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863, killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

HENRY VON GRIES, Hartford, corporal, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted June 30, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 20, 1863.

WALTER B. DORMAN, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician October 20, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

EDGAR B. JONES, New Britain, musician, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

IRVING LAMPHERE, Meriden, musician, enlisted July 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JULIUS F. SEARLE, Barkhamstead, musician, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in September 22, 1863; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; mustered in August 20, 1863; mustered private; detailed musician February 23, 1864.

JOSIAH F. WILLISTON, East Windsor, musician, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES A. TUBBS, Norwich, wagoner, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*WESLEY BANKS, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Meriden, Conn.; discharged February 9, 1864.

ISAAC C. BARROWS, Vernon, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. September 14, 1864; discharged August 14, 1865.

SAMUEL BARNES, Hartford, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 4, 1863.

FRANK BEBO, Putnam, private, enlisted June 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JAMES P. BENTLEY, North Stonington, private, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted November 13, 1862.

*DANIEL BIRCH, Glastonbury, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 4, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Cyane"; discharged May 22, 1866.

*WILLIAM BÖRCHERS, Vernon, private, enlisted September 20, 1863, mustered in September 20, 1863; captured May 27, 1864, Hanover Junction, Va.; died August 19, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

TERRENCE BRADY, Norwich, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*WILLIAM BROWN, †Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted April 24, 1864.

ANTHONY BROTHERS, New Haven, private, enlisted June 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability October 27, 1863.

*WILLIAM BUCHANAN, †Hartford, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; deserted December 3, 1863.

*EDWARD BUCKLEY, Woodstock, private, enlisted September 10, 1863, mustered in September 10, 1863; wounded August 17, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; died October 1, 1864.

GEORGE H. BULL, Windham, private, enlisted July 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded, captured and paroled December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Co. C 24th Regiment V. R. C January 21, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

*SAMUEL BURKE, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 24, 1863, mustered in September 24, 1863; (See private Co. D 22d C. V.); captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died November 12, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.

JEREMIAH CALLAHAN, Norwich, private, enlisted May 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va., wounded May 13, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*DANIEL CAMERON, Norwich, private, enlisted August 5, 1864, mustered in August 25, 1864; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY CAVARLY, Salem, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 10, 1862.

CARLOS P. COLE, Coventry, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 7, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ALONZO E. COLE, Coventry, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed May 25, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

*THOMAS COOPER, Trumbull, private, enlisted September 16, 1862, mustered in September 11, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

*GEORGE W. CORNING, †Hartford, private, enlisted October 1, 1862, mustered in October 1, 1863; died April 7, 1864.

JOHN CRANDALL, Norwich, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred from General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to company June 18, 1863; failed to report; no further record. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

DANIEL CROWLEY, Sprague, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 4, 1863.

*JOHN CUMMINGS, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 8, 1863; died February 20, 1864.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, Norwich, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability May 10, 1863.

EDWARD DAILEY, Middletown, private, enlisted June 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va. Mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN DEGNAN, Norwich, private, enlisted June 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; transferred to 7th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 18, 1865; discharged June 20, 1865.

MARTIN DILLON, Vernon, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 17, 1863.

*JOHN D. DICKSON, †Norwich, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 7, 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted August 9, 1864.

CHARLES L. DORMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company August 20, 1862.

ORRIN DORMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured October 14, 1863, Bristol, S. Va.; died November 20, 1863, Richmond, Va.

*THOMAS DORNS, West Hartford, private, enlisted September 16, 1862, mustered in September 16, 1863; wounded May 11, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died August 24, 1864; transferred to Co. D, 2d C. V. H. V. M. August 24, 1864.

FRANKLIN DWIGHT, Hartford, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died June 13, 1863.

HENRY EDWARDS, Norwich, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability August 20, 1862. (See private Co. D, 6th C. V.)

NATHANIEL ELDRIDGE, Preston, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability June 8, 1863.

*CHARLES H. ELLIS, Meriden, private, enlisted August 28, 1863, mustered in August 28, 1863; deserted May 18, 1864.

HARMON FARMER, Middletown, private, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 30, 1862.

LOUIS FRAY, Middletown, private, enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 25, 1863.

*JOHN C. H. FROENTZ, Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; wounded August —, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*PATRICK GEARY, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM O. GUILFORD, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. K October 20, 1864.

CHARLES HARTSON, Chaplin, private, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

PHILIP C. HARTIE, Norwich, private, enlisted June 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 9, 1862.

*WILLIAM HASTINGS, Cromwell, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

*THOMAS HAYES, Canton, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; deserted November 7, 1863.

EDWARD HEALY, Norwich, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 25, 1862.

*OSCAR F. HEWITT, New London, private, enlisted July 16, 1863, mustered in July 16, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 14, 1863.

FRANK HILBERT, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*WILLIAM HOGAN, South Windsor, private, enlisted August 31, 1863, mustered in August 31, 1863; deserted May 18, 1864.

LUCIEN B. HOLMES, Glastonbury, private, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. August 13, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 5, 1864.

GEORGE F. HUNTINGTON, Norwich, private, enlisted July 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 78th Co. 5th Battalion V. R. C. October 19, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 20, 1863.

GEORGE A. HUTCHINS, Hampton, private, enlisted June 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. B 14th Regiment V. R. C. June 1, 1863, discharged June 20, 1865.

THOMAS IRONS, Norwich, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in

August 20, 1862; (See private Co. F 10th C. V.); mustered in company May 31, 1865.

*WATSON JONES, Verdon, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out February 9, 1864.

THOMAS KAVINA, Middletown, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 7, 1863.

BUELL KEENEY, Windsor, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM G. KELLY, Marlborough, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability May 30, 1864.

FREDERICK KEPPEMBERG, Hartford, private, enlisted July 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 25, 1863.

ROBERT KERR, Killingly, private, enlisted July 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. B 2d C. V.); wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*SEIGFRIED KRAMER, Vernon, private, enlisted September 22, 1863, mustered in September 16, 1863; deserted October 28, 1864.

FREDERICK W. KURTZ, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. K October 20, 1864.

GEORGE KURTZ, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; appointed principal musician April 22, 1864.

MADISON LAMPHIERE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 18th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. October 7, 1863; drowned March 3, 1865, Lyme, Conn.

*FREDERICK LEAHR, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 10, 1863, mustered in September 16, 1863; deserted October 28, 1864.

PATRICK LLOYD, Norwich, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed May 14, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

WILLIAM F. LOVEJOY, Norwich, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

*OSCAR S. LULL, Ledyard, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; transferred to Co. B 11th Regiment V. R. C. August 27, 1864; discharged July 25, 1865.

*JOHN LYNCH, Avon, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

JAMES MAHER, Middletown, private, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability March 17, 1863.

*PATRICK MAHONEY, Norwalk, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 30, 1864.

mustered in September 30, 1863; wounded May 11, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN MARSH, Hartford, private, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 44th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 16, 1863; discharged August 10, 1865.

SAMUEL MASON, Guilford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863, killed October 27, 1864, Hatcher's Run, Va.

JAMES McCORMICK, Hartford, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; deserted May 12, 1864.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT, Kittingly, private, enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862, wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I 11th Battalion V. R. C. September 30, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.

JOHN McDONALD, Norwich, private, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 38th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. September 23, 1863; discharged June 20, 1865.

JOHN McGUIRE, Southampton, private, enlisted September 10, 1863, mustered in September 10, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

JOHN McLELL, Southampton, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; captured May 4, 1864, Brandy Station, Va.; paroled November 30, 1864; furloughed December 9, 1864; failed to return; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM J. McKEHEE, Lisbon, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 19, 1863.

ALBERT S. NOBLE, Farmington, private, enlisted July 23, 1864, mustered in July 23, 1864; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOSEPH NOYON, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; wounded May 27, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; transferred to Co. C 120th Regiment N. Y. Vols.; a deserter therefrom.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Griswold, private, enlisted May 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 29, 1863.

JAMES POKKER, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863; mustered in July 30, 1863; wounded May 9, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; captured August 25, 1864, Brandy Station, Va.; paroled March 1, 1865; discharged July 5, 1865.

DEWEY PORTZESON, Norwich, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; wounded May 13, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WALTER PRUSS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862, wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out of service May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM RAY, New Station, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered

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WILLIAM L. SMITH, New Haven, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted July 2, 1863.

*HENRY SMITH, Groton, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; deserted September 21, 1863.

*FREDERICK SMITH, Preston, private, enlisted June 30, 1863, mustered in June 30, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

*PETER SMITH, Wethersfield, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded November—, 1864, date and place not shown; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*PETER J. SMITH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 26, 1864, mustered in July 26, 1864; deserted August 28, 1864.

*JOHN SNYDER, Westport, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; deserted August 28, 1864.

ROBERT STARKEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died April 13, 1863.

JOHN STARKEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted June 4, 1863.

HENRY STEVENS, Griswold, private, enlisted July 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 64th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. October 24, 1863; discharged on account of disability April 28, 1865.

*SAMUEL STEELE, Stonington, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; captured November 30, 1863, Mine Run, Va.; died August 6, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

ARTEMUS STOCKMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 28, 1863.

*LYMAN E. SWEET, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; (See private Co. E 8th C. V.); transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DANIEL TIMMONS, Middletown, private, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died May 8, 1864.

MOSES TYLER, Norwich, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died April 14, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*WILLIAM ULRICK, Vernon, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; deserted August 15, 1864.

*ALEXANDER VOGEL, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 25, 1864, mustered in July 25, 1864; admitted to hospital, City Point, Va., August —, 1864; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

BALTAS WAGNER, Hartford, private, enlisted June 3, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See wagoner Rifle Co. E 3d C. V.); wounded May 2, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 23d Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C.

August 17, 1863; re-enlisted veteran August 20, 1864; discharged on account of disability January 1, 1865.
 G 24th Regiment V. R. C. December 15, 1864; discharged on account of disability August 15, 1865.

ALBERT K. WEST, Preston, private, enlisted May 4, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 1, 1865.

RICHARD WEST, Putnam, private, enlisted June 16, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability June 8, 1863; (See private Co. B, 1st C. V. H. A.)

MICHAEL WEST, †Hartford, private, enlisted September 17, 1862; mustered in September 17, 1863; deserted March 31, 1864.

*JOSEPH WILSON, Berlin, private, enlisted September 12, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; absent sick in hospital May 31, 1865; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE WOODWORTH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 20, 1863.

*WILLIAM WORT, Norwalk, private, enlisted July 22, 1864; mustered in July 22, 1864; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

COMPANY F.

JARVIS E. BLINN, New Britain, captain, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

SAMUEL A. MOORE, New Britain, captain, enlisted July 16, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered 1st lieutenant; promoted September 17, 1862; major September 22, 1863.

FREDERICK B. DOTEX, Bridgeport, captain, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from corporal Co. A 10th New York March 3, 1863; appointed adjutant April 14, 1863; promoted from adjutant

THEODORE A. STANLEY, New Britain, 1st lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered 2d lieutenant; promoted September 17, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Frying Pan, Va.; died December 31, 1862.

WILBUR D. FISK, New Britain, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 16, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Rtg. Co. B, 1st New York) mustered sergeant; wounded December 13, 1862, Frying Pan, Va.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. F March 1, 1863; promoted June 5, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Brandy Station, Va.; discharged on account of disability October 27, 1863.

FREDERICK E. SHALK, Norwich, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 16, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Rtg. Co. B, 1st New York) promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. E, November 14, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; wounded May 12, 1864, New Market, Va.; died May 21, 1864.

JOSEPH F. THOMPSON, Hartford, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 16, 1862;

mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. K to 2d lieutenant September 30, 1864; 1st lieutenant January 29, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM A. COMES, New Haven, 2d lieutenant, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from quartermaster-sergeant September 17, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 21, 1862.

JOHN A. THIBTS, New London, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. H March 3, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged on account of disability July 17, 1863; appointed captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Vols. May 28, 1864; major by brevet July 24, 1865; discharged July 31, 1865.

LUCIUS F. NORTON, New Britain, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal February 9, 1863; 1st sergeant July 1, 1863; 2d lieutenant December 5, 1863; wounded, date and place not shown; dismissed September 6, 1864.

LEVERITT HOWELL, New Britain, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 5, 1863.

IMRI A. SPENCER, Bloomfield, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted sergeant February 10, 1863; 1st sergeant February 17, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled March 10, 1865; reduced to sergeant (sick); discharged May 20, 1865.

ANDREW J. BACON, Berlin, sergeant, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted October 1, 1862; reduced to ranks (sick) October 25, 1863; captured May 9, 1864, Ely's Ford, Va.; died January 25, 1865, Florence, S. C.

ELISHA S. BOOTH, Jr., Barkhamsted, sergeant, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted October 1, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died January 5, 1863.

FREDERICK R. ENO, Bloomfield, sergeant, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

WILLIAM R. LATIMER, Bloomfield, sergeant, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; promoted corporal November 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted sergeant September 1, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

GEORGE H. LEWIS, New Britain sergeant, enlisted July 26, 1862, mus-

tered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; promoted corporal October 17, 1863; promoted sergeant December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 20, 1863.

HENRY LYDALL, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; sergeant November 1, 1863; mustered private in company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES McALHATTEN, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristol Station, Va.

MICHAEL MYERS, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal February 9, 1863; sergeant November 1, 1863; wounded and captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died September 20, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JOHN W. POST, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; appointed quartermaster-sergeant September 17, 1862.

CHARLES M. SCOVILL, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; detached with regiment, returned to ranks; promoted corporal November 1, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted sergeant February 17, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; returned to ranks (sick); died July 14, 1864.

FREDERICK S. SEYMOUR, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted July 17, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted quartermaster-sergeant November 13, 1862.

CHARLES N. VENSEL, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant October 4, 1862; sergeant February 9, 1863; reduced to private rank October 25, 1863; promoted sergeant November 1, 1863; transferred to Co. A 24th Regiment V. R. C. December 12, 1863; mustered private February 28, 1865.

EDWARD H. WADE, New Britain, sergeant, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; sergeant November 12, 1863; mustered private in company May 31, 1865.

ELIJAH W. BACON, Berlin, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; medal of honor awarded for capture of a flag at the battle of Wilderness, Va.

BIRDSEY BECKLEY, Berlin, corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 9, 1863; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

CHARLES R. BUNNELL, New Britain, corporal, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; reduced to ranks October 5, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 17, 1863.

HENRY COOLEY, New Britain, corporal, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted October 2, 1862.

RALPH COWLES, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; transferred to Co. E 3d Regiment V. R. C. August 17, 1863; promoted sergeant December 15, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.

EDWARD C. COWLES, Bloomfield, corporal, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted September 1, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

DANFORD J. DAVIS, Berlin, corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted November 16, 1863; wounded and missing February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; probably died on field; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS FINN, New Britain, corporal, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted November 13, 1863; transferred to Co. B 24th Regiment V. R. C. December 4, 1863; discharged June 27, 1865.

MOSES GILBERT, JR., Berlin, corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 5, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 11, 1862.

EDMUND D. GILBERT, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted October 2, 1862.

HENRY B. GOODRICH, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick); wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; discharged on account of disability April 28, 1865.

THOMAS HART, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

MICHAEL McMAHON, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; reduced to ranks (sick) October 25, 1863; captured May 8, 1864, Ellis Ford, Va.; paroled March 2, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*PETER MILLER, Vernon, corporal, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; mustered private; promoted February 17, 1864; transferred to 126th Regiment N. Y. Vols. April 16, 1865; a deserter therefrom.

CHARLES W. NORFON, Berlin, corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862, mus-

tered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 17, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted February 17, 1864; discharged May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged July 11, 1865.

JOSEPH PIERCE, Berlin, corporal, enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JAMES A. STROAZZI, New Britain, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded July 17, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted September 1, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY E. FALCOTT, New Britain, corporal, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 17, 1863; reduced to ranks October 25, 1863; discharged May 31, 1865.

*JOSEPH THOMAS, East Haddam, corporal, enlisted September 15, 1862; mustered in September 15, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 17, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DWIGHT H. WRIGHT, New Britain, corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 1, 1862; died October 23, 1862.

JOHN INMAN, New Britain, musician, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to ranks; transferred to 2d Co. 1st Battalion V. R. C. October 6, 1864; discharged August 19, 1865.

J. WILLARD PARSONS, New Britain, musician, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to ranks; discharged February 10, 1863.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS, Vernon, musician, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred as private from Co. D October 1, 1864; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*AUGUSTUS ADDICKS, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 22, 1862; mustered in September 22, 1863; See Charles Meyer.

NEWTON A. ALCOTT, Wolcott, private, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY ALCOTT, New Britain, private, enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 26, 1863.

JAMES P. ALCOTT, Wolcott, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; missing in action October 27, 1864, near Plank Road, Va.; probably killed; no further record; Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD O. ALLEN, Bloomfield, private, enlisted February 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted October 1, 1862.

WILLIAM ASHWELL, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

Md., wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to 159th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 17, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

JOHN L. BARTHOLOMEW, New Britain, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died October 13, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.

*JOHN BARRETT, Vernon, private, enlisted September 20, 1863, mustered in September 20, 1863; transferred to 37th Regiment Mass. Vols. January 8, 1864; a deserter therefrom.

GEORGE F. BEACH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 24, 1862. (See private Co. F 8th C. V.)

HENRY BEACH, New Britain, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability April 20, 1863.

*MATHEW BEERS, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; deserted May 3, 1864.

*JOSEPH A. BERRY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va., wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted August 6, 1864.

*LOUIS C. BLANC, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted February 27, 1864.

GEORGE B. BOOTH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; appointed hospital steward U. S. A. September 7, 1863; discharged July 15, 1865.

THOMAS J. BRAINARD, Bloomfield, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

*WILLIAM BRANDIS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 27, 1863, mustered in July 27, 1863; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

*BERNARD BRADY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted August 16, 1863.

*WILLIAM C. BROWN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; killed June 6, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.

*CHARLES BROWN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

*CHARLES BRUN, †New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

ERAS C. BUCKINGHAM, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; died March 3, 1864.

CHARLES F. BUFLER, New Britain, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died April 3, 1863.

LEWIS G. BURTON, Brooklyn, private, enlisted July 25, 1861; entered in January 4, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; June 10, 1864.

*ANTONE CAPILENE, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 25, 1861; entered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM CARRINGTON, Woodstock, private, enlisted July 25, 1861; entered in March 10, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, near New Market Road, Va.; died February 17, 1865, Richmond, Va.

*THOMAS CARR, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 2, 1861; entered in October 2, 1863; captured October 2, 1863, Brandy Station, Va.; paroled November 20, 1864; furloughed December 20, 1864, on return; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS CAVANAUGH, New Britain, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

WILLIAM CAVANAUGH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 31, 1861; entered in August 23, 1862; transferred to 76th Co. 2d Batt. N. Y. A. B. C. October 14, 1863; discharged June 28, 1865.

*ANSON D. CLAPP, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863; entered in August 8, 1863; (See private Co. A 8th C. V. H. A. private, Va., 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled September 24, 1864; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*LAFAYETTE CLARK, Lebanon, private, enlisted July 25, 1861; entered in July 25, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY M. COBURN, New Britain, private, enlisted August 7, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; discharged May 31, 1865.

JOHN COGAN, Berlin, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*GEORGE COLSON, Vernon, private, enlisted September 20, 1863; entered in September 20, 1863; deserted October 23, 1863.

OSCAR COXANT, Norwich, private, enlisted September 2, 1864; entered in September 2, 1864; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JAMES COOPER, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1861; entered in July 31, 1863; died April 2, 1864.

MARTIN D. COWLES, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; deserted December 1, 1862.

JAMES E. CROSLY, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 26, 1864, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged on account of disability August 1, 1864.

*CHARLES DENNIS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863; deserted October 23, 1863.

*CONSTANT DENNIS, Waterbury, private, enlisted

mustered in September 17, 1863; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

MICHAEL DONAHAY, Lebanon, private, enlisted February 27, 1864, mustered in February 27, 1864; transferred to 102 Regiment N. Y. Vols. April 24, 1865; a deserter therefrom.

*HELENAS DOTT, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; paroled March —, 1864; deserted April 18, 1864.

GEORGE W. DOTY, Middletown, private, enlisted September 15, 1862, mustered in March 15, 1864; assigned from Co. D 24th C. V. March 15, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted June 30, 1864.

*JOHN DOWD, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*PAUL DUEBEST, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; deserted December 12, 1864.

*THOMAS DUFFY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 8, 1863, mustered in July 8, 1863; deserted November 8, 1863.

DAVID DOUGHERTY, Westport, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; deserted August 13, 1864.

*ALEXANDER DUVAL, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. C 24th Regiment V. R. C. March 10, 1865; deserted July 30, 1865.

*JOHN ELLIOT, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 16, 1863.

*WILLIAM ERWAY, Easton, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*THOMAS FISHER, Groton, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

PETER FRAZER, Berlin, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 24, 1865.

ALBERT S. FROST, New Britain, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.

CHARLES FROST, Jr., New Britain, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; captured October 27, 1862, Snicker's Gap, Va.; paroled November 22, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 9, 1863.

JOHN GAVIN, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 86th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. November 14, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 20, 1863.

*DAVID GILLHARDT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; missing in action May 6, 1864, Wilderness.

Va.; probably killed; no further record. Arrived at Washington, D. C.

THOMAS H. GILBERT, Berlin, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 18, 1862.

*JOHN GILBERT, †Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, in July 30, 1863; deserted November 8, 1863.

*ERNEST GIRARD, Bristol, private, enlisted September 10, 1862, in September 10, 1863; deserted April 18, 1865.

LOREN H. GOODRICH, New Britain, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 28, 1863.

EDWARD L. GOODWIN, New Britain, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 27, 1863.

*JAMES L. GOSS, East Haddam, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, in October 1, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; wounded August 16, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; transferred to Co. D, C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; (See James Warren).

*MAX GOZZENS, Vernon, private, enlisted September 23, 1863, in September 23, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Mount Airy, Va.; transferred to 5th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 6, 1865; discharged on account of disability October 18, 1865.

MORRIS B. HANFORD, Wilton, private, enlisted March 31, 1864, in March 31, 1864; (See private Co. F 23d C. V.); wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to 41st Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 17, 1865; discharged December 11, 1865.

*WILLIAM HARMAN, Stonington, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, in July 29, 1863; deserted August 10, 1863.

*MICHAEL HENDERSON, Stonington, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, in July 29, 1863; deserted August 10, 1863.

*JOHN HIXES, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, in July 29, 1863; deserted April 18, 1865.

VICTOR HOLCOMB, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Virginia; discharged on account of disability February 4, 1865.

JAMES HOLLAND, Madison, private, enlisted March 16, 1864, in March 16, 1864; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EDWIN A. HOWELL, New Britain, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 27, 1863.

GEORGE A. HUNN, New Britain, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability June 10, 1865.

*DANIEL IRVING, East Granby, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; deserted October 28, 1863.

THERON S. JOHNSTON, Wolcott, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted May 21, 1865.

THOMAS KEOUGH, New Britain, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to unassigned detachment V. R. C. December 22, 1864; discharged on account of disability January 21, 1865.

RALPH KENT, Jr., New Britain, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 23, 1862.

ALFRED J. KING, New Britain, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 14, 1862.

*JOHN KNOWLES, New London, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; deserted August 13, 1863.

*JOHN KRIMER Farmington, private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; deserted August 13, 1864.

*JAMES LEE, Simsbury, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted November 8, 1863.

*EDWARD LEE, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; captured October 15, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled November 16, 1863; deserted April 18, 1865.

*ANDREW LORENSEN, Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; (See Andrew Smith).

*JOB MAGAR, Clinton, private, enlisted December 28, 1863, mustered in December 28, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, New Britain, private, enlisted July 2, 1863, mustered in July 2, 1863; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 17, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

WILLIAM W. MARVIN, New Britain, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 15, 1862.

DEMPSTER H. MASON, Bloomfield, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 20, 1863.

*JAMES MCCARTHY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; (See Charles Vogel).

*CHARLES MEYER, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 22, 1863, mustered in September 22, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865. (Correct name Augustus Addicks).

HANS MEYER, Hartford, private, enlisted September 7, 1861, mustered in September 7, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 31, 1863.

*CHARLES H. MILLER, Madison, private, enlisted September 3, 1861, mustered in September 5, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Middleburg, Va.; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM MILLER, East Haddam, private, enlisted August 8, 1861, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted April 18, 1864.

REYNOLD T. MOORE, New Britain, private, enlisted July 19, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 13, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d Regiment V. R. C. November 11, 1863; discharged July 2, 1865.

*HENRY M. MOORE, Berlin, private, enlisted September 25, 1861, mustered in September 25, 1863; killed August 25, 1864, Roan's Station, Va.

*WILLIAM E. MOTT, Hartford, private, enlisted July 27, 1861, mustered in July 27, 1863; captured May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; captured March 20, 1865; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*HENRY MYERS, Portland, private, enlisted September 5, 1861, mustered in September 5, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Middleburg, Va.; deserted July 22, 1864.

*EDWIN V. NELSON, Colchester, private, enlisted July 16, 1861, mustered in July 16, 1864; deserted August 20, 1864.

*WILLIAM NELSON, East Haddam, private, enlisted July 25, 1861, mustered in July 25, 1864; deserted August 20, 1864.

*JACKSON C. NEWBOLD, Hartford, private, enlisted July 19, 1861, mustered in July 16, 1864; deserted August 13, 1864.

*JOHN C. NYE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1861, mustered in August 22, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 4, 1864.

MICHAEL O'CONNELL, New Britain, private, enlisted August 23, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

DAVID PACKARD, New Britain, private, enlisted July 19, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; died June 27, 1863.

ELIHALET S. PACKARD, New Britain, private, enlisted August 23, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Middleburg, Md.; discharged on account of disability February 11, 1865, private Co. A 1st C. V. H. A.

CHAUNCEY T. PARK, New Britain, private, enlisted August 23, 1861, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 17, 1862, Middleburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability April 1, 1865.

HILAND H. PARKER, New Britain, private, enlisted August 23, 1861,

mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; transferred to Co. F 20th Regiment V. R. C. February 6, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.

*ALFRED B. PARDEE, East Windsor, private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; (See private Co. K 13th C. V.); transferred to Co. M. C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GEORGE H. PENFIELD, New Britain, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died December 20, 1862.

JOHN L. PERKINS, New Britain, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died June 14, 1864.

RUSSELL L. PERKINS, New Britain, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; appointed quartermaster-sergeant June 4, 1863.

*JULIUS PORNIX, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; furloughed November 4, 1864; failed to return; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*CHARLES RAHLIN, New Haven, private, enlisted September 27, 1863, mustered in September 27, 1863; captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 16, 1865; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GEORGE P. ROCKWELL, New Britain, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 12, 1862.

FRED W. ROSSBURG, New Britain, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 12, 1863.

*HANS SCHRODER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 23, 1863, mustered in July 23, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died March 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM H. SCOVILL, New Britain, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged May 23, 1865.

*CHARLES H. SHAW, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

OSID P. SHAW, Salisbury, private, enlisted September 3, 1862, mustered in April 2, 1864; transferred from Co. E 28th C. V. April 2, 1864; killed June 17, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

J. FRANK SMITH, Bloomfield, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability April 28, 1863.

JOEL C. SMITH, Madison, private, enlisted February 23, 1864, mustered in February 23, 1864; transferred to Co. G April 16, 1864.

GEORGE W. SMITH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*ANDREW SMITH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morion's Ford, Va.; transferred to 55th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. March 6, 1865; discharged September 15, 1865; (correct name Andrew Lorenson).

*SIDNEY SMITH, Southington, private, enlisted September 29, 1862, mustered in September 29, 1863; captured May 12, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; paroled March 10, 1865; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN SMITH, Enfield, private, enlisted May 20, 1863, mustered in May 20, 1863; transferred to Co. D 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES W. SNOW, New Britain, private, enlisted July 19, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted July 4, 1863.

GEORGE STACKPOLE, Madison, private, enlisted March 12, 1864, mustered in March 12, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

SYLVESTER W. STEELE, Wethersfield, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

DANIEL STEELE, Berlin, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

AUSTIN N. STEELE, Wethersfield, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 24, 1863.

HENRY STEDMAN, Berlin, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 13, 1862.

*JOHN STEVENS, New Canaan, private, enlisted September 26, 1862, mustered in September 26, 1863; captured October 27, 1864, Bay View, Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 17, 1865; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Plainfield, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in July 28, 1864; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES SWAINE, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability March 1, 1864.

*JOHN W. TAYLOR, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 5, 1863; deserted December 9, 1863.

*ADELBERT TANNER, Groton, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 5, 1863; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*EZRA P. TANNER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 4, 1863; transferred to 167th Co. 9th Regiment, V. R. C. August 5, 1863; transferred to Co. C 18th Regiment, V. R. C. May 30, 1865.

FREDERICK B. THATCHER, New Britain, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability March 26, 1863.

EDWARD H. THRESHER, Berlin, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

THOMAS UPSON, Jr., Berlin, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 14, 1863.

*FREDERICK VERNER, Salisbury, private, enlisted August 6, 1863, mustered in August 6, 1863; reported on M. O. Roll as absent in arrest since March 1, 1864.

*CHARLES VOGEL, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; wounded October 2, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; discharged June 2, 1865; (correct name James McCarthy).

LUCIUS WADSWORTH, New Britain, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died September 13, 1862.

JAMES WARREN, East Haddam, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; (See James L. Goss, correct name).

*THOMAS WATRINS, Winchester, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 9, 1863.

CHESTER U. WESTLAND, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

WILLIAM W. WESTOVER, New Britain, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES WIFFELER, Norfolk, private, enlisted August 6, 1863, mustered in August 6, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died February 17, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*CHARLES WHITE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 18, 1864, as Thomas White; served on U. S. S. "Gem of the Sea" and "Roebuck"; discharged July 21, 1865.

*JOHN WILSON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; admitted to General Hospital September 22, 1863; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*ROBERT WILSON, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

*JAMES WILSON, Southington, private, enlisted September 22, 1863, mustered in September 22, 1863; deserted October 12, 1863.

HUGH WILSON, Guilford, private, enlisted February 13, 1864, mustered in February 13, 1864; discharged on account of disability May 26, 1864.

JACKSON WILLIS, Woodstock, private, enlisted March 10, 1864, mustered in March 19, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 9, 1865.

*CHARLES S. WILLEY, Sterling, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1864; deserted August 20, 1864.

EDGAR L. WILLIAMS, New Britain, private, enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to 41st Co., 2d Battalion A. R. C. August 8, 1863; discharged July 27, 1865.

*JOHN WILLIAMS, 1st, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 3, 1864, served on U. S. S. "Merrimac"; deserted last quarter, 1864.

*JOHN WILLIAMS, 2d, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; deserted November 8, 1863.

*JOHN WILLIAMS, 3d, Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted April 1, 1864.

*JOHN WILLIAMSON, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 30, 1864, served on U. S. S. "State of Georgia" and "Dictator"; supposed discharged at close of war.

*JOHN WINTER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 7, 1863, mustered in August 7, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged November 14, 1864.

COMPANY G.

SAMUEL F. WILLARD, Madison, captain, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

WILLIAM W. HART, Madison, captain, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered 1st lieutenant; promoted September 17, 1862; resigned October 20, 1862.

SAMUEL FISK, Madison, captain, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 1st Regt. N. Y. S. M. August 23, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged May 10, 1865.

FRANK E. STOUGHTON, Vernon, captain, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain August 20, 1862; lieutenant June 10, 1864; captain July 29, 1864; discharged on account of disability January 1, 1865.

WILLIAM J. SHERMAN, New Haven, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered 1st lieutenant September 17, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged January 23, 1863; promoted captain Co. D, 1st Regt. N. Y. S. M. (discharged, mustered).

FREDERICK B. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant September 17, 1862; discharged February 4, 1863; discharged January 20, 1874.

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Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 13, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

MATTHEW CAKE, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted April 25, 1863.

*JOSEPH CASERLY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; deserted April 10, 1864.

LEVI M. CHAPMAN, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

AARON A. CLARK, Haddam, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

*THOMAS CLARK, Hartford, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled May 7, 1864; deserted March 20, 1864.

MOSES G. CLEMENT, Guilford, private, enlisted July 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

*JOHN CONNOR, Thompson, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; dishonorably discharged November 7, 1864.

*EDWARD COOK, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Otsego"; discharged October 15, 1864.

CORNETT M. CRAMPTON, Madison, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died October 17, 1862.

DARIUS CURTIS, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 114th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 7, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 18, 1864.

*PATRICK H. DAILEY, Simsbury, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; transferred to 110th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. January 19, 1865; discharged July 27, 1865.

*RICHARD DAVIS, Washington, private, enlisted October 2, 1863, mustered in October 2, 1863; transferred to 16th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. November 4, 1863; transferred to Co. 1 18th Regiment V. R. C. May 24, 1864; discharged July 25, 1865.

*WILLIAM DAVIS, Trumbull, private, enlisted September 10, 1863, mustered in September 10, 1863; died November 11, 1863.

*JOHN DAVIS, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 2, 1863, mustered in October 2, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 28, 1864.

*FREDERICK DECKER, Monroe, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; wounded, date and place not shown; transferred to Co. A 62d Regiment New York Vols. February 4, 1865, as Charles Decker; a deserter therefrom.

WILBUR R. DEE, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered

in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 3, 1863.

ALFRED H. DIBBLE, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

GEORGE H. DOANE, Clinton, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 20, 1863.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, Madison, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JOHN DOOLEY, Sharon, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered August 10, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; deserted February 16, 1864.

*JOHN DOWD, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Cedar Run, Va.; paroled March 21, 1864; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*THOMAS DOYLE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; wounded by railroad accident April 24, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 21, 1865.

WILLIAM B. DUDLEY, Old Saybrook, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 22d Co. 2d Battalion, V. R. C. October 26, 1864; discharged August 22, 1865.

*JOHN EAGAN, Warren, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered August 10, 1863; deserted April 10, 1864.

*ELIJAH EGGLESTON, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; (See private Co. F 1st C. V.); discharged on account of disability December 17, 1863.

*MANUEL FERNANDEZ, Simsbury, private, enlisted September 4, 1863, mustered in September 4, 1863; deserted May 3, 1864.

*CURTIS W. FLINT, New Haven, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Cedar Run, Va.; died March 27, 1864, Anlers, Va. (16).

HENRY E. FOSTER, Madison, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 3, 1863.

JOHN W. GARDNER, Madison, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

RANSOM GOODALE, Killingworth, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded and captured October 14, 1863, Cedar Run, Va.; paroled May 15, 1864; transferred to 22d Co. 2d Battalion, V. R. C. February 17, 1864; discharged on account of disability January 14, 1865.

JOHN GORDON, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Cedar Run, Va.; died July 7, 1864, Anlers, Va. (16).

*GEORGE D. GREENE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; discharged June 6, 1865.

WILLIAM R. GRUMLEY, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. D 24th Regiment V. R. C. January 25, 1864; discharged on account of disability August 15, 1864.

JOHN M. HALL, Madison, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM J. HANCOCK, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; captured May 2, 1864, place not shown; died November 22, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

FREDERICK H. HARRIS, Clinton, private, enlisted August 10, 1862 mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted May 3, 1863.

*WILLIAM HAYES, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; (See private Co. F 18th C. V.); supposed captured October 13, 1863, on the march from Rappahannock River; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT M. HILL, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; died July 29, 1863.

JOSEPH W. HILL, Old Saybrook, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured November 22, 1862, Loudon County, Va.; paroled December 12, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 5, 1863.

*LUTHER R. HINE, East Hadlam private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; (See private Rifle Co. C 3d C. V.); killed May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

ABRAHAM HUNTER, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 15, 1863; (See private Co. A 2d C. V. H. A.)

*WILLIAM HUNTLEY, Woodstock, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Horace Beals"; deserted July 24, 1864.

FREDERICK H. HURD, Guilford, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN A. HURD, Clinton, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 8, 1863.

*ANTHONY HURST, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM S. JONES, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1862.

*EDWARD F. JOHNSON, Farmington, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 15, 1863; deserted February 14, 1864.

*THOMAS KANE, Stonington, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; listed in 8th Regiment Rebel Infantry while prisoner; recaptured by U. S. troops at Salisbury, N. C.; discharged on account of disability September 4, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JOHN KAVANAUGH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 19, 1863, mustered in July 19, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged on account of disability July 9, 1864.

ALSON A. KELSEY, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died March 27, 1863.

JEROME KELSEY, Madison, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to 116th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C. November 2, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 18, 1865.

*CHARLES KELLEY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; discharged May 20, 1865.

*MICHAEL KELLEY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; listed in 8th Regiment Rebel Infantry while prisoner; recaptured by U. S. troops at Salisbury, N. C.; discharged July 13, 1865; discharge canceled April 1, 1870.

*THOMAS KELLEY, Groton, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

*CHARLES KERRIGAN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 15, 1863.

*JAMES KING, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; deserted August 27, 1863.

ALPHEUS L. KNOWLES, Madison, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

JOHN L. LANE, Madison, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died July 10, 1863.

*WILLIAM LANSDOWN, Southington, private, enlisted September 17, 1863, mustered in September 17, 1863; transferred to U. S. Army; served on U. S. S. "Merrimac"; deserted August 27, 1864.

CHARLES LATUE, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died October 21, 1862.

*GEORGE LAVENDUSKIE, New Haven, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; captured, died of wounds, November 6, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*CHARLES LAWRENCE, Trumbull, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; discharged May 20, 1865.

OZIAS C. LEFFINGWELL, Madison, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 21, 1862.

*RICHARD LEE, New London, private, enlisted July 16, 1863, mustered in July 16, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va., wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES D. LONDY, Groton, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864, as Charles D. Long; served on U. S. S. "Otsego"; discharged September 21, 1864.

*THOMAS LOW, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted August 17, 1863.

*CHARLES LUTZ, Preston, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted July 24, 1864.

*HENRY LYNCH, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted June 16, 1864.

WILLIAM D. MARSH, Madison, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

*GEORGE MAYER, Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JEDIEL H. MEIGS, Madison, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 26, 1863.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Madison, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va., wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; transferred to Co. H 14th Regiment V. R. C. November 27, 1864; discharged June 20, 1865.

*HENRY MORGAN, New Britain, private, enlisted September 4, 1863, mustered in September 4, 1863; died December 10, 1863.

*JOHN MORRIS, Manchester, private, enlisted August 31, 1863, mustered in August 31, 1863; deserted February 12, 1864.

*JAMES MURPHY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; deserted May 10, 1864.

*GEORGE MYERSON, Woodstock, private, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered in September 9, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

DENNIS L. NORTON, Madison, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

EDWARD F. NORTON, Madison, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Madison, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted October 1, 1864.

HENRY B. PAGE, Old Saybrook, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mus-

tered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of sickness in August 15, 1863.

JOHN W. PARKS, Clinton, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862; discharged on account of sickness September 21, 1862.

JOHN PATTERSON, Madison, private, enlisted August 2, 1862; wounded in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1864.

*JOHN PEDRO, Windsor, private, enlisted September 15, 1862; mustered in September 15, 1863; discharged on account of sickness February 1, 1865.

*JAMES PERRY, Harwinton, private, enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered in September 9, 1863; deserted August 20, 1864.

WILLIAM J. POST, Clinton, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. I 3d Regiment V. R. C. V. September 1, 1863; discharged July 31, 1865.

*TIMOTHY PRESTON, Suffield, private, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded in August 18, 1863; dropped from rolls as fraudulent enlistment.

*JOHN D. REDFIELD, Madison, private, enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862; died December 14, 1862.

ORRIN D. REDFIELD, Madison, private, enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1864.

*WILLIAM H. REDFIELD, New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 8, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863; Battle of Station, Va.; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN RICHARDSON, Rocky Hill, private, enlisted September 7, 1862; mustered in September 9, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864; North Anna River, Va.; deserted April 18, 1865.

*JAMES RILEY, Hartford, private, enlisted June 20, 1862; mustered June 29, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

*CHARLES ROBERTSON, New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*CHARLES RUPP, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GEORGE R. RUSSELL, Clinton, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded December 17, 1862; transferred to 41st Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. V. March 11, 1864; mustered out with company.

JONES R. SHELDON, Clinton, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged on account of sickness.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Madison, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; died December 5, 1862.

JOEL C. SMITH, Madison, private, enlisted August 20, 1862.

in February 23, 1864; transferred from Co. F April 16, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; transferred to Co. F 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WORTHINGTON SNOW, Madison, private, enlisted August 10, 1865, mustered in August 20, 1862; died August 11, 1863.

EDISON W. SPENCER, Madison, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

HENRY L. SPENCER, Clinton, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

EDWARD B. STANNARD, Madison, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted October 31, 1862.

EZRA D. STANNARD, Westbrook, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 22, 1862.

GEORGE E. STANNARD, Clinton, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died January 26, 1863.

JOHN E. STANNARD, Clinton, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*GEORGE W. STARR, Stonington, private, enlisted July 30, 1864, mustered in July 30, 1864; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*THOMAS ST. CLAIR, Hartford, private, enlisted July 19, 1864, mustered in July 19, 1864; deserted August 18, 1864.

HORACE B. STEVENS, Madison, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

*MARTIN B. STEVENS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1864, mustered in July 30, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; paroled February 5, 1865; discharged May 24, 1865; (correct name John Alberton.)

RALPH S. THOMPSON, Madison, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 17, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

JOHN B. TULLY, Old Saybrook, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died January 26, 1864.

*JOHN TUTTLE, Sharon, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to 50th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols. April 15, 1864, a deserter therefrom.

*MORTON WALSH, Goshen, private, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered in August 5, 1863; transferred to 116th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 25, 1865; discharged August 21, 1865.

*LOUIS WESLEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted July 26, 1864, mustered in July 26, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

DANIEL H. WILLARD, Madison, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 12, 1862.

EDWIN M. WILCOX, Madison, private, enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded, captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va.; captured May 3, 1863, Confederate Army; paroled May 15, 1863; wounded July 6, 1864; Westport, Va.; transferred out with company May 31, 1865.

*THOMAS WILSON, Salisbury, private, enlisted July 18, 1861; mustered in July 18, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

*THOMAS WILSON, Lebanon, private, enlisted August 3, 1861; mustered in August 3, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

*CHARLES B. WILSON, Hamden, private, enlisted September 28, 1861; mustered in September 18, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; discharged on account of disability November 10, 1864.

*GEORGE W. WILSON, Litchfield, private, enlisted July 27, 1861; mustered in July 27, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

*GEORGE WILSON, Westport, private, enlisted July 29, 1861; mustered in July 29, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

*PETER WORDEN, Vernon, private, enlisted September 22, 1861; mustered in September 22, 1863; transferred to Co. M 2d C. V. H. A. May 31, 1865.

CHARLES R. WRIGHT, Clinton, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 26, 1863.

HENRY H. WRIGHT, Killingworth, private, enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

COMPANY H

SAMUEL H. DAVIS, New London, captain, enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; dishonorably discharged September 17, 1862.

HENRY L. SNYDER, Waterbury, captain, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See corporal Co. D 1st C. V. H. A. August 20, 1862; promoted lieutenant-major to 1st lieutenant September 17, 1862; promoted to captain August 18, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged on account of disability August 5, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 5, 1864.

J. FRANK MORGAN, Middletown, captain, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. A 1st C. V. H. A. August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. C June 20, 1864; discharged on account of disability May 31, 1865.

HENRY LEE, New London, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted to captain August 23, 1862.

SAMUEL H. SEWARD, Waterbury, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; promoted to captain August 23, 1862.

October 20, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged July 8, 1864.

JAMES E. COMSTOCK, Waterford, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 14, 1862.

FRANK E. STOUGHTON, Vernon, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. D June 3, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. G June 10, 1864.

IRA A. GRAHAM, Durham, 2d lieutenant, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major July 27, 1864; 1st lieutenant Co. C January 13, 1865.

KILBOURN E. NEWELL, Ellington, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant Co. D January 22, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN A. TIBBITS, New London, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. F March 3, 1863.

JONATHAN ROGERS, JR., New London, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 18, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered sergeant; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted 1st sergeant March 4, 1863; reduced to ranks (sick) October 26, 1863; discharged on account of disability November 18, 1863.

PERKINS BARTHOLOMEW, New London, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted sergeant November 10, 1862; 1st sergeant November 26, 1863; 2d lieutenant Co. G March 30, 1864.

CHARLES E. PENHALLOW, New London, 1st sergeant, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered sergeant; promoted April 27, 1864; appointed sergeant-major July 27, 1864.

FREDERICK N. FOX, East Lyme, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted corporal September 28, 1862; sergeant April 27, 1864; 1st sergeant July 28, 1864; 2d lieutenant Co. G January 13, 1865.

WILLIAM F. CHADWICK, East Lyme, 1st sergeant, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. H 5th C. V.); mustered private; promoted sergeant January 3, 1865; 1st sergeant January 27, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ROBERT BARRY, New London, sergeant, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

THOMAS W. COMSTOCK, New London, sergeant, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted February 9, 1863; reduced to ranks May 11, 1863; promoted corporal September

1, 1863; sergeant November 1, 1863; transferred to 10th Maine Infantry, attachment V. R. C. January 29, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865.

JEREMIAH G. DUNBAR, Waterford, sergeant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant February 5, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864, Battle of Frying Pan, Va.; promoted sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FRANCIS FRENCH, North Stonington, sergeant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 3, 1863; mustered private; promoted sergeant August 23, 1863; reduced to ranks April 28, 1864; deserted May 1, 1864.

WILLIAM GLOSSENGER, New London, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted corporal February 9, 1864; sergeant April 27, 1864; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

*GEORGE McCRACKEN, North Stonington, sergeant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 3, 1863; mustered private; promoted sergeant October 26, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Martinsburg, Va.; reduced to ranks April 27, 1864; deserted May 3, 1864.

*JOHN McFARLIN, Hartford, sergeant, enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered in August 10, 1863; mustered private; promoted sergeant August 22, 1864; sergeant January 3, 1865; deserted April 15, 1865.

THOMAS J. MILLS, New London, sergeant, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See 1st lieutenant Co. D, 1st Va. Cav. (A. I.)); mustered private; promoted sergeant August 23, 1862; died September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 17, 1862.

SAMUEL N. WATROUS, New London, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered corporal; promoted sergeant February 1, 1863; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; promoted sergeant August 1, 1863; reduced to ranks; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ALEX H. WILLIS, New London, sergeant, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 23, 1862.

THOMAS M. AMES, Waterford, corporal, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant August 23, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted lieutenant sergeant August 23, 1862, Gettysburg, Pa.

JAMES M. BEEBE, New London, corporal, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. D, 1st Va. Cav. (A. I.)); promoted private; promoted November 10, 1862, deserted.

ROBERT BLAIR, New Haven, corporal, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted sergeant; reduced to ranks; died September 29, 1862, Antietam, Md.

WILLIAM A. CARPENTER, New London, corporal, enlisted August 23, 1862; deserted August 23, 1862.

ROBERT A. CHADWICK, East Lyme, corporal, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted October 26, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 7, 1864.

JAMES COCHRAN, Waterford, corporal, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; deserted May 5, 1864.

ALBERT O. COMSTOCK, Waterford, corporal, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died December 11, 1863.

*CHARLES F. CONWAY, Stonington, corporal, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 14, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; reduced to ranks August 22, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Stony Creek, Va.; paroled February 22, 1865; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

SILAS S. FOX, East Lyme, corporal, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted November 1, 1863; killed February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.

THOMAS W. GARDENER, Waterford, corporal, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 9, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged on account of disability December 29, 1863.

JOHN C. GODDARD, New London, corporal, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 27, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES LAUREL, Vernon, corporal, enlisted September 24, 1863, mustered in September 24, 1863; mustered private; promoted February 5, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. D 18th Regiment V. R. C. October 29, 1864; discharged July 22, 1865.

*EDWARD LYMAN, Litchfield, corporal, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; mustered private; promoted October 26, 1863; deserted May 3, 1864.

ORLANDO A. MIDDLETON, New London, corporal, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; reduced to ranks August 23, 1862, discharged on account of disability April 7, 1863.

ERASTUS B. PERKINS, New London, corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 10, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 31, 1862.

JONATHAN W. PHILLIPS, New London, corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 1, 1863; accidentally wounded October 14, 1863; died October 19, 1863.

GEORGE A. SMITH, New London, corporal, enlisted July 11, 1862, mus-

tered in August 23, 1862; reduced to ranks (sick) November 10, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 12, 1863.

JAMES WIGGINS, New London, corporal, enlisted June 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; reduced to ranks (sick) November 10, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 18, 1862.

GEORGE A. BUDDINGTON, New London, musician, enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

ALBERT F. HALL, New London, musician, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. F, 3d Regiment, V. R. C. July 20, 1863; transferred to ranks September 22, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

CHARLES FLETCHER, Vernon, musician, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred from Co. D October 20, 1864; discharged musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

OSMOND D. SMITH, New London, wagoner, enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*JAMES ALLEN, East Haven, private, enlisted September 18, 1863; mustered in September 18, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted August 4, 1864.

ROBERT ARCHER, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 13, 1862.

*GEORGE L. BAKER, Vernon, private, enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered in September 22, 1863; transferred to Co. I, 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN BARKER, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered in August 22, 1862; died January 14, 1863.

JOHN B. BARTHOLOMEW, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. F, 3d Regiment, V. R. C. July 20, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

*CHARLES B. BEERS, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 2, 1863; mustered in October 2, 1863; transferred to Co. I, 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM BELL, Vernon, private, enlisted December 2, 1862; mustered in December 2, 1864; deserted February 27, 1865.

SAMUEL BOESFORD, New Haven, private, enlisted February 27, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; (See musician RIFLE Co. I, 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865; transferred to Co. I, 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865.)

*PETER BOYLE, Norwalk, private, enlisted September 12, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; (See private Co. H, 87th C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865; wounded at Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. I, 2d C. A. H. A. V. R. C. September 23, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.)

HORACE T. BROWN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Waterford, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 17, 1862.

JAMES BROWN, Enfield, private, enlisted December 2, 1864, mustered in December 2, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

WILLIAM H. BULLIS, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 23, 1862.

DANIEL L. BURROWS, New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died November 15, 1862.

*JOSEPH BUTLER, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; discharged June 1, 1865.

JEREMIAH C. CALVERT, Waterford, private, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 1, 1865.

WILLIAM G. CARROLL, New London, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865.

JOHN F. CAULKINS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*PETER CAVANAUGH, New Haven, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*WILLIAM CEARMILK, †New Haven, private, enlisted April 16, 1863, mustered in April 16, 1863; deserted August 16, 1863.

ABEL T. CHAPMAN, New London, private, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 10, 1862.

*HENRY CHEMNITZ, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*JAMES P. CONNORS, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; killed May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

*EDWARD CROMWELL, Bridgeport, private, enlisted September 30, 1863, mustered in September 30, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Bienville"; discharged August 18, 1865.

JAMES CRYXAN, New London, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa., wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged March 10, 1865.

*HIRAM CURTIS, Bristol, private, enlisted August 20, 1863, mustered in August 26, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; deserted November 30, 1864.

FRANKLIN DANIELS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 20, 1864; discharged on account of disability January 14, 1865.

HENRY E. DART, Waterford, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in October 23, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; deserted June 9, 1863.

*JOHN N. DART, Ledyard, private, enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 4, 1863; discharged April 23, 1864, 11th C. V.; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, D. C.

*CHARLES L. DAVIS, Hartford, private, enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered in August 2, 1864; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. 11th V. I.; discharged August 18, 1865.

JOHN DAVIS, Norwalk, private, enlisted October 2, 1863; mustered October 2, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellor'sville, Va.; captured May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; paroled August 22, 1864; deserted November 14, 1864.

JOSEPH M. DAWSETT, New London, private, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; died August 9, 1864.

AMOS DAYTON, Waterford, private, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; captured May 3, 1863, Chancellor'sville, Va.; paroled May 15, 1863; deserted June 9, 1863.

WILLIAM A. DAYTON, Waterford, private, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 2, 1863.

JOHN DONALD, New London, private, enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 29, 1862.

CORNELIUS DONAHUE, New London, private, enlisted June 7, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 18, 1863; (See private Co. G 11th C. V.)

THOMAS DRUBY, New London, private, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Batt. 9th V. I. C. September 14, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865.

*CHARLES DUNCAN, Stonington, private, enlisted August 3, 1862; mustered in August 3, 1863; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. H 52d Regiment New York Vols. December 30, 1864; resigned July 15, 1865.

*PHILLIP DENN, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 3, 1862; mustered August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*PHILLIP EICHMANN, Rhineck, N. Y., private, enlisted August 3, 1862; mustered in September 10, 1863; captured at Spotsylvania, Va.; confined at Richmond, Va.; paroled May 12, 1864; no further record Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, D. C.

GEORGE S. EDWARDS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellor'sville, Va.; died October 20, 1864.

*JOHN ERICKSON, Southington, private, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in September 20, 1863; transferred to 150th Co. 2d Batt. 9th V. I. C. as John Erickson; served on U. S. S. "Albatross" 1864-65; discharged October 20, 1866.

CHARLES E. FENNER, New London, private, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 27, 1862.

*JOHN FRANKLIN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864, as John Francis; served on U. S. S. "Chicopee"; discharged January 6, 1866.

*HENRY FROST, Norwalk, private, enlisted September 29, 1863, mustered in September 29, 1863; deserted March 22, 1865.

PIERRE GAGNON, Simsbury, private, enlisted November 29, 1864, mustered in November 29, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

CHARLES H. GARDE, New London, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. I 10th Regiment V. R. C. January 30, 1865; discharged July 24, 1865.

THOMAS GOFF, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. L 1st C. V. H. A.); discharged on account of disability September 20, 1863.

JOHN GREEN, Waterford, private, enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

JOHN GURLEY, Jr., New London, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died November 15, 1862.

*JEREMIAH HAGGERTY, North Stonington, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 29, 1863.

*CHARLES J. HANFORD, New Canaan, private, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; died May 5, 1864.

*ANDREW HARWOOD, Oxford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 10, 1865.

*JOHN HENRY, New London, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 30, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; paroled November 20, 1864; deserted January 20, 1865.

JOHN HENDERSON, Groton, private, enlisted April 13, 1864, mustered in April 13, 1864; transferred from Co. B October 9, 1864; supposed captured October 28, 1864; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*JULIUS HENKEY, Meriden, private, enlisted September 6, 1863, mustered in September 6, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WOODBUFF HOSKINS, Granby, private, enlisted September 2, 1863, mustered in September 2, 1863; killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.

*THOMAS B. HUSSEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 15, 1863, mustered in September 15, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864;

served on U. S. S. "Horace Beals" and "Rhode Island"; discharged August 18, 1865.

JAMES IRVING, New London, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 23, 1862.

*ROBERT ISLE, Southington, private, enlisted October 1, 1863; mustered in October 1, 1863; killed May 12, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.

ELIAS L. JEROME, Waterford, private, enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*JOHN JOHNSON, Vernon, private, enlisted October 2, 1863; mustered October 2, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 2, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Saratoga" and "New Hampshire"; discharged April 2, 1866.

*CHARLES JOHNSON, Groton, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died November 25, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.

*JOHN JONES, New Haven, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Auburn, Va.

*CHARLES E. JONES, Stonington, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*PETER KALB, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*JACOB KEARN, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; killed May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

*PATRICK KERNIX, Canton, private, enlisted September 8, 1863; mustered in September 8, 1863; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

*CHARLES KLINE, Seymour, private, enlisted September 1, 1863; mustered in September 1, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bull Run, Va.

CHARLES H. KNIGHT, Waterford, private, enlisted July 24, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment, Va. Infantry, July 20, 1863; detailed musician October 1, 1863; discharged August 18, 1865.

*WILLIAM J. KNIGHT, Meriden, private, enlisted August 1, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; discharged August 1, 1865, Co. G, 10th D 7th Regiment New Jersey Vols., September 12, 1863; no further record.

THEODORE KOHLERSEE, New London, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 26, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Co. F 24th Regiment, Va. Infantry, July 26, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865.

ERNEST KRAB, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; killed October 14, 1863, Wilderness, Va.

*MICHAEL LANGDON, Groton, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

CHARLES F. LATOIR, New London, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged August 18, 1865.

tered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 6, 1863.

LEWIS G. LATOUR, New London, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 16, 1863.

*EDWARD LEE, Cornwall, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863, dishonorably discharged July 1, 1865.

*WILLIAM LEONARD, Meriden, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Mine Run, Va.; died August 19, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JOHN LUNGER, New London, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 17, 1862.

JOHN MACK, Avon, private, enlisted November 18, 1864, mustered in November 18, 1864; deserted December 23, 1864.

*KIGAN MACKEY, Meriden, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JABEZ B. MAYNARD, Waterford, private, enlisted August 16, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died June 16, 1864.

LESTER J. MAYNARD, New London, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 30, 1863.

EDWARD McCAFFREY, New London, private, enlisted July 30, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 5, 1864.

*THOMAS McCoy, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

EDWARD McCrady, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*JOHN McDONALD, Stonington, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

JOHN McDONALD, Windsor Locks, private, enlisted November 23, 1864, mustered in November 23, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*ALBERT McGRATH, Waterbury, private, enlisted, September 18, 1863, mustered in September 18, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died October 10, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

WILLIAM MILLER, Granby, private, enlisted November 25, 1864, mustered in November 25, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.

†CHARLES MILLER, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, New London, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

JOHN MINER, New London, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered

in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Alexandria, Va.; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

EDWARD MITCHELL, New London, private, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; deserted September 24, 1864.

HENRY MITCHELL, New London, private, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 27, 1862.

*GEORGE MOORE, Cornwall, private, enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered in August 10, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; place not shown; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*EDWARD MONSOX, Lyme, private, enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered in August 10, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Meriden, Conn.; transferred to U. S. N. April 21, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Buckingham" and "James Adger"; discharged May 11, 1866.

JOSEPH P. MORGAN, East Lyme, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865.

*JAMES MORGAN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered in August 10, 1863; deserted September 13, 1863.

*FRANK MORFIT, Meriden, private, enlisted September 1, 1863; mustered in September 1, 1863; deserted May 3, 1864.

*CHARLES D. MORSE, Simsbury, private, enlisted August 2, 1863; mustered in August 2, 1863; died February 10, 1864.

*JAMES MULLEN, Washington, private, enlisted September 12, 1863; mustered in September 12, 1863; killed October 14, 1864, Fredericksburg Station, Va.

*ANTHONY MULLOXY, Groton, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

CHARLES H. MONROE, New London, private, enlisted July 12, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 31, 1863.

GEORGE MUNROE, Willimantic, private, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to U. S. N. April 21, 1864; served on U. S. S. "J. S. Chambers" and "Princeton"; discharged May 11, 1866.

*PATRICK MURPHY, Groton, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; mustered in August 3, 1863; captured May 6, 1864, Washington, D. C.; died December 11, 1864; deserted January 22, 1865.

*PHILIP MYER, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; captured May 6, 1864, Washington, D. C.; died November 26, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN NELSON, Hartford, private, enlisted September 15, 1863; mustered in September 15, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Meriden, Conn.; transferred to U. S. N. May 11, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Augusta", "Cambridge", "Susquehanna" and "Albatross"; discharged February 12, 1866.

FREDERICK W. NILES, New London, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died December 1, 1862.

*JOHN NOLAND, West Hartford, private, enlisted September 13, 1863, mustered in September 13, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

*AUGUSTUS NOOGAN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 15, 1863.

*ALEXANDER ORR, Hartford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; captured May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died September 9, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JOHN H. G. OSBORN, New London, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 31, 1864.

*JOHN PALLS, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 28, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; admitted to New Haven Hospital September 20, 1864; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. PERKINS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Snowdrop"; discharged June 8, 1865.

*PRENTICE A. PERKINS, Ledyard, private, enlisted July 22, 1863, mustered in July 22, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*HANS PETERSON, Fairfield, private, enlisted September 30, 1863, mustered in September 30, 1863; died November 29, 1863.

DANIEL PLA, New London, private, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; transferred to 49th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. December 27, 1864; transferred to Co. E 18th Regiment V. R. C. December 30, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865.

*THOMAS PIERCE, Old Lyme, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in August 10, 1863; deserted November 15, 1864.

*ORLANDO C. PRITCHARD, Cornwall, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; (See private Co. B 1st C. V. H. A.); wounded and captured October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died February 16, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*CHARLES REHMER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted July 6, 1864.

*HENRY E. RICE, Hartford, private, enlisted July 12, 1864, mustered in July 12, 1864; died January 6, 1865.

RALPH ROBINSON, New London, private, enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862.

HENRY A. ROGERS, Waterford, private, enlisted July 28, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 10, 1862.

MICHAEL RUSSELL, New London, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 21, 1862.

*GEORGE W. SANFORD, Oxford, private, enlisted September 1, 1863; entered in September 1, 1863; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*THERON A. SANFORD, Bristol, private, enlisted August 2, 1863; entered in August 2, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to 41st Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. April 17, 1864; transferred to 159th Co. August 20, 1865; discharged December 1, 1865.

*THOMAS SAUNDERS, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; entered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 15, 1863.

*HERMAN SCHLUTER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863; entered in July 18, 1863; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

*GEORGE SCHMIDT, Westport, private, enlisted August 6, 1864; entered in August 6, 1864; killed August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.

*JAMES SHARKEY, Warren, private, enlisted August 10, 1863; entered in August 10, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to C. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*PATRICK H. SHEAFF, Montville, private, enlisted August 5, 1864; entered in August 5, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled October 9, 1864; furloughed October 31, 1864; returned November 11, 1864.

*MARTIN SINGH, Easton, private, enlisted September 1, 1863; entered in September 1, 1863; deserted June 11, 1864.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, West Hartford, private, enlisted November 1, 1864; mustered in November 25, 1864; deserted December 23, 1864.

JOSHUA F. SISSON, Stonington, private, enlisted August 11, 1863; entered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 20, 1863.

*WILLIAM SMITH, 1st. Union, private, enlisted September 10, 1863; mustered in September 10, 1863; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM SMITH, 2d. Vernon, private, enlisted September 13, 1863; mustered in September 13, 1863; transferred to U. S. S. "Virginia"; discharged August 2, 1864.

*GEORGE SMITH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 13, 1864; entered in July 13, 1864; transferred to Co. I 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

ROBERT STAPLINS, Waterford, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; entered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. Company, Regiment, V. R. C. July 21, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

*JOSEPH P. STARKEY, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1863; entered in August 8, 1863; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

JOHN W. STEELE, Wetherfield, private, enlisted November 21, 1864, mustered in November 21, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

SIMEON C. THOMPSON, New London, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 1, 1862; (See private Co. K 1st C. V. H. A.)

GEORGE W. TILLET, Waterford, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 12, 1863; (See private Co. M 1st C. V. Cav.)

*EDWARD VERNON, Glastonbury, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; killed October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.

GOTTFRIED WAGNER, New London, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died September 9, 1862.

JOHN WHITE, New Britain, private, enlisted July 22, 1864, mustered in July 22, 1864; deserted August 21, 1864.

ALBERT F. WILLIAMS, New London, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged June 14, 1865.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, New London, private, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 20, 1862.

*JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Fairfield, private, enlisted July 28, 1864, mustered in July 28, 1864; deserted August 21, 1864.

*CHARLES WILSON, East Hartford, private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; deserted August 21, 1864.

*WILLIAM WOODS, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 1, 1863; deserted May 3, 1864.

*HENRY WRIGHT, †Hartford, private, enlisted September 20, 1863, mustered in September 20, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Merrimac"; deserted last quarter, 1864.

COMPANY I.

ISAAC R. BRONSON, New Haven, captain, enlisted August 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va., wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; died June 3, 1863.

JAMES R. NICHOLS, Norwich, captain, enlisted May 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. D 3d C. V.); promoted from 1st sergeant Co. E to 2d lieutenant August 20, 1862; 1st lieutenant Co. K February 4, 1863; captain November 13, 1863; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died February 20, 1865.

JAMES L. TOWNSEND, New Haven, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 19,

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Second Floor

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1. The first floor of the building is a single-story structure with a flat roof. The second floor is a two-story structure with a gabled roof. The third floor is a three-story structure with a gabled roof. The fourth floor is a four-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifth floor is a five-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixth floor is a six-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventh floor is a seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighth floor is an eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninth floor is a nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The tenth floor is a ten-story structure with a gabled roof. The eleventh floor is an eleven-story structure with a gabled roof. The twelfth floor is a twelve-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirteenth floor is a thirteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The fourteenth floor is a fourteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifteenth floor is a fifteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixteenth floor is a sixteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventeenth floor is a seventeen-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighteenth floor is an eighteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The nineteenth floor is a nineteen-story structure with a gabled roof. The twentieth floor is a twenty-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-first floor is a twenty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-second floor is a twenty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-third floor is a twenty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-fourth floor is a twenty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-fifth floor is a twenty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-sixth floor is a twenty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-seventh floor is a twenty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-eighth floor is a twenty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The twenty-ninth floor is a twenty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirtieth floor is a thirty-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-first floor is a thirty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-second floor is a thirty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-third floor is a thirty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-fourth floor is a thirty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-fifth floor is a thirty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-sixth floor is a thirty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-seventh floor is a thirty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-eighth floor is a thirty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The thirty-ninth floor is a thirty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The fortieth floor is a forty-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-first floor is a forty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-second floor is a forty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-third floor is a forty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-fourth floor is a forty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-fifth floor is a forty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-sixth floor is a forty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-seventh floor is a forty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-eighth floor is a forty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The forty-ninth floor is a forty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The fiftieth floor is a fifty-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-first floor is a fifty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-second floor is a fifty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-third floor is a fifty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-fourth floor is a fifty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-fifth floor is a fifty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-sixth floor is a fifty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-seventh floor is a fifty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-eighth floor is a fifty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The fifty-ninth floor is a fifty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixtieth floor is a sixty-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-first floor is a sixty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-second floor is a sixty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-third floor is a sixty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-fourth floor is a sixty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-fifth floor is a sixty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-sixth floor is a sixty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-seventh floor is a sixty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-eighth floor is a sixty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The sixty-ninth floor is a sixty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventieth floor is a seventy-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-first floor is a seventy-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-second floor is a seventy-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-third floor is a seventy-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-fourth floor is a seventy-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-fifth floor is a seventy-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-sixth floor is a seventy-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-seventh floor is a seventy-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-eighth floor is a seventy-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The seventy-ninth floor is a seventy-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The eightieth floor is an eighty-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-first floor is an eighty-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-second floor is an eighty-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-third floor is an eighty-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-fourth floor is an eighty-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-fifth floor is an eighty-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-sixth floor is an eighty-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-seventh floor is an eighty-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-eighth floor is an eighty-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The eighty-ninth floor is an eighty-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninetieth floor is a ninety-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-first floor is a ninety-one-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-second floor is a ninety-two-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-third floor is a ninety-three-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-fourth floor is a ninety-four-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-fifth floor is a ninety-five-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-sixth floor is a ninety-six-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-seventh floor is a ninety-seven-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-eighth floor is a ninety-eight-story structure with a gabled roof. The ninety-ninth floor is a ninety-nine-story structure with a gabled roof. The hundredth floor is a hundred-story structure with a gabled roof.

JOSEPH PUFFER, Coventry, corporal, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; promoted October 1, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Windham, corporal, enlisted August 23, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. D 8th C. V.); mustered private; promoted October 1, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 2, 1864.

FRAZIS S. SCRANTON, Guilford, corporal, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; (See private Rifle Co. D 2d C. V.); wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 14, 1862.

ELBERT H. SPERRY, New Haven, corporal, enlisted June 24, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 23, 1862.

*THOMAS WILSON, New Haven, corporal, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; deserted May 10, 1864.

*JAMES WILSON, Southington, corporal, enlisted September 12, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 3, 1863; reduced to ranks March 14, 1864; reported captured and shot in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*WILLIAM A. CLARKE, Meriden, musician, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; mustered private; detailed musician; discharged May 29, 1865.

JAMES L. JORDAN, New Haven, musician, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. B 2d C. V.); discharged on account of disability March 11, 1863.

*JOHN MACKIE, Vernon, musician, enlisted September 29, 1863, mustered in September 29, 1863; mustered private; detailed musician; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. as private May 30, 1865.

BENJAMIN B. PARKURST, New Haven, musician, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

SAMUEL D. CRUTTENDEN, Guilford, wagoner, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to ranks; appointed commissary-sergeant June 4, 1863.

HENRY E. PARMELEE, Guilford, wagoner, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered private; detailed wagoner; discharged on account of disability December 23, 1863.

*JOSEPH ACKER, Southington, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; deserted October 16, 1863; (correct name George Fennel).

*CHARLES ALLEN, †New Haven, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; deserted October 27, 1863.

*LOUIS AMIDIEU, North Carolina, private, enlisted September 11, 1861, mustered in September 15, 1864; transferred to Co. C, 2d U. S. A. Cavalry, May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM ANDERSON, Meriden, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted October 16, 1863.

*JOHN L. ARSTRUP, Groton, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; transferred to 14th Regiment N. Y. 48 Cavalry, September 4, 1863.

VALENTINE ARENDHOLTZ, Naugatuck, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability February 8, 1863.

BLAS ARWELS, New Haven, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 8, 1863.

CHARLES M. BARTRAM, New Milford, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.

*CHARLES BANGSTON, Colchester, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; died October 20, 1863.

WILLIAM N. BARNETT, Guilford, private, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; killed August 15, 1864, Deep Run, Va.

*WILLIAM BEGG, Thompson, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; deserted March 20, 1864.

JOEL C. BENTON, Guilford, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died October 20, 1862.

RAPHAEL W. BENTON, Guilford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died September 26, 1862.

JAMES W. BENHAM, Middlebury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged on account of disability December 24, 1863.

JOHN BERRY, Preston, private, enlisted January 23, 1865, mustered in January 23, 1865; transferred to Co. L, 2d U. S. Cavalry, May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM BERGNEY, East Lyme, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; died October 20, 1863.

GILBERT S. BETTS, Woodbury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 13, 1862.

MARCO P. BLACKMAR, Middlebury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 10, 1863.

*CHARLES BLACKMAN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted August 12, 1864.

*MAURICE BOYWALES, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 6, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

JEFFREY BRENNAN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 11, 1862,

mustered in December 15, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted January 8, 1865.

*WILLIAM BROWN, Branford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability May 31, 1864.

*JOHN BROWN, Watertown, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted August 16, 1863.

*ROBERT BROCK, †Norwich, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

PHILO P. BUSH, New Haven, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred from principal musician; discharged on account of disability February 4, 1863.

*ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Harwinton, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; captured May 14, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; paroled March 1, 1865; transferred to Co. G 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY CHENEY, Windsor, Vt., private, enlisted August 3, 1864, mustered in August 3, 1864; deserted October 8, 1864.

ODELL CHITTENDEN, Guilford, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 12, 1863.

*JOHN CHRISTENSON, North Stonington, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted November 19, 1863.

PHILLIP CLANCEY, Wethersfield, private, enlisted May 31, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 23, 1862.

*FREDERICK CLARK, Old Lyme, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; deserted November 7, 1863.

JAMES CLARK, Enfield, private, enlisted December 2, 1864, mustered in December 2, 1864; (See private Co. C 8th C. V.); transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*ROBERT CLIFTON, Branford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted November 7, 1863.

PETER COOPER, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 6, 1863.

HIRAM COUCH, New Fairfield, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 23, 1862.

JOHN CULLON, Plymouth, private, enlisted February 13, 1864, mustered in February 13, 1864; deserted March 23, 1864.

*JOHN DANIEL, New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; killed February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.

CHARLES DE GROAT, Burlington, private, enlisted January 12, 1865, mustered in January 12, 1865; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

CHARLES H. DERBY, Farmington, private, enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862; discharged at Sta. Va.; deserted February 20, 1863.

GEORGE DIXON, Norwalk, private, enlisted February 12, 1862; mustered in February 12, 1864; died February 24, 1864.

EUGENE W. DORMAN, Farmington, private, enlisted May 3, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to Co. H, 1st Regiment V. R. C. December 8, 1862; discharged June 23, 1865.

HENRY B. DUDLEY, Guilford, private, enlisted August 7, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

*THOMAS DUFFY, Branford, private, enlisted July 25, 1861; mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN DUNLAP, New Haven, private, enlisted June 9, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 28, 1862.

*EDWARD ELLIOTT, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1861; mustered in July 18, 1863; shot for desertion September 12, 1863.

*GEORGE FENNEL, Southington, private, enlisted September 10, 1861; mustered in September 11, 1863; See Joseph Acker.

*JAMES FENTON, Fairfield, private, enlisted September 9, 1861; mustered in September 9, 1863; deserted May 4, 1864.

EDMOND I. FIELD, Bloomfield, private, enlisted August 7, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged September 18, 1862.

*JAMES FISHER, New Milford, private, enlisted August 2, 1861; mustered in August 2, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

AUGUSTUS FLOWER, Bloomfield, private, enlisted July 26, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 23, 1863.

EDWARD FOWLER, Guilford, private, enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

SELDEN FULLER, Chatham, private, enlisted November 30, 1863; (See private Co. B. 1st Regt. V. R. C.) discharged on account of disability April 30, 1864.

*CHARLES GILLON, Meriden, private, enlisted September 8, 1863; wounded February 22, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. I, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

EDWARD GOODMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1863.

*DWIGHT B. GOODWIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

mustered in August 22, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; died November 8, 1863, Richmond, Va.

DENNISON C. HALL, Waterford, private, enlisted September 1, 1864, mustered in September 1, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*MICHAEL HANLON, Morris, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

JAMES HEARTY, Norfolk, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to 3d Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. July 1, 1863; discharged June 12, 1865.

PATRICK HEALEY, Suffield, private, enlisted August 23, 1864, mustered in August 23, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; died January 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

LUTHER E. HIGBY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1864; discharged on account of disability February 6, 1863.

CHARLES E. HINE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 29, 1863.

ARTHUR HITCHCOCK, Waterbury, private, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. D 1st C. V.); transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. C. July 3, 1863; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. D 25th Regiment U. S. C. I. June 5, 1865; discharged December 6, 1865.

NELSON HODGE, Coventry, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; died November 2, 1863.

THOMAS HUGHES, West Hartford, private, enlisted December 6, 1864, mustered in December 6, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

GEORGE A. HULL, Guilford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability October 31, 1863.

*JAMES HYATT, Cornwall, private, enlisted September 5, 1863, mustered in September 5, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 2, 1864.

GEORGE INGHAM, New Haven, private, enlisted June 23, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Co. E 1st C. V. H. A.); discharged on account of disability January 15, 1863.

WILLIAM IRWIN, East Granby, private, enlisted November 30, 1864, mustered in November 30, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JAMES G. JACKSON, Vernon, private, enlisted September 24, 1863, mustered in September 24, 1863; transferred to 30th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. January 5, 1864; deserted January 9, 1864.

JOHN JENNINGS, Windsor, Vt., private, enlisted July 29, 1861, mustered in July 29, 1864; captured August 25, 1864; Ream's Star, V. A.; paroled September —, 1864; died September 26, 1864.

*THOMAS JONES, Hartford, private, enlisted September 24, 1861, mustered in September 24, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 1, 1864; Charles Jones; served on U. S. S. "Blenville" and "Richard"; discharged July 15, 1865.

JAMES J. JUDGE, Hartford, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. F 15th C. V. August 25, 1862.

*THOMAS KELLEY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Field, V. A.; paroled August 26, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

JAMES KERNEY, East Granby, private, enlisted December 5, 1864, mustered in December 5, 1864; captured March 25, 1865, Hatchers Run, Va.; paroled March 30, 1865; transferred to Co. C 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865.

LAWRENCE KILLOUGH, New Haven, private, enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 15, 1862.

*JAMES KIRBY, Chaplin, private, enlisted September 3, 1863, mustered in September 3, 1863; wounded August 15, 1864, Deep Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability May 6, 1865.

CHARLES KRAFT, Hartford, private, enlisted July 2, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 18, 1863.

JAMES LANGDON, New Haven, private, enlisted July 8, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability September 12, 1863.

JOSEPH A. LEETE, Guilford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 23, 1863.

EDWIN A. LEETE, Guilford, private, enlisted August 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 23, 1863.

JESSE LEE, West Hartford, private, enlisted December 6, 1864, mustered in December 6, 1864; transferred to Co. F 5th C. V. April 2, 1865; discharged 1865.

ABRAM W. LOSEY, Bristol, private, enlisted December 6, 1864, mustered in December 6, 1864; transferred to Co. C 2d C. A. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*WILLIAM LUDGATE, Pomfret, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; deserted August 1, 1864.

*JOHN LYNCH, Rocky Hill, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Field; deserted March 27, 1864.

*JOHN MAGIN, Groton, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted May 4, 1864.

STEPHEN MALONEY, New Haven, private, enlisted February 6, 1864, mustered in February 6, 1864; killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.

PATRICK MALONEY, New Haven, private, enlisted July 23, 1863, mustered in July 23, 1863; discharged on account of disability March 21, 1864.

GEORGE S. MAXVILLE, Middlebury, private, enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died October 2, 1864.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Hartford, private, enlisted June 7, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; missing in action December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; probably killed; no further record, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C.

LOUIS MATTHEW, New Haven, private, enlisted September 19, 1864, mustered in September 19, 1864; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN McCABE, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 4, 1863.

*THOMAS McCORMICK, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 28, 1863, mustered in September 28, 1863; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

FRANK McDONALD, Windsor, Vt., private, enlisted July 27, 1864, mustered in July 27, 1864; deserted August 21, 1864.

JAMES McDONALD, 2d, Windsor, Vt., private, enlisted July 27, 1864, mustered in July 27, 1864; transferred from hospital, City Point, Va., to Connecticut, September 8, 1864; failed to report; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

HUGH McEWEN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 20, 1863.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, ———, private, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862.

*CHARLES McRAY, Plymouth, private, enlisted August 6, 1864, mustered in August 6, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

CORNELIUS McREADY, Berlin, private, enlisted December 1, 1864, mustered in December 1, 1864; deserted February 11, 1865.

*WILLIAM MILES, New Britain, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 30, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

GEORGE MONROE, Windham, private, enlisted May 31, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

MICHAEL MOONEY, East Windsor, private, enlisted February 10, 1864, mustered in February 10, 1864; deserted March 23, 1864.

WILLIAM MOORE, Vernon, private, enlisted December 2, 1864, mustered in December 2, 1864; deserted April 2, 1865.

*GEORGE MOYER, †Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*CHARLES MULLER, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 5, 1862; mustered in September 5, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Battle of Round Bay Station, Va.; died June 21, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

LUIS MULLER, Norwalk, private, enlisted July 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted September 15, 1862.

ANDREW MURPHY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered in with the company May 31, 1865.

CORNELIUS MURPHY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. F 3d Regiment V. R. I. July 20, 1863; dishonorably discharged October 9, 1863.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 5, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862.

GEORGE MYER, †Bridgeport, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

JOHN MYERS, Hartford, private, enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered in January 26, 1864; deserted February 24, 1864.

*HANS NELSON, Groton, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapuhan, Va.; died February 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*MARTIN NOLAN, East Haddam, private, enlisted September 5, 1862; mustered in September 5, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Battle of Round Bay Station, Va.; paroled March 21, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, Round Bay Station, Va.; paroled February 26, 1865; transferred to Co. F 1st V. R. I. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JAMES NOLAN, Marlborough, private, enlisted August 20, 1864; mustered in August 29, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; died December 20, 1864, Peter-burg, Va.

WILLIAM E. NORTON, Madison, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; died December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

GEORGE I. NORTON, Guilford, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged May 31, 1865.

*JOHN O'BRIEN, Hartford, private, enlisted June 7, 1864; mustered in June 30, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

*MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Plymouth, private, enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered in July 23, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

*JAMES O'NEIL, New Haven, private, enlisted July 20, 1863; mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*TIMOTHY O'NEIL, Woodstock, private, enlisted September 8, 1863; mustered in September 8, 1863; captured December 13, 1862.

Va.; re-captured by U. S. troops April —, 1865, Salisbury, N. C.; discharged July 13, 1865.

NATHAN A. PALMER, North Haven, private, enlisted September 10, 1862, mustered in April 25, 1864; transferred from Co. B 27th C. V. April 25, 1864; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; discharged February 11, 1865.

JAMES PICKETT, Middletown, private, enlisted July 2, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged on account of disability November 28, 1864.

JOHN C. PRATT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; captured November 19, 1862, Falmouth, Va.; paroled November 22, 1862; deserted December 6, 1862.

*RICHARD QUINN, †Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

JOHN REAGDON, Hartford, private, enlisted July 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; discharged August 23, 1862, (minor).

MILES G. RICHARDSON, Guilford, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; died November 2, 1863.

JOSEPH G. ROBINSON, Bridgeport, private, enlisted February 3, 1864, mustered in February 3, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 14, 1865.

*WILLIAM ROBINSON, Groton, private, enlisted July 29, 1864, mustered in July 29, 1864; deserted August 25, 1864.

DAVID MORTON ROBERTS, Norwalk, private, enlisted February 12, 1864, mustered in February 12, 1864; discharged July 3, 1865.

JOHN ROSE, Windsor, Vt., private, enlisted August 2, 1864, mustered in August 2, 1864; deserted August 25, 1864.

HENRY M. ROSSITER Guilford, private, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 2, 1863.

*HENRY ROWN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*THOMAS RYAN, Hartford, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

TIMOTHY RYAN, Avon, private, enlisted December 28, 1863, mustered in December 28, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JOHN RYAN, Avon, private, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES SCHULTZ, Vernon, private, enlisted October 2, 1863, mustered in October 2, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; died August 12, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*HAMILTON SCOTT, Litchfield, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; deserted Sept. 12, 1863.

THOMAS M. SCRANTON, Guilford, private, enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; captured, date and place not shown; died January 3, 1863.

LEWIS W. SCRANTON, New Haven, private, enlisted July 9, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; died March 21, 1863.

EDISON SCUTT, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged on account of disability February 23, 1863.

*JOHN SHAY, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

HARVEY R. SHIPMAN, New Haven, private, enlisted July 4, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; deserted November 23, 1862.

MICHAEL SILVER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 2, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; discharged out with company May 31, 1863.

CHARLES SIMONS, Willington, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died February 19, 1863.

*CHARLES SLESSENGER, New Britain, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in September 12, 1863; wounded February 9, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died February 24, 1864.

*GEORGE SMITH, Groton, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; deserted July 31, 1864.

*JOHN SMITH, 1st, Hartford, private, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristol Station, Va.; transferred to U. S. N., May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Albatross", "Mattabessett" and "Newbern"; discharged August 23, 1863.

*JOHN SMITH, 2d, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863; mustered in August 22, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Bristol Station, Va.; died July 8, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*JOSEPH SMITH, Norwich, private, enlisted July 29, 1864; mustered in July 29, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Beverly Hills, Va.; parole not shown; transferred to Co. F, 2d U. S. H. A. M., August 17, 1864.

*CHARLES SNOW, Vernon, private, enlisted September 28, 1863; mustered in September 28, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 17, 1863.

*HANS SRENSON, Groton, private, enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered in August 4, 1863; discharged on account of disability October 17, 1864.

JOHN H. STAPLES, Fairfield, private, enlisted November 18, 1863; mustered in November 18, 1863; transferred to Co. C, 1st U. S. H. A. M., November 18, 1863; discharged August 31, 1864.

GEORGE H. STARR, Guilford, private, enlisted April 4, 1865, mustered in April 4, 1865; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

BARNARD STARKEY, Hartford, private, enlisted August 5, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; deserted February 16, 1863.

*JOHN STEWART, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted October 16, 1863.

*JOHN SULLS, Vernon, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; deserted October 6, 1863.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Enfield, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; transferred to Co. L 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

SYLVESTER J. TAYLOR, New Haven, private, enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. D 12th Regiment V. R. C. August 13, 1863; discharged June 28, 1865.

*THOMAS TAYLOR, Preston, private, enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered in August 3, 1863; deserted May 4, 1864.

*JAMES TAYLOR, Hartford, private, enlisted July 24, 1863, mustered in July 24, 1863; captured, date and place not shown; died October 1, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*THOMAS TEARNEY, Stamford, private, enlisted July 20, 1864, mustered in July 20, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

*THOMAS THAYER, Thompson, private, enlisted August 18, 1863, mustered in August 18, 1863; captured October 11, 1863, Culpepper, Va.; died February 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.

ALBERT E. THOMPSON, New Haven, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 23, 1862; (See private Rifle Co. C 3d C. V.); discharged on account of disability January 10, 1863.

*WILLIAM THOMPSON, 1st, Stonington, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered in August 4, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; died July 15, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*WILLIAM THOMPSON, 2d, Rocky Hill, private, enlisted September 8, 1863, mustered in September 8, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Chicopec"; discharged April 26, 1866.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, 3d, †Hartford, private, enlisted September 22, 1863, mustered in September 22, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Banshee"; deserted September 5, 1864.

JOHN THOMPSON, 1st, Rocky Hill, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 3, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Brooklyn"; died March 8, 1865.

*JOHN THOMPSON, 2d, †Hartford, private, enlisted September 7, 1863, mustered in September 7, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Chicopec"; discharged February 28, 1866.

*GEORGE THOMAS, Ledyard, private, enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered

in August 4, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864, Spotsylvania, Va.; discharged July 2, 1864.

*FLEETWOOD TOPPIS, Vernon, private, enlisted October 2, 1862; discharged in October 2, 1863; mustered in as Frederick Toppliss, hospital steward U. S. A. as Fleetwood C. Toppis, Major, 1864, discharged May 23, 1865.

*ENDINO TRUBB, Hartford, private, enlisted August 3, 1862; discharged August 3, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

*JOHN H. WALTHALL, East Haven, private, enlisted July 16, 1862; discharged in July 16, 1864; deserted August 14, 1864.

*JULIUS WARBURGH, Hartford, private, enlisted August 16, 1862; discharged in August 10, 1863; deserted September 12, 1863.

*THOMAS WATERS, North Stonington, private, enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered in August 3, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Mechanicsville, Ford, Va.; transferred to U. S. N. May 5, 1864; served on U. S. S. "Chicopee"; discharged April 26, 1866.

*WILLIAM WATSON, Morris, private, enlisted August 3, 1862; discharged in August 3, 1863; deserted August 12, 1863.

CHARLES B. WELLS, Wethersfield, private, enlisted August 16, 1862; discharged in August 23, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862.

*JAMES WELCH, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863; discharged July 30, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*PATRICK WELCH, Farmington, private, enlisted September 8, 1862; discharged in September 8, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Mechanicsville, Va.; died February 20, 1864, Richmond, Va.

MERRIMAN WILLIAMS, Guilford, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged in August 23, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 1, 1863.

*WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, Hartford, private, enlisted July 27, 1862; discharged in July 20, 1863; discharged April 23, 1864, by reason of disability; transferred to U. S. N.; no further record, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

*FRANK WILLIAMS, Glastonbury, private, enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered in September 5, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Mechanicsville, Va.; deserted October 11, 1864.

AUSTIN WILLIAMS, Salem, private, enlisted December 12, 1862; discharged in December 12, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Mechanicsville, Va.; transferred to Co. K, 16th Battalion, A. R. C. G.; discharged July 24, 1865.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Ellington, private, enlisted August 23, 1862; discharged May 25, 1863.

*DANIEL WILKINSON, Hartford, private, enlisted August 3, 1863; transferred to U. S. S. "Merrimac"; deserted August 8, 1864.

PETER O. WILSON, †New Haven, private, enlisted July 27, 1864, mustered in July 27, 1864; captured October 27, 1864, Stony Creek, Va.; paroled March 10, 1865; transferred to Co. C 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY WILSON, Groton, private, enlisted April 13, 1864, mustered in April 13, 1864; deserted August 11, 1864.

*WILLIAM YOUNG, Columbia, private, enlisted November 29, 1864, mustered in December —, 1864; transferred from Co. A, 11th C. V. December —, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; discharged July 17, 1865.

COMPANY K.

ROBERT H. GILLETTE, Hartford, captain, enlisted September 6, 1862, not mustered; commissioned captain, (not mustered); resigned December 20, 1862.

JAMES B. COIT, Norwich, captain, enlisted May 26, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered 1st lieutenant; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; promoted May 1, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted major October 11, 1863.

WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, captain, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st lieutenant Co. D December 5, 1863; killed August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.

SAMUEL FISK, Madison, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 8, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. I August 20, 1862; captain Co. G January 19, 1863.

JAMES R. NICHOLS, Norwich, 1st lieutenant, enlisted May 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. I February 4, 1863; captain Co. I November 13, 1863.

HENRY W. WADHAMS, Waterbury, 1st lieutenant, enlisted August 4, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 2d lieutenant Co. D November 13, 1863; killed May 26, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

GEORGE H. LILLIBRIDGE, Franklin, 1st lieutenant, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred as 2d lieutenant from Co. G December 7, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; promoted 1st lieutenant September 10, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865.

GEORGE H. D. CROSBY, Middletown, 2d lieutenant, enlisted May 27, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 23, 1862.

FREDERICK B. HAWLEY, Bridgeport, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergeant Co. A November 11, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. G February 4, 1863.

CHARLES LYMAN, Bolton, 2d lieutenant, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; promoted from corporal Co. D March 3, 1863; discharged May 31, 1863.

tered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. F, 12th C. V.); deserted August 28, 1862.

JOLIX BRIERLY, Norwich, corporal, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted February 4, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; discharged May 31, 1865.

PATRICK CURTISS, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted January 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*FRANCIS DAILEY, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 27, 1863, mustered in July 27, 1863; mustered private; promoted March 1, 1864; wounded May 5, 1864, place not shown; reduced to ranks (sick) July 1, 1864; deserted September 23, 1864.

EDWARD DORCY, Norwich, corporal, enlisted June 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 8, 1862.

*EDWARD FITZGERALD, Norwich, corporal, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; mustered private; promoted November 1, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; deserted July 15, 1864.

ANDREW FLOOD, Chatham, corporal, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded October 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; promoted February 25, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

EDWARD GELSTON, Coventry, corporal, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted March 1, 1864; reduced to ranks May 1, 1864; promoted January 1, 1865; wounded February 7, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FREDERICK M. GOFF, Chatham, corporal, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 15, 1863.

HENRY HASLER, Ledyard, corporal, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; wounded May 11, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; promoted April 1, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HENRY H. HULL, Norwich, corporal, enlisted May 27, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted November 13, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; discharged on account of disability March 2, 1865.

*THOMAS MADDEX, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 31, 1863, mustered in July 31, 1863; mustered private; wounded February 6, 1864, Morton's Ford, Va.; promoted February 20, 1864; wounded May 15, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. G 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

STEPHEN M. RUSSELL, Haddam, corporal, enlisted June 9, 1862, mus-

tered in August 20, 1862; (See private Co. K, 8th C. V. ranks (sick); discharged on account of disability July 13, 1863.

ALPHIUS SEARS, Hartford, corporal, enlisted July 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted private; deserted December 31, 1862.

ALFRED T. SYMONDS, Windham, corporal, enlisted July 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered private; promoted private; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; transferred to ranks September 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Co. A, 18th Regiment V. R. C. September 1, 1863; discharged June 28, 1865.

JOHN R. WEBSTER, Hartford, corporal, enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died October 6, 1862.

SIMON A. ARMSTRONG, Montville, musician, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to ranks; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM O. GUILFORD, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred as private to ranks October 20, 1864; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FREDERICK W. KURTZ, Waterbury, musician, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred as private to ranks October 20, 1864; detailed musician; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

LEVERETT W. STONE, Hartford, musician, enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability July 13, 1863.

WILLIAM CUTLER, Hartford, wagoner, enlisted June 17, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to ranks; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

REUBEN T. AURLEY, Chatham, private, enlisted July 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. F, 8th P. V. ranks; wounded September 13, 1863; transferred to 27th Co., 2d B. R. C.; discharged on account of disability February 13, 1864.

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Norwich, private, enlisted July 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died March 9, 1863.

STEPHEN D. ALLYN, Ledyard, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; wounded May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.; died July 13, 1863.

*ANDREW ANDERSON, Meriden, private, enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered in August 8, 1863; (See private Co. B, 9th C. V. ranks; wounded September 14, 1863, Bristoe Station, Va.; died January 13, 1864.

OLIVER C. AVERY, Chatham, private, enlisted July 11, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 1, 1862.

GEORGE W. BARCOCK, Norwich, private, enlisted June 10, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability October 20, 1862.

JOHN BAYHAN, Chatham, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., wounded March 25, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; discharged on account of disability July 17, 1865.

NELSON J. BEMONT, Norwich, private, enlisted August 1, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md., wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CRAYTON BILLINGS, Windham, private, enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered in August 21, 1863; wounded February 5, 1865, Hatcher's Run, Va.; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE W. BLAKE, Guilford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died, date not shown, Salisbury, N. C.

STEPHEN G. BOLLES, Marlborough, private, enlisted June 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted September 22, 1862.

JOHN C. BOWERS, Hartford, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HENRY W. BOWERS, Somers, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; captured August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; paroled March 2, 1865; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

HORATIO H. BRAINERD, Somers, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability November 13, 1862.

CORNELIUS BRENNAN, Norwich, private, enlisted June 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to 23d Co, 2d Battalion V. R. C. August 17, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.

*CHARLES BURROWS, Killingly, private, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; killed May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

*OWEN BURKE, Vernon, private, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered in October 1, 1863; transferred to White Hall, Pa., April 6, 1865; no further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. CARROLL, Wallingford, private, enlisted May 30, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam Md., wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va., wounded May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 13, 1865.

*EDWARD CAVANAUGH, Salisbury, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted October 15, 1863.

FREDERICK W. CHADWICK, Stafford, private, enlisted August 2, 1862,

mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability April 1, 1863.

*JAMES CLARK, Middletown, private, enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged in July 28, 1863; deserted August 16, 1864.

*MARTIN COLLINS, New Haven, private, enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 12, 1863.

*FRANK COLEMAN, Stonington, private, enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged in July 30, 1863; deserted September 12, 1863.

*JOHN CONLON, New Milford, private, enlisted August 12, 1863; discharged in August 12, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 12, 1863.

ALFRED COWLES, Farmington, private, enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged in August 20, 1862; wounded May 10, 1864; Lauret' H. A. V. discharged September 7, 1865.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Hartford, private, enlisted July 21, 1863; discharged in August 20, 1862; died December 3, 1862.

*DENNIS DAILEY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; discharged in July 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 1, 1864.

*JOHN DALE, Hartford, private, enlisted July 5, 1863; discharged in July 5, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*WILLIAM DAUBENECKER, New Haven, private, enlisted July 31, 1863; discharged in July 31, 1863; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 1, 1864; discharged on account of disability July 30, 1865.

PETER DIVINE, Hartford, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862; American M. H. A. discharged from hospital July 3, 1863; failed to report to duty; no record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JAMES DOGAN, Middletown, private, enlisted May 31, 1862; discharged in August 20, 1862; transferred to 23d Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. August 17, 1863; discharged as James Dugan July 3, 1865.

HUGH DORRIS, Norwich, private, enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged in August 20, 1862; died July 28, 1863.

*NOYES DOWNS, Woodstock, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; discharged in September 19, 1863; deserted December 12, 1863; discharged on account of disability.

*JOHN DOYLE, New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; wounded October 14, 1863; discharged on account of disability January 10, 1864.

JACOB DYETCH, Ledyard, private, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862; transferred to 144th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. July 18, 1864; discharged in July 18, 1865.

*GEORGE ELLIS, Meriden, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; discharged in August 8, 1863; discharged on account of disability.

THOMAS FARRELL, Hartford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863; discharged in

in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; transferred to 90th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. November 25, 1863; discharged on account of disability July 12, 1865.

EUGENE FIELD, Somers, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 10, 1863.

CHESTER C. FIELD, Somers, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.

*GEORGE FLAMMER, Hartford, private, enlisted July 28, 1863, mustered in July 28, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.; deserted May —, 1865.

*WILLIAM FOSTER, Meriden, private, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died March 10, 1864, Richmond, Va.

BENJAMIN R. FULLER, Chatham, private, enlisted May 27, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

FRANKLIN FULLER, Chatham, private, enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died October 6, 1862.

SELDEN FULLER, Chatham, private, enlisted June 2, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability February 13, 1863.

*JAMES GAREY, Vernon, private, enlisted September 30, 1863, mustered in September 30, 1863; discharged on account of disability January 7, 1864.

JOHN GLYNN, Hartford, private, enlisted June 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability March 28, 1863; (See private Co. A 12th C. V.)

*PETER GRAY, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 27, 1863, mustered in August 27, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; transferred to Co. G 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN GREEN, Branford, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted August 18, 1863.

ALONZO GRISWOLD, Somers, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded and captured October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; died December 4, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*RICHARD GRIGGS, Windham, private, enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered in August 21, 1863; captured December 1, 1863, Rapidan, Va.; died February 1, 1864, Richmond, Va.

PATRICK F. GRIFFIN, Hartford, private, enlisted June 5, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. D 24th Regiment V. R. C. April 28, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865.

PATRICK HALL, New Haven, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

THOMAS HANNAH, Manchester, private, enlisted May 28, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN HARREN, Durham, private, enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 10, 1863.

*HUGH HAY, Winchester, private, enlisted September 18, 1862; mustered in September 8, 1863; captured December 15, 1863; returned March 2, 1864, Richmond, Va.

*JESSE HODLEY, †Hartford, private, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered in August 11, 1863; wounded March 25, 1865, Harts Creek, Pa.; discharged August 4, 1865.

FRANCIS HOLLISTER, Chatham, private, enlisted July 26, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 23, 1862.

FREDERICK J. HOLLISTER, Chatham, private, enlisted July 26, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 23, 1862.

*WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Meriden, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 8, 1863; captured November 17, 1863, Co. D, 2d Tenn.; paroled March 21, 1864; transferred to Captain, 1st Regiment Delaware Volunteers May 16, 1864; failed to report for further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JARED F. HOXIE, Griswold, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 1, 1863.

ASA L. HUGHES, Norwich, private, enlisted May 26, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; (See private Riddle Co., A., 21st V. A., 1862) discharged on account of disability December 15, 1862.

ARTHUR HULL, Preston, private, enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered in September 2, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WALTER HUSSEY, Griswold, private, enlisted July 18, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 25, 1862.

*JOSEPH HYNES, †New Haven, private, enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted October 15, 1864.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Chatham, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 2, 1862.

MICHAEL JOHNSON, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*THOMAS JOHNSON, Pomfret, private, enlisted September 11, 1862; mustered in September 11, 1863; transferred to Co. G, 1st V. A., May 30, 1865.

*ROBERT JONES, New Haven, private, enlisted July 27, 1862; mustered in July 27, 1863; discharged on account of disability August 1, 1863.

*MICHAEL KELLEY, Middletown, private, enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered in August 2, 1864; transferred to Co. G, 1st V. A., May 30, 1865.

OSCAR KIBBE, Somers, private, enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded February 6, 1864; discharged on account of disability June 1, 1864.

*CHAUNCEY KINGSBURY, Killingly, private, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; captured May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; died June 3, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

*LEOPOLD KLEIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; transferred to Co. F, 20th Regiment V. R. C. January 13, 1864; discharged July 18, 1865.

*CALVIN J. LAMPHIERE, Norwich, private, enlisted July 20, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; wounded August 15, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*GEORGE LATON, New Haven, private, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in July 18, 1863; shot for desertion September 12, 1863.

FRANK LAUGHLIN, Hartford, private, enlisted May 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

*PATRICK LAUGHLIN, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; deserted February 5, 1864.

*GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Oxford, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 2, 1864, served on U. S. S. "Cyane"; appointed captain's clerk December 10, 1865; appointment revoked and discharged March 4, 1866.

WILLIAM N. LOOMIS, Andover, private, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

WILLIAM MACOMBER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 20, 1864, mustered in August 20, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*ALBERT MANSKEY, Waterbury, private, enlisted September 26, 1863, mustered in September 26, 1863; discharged on account of disability April 28, 1865.

*FREDERICK MARTINET, Lebanon, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 2, 1864, as Frederick Martines; served on U. S. S. "St. Mary's"; discharged September 3, 1865.

*JAMES MARTIN, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

PATRICK MASTERSON, Hartford, private, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died January 25, 1863.

ERASTUS A. MAYNARD, Ledyard, private, enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died January 4, 1863.

SAMUEL McCUNE, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability February 8, 1863.

ROBERT A. McDONALD, Hartford, private, enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 25, 1862.

*WILLIAM C. McDONALD, †Hartford, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; deserted August 25, 1863.

*WILLIAM C. McDUGAL, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered in July 20, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*JAMES McELROY, Groton, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered July 30, 1863; deserted September 13, 1863.

*THOMAS McGRATH, New Haven, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; deserted June 19, 1864.

JAMES McGOVERN, Griswold, private, enlisted July 16, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; deserted August 25, 1862.

MICHAEL McGOVERN, Norwich, private, enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 25, 1862.

*JOHN McNEIL, New Haven, private, enlisted July 25, 1863, mustered in July 25, 1863; discharged on account of disability December 27, 1863.

*WILLIAM JOHN McNEIL, Groton, private, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in July 29, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 2, 1864, served on U. S. S. "St. Mary's" and "Waterloo"; discharged August 31, 1864.

JAMES McVAY, Norwich, private, enlisted July 14, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; died September 9, 1862.

MICHAEL McVAY, Norwich, private, enlisted July 5, 1862, mustered August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

FRANCIS McVAY, Norwich, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; served May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*ANDREW MENKE, New Canaan, private, enlisted August 1, 1864, mustered in August 1, 1864; transferred to Co. L, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*AUGUST MOXT, Hartford, private, enlisted July 30, 1863, mustered July 30, 1863; deserted August 6, 1863.

*FREDERICK MURPHY, Waterford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 1, 1863; deserted August 1, 1863.

*PIERRE MOREL, New Haven, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 18, 1863; discharged May 29, 1864.

*WILLIAM MURRY, Colchester, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. May 2, 1864, served on U. S. S. "Cyane" and "Independence"; discharged May 2, 1864.

*JOHN MURRY, Lyme, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered August 11, 1863; captured October 14, 1863, Ball's Bluff, Md.; parole not shown; wounded, date and place not shown; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*OTTO NELSON, New London, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; deserted November 10, 1863.

*MOSES TRACY NEWELL, Harford, private, enlisted July 19, 1864, mustered in July 19, 1864; (See Newell Tracy).

OLNEY O'DONNELL, Norwich, private, enlisted July 18, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability January 12, 1863.

JOHN O'NEIL, Norwich, private, enlisted July 7, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOSIAH L. D. OTIS, Norwich, private, enlisted July 25, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died February 10, 1863.

JOHN PARKER, Chatham, private, enlisted May 31, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 23, 1863.

*CHARLES PINCUS, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 25, 1863, mustered in August 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

HIRAM N. POST, Coventry, private, enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted November 1, 1862.

*ANDREW QUINLAN, Easton, private, enlisted September 11, 1863, mustered in September 11, 1863; deserted November 19, 1863.

*EDWARD RACE, Colechester, private, enlisted August 11, 1863, mustered in August 11, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

EDWARD RIGNEY, Sprague, private, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; wounded August 15, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

CHARLES H. RISLEY, Coventry, private, enlisted July 29, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; discharged on account of disability January 12, 1863.

ROLAND RISING, Suffield, private, enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; died December 30, 1862.

CHRISTOPHER SCHULTE, Preston, private, enlisted June 6, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; died March 20, 1863.

JACOB SCHNEIDER, Norwich, private, enlisted July 21, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded October 27, 1864, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; discharged on account of disability August 21, 1865.

*ROBERT SCOTT, Waterbury private, enlisted August 22, 1863, mustered in August 22, 1863; deserted October 14, 1863.

*JULIUS SELL, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted November 19, 1863.

*JOHN SHANTZ, New Britain, private, enlisted July 20, 1864, mustered in July 20, 1864; deserted August 16, 1864.

*MICHAEL SHAUGHNESSY, Vernon, private, enlisted September 22, 1862; mustered in September 30, 1863; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

LEONARD SIMONS, Norwich, private, enlisted June 9, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

JOHN SMITH, Griswold, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; captured June 22, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; paroled October 11, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

*CHARLES SMITH, †Hartford, private, enlisted July 23, 1863; mustered in July 23, 1863; deserted October 10, 1863.

*JOHAN SPECKLES, Colchester, private, enlisted August 11, 1863; mustered in August 11, 1863; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

JUDSON E. SPERRY, Woodbridge, private, enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died January 2, 1863.

GEORGE SPINDLER, Hartford, private, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; discharged on account of disability June 6, 1865.

*JOHN STARK, Waterbury, private, enlisted August 22, 1863; mustered in August 22, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Matthews, Va.; transferred to Co. G, 2d C. V. H. A. May 30, 1865.

*JOHN STAUB, Wethersfield, private, enlisted September 8, 1862; mustered in September 8, 1863; captured February 6, 1864, Matthews, Va.; paroled December 1, 1864; died December 21, 1864.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, Bridgeport, private, enlisted July 17, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability May 7, 1865.

SMITH S. TAYLOR, Farmington, private, enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; died December 6, 1862.

*GEORGE THOMPSON, Winchester, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted August 16, 1864.

GEORGE D. TRACY, Chatham, private, enlisted August 10, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; deserted November 1, 1862.

*NEWELL TRACY, Hartford, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in July 19, 1864; discharged on account of disability August 1, 1864; correct name Moses Tracy Newell.

HENRY W. TRYON, Middletown, private, enlisted August 10, 1862; mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability August 5, 1863.

FREDERICK WAGONER, _____, private, enlisted _____; deserted September 29, 1863.

*GEORGE WALLACK, Branford, private, enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered in July 25, 1863; wounded February 6, 1864, Matthews, Va.; wounded May 10, 1864, place of battle not known; transferred to Battalion V. R. C. October 20, 1864; discharged _____.

EDWIN F. WEEKS, Chaplin, private, enlisted June 23, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. F, 3d Regiment V. R. C. July 20, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

JOHN WILSON, Hartford, private, enlisted August 12, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; transferred to 114th Co, 2d Battalion V. R. C. February 15, 1864; discharged July 18, 1865.

BARRETT WILTON, †New Haven, private, enlisted August 8, 1863, mustered in August 8, 1863; deserted December 10, 1863.

*JOHN WILLIAMS, Winchester, private, enlisted August 6, 1864, mustered in August 6, 1864; deserted August 16, 1864.

WILLIAM E. WOODMANSEE, Preston, private, enlisted August 14, 1862, mustered in August 20, 1862; discharged on account of disability December 8, 1862.

HENRY P. YERRINGTON, Norwich, private, enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded September 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; died September 28, 1862.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

GEORGE W. BALCOM, Vernon, private, mustered in February 22, 1864; discharged November 9, 1865.

JAMES BARTLETT, Hartland, private, mustered in November 17, 1864, transferred to regiment December 24, 1864; failed to report; no further record.

JOSEPH B. BOND, Salisbury, private, mustered in March 22, 1864; died April 11, 1864.

JAMES BROWN, Enfield, private, mustered in November 19, 1864; discharged December 15, 1864.

DAVID BURNS, Canton, private, mustered in November 18, 1864; shot while in the act of deserting, date not given.

THOMAS CONNORS, Glastonbury, private, mustered in December 9, 1864; transferred to regiment December 24, 1864; failed to report; no further record.

GEORGE DAVIS, Hebron, private, mustered in January 4, 1865, transferred to regiment January 29, 1865; failed to report; no further record.

JOHN DAVIS, Marlborough, private, mustered in January 5, 1865; transferred to regiment January 29, 1865; failed to report; no further record.

JOHN DREW, Suffield, private, mustered in November 12, 1864, transferred to regiment December 11, 1864; failed to report; no further record.

JOHN HUNT, Glastonbury, private, mustered in December 9, 1864; discharged January 9, 1865.

PATRICK MURPHY, Manchester, private, mustered in December 7, 1864; discharged December 28, 1864.

FELIX O'NEIL, Bridgeport, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; discharged on account of disability May 23, 1864.

THOMAS PETERSON, Woodbury, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; transferred to regiment March 4, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Norwalk, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; transferred to regiment February 16, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

EDWIN T. ROGERS, Granby, private, mustered in November 29, 1863; discharged January 15, 1865.

JOHN SIMPSON, Woodbury, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; transferred to regiment March 4, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Hartford, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; transferred to regiment March 4, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

GEORGE THOMSON, Madison, private, mustered in March 16, 1864; transferred to regiment April 7, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

HENRY WILSON, Vernon, private, mustered in December 2, 1863; discharged December 16, 1864.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Hartland, private, mustered in November 29, 1863; discharged December 16, 1864.

JOHN B. WINEY, Salisbury, private, mustered in March 22, 1864; transferred to regiment April 7, 1864; failed to report to regiment; no record.

*Substitutes and Drafted.

†Place of muster in.



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