

REGIMENTAL LOSSES

IN

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

A TREATISE ON THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE MORTUARY LOSSES IN THE UNION REGIMENTS, WITH FULL AND EXHAUSTIVE STATISTICS COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS ON FILE IN THE STATE MILITARY BUREAUS AND AT WASHINGTON.

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

ALBANY, N. Y.
ALBANY PUBLISHING COMPANY
1889

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TO THE
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ALBANY, N. Y.

PREFACE.

TO some it may appear that the publication of a work like this belongs properly within the province of the General Government, and that a citizen in private life should not presume to offer information on official matters. In reply it should be stated that this work is offered only as a convenient digest of official publications already issued by the General Government, or State Military Bureaus, to which have been added some original exhibits deduced from official statistics heretofore published and unpublished.

The Adjutant-General's office at Washington has been engaged for several years on the publication of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. The work is admirably done, but it is of surprising magnitude, and cannot be completed for many years. It already fills so many large volumes that it is too bulky and costly for the ordinary student. Then, again, there are peculiar and interesting deductions which do not come within the scope of the Government work, but which find a proper place within these pages.

The present volume has been undertaken with the belief that a convenient and accurate summary of the official statistics would be an acceptable addition to the history of the war. Some details of minor importance have been omitted, as the work is designed for the benefit of advanced students, and it is assumed that the reader is already familiar with the more important points in the history of the events alluded to.

There has been a dearth of official information regarding a certain class of regimental statistics which are essential to the history of the war, and are of interest, not only to the surviving participants, but to all who are interested in the story. Regimental affairs are of more importance to the average soldier than Corps or Army matters; and, so, an effort has been made to supply within these pages certain facts regarding regimental losses which are outside the province of the Government publications.

It is with pleasure that acknowledgment is made of courtesies extended by the Adjutant-Generals of the various State Military Bureaus, and the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. Without their kindly assistance the work could not have been completed.

No statistics are given here that are not warranted by the official records. The work represents the patient and conscientious labor of years. Days, and often weeks, have been spent on the figures of each regiment. It is hoped that before disputing any essential fact, a like careful examination of the records will be made. Having done that, if any fail to reconcile facts and statements, they will confer a favor by addressing a communication on the matter, so that an opportunity may be afforded to explain the seeming discrepancy, or, if an error, to correct it in a subsequent edition.

ALBANY, N. Y., *May* 1, 1888.

THE AUTHOR.

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REGIMENTAL LOSSES
IN
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,
1861-5.

CHAPTER I.

THE CASUALTIES OF WAR—MAXIMUM OF KILLED IN UNION REGIMENTS—
MAXIMUM OF PERCENTAGES.

WARS and battles are considered great in proportion to the loss of life resulting from them. Bloodless battles excite no interest. A campaign of manœuvres is accorded but a small place in history. There have been battles as decisive as Waterloo and Gettysburg; but they cost few lives and never became historic. Great as were the results, Waterloo and Gettysburg would receive but little mention were it not for the terrible cost at which the results were obtained.

Still, it is difficult to comprehend fully what is implied by the figures which represent the loss of life in a great battle or a war. As the numbers become great, they convey no different idea, whether they be doubled or trebled. It is only when the losses are considered in detail—by regiments, for instance—that they can be definitely understood. The regiment is the unit of organization. It is to the army what a family is to the city. It has a well known limit of size, and its losses are intelligible; just as a loss in a family can be understood, while the greater figures of the city's mortuary statistics leave no impression on the mind.

The history of a battle or a war should always be studied in connection with the figures which show the losses. By overlooking them an indefinite, and often erroneous, idea is obtained. By neglecting them, many historians fail to develop the important points of the contest. They use the same rhetorical description for different attacks, whether the pressure was strong or weak; the loss, great or small; the fight, bloody or harmless.

To properly understand the relative importance of the various movements on a battle field, the student must know the loss of life at the different points of the line. He will then see where the points of contact really were; where the pressure was greatest; where the scenes of valor and heroism occurred. There is no better way of doing this than by noting the place in the line held by the various regiments and ascertaining the loss of life in each.

There were over two thousand regiments in the Union Armies. On some of these the brunt of battle fell much heavier than on others. While some were exempted from the

dangers of active service, others were continually at the front. While some were seldom called upon to face the enemy's fire, others were repeatedly ordered into the thickest of the fight. While in some regiments the number of killed was small, in others the Roll of Honor was unequalled in the records of modern wars. Who were these men who fought so well in defense of their flag? What were the names and numbers of their regiments? What were the losses in these regiments? What limit is there to the toll of blood exacted from a regimental thousand during a long and bloody war?

The one regiment, in all the Union Armies, which sustained the greatest loss in battle, during the American Civil War, was the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.* It lost 295 men, killed or mortally wounded in action, during its four years of service, from 1861 to 1865. It served in the First Division, Second Corps. This division was commanded, successively, by Generals Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow, and Miles; and any regiment that followed the fortunes of these men was sure to find plenty of bloody work cut out for it. The losses of the Fifth New Hampshire occurred entirely in aggressive, hard, stand-up fighting; none of it happened in routs or through blunders. Its loss includes eighteen officers killed, a number far in excess of the usual proportion, and indicates that the men were bravely led. Its percentage of killed is also very large, especially as based on the original enrollment. The exact percentage of the total enrollment cannot be definitely ascertained, as the rolls were loaded down in 1864 with the names of a large number of conscripts and bounty men who never joined the regiment.

The second highest in the list of infantry regiments having the greatest number killed in battle, is the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, which lost 282 officers and men who died while fighting for the Union. This was a Fifth Corps regiment, serving in Morell's—afterwards Griffin's—First Division. Two of its Colonels were killed, and a third was badly wounded and crippled for life. It was a splendid regiment, well officered and well drilled. It suffered a severe loss in killed, by percentage, as well as in numbers.

The next regiment on the list is the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, of the famous Iron Brigade, Wadsworth's (First) Division, First Corps. This gallant regiment stands high in the list, because of its many battles and the persistency with which it would hold its ground in the face of the deadliest musketry. By glancing at the table of percentages, it will be seen that the Seventh occupies an honorable place in that list also.

Next, among the regiments sustaining the greatest loss in action, stands the Fifth Michigan, of the Third Corps, in which 263 were killed; and next, comes the Twentieth Massachusetts, of the Second Corps, with a credit of 260 killed in battle.

The following table will show clearly the relative position of the leading infantry regiments in point of numerical loss. It embraces every infantry regiment in the Union Armies which lost over 200 men, killed or mortally wounded in action, during the war. In all, there are forty-five:

* This statement does not include the Heavy Artillery, which, owing to their larger form of organization, will be considered separately from the ordinary regiments of the line.



KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
5th New Hampshire	Barlow's	Second	18	277	295
83d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	11	271	282
7th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	10	271	281
5th Michigan	Birney's	Third	16	247	263
20th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	17	243	260
69th New York	Barlow's	Second	13	246	259
28th Massachusetts	Barlow's	Second	15	235	250
16th Michigan	Griffin's	Fifth	12	235	247
105th Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	14	231	245
6th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	15	229	244
15th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	14	227	241
15th New Jersey	Wright's	Sixth	8	232	240
2d Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	10	228	238
40th New York	Birney's	Third	9	229	238
61st Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	19	218	237
11th Pennsylvania	Robinson's	First	12	224	236
48th New York	Terry's	Tenth	18	218	236
45th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	13	214	227
121st New York	Wright's	Sixth	13	213	226
27th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	10	215	225
2d Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	11	214	225
100th Pennsylvania	Stevenson's	Ninth	16	208	224
8th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	11	212	223
2d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	6	215	221
111th New York	Hays's(Alex.)	Second	8	212	220
18th U. S. Infantry	Johnson's	Fourteenth	9	209	218
9th Illinois	Dodge's	Sixteenth	5	211	216
22d Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	9	207	216
5th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	11	202	213
148th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	12	198	210
9th Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	15	194	209
81st Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	18	190	208
7th Michigan	Gibbon's	Second	11	197	208
55th Pennsylvania	Ames's	Tenth	7	201	208
17th Maine	Birney's	Third	12	195	207
3d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	5	201	206
145th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	18	187	205
14th Connecticut	Gibbon's	Second	17	188	205
36th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	11	193	204
6th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	12	191	203
49th Ohio	Wood's (Thos. J.)	Fourth	14	188	202
51st New York	Potter's	Ninth	9	193	202
20th Indiana	Birney's	Third	14	187	201
57th Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	10	191	201
53d Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	5	195	200

It may be of interest to state here that on the records of the War Department some of these regiments are not credited with quite so many men killed; and, that if a tabulation were to be made from the official figures at Washington, the relative positions of some of these regiments would have to be slightly changed. In the first five regiments the Seventh Wisconsin would head the list, and the Fifth New Hampshire would stand third instead of first; while the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, the Fifth Michigan and the Twentieth Massachusetts would still hold, respectively, the second, fourth and fifth places, as before. The records of the War Department show as follows:

7th Wisconsin	280	killed or died of wounds.
83d Pennsylvania	278	“ “ “ “ “
5th New Hampshire	277	“ “ “ “ “
5th Michigan	262	“ “ “ “ “
20th Massachusetts	257	“ “ “ “ “

This difference arises from the fact that in each regiment there were men borne on the muster-out rolls as “missing in action,” whose fate had not been determined at the close of the war, at which time these rolls were made out. But, since then, many of the States have made strenuous efforts to ascertain the fate of these men. New Hampshire, for instance, published a supplement to its printed muster-out rolls, in which it accounts definitely for most of its missing, the State Adjutant-General having obtained, from various sources, satisfactory evidence that these men were killed. But the War Department declines—and very properly—to account for missing men as killed until they receive official information to that effect. The official channels, through which such information must come, are the original records of the muster-out rolls; the final statements, as they are technically termed; and the affidavits which may accompany a pension claim.

Now, the State of New Hampshire, and other States as well, have ascertained definitely that many of their missing men were killed, and have revised their records accordingly;* but, if these missing men have no heirs to prosecute their claims at the Pension Office, the records at Washington will remain unchanged, and the men will still be recorded there, not among the killed, but as missing. The mortuary statistics in these pages are compiled largely from State records; hence, the figures in many cases will exceed those of the War Office. The variation, however, is not important enough to warrant this digression were it not for the honest endeavor to arrive at exactness, and to forestall any possible misunderstanding or controversy.

In treating here of the matter of losses in battle, or otherwise, each regiment will be considered by itself. Hence, it is important that the student before going further should understand thoroughly the size and formation of a regiment, in order to comprehend the extent and nature of the loss. Otherwise, the figures would have little or no meaning.

The infantry regiments, which formed the bulk of the army, had a maximum of organization beyond which recruiting was not allowed. There was, also, a minimum of strength which must be obtained before a regiment could be accepted. An infantry command consisted of ten companies of foot, and the Field and Staff: the latter were mounted, and consisted of the Colonel and such officers as were not attached to the company formations. The maximum formation was as follows:

* New Hampshire: Adjutant-General's Report, 1866: Vol. I.

Field and Staff.

1 Colonel.
 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
 1 Major.
 1 Adjutant.
 1 Quartermaster.
 1 Surgeon (Rank of Major).
 2 Asst. Surgeons.
 1 Chaplain.
 1 Sergeant-Major.
 1 Quartermaster's Sergeant.
 1 Commissary-Sergeant.
 1 Hospital Steward.
 2 Principal Musicians.

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Company Formation.

1 Captain.
 1 First Lieutenant.
 1 Second Lieutenant.
 1 First Sergeant.
 4 Sergeants.
 8 Corporals.
 2 Musicians.
 1 Wagoner.
 82 Privates.

 101

Ten companies, 101 each	1010
Field and Staff	15
Total	<hr/> 1025

In the minimum organization the formation, and number of officers, was the same; but the number of privates was placed at 64, making the total of the minimum, 845. The newly recruited regiments, accordingly, ranged in numbers from 845 to 1025. The most of them left their rendezvous with full ranks, especially those which were raised under the second call for troops, in 1862. As their numbers became reduced by disease and wounds, fresh recruits were added, so that the total enrollment of a regiment was often increased several hundred before its term of service expired. Nominally, an infantry regiment consisted of one thousand men, less the depletion incidental to its service, the actual number of effectives being far below the nominal one.

In addition to the infantry, there were 32 regiments of heavy artillery in the volunteer service. It would be unnecessary to mention these were it not that the heaviest loss in battle, of any regimental organization, occurred in two of these regiments, each of which lost more men killed than the Fifth New Hampshire. But, owing to their larger organization and different formation, they must be considered secondly, and in a class by themselves. A regiment of heavy artillery contained 1800 men, divided into 12 companies of 150; attached to each company were five line officers—a captain and four lieutenants. The regiment was divided into three battalions of four companies, with each battalion under the command of a Major. There was but one Colonel and one Lt. Colonel, as in infantry. These troops performed garrison duty, serving mostly within the fortifications around Washington, or in the coast defences where heavy ordnance was used. In the spring of 1864, most of the heavy artillery regiments within the defences of Washington were ordered to the front, where they served as infantry, and took an active part in the campaign.

The heaviest loss in this arm of the service—and, also, in any regiment of the army—occurred in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, of Birney's Division, Second Corps. During its term of service it lost 23 officers and 400 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded in battle. This regiment is remarkable, also, for its large percentage of loss; for the large number of officers killed; and, for having sustained in a certain engagement the greatest loss of any regiment in any one battle. The First Maine H. A. did not take the field until May, 1864,

having served the two previous years in the fortifications of Washington. Its fighting and all its losses occurred within a period of ten months.

The next greatest loss in the heavy artillery is found in the Eighth New York, of Gibbon's Division, Second Corps, in which regiment 19 officers and 342 enlisted men were killed or died of wounds during their three years' term of service. Like the First Maine, it did not go to the front nor see any fighting until the last year of its service, all its losses occurring during the last ten months of the war.

The following list embraces all the heavy artillery regiments in which the number of killed, or died of wounds, exceeded two hundred :

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Maine	Birney's	Second	23	400	423
8th New York	Gibbon's	Second	19	342	361
7th New York	Barlow's	Second	14	277	291
2d Connecticut	Wright's	Sixth	12	242	254
1st Massachusetts	Birney's	Second	9	232	241
2d Pennsylvania	Ferrero's	Ninth	5	228	233
14th New York	Ferrero's	Ninth	6	220	226
2d New York	Barlow's	Second	10	204	214
9th New York	Ricketts's	Sixth	6	198	204

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery carried, from first to last, over 5000 names on its rolls. In fact, it comprised two regiments—one in the Ninth, and one in the Eighteenth Corps. In the spring of 1864, the regiment, 1800 strong, joined the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps, at Cold Harbor. The surplus men had been previously formed into a "provisional" regiment with the same designation, and assigned to the Ninth Corps. The most of the losses occurred in this provisional command.

A cavalry regiment numbered 1200 men, nominally, and was divided into twelve companies of one hundred each. They did not suffer such severe losses in particular engagements as did the infantry, but their losses were divided among a great many more battles. The cavalry went into action very much oftener than infantry. Although mounted and armed with sabres, much of their fighting was done dismounted, and with carbines. The mounted regiments which lost the most men, killed or fatally wounded in action, were the following :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Maine	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.	15	159	174
1st Michigan	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.	14	150	164
5th Michigan	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.	6	135	141
6th Michigan	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.	7	128	135
1st Vermont	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.	10	124	134
1st N. Y. Dragoons	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.	4	126	130
1st New Jersey	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.	12	116	128
2d New York	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.	9	112	121
11th Pennsylvania	Kautz's	Cavalry, A. P.	11	108	119

The light artillery was composed of batteries with a maximum strength of 150 men and six guns. Before the war closed many of them were reorganized as four-gun batteries. In

some cases there were regimental organizations comprising 12 batteries, but most of the troops in this arm of the service were independent commands; even where there was a regimental organization, each battery acted separately and independently of the others. In the volunteer service the leading batteries, in point of loss in battle, were as follows:

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

<i>Synonym.</i>		<i>Battery.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
"Cooper's"	- "B"	1st Penn. Artillery	First	2	19	21
"Sands'"	-	11th Ohio Battery	Seventeenth	--	20	20
"Phillips'"	-	5th Mass. Battery	Fifth	1	18	19
"Weeden's"	- "C"	1st R. I. Artillery	Fifth	--	19	19
"Cowan's"	-	1st N. Y. Battery	Sixth	2	16	18
"Stevens'"	-	5th Maine Battery	First	2	16	18
"Ricketts'"	- "F"	1st Penn. Artillery	First	1	17	18
"Easton's"	- "A"	1st Penn. Artillery	First	1	16	17
"Kern's"	- "G"	1st Penn. Artillery	First	1	16	17
"Randolph's"	- "E"	1st R. I. Artillery	Third	--	17	17
"Pettit's"	- "B"	1st N. Y. Artillery	Second	--	16	16
"Bigelow's"	-	9th Mass. Battery	Reserve Art'y	2	13	15
"Bradbury's"	-	1st Maine Battery	Nineteenth	2	13	15
"Wood's"	- "A"	1st Ill. Artillery	Fifteenth	--	15	15

The loss in the Eleventh Ohio Battery occurred almost entirely in one action, 19 of its men having been killed or mortally wounded at Iuka in a charge on the battery. In the other batteries, however, the losses represent a long series of battles in which they rendered effective service, and participated with honor to themselves and the arm of the service to which they belonged.

Among the light batteries of the Regular Army, equally heavy losses occurred in the following famous commands:

"B"	- 4th U. S. Artillery	- "Gibbon's"	or "Stewart's."
"K"	- 4th U. S. Artillery	- "DeRussey's"	" "Seeley's."
"I"	- 1st U. S. Artillery	- "Ricketts'"	" "Kirby's" or "Woodruff's."
"D"	- 5th U. S. Artillery	- "Griffin's"	" "Hazlitt's."
"C"	- 5th U. S. Artillery	- "Seymour's"	" "Ransom's" " "Weir's."
"H"	- 5th U. S. Artillery	- "Gunther's"	" "Burnham's."
"A & C"	4th U. S. Artillery	- "Hazzard's"	" "Cushing's" " "Thomas'."

The foregoing pages show accurately the limit of loss in the various regimental organizations in the civil war. The figures will probably fall below the prevalent idea as to the number killed in certain regiments; but these figures are the only ones that the muster-out rolls will warrant, and no others can be accepted. True, there are many errors in the rolls; but they have been thoroughly revised and corrected.

There have been too many careless, extravagant statements made regarding losses in action. Officers have claimed losses for their regiments, which are sadly at variance with the records which they certified as correct at the close of the war—muster-out rolls which they made out themselves, and on which they accounted for each man in their command. If any veteran is surprised at the figures given here and feels disposed to question their accuracy, let him first carefully examine the muster-out rolls of his regiment. It will not be necessary to

exaggerate the result. To the thoughtful, the truth will be sensational enough : the correct figures are amply heroic, and are unsurpassed in the annals of war.

The number of men killed in a regiment during its term of service has thus far been considered only in respect to the maximum of loss, and the result is of value only so far as it defines the limit of casualties to which regiments of this size are exposed. But, though similar in formation, the regiments varied in numbers according to the recruits or transferred men received. Some regiments received large numbers of recruits to make good their losses, while other commands went through the war with constantly lessening ranks and carried only the original thousand, or less, upon their rolls. Some regiments which reënlisted at the end of their three years' term received large accessions from other commands which, returning home, left detachments in the field composed of recruits with unexpired terms, or reënlisted men. Distinction must be made, in the matter of losses in action, between the regiments whose ranks were always kept full, and the ones which received no fresh material.

In short, the proper way to judge of the relative losses of regiments during their term of service is to accompany the statement of the losses with the figures of the total enrollment, and compare the percentages as well as the losses. The regiments in the following list can fairly claim the honor of having encountered the hardest fighting in the war. They may not have done the most effective fighting, nor the best fighting ; but they evidently stood where the danger was thickest, and were the ones which faced the hottest musketry. They were all well-known, reliable commands, and served with unblemished records. The maximum of loss is reached in this table :

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES OF ENROLLMENT.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.*</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
2d Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1203	238	19.7
1st Maine H. Art'y	Birney's	Second	2202	423	19.2
57th Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	1052	201	19.1
140th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1132	198	17.4
26th Wisconsin	Schurz's	Eleventh	1089	188	17.2
7th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1630	281	17.2
69th New York	Hancock's	Second	1513	259	17.1
11th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1179	196	16.6
142d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	935	155	16.5
141st Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	1037	167	16.1
19th Indiana	Wadsworth's	First	1246	199	15.9
121st New York	Wright's	Sixth	1426	226	15.8
7th Michigan	Gibbon's	Second	1315	208	15.8
148th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1339	210	15.6
83d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	1808	282	15.5
22d Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	1393	216	15.5
36th Wisconsin	Gibbon's	Second	1014	157	15.4
27th Indiana	Williams's	Twelfth	1101	169	15.3
5th Kentucky	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1020	157	15.3
27th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1485	225	15.1
79th U. S. Colored	Thayer's	Seventh	1249	188	15.0
17th Maine	Birney's	Third	1371	207	15.0
1st Minnesota	Gibbon's	Second	1242	187	15.0

* Most regiments served under more than one division commander, and some of them in more than one corps ; for lack of space, mention is made here only of the division which will best assist the reader in identifying the regiment and its campaigns.

The loss in the Second Wisconsin indicates the extreme limit of danger to which human life is exposed in a war similar in duration and activity to the American Civil War. It shows the chances which a man takes when he enlists. The figures, however, are the result of the weapons and mode of fighting of twenty years ago. Since then, muzzle-loading rifles have been dispensed with. Still, in the Franco-Prussian war, in which the troops were armed with breech-loaders, there was no increase in the percentage of casualties. In fact, the old muzzle-loaders were capable of delivering a hotter fire than any body of troops could withstand. At Marye's Heights and Cemetery Ridge, the bravest of assaulting columns recoiled from their fire; breech-loaders could have done no more. There was a limit of punishment beyond which endurance would not go, and the old Springfield rifle was capable of inflicting it.

But the figures of the Second Wisconsin, and of the other regiments as well, fail to show the full percentage of loss: the actual percentage was much larger. The figures given are based upon the total enrollment of the regiment, and necessarily include the non-combatants—the musicians, teamsters, company cooks, officers' servants, Surgeon's assistants, and Quartermaster's men; also, the sick, the detailed men, and absentees of all kinds. If the percentage were based on the number of men who were accustomed to follow the colors into action, the figures would be still more startling. But there is no place to draw a dividing line, and so the total enrollment must be taken. As all regiments were pretty much alike in respect to the number of non-combatants, it shows fairly their relative positions in point of loss.

These figures, let it be remembered, include only the killed and mortally wounded. To understand their full significance, one must bear in mind the additional loss of wounded men who survived their injuries—many of them surviving only to drag their marred and crippled lives along a lower plane of existence. In the Second Wisconsin nearly 900 men were killed or wounded, leaving but few unharmed of those who carried arms.

In stating the total enrollment of a regiment, the statistician is often in doubt as to what figures may be fairly used. In the Second Wisconsin there were two companies K. The first one remained with the regiment but a few weeks and was then permanently detached. Its place was taken by another company which was recruited in October, 1861. It would, manifestly, be unfair to include both companies in the enrollment, and so the first was not counted. Yet, the first company K was with the regiment in the battle of First Bull Run, and lost in that action one man killed and two missing. As this loss is included in the figures given for the Second Wisconsin, absolute accuracy would demand their subtraction before calculating the percentage. The regiment would, however, still remain at the head of the list in the table of percentages.

In the case of the First Maine Heavy Artillery a careful discrimination was also necessary. The enrollment given here includes the original regiment, together with all recruits received prior to the close of the war. But, in June, 1865—two months after the war had closed—the regiment received a large accession from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Maine Infantry. These latter commands had been mustered out, upon which the recruits with unexpired terms of service were transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery. These men—transferred after the war had ended—are not included in the enrollment, as they formed no part of the body under consideration in the matter of percentage of loss. Their number had already entered into the calculation of the regiments in which they had previously served. A careful examination of the rolls of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, name by name, shows that 2202 men only were enrolled prior to the surrender at Appomattox.

A similar case is found in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, which carried 1052 names, officers and enlisted men, on its rolls up to the close of the war. On the 9th of August, 1865—four months after the fighting had ceased—its rolls were increased by a transfer of the

Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, which was consolidated with it. The names thus added were not included in the enrollment under consideration.

In the following table will be found every regiment in which the loss in killed and died of wounds exceeded ten per cent. of the total enrollment :

REGIMENTAL PERCENTAGES OF KILLED

DURING ENTIRE TERM OF SERVICE.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.*</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
2d Connecticut (H. A.)	Wright's	Sixth	2506	254	10.1
7th Connecticut	Terry's	Tenth	1657	169	10.1
14th Connecticut	Gibbon's	Second	1724	205	11.8
9th Illinois	Dodge's	Sixteenth	1493	216	14.4
12th Illinois	Dodge's	Sixteenth	1207	148	12.2
20th Illinois	Logan's	Seventeenth	1092	139	12.7
22d Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	1123	147	13.0
27th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	1078	115	10.6
35th Illinois	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	987	109	11.0
36th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	1376	204	14.8
40th Illinois	C. R. Woods'	Fifteenth	1017	125	12.2
41st Illinois	Lauman's	Sixteenth	1029	115	11.1
42d Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	1622	181	11.1
44th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	1344	135	10.0
55th Illinois	Blair's	Fifteenth	1099	157	14.2
73d Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	994	114	11.4
82d Illinois	Schurz's	Eleventh	956	102	10.6
84th Illinois	Stanley's	Fourth	987	124	12.5
88th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourth	926	103	11.1
89th Illinois	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1318	133	10.0
93d Illinois	Quinby's	Seventeenth	1011	151	14.9
104th Illinois	Carlin's	Fourteenth	999	116	11.6
6th Indiana	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1091	125	11.4
14th Indiana	French's	Second	1134	150	13.2
19th Indiana	Wadsworth's	First	1246	199	15.9
20th Indiana	Birney's	Third	1403	201	14.3
27th Indiana	Williams's	Twelfth	1101	169	15.3
30th Indiana	Stanley's	Fourth	1126	137	12.1
32d Indiana	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1283	171	13.3
36th Indiana	Stanley's	Fourth	1118	113	10.1
40th Indiana	Newton's	Fourth	1473	148	10.0
3d Iowa	Lauman's	Sixteenth	1099	127	11.5
5th Iowa	Quinby's	Seventeenth	1042	117	11.2
6th Iowa	Corse's	Sixteenth	1102	152	13.7
9th Iowa	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth	1229	154	12.5

* Most regiments served under more than one division commander, and some of them in more than one corps: for lack of space, mention is made here only of the division which will best assist the reader in identifying the regiment and its campaigns.

REGIMENTAL PERCENTAGES OF KILLED.

11

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
13th Iowa	McArthur's	Seventeenth	1118	119	10.7
22d Iowa	Grover's	Nineteenth	1067	114	10.6
24th Iowa	Grover's	Nineteenth	1207	128	10.6
3d Kentucky	Newton's	Fourth	1035	109	10.5
5th Kentucky	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1020	157	15.3
6th Kentucky	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	960	115	11.9
15th Kentucky	Johnson's	Fourteenth	956	137	14.3
1st Maine (H. A.)	Birney's	Second	2202	423	19.2
4th Maine	Birney's	Third	1440	170	11.8
6th Maine	Wright's	Sixth	1213	153	12.6
7th Maine	Getty's	Sixth	1505	152	10.0
17th Maine	Birney's	Third	1371	207	15.0
19th Maine	Gibbon's	Second	1441	192	13.3
31st Maine	Potter's	Ninth	1395	183	13.1
2d Massachusetts	Williams's	Twelfth	1305	187	14.3
9th Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	1654	209	12.6
10th Massachusetts	Getty's	Sixth	1218	134	11.0
12th Massachusetts	Robinson's	First	1522	193	12.6
15th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	1701	241	14.1
16th Massachusetts	Humphreys's	Third	1335	150	11.2
20th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	1978	260	13.1
21st Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	1178	159	13.4
22d Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	1393	216	15.5
25th Massachusetts	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	1371	161	11.7
28th Massachusetts	Barlow's	Second	1778	250	14.0
34th Massachusetts	Thoburn's	Eighth	1309	135	10.3
36th Massachusetts	Potter's	Ninth	1073	111	10.3
37th Massachusetts	Getty's	Sixth	1324	169	12.7
56th Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	1047	126	12.0
57th Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	1052	201	19.1
58th Massachusetts	Potter's	Ninth	1032	139	13.4
1st Michigan (S. S.)	Willcox's	Ninth	1101	137	12.4
1st Michigan	Morell's	Fifth	1329	187	14.0
2d Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1725	225	13.0
3d Michigan	Birney's	Third	1238	158	12.7
4th Michigan	Griffin's	Fifth	1325	189	14.2
5th Michigan	Birney's	Third	1883	263	13.9
7th Michigan	Gibbon's	Second	1315	208	15.8
8th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1770	223	12.5
16th Michigan	Griffin's	Fifth	1929	247	12.8
17th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1137	135	11.8
20th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1114	124	11.1
24th Michigan	Wadsworth's	First	1654	189	11.4
26th Michigan	Barlow's	Second	1210	121	10.0
27th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	1485	225	15.1

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
1st Minnesota	Gibbon's	Second	1242	187	15.0
10th Missouri	Quinby's	Seventeenth	977	101	10.3
11th Missouri	Mower's	Sixteenth	945	104	11.0
12th Missouri	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth	931	112	12.0
15th Missouri	Newton's	Fourth	904	115	12.7
26th Missouri	Quinby's	Seventeenth	972	118	12.1
3d New Hampshire	Terry's	Tenth	1725	198	11.4
7th New Hampshire	Terry's	Tenth	1718	184	10.7
12th New Hampshire	Humphreys's	Third	1450	181	12.4
1st New Jersey	Wright's	Sixth	1324	153	11.5
3d New Jersey	Wright's	Sixth	1238	157	12.6
14th New Jersey	Ricketts's	Sixth	1312	147	11.2
15th New Jersey	Wright's	Sixth	1702	240	14.1
5th New York	Sykes'	Fifth	1508	177	11.7
8th New York (H. A.)	Gibbon's	Second	2575	361	14.0
44th New York	Griffin's	Fifth	1365	182	13.3
48th New York	Terry's	Tenth	2173	236	10.8
49th New York	Getty's	Sixth	1312	141	10.7
51st New York	Potter's	Ninth	2020	202	10.0
61st New York	Barlow's	Second	1526	193	12.6
64th New York	Barlow's	Second	1313	173	13.1
69th New York	Barlow's	Second	1513	259	17.1
70th New York	Hooker's	Third	1226	190	15.4
72d New York	Hooker's	Third	1250	161	12.8
73d New York	Hooker's	Third	1326	156	11.7
76th New York	Wadsworth's	First	1491	173	11.6
82d New York	Gibbon's	Second	1452	181	12.4
83d New York	Robinson's	First	1413	156	11.0
84th New York	Wadsworth's	First	1365	162	11.8
86th New York	Birney's	Third	1524	172	11.2
88th New York	Barlow's	Second	1352	151	11.1
100th New York	Terry's	Tenth	1491	202	13.5
109th New York	Willcox's	Ninth	1353	165	12.1
111th New York	Barlow's	Second	1780	220	12.3
114th New York	Dwight's	Nineteenth	1134	121	10.6
115th New York	Ames's	Tenth	1196	135	11.2
121st New York	Wright's	Sixth	1426	226	15.8
124th New York	Birney's	Third	1320	148	11.2
126th New York	Barlow's	Second	1036	153	14.7
137th New York	Geary's	Twelfth	1111	127	11.4
148th New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	1065	116	10.8
149th New York	Geary's	Twelfth	1286	133	10.3
155th New York	Gibbon's	Second	830	114	13.7
164th New York	Gibbon's	Second	928	116	11.4

REGIMENTAL PERCENTAGES OF KILLED.

13

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
170th New York	Gibbon's	Second	1002	129	12.8
1st Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1160	121	10.4
7th Ohio	Geary's	Twelfth	1365	184	13.4
8th Ohio	Gibbon's	Second	1032	132	12.7
14th Ohio	Brannan's	Fourteenth	1404	146	10.3
15th Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1654	179	10.8
21st Ohio	Johnson's	Fourteenth	1398	172	12.3
30th Ohio	Blair's	Fifteenth	1115	128	11.4
33d Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	1284	137	10.6
41st Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1423	176	12.3
46th Ohio	Hazen's	Fifteenth	1111	134	12.0
49th Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1468	202	13.7
55th Ohio	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	1392	143	10.2
65th Ohio	Newton's	Fourth	1216	122	10.0
73d Ohio	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	1267	171	13.4
93d Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1068	113	10.5
98th Ohio	Davis's	Fourteenth	1152	120	10.4
110th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	1165	126	10.8
113th Ohio	Davis's	Fourteenth	1113	120	10.7
126th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	1254	152	12.1
5th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1046	141	13.5
6th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1059	110	10.3
8th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1062	158	14.8
9th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1088	137	12.5
10th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1150	160	13.9
11th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1179	196	16.6
13th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1165	162	13.9
11th Pennsylvania	Robinson's	First	2052	236	11.5
45th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	1960	227	11.5
46th Pennsylvania	Williams's	Twelfth	1794	179	10.0
49th Pennsylvania	Wright's	Sixth	1313	193	14.6
55th Pennsylvania	Ames's	Tenth	1820	208	11.4
61st Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	1987	237	11.9
62d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	1571	169	10.7
63d Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	1341	186	13.8
69th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	1715	178	10.3
72d Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	1596	193	12.9
81st Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1608	208	12.9
83d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	1808	282	15.5
84th Pennsylvania	Humphreys's	Third	1241	125	10.0
96th Pennsylvania	Wright's	Sixth	1153	132	11.4
100th Pennsylvania	Stevenson's	Ninth	2014	224	11.1
105th Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	1992	245	12.2
106th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	1004	104	10.3
118th Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	1276	141	11.0
119th Pennsylvania	Wright's	Sixth	1216	141	11.5

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
121st Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	891	109	12.2
139th Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	1070	145	13.5
140th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1132	198	17.4
141st Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	1037	167	16.1
142d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	935	155	16.5
143d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	1491	151	10.1
145th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1456	205	14.1
148th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	1339	210	15.6
149th Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	1454	169	11.6
184th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	959	113	11.7
188th Pennsylvania	Brooks's	Eighteenth	1201	124	10.3
2d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	1811	224	12.3
3d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	1748	206	11.7
5th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	1533	213	13.8
6th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	1568	203	12.9
10th Vermont	Rickett's	Sixth	1304	149	11.3
17th Vermont	Potter's	Ninth	1137	147	12.9
7th West Virginia	Gibbon's	Second	1008	142	14.0
1st Wisconsin	Baird's	Fourteenth	1386	157	11.3
2d Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1203	238	19.7
3d Wisconsin	Williams's	Twelfth	1333	170	12.7
6th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1940	244	12.5
7th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1630	281	17.2
21st Wisconsin	Johnson's	Fourteenth	1171	122	10.4
24th Wisconsin	Newton's	Fourth	1077	111	10.3
26th Wisconsin	Schurz's	Eleventh	1089	188	17.2
36th Wisconsin	Gibbon's	Second	1014	157	15.4
37th Wisconsin	Willcox's	Ninth	1110	156	14.0
1st U. S. Sharpshooters*	Birney's	Third	1392	153	10.9
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	Birney's	Third	1178	125	10.6
79th U. S. Colored Inf.	Thayer's	Seventh	1249	188	15.0

In some of the regiments of the preceding list, a part of the enrollment has been omitted, and the percentage was calculated on the number enrolled during the period of active service. In some cases deduction was made for large bodies of conscripts which never joined the regiment, although their names were borne upon the rolls; also, for accessions of substitutes and drafted men who did not reach the regiment until the fighting had practically ended. Partial enrollments were used in calculating the percentages of the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Twentieth Massachusetts, Seventh West Virginia, Eighty-second New York, and Eighty-third New York.

There were many regiments which would appear in the preceding table of high percentages were it not that their rolls were unduly swelled by useless names; by conscripts and merce-

* Berdan's Sharpshooters.

naries who deserted on their way to the front ; and by transfers from disbanded regiments, in which too large a number of the men appeared on the transfer papers only. An attempt has been made in the succeeding pages to render justice to such regiments by tabulating the original enrollment separately, and stating the percentage of killed as based on that. In the Fifth New Hampshire, which does not appear in the table of high percentages, 17.9 per cent. of the original regiment were killed or mortally wounded.

Care was necessary, also, to avoid counting names twice, as in many regiments men were transferred from one company to another, their names appearing on the muster-out rolls of each company. In the printed rolls of the New Jersey troops these men are counted twice in the recapitulation which appears at the end of each regimental roll, thereby increasing, apparently, the quota of men furnished, but lowering the percentage of killed. Still, the printed rolls of the New Jersey regiments are in better shape than those of any other State, and are highly creditable to the authorities who had charge of the publication. In the regimental rolls published by Massachusetts, the names of those who reënlisted appear twice ; and in all the State rolls names are duplicated more or less as the result of transfers or consolidation of companies. On the War Department records, a man who reënlisted was counted as two men, and so credited on the quota of the State.

In the figures given here, pains have been taken to avoid counting a man more than once, the intention being that the total enrollment should show exactly the number of individuals who served in each regiment.

CHAPTER II.

MAXIMUM OF REGIMENTAL LOSS IN KILLED IN ANY ONE BATTLE — PROPORTION OF WOUNDED TO KILLED.

HAVING arrived at the maximum of killed in a regiment during its term of service with its many battles, the question naturally arises as to the greatest number killed in any one action. There has been a great deal of exaggeration regarding regimental losses in particular battles, especially in instances where the loss was comparatively small; while some regiments which really sustained heroic losses are never mentioned in this particular. The figures in connection with this subject are interesting, as they show the extreme limit of loss in human life during a battle, in a regiment of the size common to the American Armies. Larger figures, of course, may be found in the casualty lists of the German regiments in the Franco-Prussian war, but these regiments contained three times as many men.

Although the casualty lists of a regiment are always stated in killed, wounded, and missing, the appended list shows only the killed, including those who died of their wounds. Farther on, in the "List of Battles, with Regiments sustaining Highest Loss in Each," these same losses are given again, showing the number of killed, wounded, and missing; but in that table the mortally wounded are included with the wounded instead of with the killed.

The surviving wounded and the missing are omitted in the following list, in order to emphasize the more important feature of the loss, and the consequent relative position of the various regiments in this respect. The losses of the different commands can be compared better by eliminating the somewhat indefinite factor of the wounded and missing, and tabulating the regiments with regard only to the killed and died of wounds.

This list has been prepared after a careful examination of the muster-out rolls of every regiment whose losses would indicate that they might possibly have a place in this column. In each case the rolls have been examined name by name, in order to count the ones recorded there as killed or mortally wounded in the battles mentioned. The list includes every regiment in the Union Armies which sustained, in any one battle, a loss in killed or mortally wounded of fifty or more.

The First Maine Heavy Artillery took 950 officers and men into the assault on Petersburg, June 18th, 1864, and the Fifth New York took 490 into the fight at Manassas. These figures must be borne in mind in case of a comparison with the maximum battle-loss of regiments in foreign wars. Still higher percentages, however, occurred at times during the Civil War, and will be found recorded farther on.

MAXIMUM OF REGIMENTAL LOSS IN KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
1st Maine*	Petersburg†	Birney's	Second	210
8th New York	Cold Harbor	Gibbon's	Second	207
1st Maine	Spotsylvania‡	Tyler's	Second	147
2d Connecticut	Cold Harbor	Russell's	Sixth	129
7th New York*	Cold Harbor	Barlow's	Second	127
1st Massachusetts*	Spotsylvania‡	Tyler's	Second	120
9th New York*	Cedar Creek	Ricketts's	Sixth	64
2d Pennsylvania	Petersburg§	Willcox's	Ninth	64
14th New York	Petersburg§	Willcox's	Ninth	57
7th New York	Petersburg§	Barlow's	Second	55
1st Massachusetts	Petersburg†	Birney's	Second	54
2d New York	Petersburg§	Barlow's	Second	54
9th New York	Monocacy	Ricketts's	Sixth	51

INFANTRY.

5th New York *	Manassas	Sykes's	F. J. Porter's	117
15th New Jersey	Spotsylvania ¶	Russell's	Sixth	116
49th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania ¶	Russell's	Sixth	109
15th Massachusetts ¶¶	Antietam	Sedgwick's	Second	108
1st Kansas	Wilson's Creek	Lyon's	————	106
1st Missouri	Wilson's Creek	Lyon's	————	103
9th Illinois*	Shiloh	W. H. Wallace's	————	103
18th U. S. Infantry*	Stone's River	Rousseau's	Fourteenth	102
11th Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClelland's	————	102
121st New York*	Salem Church	Brooks's	Sixth	97
70th New York	Williamsburg	Hooker's	Third	97
24th Michigan	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	First	94
57th Massachusetts	Wilderness	Stevenson's	Ninth	94
61st Pennsylvania	Fair Oaks	Couch's	Fourth	92
145th Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	Second	91
111th New York *	Gettysburg	Alex. Hays's	Second	88
22d Michigan	Chickamauga	Morgan's	Reserve	88
20th Wisconsin	Prairie Grove	Herron's	————	88
9th Massachusetts	Gaines's Mill	Morell's	Fifth	87
8th U. S. Colored	Olustee	Seymour's	Tenth	87
32d Iowa	Pleasant Hill	Mower's	Sixteenth	86
55th Illinois	Shiloh	Sherman's	————	86
4th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	84
22d Massachusetts	Gaines's Mill	Morell's	Fifth	84

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

† Assault of June 18, 1861.

‡ Fredericksburg Pike, May 19, 1861.

§ Assault of June 17, 1861.

¶ Includes losses from May 8th to May 13th.

¶¶ Includes a company of the "Andrew Sharpshooters," which was permanently attached to this regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
13th U. S. Colored	Nashville	Cruft's	————	84
10th Ohio	Chaplin Hills†	Rousseau's	————	84
49th Ohio	Pickett's Mills	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	83
2d Wisconsin	Manassas ‡	Hatch's	First §	83
48th New York	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	Tenth	83
15th Kentucky	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	————	82
36th Wisconsin	Cold Harbor ||	Gibbon's	Second	81
24th New York	Manassas	Hatch's	First	81
23d U. S. Colored Inf.	Petersburg Mine	Ferrero's	Ninth	81
8th Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClermand's	————	81
16th Wisconsin	Shiloh	Prentiss's	————	79
43d Illinois	Shiloh	McClermand's	————	78
16th Michigan	Gaines' Mill	Morell's	Fifth	78
118th Pennsylvania	Shepherdstown	Morell's	Fifth	78
7th New Hampshire*	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	Tenth	77
72d New York	Williamsburg	Hooker's	Third	77
1st Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	————	77
12th U. S. Infantry	Gaines' Mill	Sykes's	Fifth	76
16th Maine	Fredericksburg	Gibbon's	First	76
1st Minnesota	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	Second	75
2d Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	75
21st Illinois	¶ Stone's River	Davis's	Fourteenth	75
24th Iowa	Champion's Hill	Hovey's	Thirteenth	75
12th Massachusetts	Antietam	Ricketts's	First	74
25th Massachusetts	Cold Harbor	Martindale's	Eighteenth	74
7th Iowa	Belmont	Grant's	————	74
9th Iowa	Pea Ridge	E. A. Carr's	————	74
18th Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClermand's	————	74
35th Massachusetts	Antietam	Sturgis's	Ninth	73
12th New Hampshire*	Chancellorsville	Whipple's	Third	72
5th Vermont*	Savage Station	W. F. Smith's	Sixth	72
19th Iowa	Prairie Grove	Herron's	————	72
9th Ohio	Chickamauga	Brannan's	Fourteenth	72
38th Ohio	Jonesboro	Baird's	Fourteenth	72
81st New York	Cold Harbor	Brooks's	Eighteenth	72
93d New York	Wilderness	Birney's	Second	72
11th Pennsylvania	Manassas **	Ricketts's	First	72
59th New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	Second	71
69th New York	Antietam	Richardson's	Second	71
11th Penn. Reserves	Gaines' Mill	McCall's	Fifth	71
23d Pennsylvania	Cold Harbor	Russell's	Sixth	71
75th Illinois	Chaplin Hills	Mitchell's	————	71
77th Ohio	Shiloh	Sherman's	————	71
40th Illinois	Shiloh	Sherman's	————	71
15th Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	————	70

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

† Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

‡ This loss occurred at Gainesville on the 29th

§ The First Corps was designated in that campaign the "Third Corps, Army of Virginia."

* June 1st, 49 killed; June 3d, 32 killed.

¶ Includes loss at Knob Gap.

** Includes 22 killed at Thoroughfare Gap.

MAXIMUM OF REGIMENTAL LOSS IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

19

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
73d New York	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	Third	70
147th New York	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	First	76
16th Connecticut	Antietam	Sturgis's	Ninth	70
93d Illinois	Champion's Hill	Crocker's	Seventeenth	70
22d Iowa	Vicksburg (May 22)	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth	70
97th Pennsylvania	Bermuda Hundred	Ames's	Tenth	70
203d Pennsylvania	Fort Fisher	Ames's	Tenth	69
6th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	69
5th New Hampshire*	Cold Harbor	Barlow's	Second	69
9th New Hampshire	Spotsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	68
19th Maine	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	Second	68
3d Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	68
7th U. S. Colored	Fort Gilmer	Paine's	Eighteenth	68
14th Ohio	Chickamauga	Brannan's	Fourteenth	68
8th Iowa	Shiloh	W. H. Wallace's	—	68
32d Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	—	68
84th Illinois	Stone's River	Palmer's	Fourteenth	67
6th New Hampshire	Manassas	Reno's	Ninth	67
67th New York	Fair Oaks	Couch's	Fourth	67
148th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania	Barlow's	Second	67
149th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	First	67
18th Kentucky	Richmond	Nelson's	—	66
96th Illinois	Chickamauga	Steedman's	Reserve	66
3d New Hampshire	Drewry's Bluff	Terry's	Tenth	66
12th New Hampshire	Cold Harbor	Brooks'	Eighteenth	66
30th New York	Manassas	Hatch's	First	66
100th New York	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	Tenth	66
142d Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Meade's	First	66
151st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	First	66
2d Michigan	Petersburg †	Willcox's	Ninth	65
26th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	Third	65
36th Illinois	Stone's River	Sheridan's	Fourteenth	65
82d New York	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	Second	65
146th New York	Wilderness	Ayres's	Fifth	65
46th Ohio	Shiloh	Sherman's	—	65
28th Pennsylvania	Antietam	Greene's	Twelfth	64
72d Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	Second	64
4th New York	Antietam	French's	Second	64
126th New York	Gettysburg	Alex. Hays's	Second	64
3d Ohio	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	—	64
21st Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	—	64
5th U. S. Colored	Chaffin's Farm	Paine's	Eighteenth	63
5th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	63
8th New York	Cross Keys	Blenker's	—	63
6th Iowa	Shiloh	Sherman's	—	63
105th Ohio	Chaplin Hills	Jackson's	—	75
5th Iowa	Iuka	Hamilton's	—	62

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

† Assault of June 17, 1861.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
19th Indiana	Manassas	Hatch's	First	62
141st Pennsylvania	Chancellorsville	Birney's	Third	62
8th Michigan	James' Island	Stevens's	————	61
98th Ohio	Chaplin Hills	Jackson's	————	66
140th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	Second	61
83d Pennsylvania	Gaines' Mill	Morell's	Fifth	61
6th U. S. Colored	Chaffin's Farm	Paine's	Eighteenth	61
87th Indiana	Chickamauga	Brannan's	Fourteenth	61
10th Iowa	Champion's Hill	Crocker's	Seventeenth	61
125th Illinois	Kenesaw	Davis's	Fourteenth	61
8th Kansas	Chickamauga	Davis's	Twentieth	61
26th Wisconsin*	Gettysburg	Schurz's	Eleventh	61
121st New York	Spotsylvania	Russell's	Sixth	60
134th New York	Gettysburg	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	60
27th Michigan	Spotsylvania	Willcox's	Ninth	60
14th New Hampshire	Opequon	Grover's	Nineteenth	59
6th New Jersey	Williamsburg	Hooker's	Third	59
111th New York	Wilderness	Barlow's	Second	59
63d New York	Antietam	Richardson's	Second	59
76th Pennsylvania	Fort Wagner †	Seymour's	Tenth	59
83d Pennsylvania*	Spotsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	59
96th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania	Wright's	Sixth	59
28th Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	————	58
31st Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClelland's	————	58
47th Pennsylvania	Cedar Creek	Dwight's	Nineteenth	58
55th Pennsylvania	Drewry's Bluff	Ames's	Tenth	58
125th Pennsylvania	Antietam	Williams's	Twelfth	58
26th Massachusetts	Opequon	Grover's	Nineteenth	58
54th Massachusetts (Col'd)	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	Tenth	58
3d New Jersey	Gaines' Mill	Slocum's	Sixth	58
42d New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	Second	58
157th New York	Gettysburg	Schurz's	Eleventh	58
118th New York	Drewry's Bluff	Brooks's	Eighteenth	57
124th New York	Chancellorsville	Whipple's	Third	57
14th New Jersey	Cold Harbor	Ricketts's	Sixth	57
7th Michigan	Antietam	Sedgwick's	Second	57
143d Pennsylvania	Wilderness	Wadsworth's	First	57
150th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	First	57
22d Indiana	Chaplin Hills	Mitchell's	————	57
46th Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	————	57
7th Wisconsin*	Wilderness	Wadsworth's	First	57
37th Wisconsin* †	Petersburg	Willcox's	Ninth	57
1st Delaware	Antietam	French's	Second	56
2d Massachusetts	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	Twelfth §	56
28th Massachusetts	Manassas	Stevens's	Ninth	56
6th Maine	Rappahannock Sta.	Wright's	Sixth	56

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

† Assault of June 17, 1864.

‡ Assault of July 11, 1864—not the main assault.

§ Banks' Corps, then designated—but for a short time only—the "Second Corps, Army of Virginia."

MAXIMUM OF REGIMENTAL LOSS IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

21

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
7th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	Second	56
164th New York	Cold Harbor	Gibbon's	Second	56
69th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	Second	56
105th Pennsylvania*	Wilderness	Birney's	Second	56
119th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania	Russell's	Sixth	56
46th Pennsylvania*	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	Twelfth †	55
188th Pennsylvania	Cold Harbor	Brooks's	Eighteenth	55
9th Illinois	Fort Donelson	C. F. Smith's	————	55
38th Illinois	Stone's River	Davis's	Fourteenth	55
37th Wisconsin	Petersburg Mine	Willcox's	Ninth	55
5th New York	Gaines' Mill	Sykes's	Fifth	55
140th New York	Wilderness	Griffin's	Fifth	55
155th New York	Cold Harbor	Gibbon's	Second	55
9th New York	Antietam	Rodman's	Ninth	54
21st New York	Manassas	Hatch's	First	54
40th New York	Wilderness	Birney's	Second	54
112th New York	Cold Harbor	Devens's	Tenth	54
115th New York	Olustee	Seymour's	Tenth	54
120th New York	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	Third	54
17th Maine	Wilderness	Birney's	Second	54
18th Massachusetts	Manassas	Morell's	Fifth	54
37th Massachusetts	Wilderness	Getty's	Sixth	54
1st Michigan	Manassas	Morell's	Fifth	54
4th Michigan	Malvern Hill	Morell's	Fifth	54
7th Ohio	Cedar Mountain	Augur's	Twelfth	54
18th U. S. Infantry	Chickamauga	Baird's	Fourteenth	54
10th Vermont	Cold Harbor	Ricketts's	Sixth	54
2d Iowa	Fort Donelson	C. F. Smith's	————	54
71st Indiana	Richmond	Nelson's	————	54
79th Pennsylvania	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	————	54
105th Pennsylvania	Fair Oaks	Kearny's	Third	53
26th Michigan	Spotsylvania	Barlow's	Second	53
26th Wisconsin	Chancellorsville	Schurz's	Eleventh	53
10th Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	————	52
38th Ohio	Chickasaw Bluffs	Steele's	Fifteenth	52
26th Indiana	Prairie Grove	Herron's	————	52
11th Iowa	Shiloh	McClelland's	————	52
13th Iowa	Atlanta (July 22d)	Giles A. Smith's	Seventeenth	52
15th Indiana	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	Fourteenth	52
4th New Jersey	Gaines' Mill	Slocum's	Sixth	52
24th New Jersey	Fredericksburg	French's	Second	52
49th New York	Spotsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	52
137th New York	Gettysburg	Geary's	Twelfth	52
1st Michigan (S. S.)	Spotsylvania	Willcox's	Ninth	52
26th Ohio	Chickamauga	T. J. Wood's	Twenty-first	52
65th Ohio	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	Fourteenth	52

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

† Banks' Corps, then designated—but for a short time only—the "Second Corps, Army of Virginia."

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>
6th Ohio	Stone's River	Palmer's	Fourteenth	51
21st Ohio	Chickamauga	Negley's	Fourteenth	51
101st Ohio	Stone's River	Davis's	Fourteenth	51
8th Connecticut	Antietam	Rodman's	Ninth	51
47th Indiana	Champion's Hill	Hovey's	Thirteenth	51
12th Wisconsin	Atlanta (July 22d)	Leggett's	Seventeenth	51
7th New Hampshire	Olustee	Seymour's	Tenth	51
5th New Hampshire	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	Second	51
46th Pennsylvania	Peach Tree Creek	Williams's	Twentieth	51
14th Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	—	51
20th New York	Antietam	W. F. Smith's	Sixth	51
80th New York	Manassas	Hatch's	First	51
26th New York*	Fredericksbur	Gibben's	First	51
26th New York	Antietam	Ricketts's	First	50
64th New York	Fair Oaks	Richardson's	Second	50
83d Pennsylvania	Malvern Hill	Morell's	Fifth	50
12th Missouri	Vicksburg (May 22)	Steele's	Fifteenth	50
2d Minnesota	Chickamauga	Braman's	Fourteenth	50
24th Indiana	Champion's Hill	Hovey's	Thirteenth	50

There are certain regiments which do not appear in the foregoing table, and yet they were regiments which had encountered an unusual amount of hard fighting. They had been in too many battles and sustained heavy losses in too many of them, to allow a surprising loss in any one. Notably among such were the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, the Fourteenth Connecticut, the Ninth Maine, the Second New Hampshire, the Forty-fourth, Fifty-first, and Sixty-first New York, the Forty-fifth, Fifty-third, Eighty-first, and One Hundredth Pennsylvania, the Fifth Michigan, the Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin, the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Indiana, the Fifteenth Ohio, and the Forty-second Illinois.

In these figures the mortally wounded are included with the killed, as the object is to state clearly the loss of life in each instance instead of the total casualties. The proportion of the wounded to the number killed or died of wounds is very near 2.5. This ratio is based on the figures, after the mortally wounded have been deducted from the wounded and added to the killed.

This ratio of 2.5 must not be confounded with the one representing the usual proportion of wounded to killed, as shown in statements of aggregate losses in battle. In such losses the proportion of wounded to the killed is about 4.8, the mortally wounded being always included with the wounded; for the casualty lists are made up at the close of the battle, and with the killed are included only those who died on the field. In all such statements—of killed, wounded, and missing—the mortally wounded are necessarily included with the wounded, and the word killed refers only to those who were killed outright, or died within a few hours.

The proportion of 4.8 is an average ratio as regards the aggregate of losses in battle, but is not a constant one. It varies somewhat, the proportion of killed increasing where the fighting is close and destructive, while in long range fighting the proportion of wounded increases.

* This regiment appears again in this same list.

PROPORTION OF WOUNDED TO KILLED.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Ratio of Wounded to Killed.</i>
Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,885	4.7
Mill Springs	39	207	—	5.3
Fort Donelson	500	2,108	224	4.2
Pea Ridge	203	980	201	4.8
New Berne	90	380	1	4.2
Kernstown	118	450	22	3.8
Williamsburg	456	1,410	373	3.0
Fair Oaks	790	3,594	647	4.5
Seven Days	1,734	8,062	6,053	4.6
Cedar Mountain	314	1,445	622	4.5
Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	4.8
South Mountain	325	1,403	85	4.3
Crampton's Gap	113	418	2	3.6
Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	4.5
Iuka	141	613	36	4.3
Corinth	355	1,841	324	5.1
Chaplin Hills	845	2,851	515	3.3
Chickasaw Bluffs	208	1,005	563	4.8
Arkansas Post	134	898	29	6.7
Gettysburg	3,063	14,492	5,435	4.7
Vicksburg Campaign	1,514	7,395	453	4.8
Port Hudson	707	3,336	319	4.7
Rappahannock Station	83	328	6	3.9
Fort Wagner (July 18)	246	880	389	3.5
Mine Run	173	1,099	381	6.3
Missionary Ridge	752	4,713	349	6.2
Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	5.3
Spotsylvania	2,725	13,416	2,258	4.9
North Anna and } Totopotomoy }	591	2,754	661	4.6
Cold Harbor and } Bethesda Church }	1,844	9,077	1,816	4.9
Petersburg, June 15-18	1,688	8,513	1,185	5.0
Deep Bottom	327	1,851	721	5.6
Atlanta Campaign	4,423	22,822	4,442	5.1
Opequon	697	3,983	338	5.7
Cedar Creek	644	3,430	1,591	5.3
21 Minor Engagements	835	4,597	461	5.5
Total	34,532	168,777	41,786	4.8

Included in the "Captured and Missing" are many wounded men, also a large number of killed. Their relative proportion cannot be ascertained, but it probably would not differ enough from the usual ratio to change the average to any extent. In the preceding table the losses at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, and Drewry's Bluff are omitted.

In those battles the Union Armies lost possession of the field, and consequently a large number of the killed are included with the missing—so large a number that any ratio based on the casualties of these battles would be misleading.

In the German army, during the Franco-Prussian war, the proportion of wounded to the killed was 5.4, and the proportion of wounded to the killed and mortally wounded was 3.02.*

Mr. Kirkley, the statistician of the War Department, states the deaths from battles during the Civil War at 110,070, of which 67,058 are classified as killed in action, and 43,012 as having died of wounds. From this it appears that, on the average, the mortally wounded are equal to 64 per cent. of the killed.† Hence, the proportion of wounded to killed may be expressed by the following formulas, the first showing the proportion where the mortally wounded are included with the wounded, and the second where they are included with the killed.

<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
(a) 100	+ 480 = 580	or as	1	: 4.8
(b) 164	+ 416 = 580	or as	1	: 2.5

The first represents the common form used in stating the casualties at the close of an action; the second represents the same loss, after the number of those who died of wounds has been ascertained from the muster-out rolls, and added to the killed outright. The first is the common one used in all military reports and histories.

In the Surgeon-General's Report of the War, it appears that out of 235,585 cases of gunshot wounds treated in the hospitals, 33,653 died of their injuries—a ratio of 14 per cent., and one which agrees closely with the conditions expressed in the preceding formulas.‡

From the second formula it may be deduced, that if 110,070 were killed or mortally wounded in the war, the total of casualties may be further stated as:—

Killed and Died of Wounds (official)	110,070
Wounded, not mortally	275,175
Total of killed and wounded	385,245

If these formulas are correct they are of value, as there is no other way of arriving at the total number of killed and wounded in the war. There were so many minor engagements for which no official returns of casualties were made, that any summary of the casualties by battles would fall far short of the correct amount.

The number of wounded treated at the hospitals during the war was 246,712, which, according to the Surgeon-General's estimate, embraced nine-tenths of all the wounded. Of these hospital cases, only 922 were wounded by sabres or bayonets, and a large proportion of these originated in private quarrels, or were inflicted by camp-guards in the discharge of their duty.

This ratio of 4.8, though true in the aggregate, varies greatly in particular instances; though generally correct as to the loss of an army in battle, it will not always hold good for a particular regiment. Still, the same regiment which in some one engagement may show a

* The loss in the German army was 17,572 killed, 96,187 wounded, and 14,138 missing; total, 127,897. With the killed are included 6,210 who were mortally wounded, but died within 24 hours. The deaths from wounds prior to May 1, 1871, increased the number of killed to 23,787. The missing were subsequently accounted for, with the exception of 4,009. The total deaths in the German army—in the field—during the war were 23,277 killed; died of disease or other causes, 12,466; total, 40,743. Total strength of the armies, 887,876. Percentage of killed, 3.1; percentage of deaths from all other causes, 1.4.—(Dr. Engel, Director des königlich preussischen statistischen Bureaus.)

† In the German Army—Franco-Prussian War—there were 17,572 killed, and 10,707 who died of their wounds, the mortally wounded being equal to 61 per cent. of the killed.

‡ In the Crimean War, 13.7 of the wounded died of their wounds.—(Wm. Barwick Hodge, Journal of the London Statistical Society.)

far different proportion, will in its aggregate of battles, show the usual ratio; particularly so if its losses are not complicated by too large a number of missing.

The exact number of wounded who die of injuries received in any battle is an important element in this matter of losses in action. The man who dies under the surgeon's knife should be included with the killed as well as the one who, a few hours before, slowly bled to death upon the field. The mangled soldier who survived a day belongs with the killed as much as the one who was buried where he fell. And, yet, they never are. Take Gettysburg, for instance. The official figures for the Union loss at Gettysburg have lately been revised and corrected at the War Department. This final statement shows that the Union Army lost at Gettysburg 3,063 killed, 14,492 wounded, and 5,435 missing. But, as usual, the mortally wounded are included in the 14,492 wounded. As no further statement of this loss will be made by the War Department, the question arises as to how many of the wounded died of their injuries. How many of the Union Army were killed or died of their wounds as a result of the battle of Gettysburg? What was the actual loss of life?

Hitherto, this important question has never been answered. The writer, impressed with its importance, has examined the rolls of each regiment which fought at Gettysburg, and picked off, name by name, the number of those who were killed or died of wounds in that greatest of historic battles. As a result, it appears that 5,291 men lost their lives, fighting for the Union on that field. To the recapitulation of losses, as published by Mr. Kirkley in 1886, I have attached here the number of killed, as increased by those who died of wounds, three-fourths of whom died within a week.

GETTYSBURG, JULY 1-3, 1863.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Captured or Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
General Headquarters	—	4	—	4	—
1st Army Corps	593	3,209	2,222	6,024	1,098
2d Army Corps	796	3,186	368	4,350	1,238
3d Army Corps	578	3,026	606	4,210	1,050
5th Army Corps	365	1,611	211	2,187	593
6th Army Corps	27	185	30	242	46
11th Army Corps	368	1,922	1,511	3,801	724
12th Army Corps	204	810	67	1,081	320
Cavalry Corps	90	352	407	849	152
Reserve Artillery	42	187	13	242	70
Total	3,063	14,492	5,435	22,990	5,291

From these figures it appears that the Second Corps sustained the greatest loss in killed, although the First Corps is credited with the largest number of casualties. The strength of each Corps, in infantry, present for duty equipped, June 30, 1863, was:—

First Corps,	9,403	Fifth Corps,	11,954	Twelfth Corps,	8,193
Second Corps,	12,363	Sixth Corps,	14,516	Cavalry Corps	14,973
Third Corps,	11,247	Eleventh Corps,	9,197	Artillery,	6,692

It is extremely doubtful, however, if any one of these corps carried into action four-fifths of this reported strength. The returns for the First Corps do not include Stannard's Vermont Brigade (three regiments), which joined July 2d; the two other regiments of this brigade were with the wagon train.

CHAPTER III.

PERCENTAGE OF KILLED IN REGIMENTS IN PARTICULAR BATTLES—COMPARISON OF SUCH LOSSES WITH THOSE OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

THE loss sustained by a regiment in any battle can be properly estimated, only when the number of men engaged is known and taken into consideration. The small battalion in which fifty men were killed must not be classed, in point of loss, with the large regiment losing the same number. The 31 men killed in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York, at Peach Tree Creek, was as severe a loss as the 102 killed in the Eleventh Illinois at Fort Donelson. The percentage of loss in each case was the same, and the one faced as hot a fire as the other.

In proportion to the number engaged, the greatest loss sustained by any regiment, during the war, was that of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg. This regiment was then in Harrow's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, Second Corps. On the afternoon of the second day at Gettysburg, the Union line was driven back in confusion from its position along the Emmettsburg road. While Hancock was "patching" up a second line, he perceived a column of the enemy (Willcox's Brigade) emerging suddenly from a clump of trees near an unprotected portion of his line. The First Minnesota, alone and unsupported, was in position near by, and Hancock, desirous of gaining time until reënforcements could be brought forward, rode up to Colonel Colville and ordered him to take the enemy's colors.* A desperate fight ensued, in which the enemy was forced back, leaving their colors in the hands of the First Minnesota. Speaking of this affair afterwards, General Hancock is reported to have said:

"There is no more gallant deed recorded in history. I ordered those men in there because I saw that I must gain five minutes' time. Reënforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point the Confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known every man would be killed. It had to be done, and I was glad to find such a gallant body of men at hand, willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded."

The regiment took 262 officers and men into this affair.† It lost 50 killed and 174 wounded, total, 224 casualties, nearly all of which occurred in this fight. A remarkable feature of this loss is that none were missing. Seventeen officers were killed or wounded,

* "Dashing up to the Colonel, and pointing to the Confederate column, he exclaims: 'Do you see those colors? Take them!'"--(Gen. Francis A. Walker: Hist. Second Army Corps.)

† The morning report of the First Minnesota for June 30th—the last return made before the battle—shows 27 officers and 358 men "present for duty," not including a company of sharpshooters attached (Co. L), which was not present, having been detailed as a support to Kirby's Battery. This number—"present for duty"—included the non-combatants, the Chaplain, Quartermaster, three Surgeons, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant and his assistants, Hospital Steward and assistants, from ten to twenty musicians, ten company cooks, officers' servants, and other details. Some, also, may have fallen out on the forced march to the field.

The regiment took eight companies into this affair of July 2d. Company C was on duty at Headquarters as a provost-guard, and Company F had been detailed elsewhere on the field. Colonel Colville states that "the loss on the 2d was 215 killed and wounded, out of 262"; and that on the 3d, "Companies F and C, having rejoined, brought the number in that day's fight up to about 100 men."—(Letter to Major H. D. O'Brien, published in the "Picket Guard.") The casualties on the 3d increased the loss to 224. There were 8 officers and 91 men for duty at the close of the third day's battle. The number present in action on the 2d (262) is the one on which the percentage of loss should be based, or at least the loss for that day. The sharpshooters (Company L) did not rejoin until after the battle; neither their number present nor their casualties have been included.

the latter including the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant. The killed, with those who died of their wounds, numbered 75, or over 28 per cent. of those engaged—a percentage of killed unequalled in military statistics.*

The next largest percentage of killed occurred at Spotsylvania, in the Fifteenth New Jersey. This regiment belonged to the First Jersey Brigade, Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 116 killed or mortally wounded at Spotsylvania. Unlike the sudden loss of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg, its casualties occurred in three different actions: 31 were lost on May 8th, 5 on May 10th, and 80 on May 12th, at the Bloody Angle. It may be urged that, these being three different affairs, the losses should not be consolidated. If they had occurred at different places, as, for instance, South Mountain and Antietam, the criticism would hold good; but this fighting was done at one place, and the continuous nervous strain made it as heroic as if the loss had occurred in one brief charge. This regiment crossed the Rapidan May 5th, with 444 effective men.† It sustained but a slight loss at the Wilderness, and took 432 officers and men into action at Spotsylvania, of whom 116 were killed or died of wounds—a loss of 26 per cent. Within nine days after breaking camp, it was reduced to 5 officers and 136 men available for action.

Next, in percentage of killed in particular engagements, is the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts at Cold Harbor, then in Stannard's Brigade, Martindale's Division, Eighteenth Corps. This loss occurred in the assault on the earthworks at Cold Harbor, where it was subjected to a terrible fire. A Confederate officer, describing the advance of the Twenty-fifth against his works, writes that the heroic regiment struggled forward under a fire which seemed to literally annihilate them; that the whole line seemed to disappear; and he expresses wonder that any could have survived. The loss was 53 killed, 139 wounded, and 28 missing, "out of 310 reported for duty that morning."‡ On the following day there were only 4 officers and 62 men left on duty. Many of the missing were killed. The muster-out rolls of the Twenty-fifth bear the names of 74 officers and men who were killed or mortally wounded during the quarter of an hour which covered that assault; a loss of 24 per cent. in killed, and over two-thirds in killed and wounded. The small number taken into this action was owing to the heavy losses which the regiment had just sustained, a few days previous, in the Drewry's Bluff campaign. The Confederate officer just referred to, states further that his men were massed five ranks deep behind their breastworks; that the front rank alone fired, while the others passed up loaded rifles, which were discharged as rapidly as they could be fired; that, in addition to this, the artillery posted in the salients, poured a flanking fire of canister into the ranks of the doomed regiment.

A smaller loss as to the number killed, but equally remarkable as to percentage, is found in the record of the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. This regiment was, at that time, in Graham's Brigade, Birney's Division, Third Corps. It had already lost at Chancellorsville 235 (killed, wounded, and missing) out of 417 engaged there. At Gettysburg, only 198 answered to the morning roll call,§ of whom 25 were killed, 103 wounded, and 21 missing; total, 149. The killed, with those who died of wounds, numbered 49, or 24 per cent. of those engaged. The One Hundred and Forty-first fought at Gettysburg in the famous Peach Orchard.

One of the most remarkable losses in the war, both in numbers and percentage, occurred at Manassas, in Gen. Fitz John Porter's Corps, in the celebrated Duryée Zouaves (Fifth New York), of Warren's Brigade, Sykes' Division. General Sykes, in his official report, states

* There have been affairs known as "massacres," in which all, or nearly all, have lost their lives. In the battle of the Little Big Horn (1876), a fight between some hostile tribes of Indians and a detachment of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry under Gen. Custer, the entire command of the latter was annihilated. Fourteen officers and 230 enlisted men were killed, including Gen. Custer. Not one escaped; each refused to surrender, and fought to the death.

† Foster: New Jersey in the Rebellion.

‡ Capt. J. W. Denny: Hist. 25th Mass. Vols.

§ S. P. Bates: Hist. Pennsylvania Vols.

that the regiment took 490 into action. It lost 79 killed, 170 wounded, and 48 missing ; total, 297. Many of the missing were killed. The deaths from wounds increased the number killed to 117,* or 23 per cent. of those engaged, the greatest *loss of life* in any infantry regiment during the war, in any one battle. The regiment held an exposed position, and Gen. Warren states that when he endeavored to extricate them, "they were unwilling to make a backward movement." This is the regiment which, at Gaines' Mill, having been badly thinned, closed up its ranks and counted off anew "with great coolness while exposed to a most terrific fire!"—(Official Report.)

The following list of percentages will indicate fairly the extent of loss in killed, to which a regiment is liable in battle. The number engaged is, in most cases, taken from the official reports. In some instances, however, the number given was ascertained from statements in regimental histories.

PERCENTAGES OF KILLED IN REGIMENTS, IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.†</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
5th Connecticut	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	424	48	11+
7th Connecticut	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	191	28	14+
17th Connecticut	Gettysburg	Barlow's	369	39	10+
27th Connecticut	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	74	13	17+
7th Illinois	Allatoona Pass	Corse's	291	48	16+
8th Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClermand's	613	81	13+
9th Illinois	Shiloh	W. H. Wallace's	578	103	17+
11th Illinois	Fort Donelson	McClermand's	500	102	20+
11th Illinois	Shiloh	McClermand's	239	24	10+
12th Illinois	Allatoona Pass	Corse's	161	17	10+
22d Illinois	Stone's River	Sheridan's	342	43	12+
22d Illinois	Chickamauga	Sheridan's	297	42	14+
28th Illinois	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	558	58	10+
34th Illinois	Stone's River	Johnson's	354	36	10+
35th Illinois	Chickamauga	Davis's	299	34	11+
38th Illinois	Chickamauga	Davis's	301	33	10+
41st Illinois	Jackson	Lauman's	338	44	13+
43d Illinois	Shiloh	McClermand's	500	78	15+
51st Illinois	Chickamauga	Sheridan's	209	26	12+
53d Illinois	Jackson	Lauman's	219	33	15+
55th Illinois	Shiloh	Sherman's	512	83	16+
75th Illinois	Chaplin Hills	Mitchell's	709	71	10+
79th Illinois	Stone's River	Johnson's	437	44	10+
82d Illinois	Chancellorsville	Schurz's	359	47	13+
84th Illinois	Stone's River	Palmer's	357	67	18+
93d Illinois	Alatoona Pass	Corse's	290	34	11+
14th Indiana	Antietam	French's	320	49	15+
15th Indiana	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	440	52	11+

* Includes four who were "wounded and missing in action," and who never returned. The names of the killed (117) are given, with their companies, in Davenport's History of the Fifth New York.

† Including mortally wounded.

REGIMENTAL PERCENTAGES OF KILLED IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

29

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
15th Indiana	Mission Ridge	Sheridan's	334	45	13+
19th Indiana	Manassas	Hatch's	423	62	14+
19th Indiana	Antietam	Doubleday's	202	28	13+
19th Indiana	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	288	41	14+
22d Indiana	Chaplin Hills	Mitchell's	303	57	18+
26th Indiana	Prairie Grove	Huston's	445	52	11+
27th Indiana	Antietam	Williams's	409	41	10+
27th Indiana	Gettysburg	Williams's	339	40	11+
48th Indiana	Iuka	Hamilton's	434	48	11+
73d Indiana	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	331	38	11+
87th Indiana	Chickamauga	Branman's	380	61	16+
3d Iowa (Cavalry)	Pea Ridge	- -	235	27	11+
3d Iowa (Inf.)	Jackson	Lauman's	241	36	14+
5th Iowa	Iuka	Hamilton's	482	62	12+
7th Iowa (8 Cos)	Belmont	Grant's	410	74	18+
9th Iowa	Pea Ridge	E. A. Carr's	560	74	13+
13th Iowa	Atlanta (July 22)	Gresham's	410	55	13+
32d Iowa	Pleasant Hill	Mower's	420	86	20+
39th Iowa	Allatoona Pass	Corse's	280	43	15+
1st Kansas	Wilson's Creek	Lyon's	644	106	16+
8th Kansas	Chickamauga	Davis's	406	61	15+
8th Kansas	Nashville	Beatty's (S.)	140	16	11+
5th Kentucky	Stone's River	Johnson's	320	32	10+
17th Kentucky	Shiloh	Hurlbut's	250	27	10+
1st Maine (H. A.)	Petersburg	Birney's	950	210	22+
3d Maine	Gettysburg	Birney's	210	30	14+
4th Maine	Fredericksburg	Birney's	211	33	15+
4th Maine	Gettysburg	Birney's	202	27	13+
6th Maine	Rappahannock Sta.	Wright's	321	56	17+
7th Maine	Antietam	W. F. Smith's	181	25	13+
8th Maine	Ware Bottom Ch.	Ames's	190	19	10+
9th Maine	Petersburg	Ames's	102	20	19+
16th Maine	Fredericksburg	Gibbon's	427	76	17+
16th Maine	Gettysburg	Robinson's	248	27	10+
17th Maine	Wilderness	Birney's	507	54	10+
19th Maine	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	440	68	15+
20th Maine	Gettysburg	Barnes's	386	41	10+
2d Massachusetts	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	474	56	12+
2d Massachusetts	Gettysburg	Williams's	316	45	14+
10th Massachusetts	Spotsylvania	Getty's	210	26	12+
12th Massachusetts	Antietam	Ricketts's	334	74	22+
15th Massachusetts	Antietam	Sedgwick's	606	108	17+
15th Massachusetts	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	239	38	15+

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
18th Massachusetts	Manassas	Morell's	421	54	12+
19th Massachusetts	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	141	17	12+
20th Massachusetts	Fredericksburg	Howard's	238	48	20+
25th Massachusetts	Cold Harbor	Martindale's	310	74	23+
57th Massachusetts	Wilderness	Stevenson's	545	94	17+
9th Massachusetts Bat'y	Gettysburg	Reserve Artillery	104	11	10+
5th Michigan (Cavalry)	Hawes' Shop	Torbert's	150	15	10+
6th Michigan (Cavalry)	Hawes' Shop	Torbert's	140	17	12+
1st Michigan (Infantry)	Manassas	Morell's	320	55	17+
2d Michigan	Knoxville	Ferrero's	150	28	18+
3d Michigan	Manassas	Kearny's	260	41	15+
4th Michigan	Gettysburg	Barnes's	342	40	11+
5th Michigan	Fair Oaks	Kearny's	330	43	13+
7th Michigan	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	165	27	16+
8th Michigan	James' Island	Stevens's	534	61	11+
13th Michigan	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	225	32	14+
13th Michigan	Chickamauga	T. J. Wood's	217	26	11+
16th Michigan	Gettysburg	Barnes's	218	29	13+
17th Michigan	Spotsylvania	Willcox's	226	30	13+
22d Michigan	Chickamauga	Steedman's	584	88	15+
24th Michigan.	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	496	94	18+
1st Minnesota	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	262	75	28+
12th Missouri	Vicksburg (May 22)	Steele's	360	39	10+
2d New Hampshire	Manassas	Hooker's	332	37	11+
2d New Hampshire	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	354	48	13+
3d New Hampshire	Deep Bottom	Terry's	198	28	14+
5th New Hampshire	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	303*	51	16+
5th New Hampshire	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	177	34	19+
5th New Hampshire	Cold Harbor	Barlow's	577	69	11+
6th New Hampshire	Manassas	Reno's	450	68	15+
7th New Hampshire	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	480	77	16+
9th New Hampshire	Spotsylvania	Potter's	502	68	13+
12th New Hampshire	Chancellorsville	Whipple's	558	72	12+
12th New Hampshire	Cold Harbor	Brooks's	301	66	21+
2d New Jersey (5 Cos.)	Gaines' Mill	Slocum's	261	34	13+
8th New Jersey	Chancellorsville	Berry's	258	32	12+
11th New Jersey	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	275	40	14+
14th New Jersey	Monocacy	Ricketts's	350	40	11+
15th New Jersey†	Spotsylvania	Russell's	432	116	26+

* In Hancock's official report, the number engaged is stated at 303; but, Colonel Cross in his official report says that he "took into action 19 Commissioned Officers and 247 bayonets."

† Chaplain Haines, in his history of the 15th New Jersey, states that the regiment broke camp the week before, with 16 officers and 429 muskets. He gives the names of the officers. After deducting the slight loss at the Wilderness, there would be 432 left, as present at Spotsylvania.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
4th New York	Antietam	French's	540	64	11+
5th New York	Gaines' Mill	Sykes's	450	55	12+
5th New York	Manassas	Sykes's	490	117	23+
7th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	488	56	11+
8th New York	Cross Keys	Blenker's	548	63	11+
9th New York	Antietam	Rodman's	373	54	14+
13th New York	Manassas	Morell's	240	45	18+
22d New York	Manassas	Hatch's	379	46	12+
25th New York	Hanover C. H.	Morell's	349	41	11+
26th New York	Fredericksburg	Gibbon's	300	51	17+
28th New York	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	339	41	12+
30th New York	Manassas	Hatch's	341	66	19+
34th New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	311	41	13+
38th New York	Fredericksburg	Birney's	374	41	10+
40th New York (5 Cos.)	Fair Oaks	Kearny's	231	24	10+
40th New York	Manassas	Kearny's	244	37	15+
42d New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	345	58	16+
44th New York	Malvern Hill	Morell's	225	23	10+
48th New York	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	516	83	16+
49th New York	Wilderness	Getty's	384	39	10+
49th New York	Spotsylvania	Getty's	284	52	18+
57th New York	Antietam	Richardson's	309	53	10+
57th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	192	20	10+
59th New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	381	71	18+
61st New York	Fair Oaks	Richardson's	435	44	10+
63d New York	Antietam	Richardson's	341	59	17+
64th New York	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	205	31	15+
66th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	238	24	10+
67th New York	Wilderness	Wright's	270	28	10+
69th New York	Antietam	Richardson's	317	71	22+
69th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	238	34	14+
70th New York	Williamsburg	Hooker's	700	97	13+
71st New York	Manassas	Hooker's	250	37	14+
73d New York	Manassas	Hooker's	107	17	15+
76th New York	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	374	48	12+
80th New York	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	287	47	16+
82d New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	339	41	12+
82d New York	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	461	68	14+
83d New York	Fredericksburg	Gibbon's	292	35	11+
88th New York	Antietam	Richardson's	302	38	12+
88th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	252	38	14+
93d New York	Wilderness	Birney's	433	72	16+
96th New York	Fort Harrison	Stannard's	167	33	13+
100th New York	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	478	66	13+
101st New York	Manassas	Kearny's	168	26	15+
105th New York	Fredericksburg	Gibbon's	177	22	12+
107th New York	New Hope Church	Williams's	358	47	13+
111th New York (8 Cos.)	Gettysburg	Alex. Hays's	390	88	22+

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
111th New York	Wilderness	Barlow's	386	59	15+
114th New York	Opequon	Dwight's	315	44	13+
114th New York	Cedar Creek	Dwight's	250	39	15+
121st New York	Salem Heights	Brooks's	453	97	21+
121st New York	Spotsylvania	Russell's	346	60	17+
124th New York	Chancellorsville	Whipple's	550	57	10+
124th New York	Gettysburg	Birney's	238	32	13+
126th New York	Gettysburg	Alex. Hays's	402	64	15+
134th New York	Gettysburg	Steinwehr's	400	60	15+
137th New York	Wauhatchie	Geary's	206	31	15+
141st New York	Peach Tree Creek	Williams's	142	31	21+
147th New York*	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	380	76	20+
3d Ohio	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	502	64	12+
4th Ohio	Fredericksburg	French's	113	12	11+
5th Ohio	Cedar Mountain	Augur's	275	31	11+
6th Ohio	Stone's River	Palmer's	383	51	13+
7th Ohio	Cedar Mountain	Augur's	307	55	17+
7th Ohio	Ringgold	Geary's	206	25	12+
8th Ohio	Antietam	French's	341	43	12+
8th Ohio	Gettysburg	Alex. Hays's	209	28	13+
10th Ohio	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	528	84	15+
14th Ohio	Chickamauga	Brannan's	449	81	18+
25th Ohio	Gettysburg	Barlow's	220	25	11+
38th Ohio	Jonesboro	Baird's	360	72	20+
41st Ohio	Shiloh	Nelson's	371	43	11+
41st Ohio	Pickett's Mills	T. J. Wood's	271	40	14+
49th Ohio	Pickett's Mills	T. J. Wood's	475	83	17+
63d Ohio (9 Cos.)	Corinth	Stanley's	275	39	14+
65th Ohio	Stone's River	T. J. Wood's	405	52	12+
73d Ohio	Manassas	Schenck's	335	39	11+
73d Ohio	Gettysburg	Steinwehr's	300	40	13+
82d Ohio	Gettysburg	Schurz's	312	35	11+
101st Ohio	Stone's River	Davis's	460	51	11+
11th Ohio Battery	Iuka	Hamilton's	105	19	18+
8th Penn. Reserves	Fredericksburg	Meade's	264	44	16+
11th Penn. Reserves	Fredericksburg	Meade's	394	49	12+
26th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	382	65	17+
45th Pennsylvania	Cold Harbor	Potter's	315	41	13+
46th Pennsylvania	Cedar Mountain	Williams's	504	55	10+
49th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania	Russell's	478	109	22+
52d Pennsylvania	Fair Oaks	Casey's	249	29	11+
53d Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	283	39	14+
56th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	252	31	12+
58th Pennsylvania	Fort Harrison	Stannard's	237	34	14+
61st Pennsylvania	Fair Oaks	Couch's	574	92	16+
62d Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Barnes's	426	45	10+

REGIMENTAL PERCENTAGES OF KILLED IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

33

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
68th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Birney's	320	47	14+
69th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	258	56	21+
72d Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Gibbon's	473	64	13+
75th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Schurz's	296	33	16+
81st Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	261	46	17+
83d Pennsylvania	Seven Days	Morell's	554	111*	20+
83d Pennsylvania	Manassas	Morell's	224	26	10+
84th Pennsylvania	Kernstown	Shield's	260	30	11+
97th Pennsylvania	Bermuda Hundred	Ames's	311	56	18+
105th Pennsylvania	Wilderness	Birney's	351	56	15+
107th Pennsylvania	Antietam	Ricketts's	190	27	14+
111th Pennsylvania	Antietam	Greene's	243	33	13+
115th Pennsylvania	Chancellorsville	Berry's	244	25	10+
116th Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	247	25	10+
118th Pennsylvania	Shepherdstown	Morell's	737	78	10+
121st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	263	29	11+
132d Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	French's	251	26	10+
140th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	589	61	10+
141st Pennsylvania	Chancellorsville	Birney's	417	62	14+
141st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Birney's	198	49	24+
142d Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Meade's	550	66	12+
145th Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	505	91	18+
145th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	202	27	13+
148th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Caldwell's	210	31	14+
149th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	450	67	14+
150th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	400	57	14+
151st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Doubleday's	467	66	14+
2d Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	700	80	11+
3d Vermont (4 Cos.)	Lee's Mills	W. F. Smith's	192	35	18+
3d Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	539	68	12+
3d Vermont	Cold Harbor	Getty's	293	30	10+
4th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	575	84	14+
5th Vermont	Savage Station	W. F. Smith's	400	72	18+
5th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	475	63	13+
6th Vermont	Wilderness	Getty's	441	69	15+
8th Vermont	Cedar Creek	Dwight's	156	26	16+
10th Vermont	Cedar Creek	Ricketts's	277	27	10+
1st Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	407	77	18+
2d Wisconsin	Manassas	Hatch's	511	87	17+
2d Wisconsin	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	302	46	15+
3d Wisconsin	Antietam	Williams's	340	41	12+
4th Wisconsin	Port Hudson	Paine's	222	45	20+
10th Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Rousseau's	376	52	13+
14th Wisconsin	Vicksburg (May 22)	McArthur's	256	30	11+
15th Wisconsin	Dallas	T. J. Wood's	160	26	16+

* Of this number, 61 were killed or mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill; the remaining 50 were lost at Malvern Hill.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
19th Wisconsin	Fair Oaks (1864)	Marston's	197	26	13+
26th Wisconsin	Chancellorsville	Schurz's	471	53	11+
26th Wisconsin	Gettysburg	Schurz's	508	61	12+
36th Wisconsin (4 Cos.)	Bethesda Church	Gibbon's	240	49	20+
37th Wisconsin	Petersburg Mine	Willcox's	251	55	21+
7th U. S. Infantry	Gettysburg	Barnes's	116	19	16+
10th U. S. Infantry	Gettysburg	Barnes's	93	22	23+
11th U. S. Infantry	Gettysburg	Barnes's	286	35	12+
17th U. S. Infantry	Gettysburg	Barnes's	260	43	16+
18th U. S. Infantry	Stone's River	Rousseau's	603	102	16+
5th U. S. Colored	Chaffin's Farm	Paine's	550	85	15+
6th U. S. Colored	Chaffin's Farm	Paine's	367	61	16+
79th U. S. Colored	Poison Springs	Thayer's	463	111	23+

Unlike other tabulations in these pages, the above list is not an exhaustive one. Although showing losses of over ten per cent., it does not include every loss which exceeded that ratio. It is impossible, in many cases, to ascertain the number of muskets taken into action; regimental commandants seldom stated it, although it always would have formed an important item in their official report.

Morning reports are of little assistance in this matter, for there was always a wide difference between the number of men reported as "present for duty" and the number taken into action. Although the morning reports stated the "present for duty" separately from the "aggregate present," there were still a large number of non-combatants included in the "present for duty"; a large number of men detailed on special duties—too often, contrary to orders; and in case of a hard march, immediately preceding a battle, many fell out from inability to keep up, to say nothing of disinclination. General McClellan, in his official report of the battle of Antietam, carelessly states the strength of his army at 87,164, when it is doubtful if he had 60,000 muskets on the field.* Yet the morning reports would justify his statement.

Let it be hoped that, in the future wars of the Republic, the army may have its corps of *intendants*, as in the German Army; that every wearer of the national uniform shall be a man-at-arms, serving as such only; and that the men attached to the trains and all other subsidiary departments shall be enlisted for such service and wear a different uniform. Then a morning report will be some indication of the strength of a regiment or of an army.

The Confederates managed these things better. They counted their men as they went into action, and were careful to report no larger number. They were quick to see the important point involved. In General Cheatham's official report for Stone's River, he not only tabulates the number of killed and wounded in his division, but adds other columns in which he states the number of men taken into action by each regiment and the consequent percentage of loss.

This mention of the actual force engaged is a frequent item in the reports of the Confederate colonels, while in the Union Army it is correspondingly rare. In the latter there were so many men detailed contrary to order—officers' servants, for instance—that, too often, a colonel did not care to call attention to the discrepancy between his morning report and his

* Gen. F. W. Palfrey: The Antietam and Fredericksburg, p. 70.

effective strength. The Union Armies generally outnumbered the Confederates, but the disparity was not so great as the official figures always implied.

Although the reports of the Union commanders seldom mentioned the number taken into action by each regiment, General Hancock was thoughtful enough in his report for Fredericksburg to specify the number present on the field in each regiment of his division. As the loss in Hancock's Division, in its memorable assault on Marye's Heights, was one of the severest of the war, it is given here in full. In addition to the official figures, the number of killed, as increased by those who died of their wounds, is also given—the number having been ascertained by examining the muster-out rolls of each regiment.

Having the exact number engaged, these casualties are of interest as showing the outside limit of loss to which troops are subjected in action. There are on record some higher percentages in cases of individual regiments in certain engagements, but no greater percentage in any division.

HANCOCK'S DIVISION.

FREDERICKSBURG, DEC. 13, 1862.

REGIMENTS.	Casualties.				Number Engaged.	Percentage of Casualties.	Killed and Died of Wounds.	Percentage of Killed.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.				
Caldwell's Brigade.								
Staff	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
5th New Hampshire	20	154	19	193	303	63.6	51	16.8
7th New York	26	184	33	243	488	49.7	56	11.4
61st New York	9	27	—	36	435	24.8	26	5.9
64th New York	4	68	—	72				
81st Pennsylvania	15	141	20	176	261	67.4	46	17.6
145th Pennsylvania	34	152	43	229	500	45.8	91	18.2
Irish Brigade.								
28th Massachusetts	14	124	20	158	416	37.9	37	8.8
63d New York	2	38	4	44	162	27.1	11	6.7
69th New York	10	95	23	128	238	53.7	34	14.2
88th New York	17	97	13	127	252	50.3	38	15.0
116th Pennsylvania	7	67	14	88	247	35.6	25	10.1
Zook's Brigade.								
27th Connecticut	10	83	20	113	384	29.4	36	9.3
2d Delaware	4	41	9	54	244	22.1	15	6.1
52d New York	6	37	—	43	160	26.8	12	7.5
57th New York	8	78	1	87	192	45.3	20	10.4
66th New York	11	55	9	75	238	31.5	24	10.0
53d Pennsylvania	21	133	1	155	314	49.3	39	12.4
4th U. S. Artillery "C"	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total	219	1,581	229	2,029	4,834	41.9	561	11.6

Nearly all the missing ones were killed or wounded men, who fell in front of the stone wall at Marye's Heights. Most of them belong with the killed, and were buried by the enemy. The number engaged may appear small; but it should be remembered that this division had already lost 3,290 men on the Peninsula and at Antietam.

It may be of interest to know the maximum of percentage, as based on the total of *killed, wounded and missing*, instead of on the killed and mortally wounded alone. Such percentages, however, are apt to be unsatisfactory, as the missing includes the captured men. In the following table the missing are mostly, if not all, killed or wounded men.

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF CASUALTIES.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
1st Minnesota	Gettysburg	Second	262†	47	168	--	82.0
141st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Third	198	25	103	21	75.7
101st New York	Manassas	Third	168	6	101	17	73.8
25th Massachusetts	Cold Harbor	Eighteenth	310	53	139	28	70.0
36th Wisconsin (4 Cos.)	Bethesda Church	Second	240	20	108	38	69.0
20th Massachusetts	Fredericksburg	Second	238	25	138	--	68.4
8th Vermont	Cedar Creek	Nineteenth	156	17	66	23	67.9
81st Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Second	261	15	141	20	67.4
12th Massachusetts	Antietam	First	334	49	165	10	67.0
1st Maine H. A.	Petersburg	Second	950	115	489	28	66.5
9th Louisiana Colored	Milliken's Bend	-----	300	62	130	--	64.0
111th New York	Gettysburg	Second	390	58	177	14	63.8
24th Michigan	Gettysburg	First	496	69	247	‡	63.7
5th New Hampshire	Fredericksburg	Second	303	20	154	19	63.6
9th Illinois	Shiloh	-----	578	61	300	5	63.3
9th New York (8 Cos.)	Antietam	Ninth	373	45	176	14	63.0
15th New Jersey	Spotsylvania	Sixth	432	75	159	38	62.9
15th Massachusetts	Gettysburg	Second	239	23	97	28	61.9
69th New York	Antietam	Second	317	44	152	--	61.8
51st Illinois	Chickamauga	Twentieth	209	18	92	18	61.2
19th Indiana	Manassas	First	423	47	168	44	61.2
121st New York	Salem Church	Sixth	453	48	173	55	60.9
5th New York	Manassas	Fifth	490	79	170	48	60.6
93d New York	Wilderness	Second	433	42	213	5	60.0
2d Wisconsin	Gettysburg	First	302	26	155	§	59.9
41st Illinois	Jackson	Sixteenth	338	27	135	40	59.7
148th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Second	210	19	101	5	59.5
15th Indiana	Missionary Ridge	Fourth	334	24	175	--	59.5
7th Ohio	Cedar Mountain	Twelfth	307	31	149	2	59.2
80th New York	Gettysburg	First	287	35	111	24	59.2
63d New York	Antietam	Second	341	35	165	2	59.2
3d Wisconsin	Antietam	Twelfth	340	27	173	--	58.8
114th New York	Opequon	Nineteenth	315	21	164	--	58.7
59th New York	Antietam	Second	381	48	153	23	58.7
26th Ohio	Chickamauga	Twenty-first	362	27	140	45	58.5
2d Wisconsin	Manassas	First	511	53	213	32	58.3
3d Maine	Gettysburg	Third	210	18	59	45	58.0
17th U. S. Inf. (7 Cos.)	Gettysburg	Fifth	260	25	118	7	57.6
126th New York	Gettysburg	Second	402	40	181	10	57.4
45th Pennsylvania	Cold Harbor	Ninth	315	18	141	22	57.4

*Including the mortally wounded.

†Action of July 2d—8 companies engaged; total casualties at Gettysburg were 224.

‡In addition to the killed and wounded there were 47 missing.

§In addition to the killed and wounded there were 52 missing.

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF CASUALTIES.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
49th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania	Sixth	478	50	180	44	57.3
6th U. S. Colored	Chaffin's Farm	Eighteenth	367	41	160	8	56.9
15th Massachusetts	Antietam	Second	606	65	255	24	56.7
26th New York	Fredericksburg	First	300	23	136	11	56.6
14th Indiana	Antietam	Second	320	30	150	--	56.2
96th Illinois	Chickamauga	Reserve	401	39	134	52	56.1
26th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Third	382	30	176	7	55.7
11th New Jersey	Gettysburg	Third	275	17	124	12	55.6
1st Michigan	Manassas	Fifth	320	33	114	31	55.6
19th Indiana	Gettysburg	First	288	27	133	†	55.5
12th New Hampshire	Cold Harbor	Eighteenth	301	23	129	15	55.4
61st Pennsylvania	Fair Oaks	Fourth	574	68	152	43	55.4
25th Illinois	Chickamauga	Twentieth	337	10	171	24	54.9
14th Ohio	Chickamauga	Fourteenth	449	35	167	43	54.5
2d New Hampshire	Gettysburg	Third	354	20	137	36	54.5
8th Kansas	Chickamauga	Twentieth	406	30	165	25	54.1
16th Maine	Fredericksburg	First	427	27	170	34	54.0
16th United States	Stone's River	Fourteenth	308	16	134	16	53.8
55th Illinois	Shiloh	-----	512	51	197	27	53.7
69th New York	Fredericksburg	Second	238	10	95	23	53.7
35th Illinois	Chickamauga	Twentieth	299	17	130	13	53.5
22d Indiana	Chaplin Hills	Fourteenth	303	49	87	23	52.4
11th Illinois	Fort Donelson	-----	500	70	181	‡	50.1

There are other instances which deserve a place in the preceding list, but are omitted as it is impossible to ascertain definitely the number of men engaged.

It is well to pause here, and consider what these figures mean; to think of what such extraordinary percentages imply. Perhaps their significance will be better understood when compared with some extraordinary loss in foreign wars; some well known instance which may serve as a standard of measurement. Take the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Its extraordinary loss has been made a familiar feature of heroic verse and story in every land, until the whole world has heard of the gallant Six Hundred and their ride into the Valley of Death. Now, as the Light Brigade accomplished nothing in this action,—merely executed an order which was a blunder,—it must be that it was the danger and its attendant loss which inspired the interest in that historic ride. What was the loss? The Light Brigade took 673 officers and men into that charge; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded §; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent.

The heaviest loss in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war occurred in the Sixteenth Infantry (Third Westphalian), at Mars La Tour. Like all German regiments of the line it numbered 3,006 men. As this battle was the first in which it was engaged,—occurring within a few days of the opening of the campaign,—it carried 3,000 men into action. It lost 509 killed and mortally wounded, 619 wounded, and 365 missing ¶; total, 1484, or 49.4 per cent. The Garde-Schutzen Battalion, 1,000 strong, lost at Metz, August 18th, 162 killed and mortally wounded, 294 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 461, or 46.1 per cent.

A comparison of these percentages with those of the Union regiments in certain battles just cited will give some idea of the desperate character of the fighting during the American Civil War.

*Including the mortally wounded.

†In addition to the killed and wounded there were 88 missing.

‡Dr. Engel: Director des königlich preussischen statistischen Bureau's.

§In addition to the killed and wounded there were 50 missing.

¶Kluglake.

CHAPTER IV.

LOSS IN OFFICERS — LIST OF GENERALS KILLED — SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS KILLED.

THE loss in officers killed or wounded, in proportion to their number, was in excess of that of their men. Of the total number killed and wounded during the war, there were 6,365 officers, and 103,705 enlisted men; or, one officer to 16 men. In the common regimental organization there was one officer to 28 men; and this proportion would have consequently required only one officer to 28 men among the killed. The loss of officers, however, was not so excessive as the difference in these ratios would indicate; for, as the ranks became depleted the latter proportion was not maintained. In the Army of the Potomac, just before starting on the Wilderness campaign, the morning reports showed one officer to every 21 men "present for duty, equipped." As this latter proportion was a frequent one,* it may be assumed that the difference between it and the actual ratio in the killed indicates fairly the excess of the loss in officers.

At Gettysburg, the officers lost 27 per cent. in killed and wounded, while the enlisted men lost 21 per cent.,—as based on the number engaged. At Shiloh, the loss in officers killed and wounded was 21.3 per cent., and in men 17.9 per cent.,—as based on the morning reports of Grant's six divisions.

This greater loss among the officers did not occur because they were so much braver than the men in the ranks, but because the duties of their position while under fire involved a greater personal exposure. Sharpshooters were always on the alert to pick them off; and, even in the confusion of a hot musketry fire, any soldier, no matter how poor a marksman, would turn his rifle on any conspicuous man in the opposing ranks whose appearance indicated that he might be an officer. In close quarters, guns were not apt to be aimed at privates if a Lieutenant was in sight near by. There was just as good stuff in the ranks as in the line; in fact, the line officers were recruited almost entirely from the ranks; but when the gallant private donned an officer's uniform, he found his chances not at all improved, to say the least.

This additional exposure is well illustrated by a comparison of the casualties at Gettysburg with those of the Wilderness. In the first named battle the percentage of loss among the officers was one-half greater than in the latter. At Gettysburg, the fighting was done in open fields, where the officers were in full view; at the Wilderness, the fighting was done in dense thickets which concealed the opposing armies. In the latter, both officers and men were hidden by the leafy screens, and hence their casualty lists show a like percentage of loss.

In the Franco-Prussian war there was a remarkable excess of loss among the German officers. The percentages of killed and mortally wounded in the entire German army were: Enlisted men, 3.1; Line officers, 8.0; Staff officers, 9.6.

* Exactly the same proportion — one officer to 21 men of the "present for duty, equipped"—appears in the morning reports of Gen. Grant's army at Shiloh; of the Peninsular Army in the Seven Days' Battle; of Sherman's armies in the Atlanta campaign; and in several other instances. The variations, in general, were few and slight.

The largest number of officers killed in any infantry regiment in the Union Armies is found in the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, of the Sixth Corps, in which 19 officers were killed or mortally wounded during the war. Among the number were three colonels: Col. Rippey was killed at Fair Oaks; Col. Spear fell while leading a successful assault on Marye's Heights; and Col. Crosby, who had lost an arm at Fort Stevens, was killed in the final and victorious assault on Petersburg. The total loss of the Sixty-first in killed and died of wounds, was 19 officers and 218 enlisted men; total, 237. It was a gallant regiment and was bravely led, as its loss in officers clearly shows.

The following list embraces every regiment which lost 16 or more officers killed during the war:

INFANTRY.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers Killed.</i>
61st Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	19
5th New Hampshire	Barlow's	Second	18
12th Massachusetts	Robinson's	First	18
48th New York	Terry's	Tenth	18
73d New York	Hooker's	Third	18
81st Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	18
145th Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Second	18
31st Maine	Potter's	Ninth	18
20th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	17
14th Connecticut	Gibbon's	Second	17
62d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	17
63d Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	17
5th Michigan	Birney's	Third	16
16th Massachusetts	Humphreys's	Third	16
61st New York	Barlow's	Second	16
126th New York	Barlow's	Second	16
82d Ohio	Schurz's	Eleventh	16
100th Pennsylvania	Stevenson's	Ninth	16
6th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	16

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

1st Maine	Birney's	Second	23
8th New York	Gibbon's	Second	19

A heavy artillery regiment had just twice as many line officers as an infantry regiment.

The largest regimental loss of officers killed in any one battle, occurred in the Seventh New Hampshire at the assault on Fort Wagner, the regiment losing 11 officers killed or mortally wounded in that bloody affair. Among the killed was Col. Putnam, who fell after he had gained an entrance within the outer works of the fort. He was a graduate of West Point and an officer of the Regular Army; like many other Regular officers he had received permission to accept the command of a volunteer regiment.

The Twenty-second New York Infantry lost at Manassas 19 officers killed and wounded out of 24 present in action; 9 of them were killed, among whom was the Lieutenant-Colonel, Gorton T. Thomas.

The following list includes every infantry regiment in the service which lost 8 or more officers killed in any one engagement:

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Officers Killed.</i>
7th New Hampshire	Fort Wagner	Seymour's	Tenth	11
7th New York	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	Second	9
22d New York	Manassas'	Hatch's	First	9
59th New York	Antietam	Sedgwick's	Second	9
145th Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	Hancock's	Second	9
43d Illinois	Shiloh	McClermand's	—	8
87th Indiana	Chickamauga	Brannan's	Fourteenth	8
1st Michigan	Manassas	Morell's	Fifth	8
14th New Hampshire	Opequon	Grover's	Nineteenth	8
24th Michigan	Gettysburg	Wadsworth's	First	8
120th New York	Gettysburg	Humphreys's	Third	8

In addition, mention should be made of the loss of officers in the heavy artillery at certain battles. The First Maine H. A. lost 12 officers, killed or wounded, at Spotsylvania, May 19th, of whom 6 were killed or mortally wounded; and at Petersburg, June 18th, the same regiment lost 32 officers, killed or wounded, of whom 10 lost their lives. In the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, 9 officers were killed at Cold Harbor. But the large number of extra officers allowed these regiments will not admit of their classification with the infantry regiments just mentioned.

There is a remarkable difference between the loss of officers in battle and by disease, as compared with that of the enlisted men. In battle, one officer was killed for every 16 enlisted men; but, among the deaths from disease, one officer died to every 72 men, and in the colored regiments, one officer to every 215 men. The officers had better facilities for purchasing food, and were furnished with better quarters while in camp; but in an active campaign, in bivouac or on the march, they encountered substantially the same exposure and privation; they were exposed to the same storms and their food was equally scanty. There was not enough of difference in the fare to account for this remarkable difference in the death-rate. It might account for some of it, but for the greater part the reason must be looked for elsewhere.

The general officers never hesitated in time of battle to share the danger with the men whenever it became necessary. The gallantry with which they were wont to expose themselves is fully evidenced by the long list of those who were killed.

GENERAL OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

ARMY COMMANDERS.

Major-General James B. McPherson, Army of Tennessee, Killed at Atlanta.

CORPS COMMANDERS.

Major-General Joseph K. Mansfield, 12th A. C., Killed at Antietam.
 Major-General John F. Reynolds, 1st A. C., " Gettysburg.
 Major-General John Sedgwick, 6th A. C., " Spotsylvania.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Major-General Isaac I. Stevens ----- Killed at Chantilly.
 Major-General Philip Kearny ----- " Chantilly.
 Major-General Jesse L. Reno ----- " South Mountain.
 Major-General Israel B. Richardson* ----- " Antietam.
 Major-General Amiel W. Whipple* ----- " Chancellorsville.

* Mortally wounded.

Major-General Hiram G. Berry	Killed at Chancellorsville.
Brevet Major-General James S. Wadsworth	“ Wilderness.
Brevet Major-General David A. Russell	“ Opequon.
Brigadier-General William H. Wallace*	“ Shiloh.
Brigadier-General Thomas Williams	“ Baton Rouge.
Brigadier-General James S. Jackson	“ Chaplin Hills.
Brigadier-General Isaac P. Rodman*	“ Antietam.
Brigadier-General Thomas G. Stevenson	“ Spotsylvania.
Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Mulligan*	“ Winchester (1863)

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Major-General George C. Strong*	Killed at Fort Wagner.
Brevet Major-General Alexander Hays†	“ Wilderness.
Brevet Major-General S. K. Zook	“ Gettysburg.
Brevet Major-General Frederick Winthrop	“ Five Forks.
Brevet Major-General Thomas A. Smyth*	“ Farmville.
Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon	“ Wilson's Creek.
Brigadier-General Robert L. McCook‡	“ Decherd, Tenn.
Brigadier-General Henry Bohlen	“ Freeman's Ford.
Brigadier-General George W. Taylor	“ Manassas.
Brigadier-General William R. Terrill	“ Chaplin Hills.
Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackleman	“ Corinth.
Brigadier-General George D. Bayard*	“ Fredericksburg.
Brigadier-General Conrad F. Jackson	“ Fredericksburg.
Brigadier-General Joshua W. Sill	“ Stone's River.
Brigadier-General Edward P. Chapin	“ Port Hudson.
Brigadier-General Stephen W. Weed	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Elon J. Farnsworth	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Strong Vincent	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General William H. Lytle	“ Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General William P. Sanders	“ Knoxville.
Brigadier-General Samuel A. Rice*	“ Jenkins' Ferry.
Brigadier-General James C. Rice	“ Spotsylvania.
Brigadier-General Charles G. Harker	“ Kenesaw Mountain.
Brigadier-General Daniel McCook*	“ Kenesaw Mountain.
Brigadier-General Hiram Burnham	“ Fort Harrison.
Brigadier-General Daniel D. Bidwell	“ Cedar Creek.
Brigadier-General Charles R. Lowell*	“ Cedar Creek.
Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur H. Dutton*	“ Bermuda Hundred.
Brevet Brigadier-General Griffin A. Stedman	“ Petersburg.
Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Wells	“ Cedar Creek.
Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Kitching*	“ Cedar Creek.
Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester G. Hill	“ Nashville.

There were also 23 Brevet Brigadier-Generals who were killed in action, but who were without brigade commands. They were regimental or staff officers whose brevets, in most instances, dated from the day they were killed.

* Mortally wounded. † Hays commanded a division on the Gettysburg campaign. ‡ Shot by guerrillas, while lying sick in an ambulance.

There were 35 general officers who died of disease during the war. Among them were several prominent and able officers — Generals Sumner, C. F. Smith, Birney, Mitchel, Welsh, Buford, Corcoran, Ransom, Crocker, and other noted generals.

A large number of brigades were commanded by Colonels, some of whom held a brigade command for a long time, during which they displayed marked ability, but without any recognition of their services on the part of the Government.* The list of Brigadiers killed in action would convey an erroneous impression as to the losses in that grade, unless accompanied by a supplementary list of the other brigade commanders who also lost their lives in battle.

The following list is composed of Colonels who had been entrusted with brigades, and were exercising such commands at the time of their death. They were men of noble spirits, intrepid soldiers, whose gallantry and ability had won the admiration and respect of all.

KILLED IN ACTION.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS, WITH RANK OF COLONEL.

Colonel Edward D. Baker,	71st Pennsylvania,	Ball's Bluff.
Colonel Julius Raith,†	43d Illinois,	Shiloh.
Colonel Everett Peabody,	25th Missouri,	Shiloh.
Colonel George Webster,	98th Ohio,	Chaplin Hills.
Colonel John A. Koltes,	73d Pennsylvania,	Manassas.
Colonel William B. Goodrich,	60th New York,	Antietam.
Colonel George W. Roberts,	42d Illinois,	Stone's River.
Colonel Frederick Schaefer,	2d Missouri,	Stone's River.
Colonel George C. Spear,	61st Pennsylvania,	Marye's Heights.
Colonel David S. Cowles,	128th New York,	Port Hudson.
Colonel George B. Boomer,	26th Missouri,	Vicksburg.
Colonel Edward E. Cross,	5th New Hampshire,	Gettysburg.
Colonel George L. Willard,	125th New York,	Gettysburg.
Colonel Eliakim Sherrill,	126th New York,	Gettysburg.
Colonel Haldinand S. Putnam,	7th New Hampshire,	Fort Wagner.
Colonel James E. Mallon,	42d New York,	Bristoe Station.
Colonel Edward A. King,	68th Indiana,	Chickamauga.
Colonel Hans C. Heg,	15th Wisconsin,	Chickamauga.
Colonel Philemon P. Baldwin,	6th Indiana,	Chickamauga.
Colonel William R. Creighton,	7th Ohio,	Ringgold.
Colonel Patrick E. Burke,†	66th Illinois,	Rome Cross Roads.
Colonel Orlando H. Morris,	66th New York,	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Lewis O. Morris,	7th New York (H. A.),	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Henry Boyd McKeen,	81st Pennsylvania,	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Frank A. Haskell,	36th Wisconsin,	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Jeremiah C. Drake,	112th New York,	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Richard Byrnes,†	28th Massachusetts,‡	Cold Harbor.
Colonel Patrick Kelly,	88th New York,‡	Petersburg.
Colonel William Blaisdell,	11th Massachusetts,	Petersburg.
Colonel Simon Mix,	3d New York Cavalry,	Petersburg.

* In the Confederate Army, each brigade commandant was commissioned as a Brigadier-General, except where the appointment was a temporary one.

† Mortally wounded.

‡ Irish Brigade.

Colonel Calvin A. Craig,	105th Pennsylvania,	Deep Bottom.
Colonel Nathan T. Dushane,	1st Maryland,	Weldon Railroad.
Colonel Joseph Thoburn,*	1st West Virginia,	Cedar Creek.
Colonel Louis Bell,	4th New Hampshire,	Fort Fisher.

In each regiment there were officers whose duties did not require that they should go into action — the Chaplain, the Quartermaster, and the Surgeons. Although they had no tactical position in the line of battle, there was a loss of life among their number which entitles them to some other place in the records of the war than that of mere non-combatants. Many of them waived their exemption from danger, and gallantly volunteered for service in the field; while others — the surgeons, for instance — attended calmly to the performance of their duties amid perils which would test the stoutest heart.

Though the surgeons seldom took an active part in a battle, they were required to be near, and much of the time were under fire. Some of them went on the field with their regiments in order to render timely aid; others were stationed near by at some field hospital, where they often found themselves exposed to serious danger. During the war, 40 Surgeons were killed and 73 wounded while bravely attending to their duties on the battle field. They had not the excitement of the fight to dull their sense of danger; they had not the incentive of promotion; they were not spurred by ambitious hopes; victory might bring laurels to others, but not to them; they met their fate, actuated and sustained by no other impulse than the sense of duty.

Many Surgeons died from disease while in the service, and their names also lengthen the Roll of Honor. A record of these patriots,— their names and regiments, and the battles in which they lost their lives,— appears in the Medical and Surgical History of the war.

Several lives were also lost among the Quartermasters, some of them having been killed while serving as volunteer aids, while others fell while attending to the duties of their position when under fire. Among the first to scale the heights of Missionary Ridge was a Quartermaster-Sergeant of a Michigan regiment, who had borrowed a gun and volunteered for the fight.

It will, doubtless, be a surprise to many to note the number of Chaplains killed in battle. These gallant members of the Church Militant were wont to take a more active part in the fighting than has been generally credited to them. They were frequently seen in the thickest of the fight, some of them handling a rifle with the skill of a marksman, while others, unarmed, would move about among their men encouraging them to do their best.

Among the Chaplains killed in action, there were :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	16th Massachusetts,	Fredericksburg.
Rev. Orlando N. Benton,	51st New York,	New Berne.
Rev. John M. Springer,	3d Wisconsin,	Resaca.
Rev. Francis E. Butler,	25th New Jersey,	Siege of Suffolk.
Rev. John L. Walther,	43d Illinois,	Shiloh.
Rev. Levi W. Sanders,	125th Illinois,	Caldwell's Ferry.
Rev. John W. Eddy,	72d Indiana,	Hoover's Gap.
Rev. Horatio S. Howell,	90th Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg.
Rev. Thomas L. Ambrose,	12th New Hampshire,	Petersburg.
Rev. George W. Bartlett,	1st Maine Cavalry,	Cold Harbor.
Rev. George W. Densmore,	1st Wisconsin Cavalry,	L'Anguille Ferry.

* Thoburn commanded a division during the entire Shenandoah campaign, and was in command of it at the time of his death.

In addition, there were several who lost their lives by the diseases incident to the hardship and exposure of a soldier's life.

Chaplain Fuller, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, had resigned from the service and had just received his discharge, when he learned that his regiment was about to go into action, at Fredericksburg. Crossing the river in the boats with the forlorn hope, he joined the skirmishers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, who were then fighting their way through the streets. He fell dead, rifle in hand, in front of a grocery store on Caroline Street.

Springer, of the Third Wisconsin, fell mortally wounded at Resaca, after having "seized a musket" and fought for four hours in the "hottest of the fight." *

Howell, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, was shot at Gettysburg during the retreat through the town, and died on the steps of a church.

Butler was killed at the Siege of Suffolk, while carrying water to some wounded men.

Bartlett, of the First Maine Cavalry, was killed at Cold Harbor. He was struck in the breast by a shell and "literally blown to pieces."

Benton fell at New Berne, and General Reno states in his official report that he "was killed while nobly encouraging the men to do their duty."

Eddy, of the Seventy-second Indiana, fell at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., struck by a cannon ball.

Of Chaplain Ambrose, who was killed in the trenches at Petersburg, the regimental historian says that "a braver man never lived; a truer man never wore the garb of Christianity."

At Resaca, among the Confederate dead which lay so thickly in front of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, was a family group: a gray-haired Chaplain and his two sons.

The official reports make frequent mention of Chaplains whose gallantry and zeal had attracted the notice of their general. In the Chancellorsville reports, General Berdan, commander of the famous Sharpshooters, states that "Chaplain Barber, of the Second Regiment, took a rifle and went in with the skirmishers, with his usual bravery."

At Antietam, Gen. J. R. Brooke mentions in his report "the brave Chaplain of the Sixty-sixth New York, Rev. Mr. Dwight, who was constantly in the field, in the thickest of the fight."

Gen. Giles A. Smith, in his report of the battle of Atlanta (July 22d), states that Chaplain Bennett, of the Thirty-second Ohio, "carried his musket and fought all day in the ranks, which I learn is his custom on all such occasions."

The officers of a brigade petitioned that Chaplain H. C. Trumbull, of the Tenth Connecticut, be brevetted a Major; stating that, "always at his post in time of danger, he has, on two occasions at least, displayed marked and conspicuous gallantry; dashing into the thickest of the fight to rally and encourage the wavering line." Gen. Terry forwarded the paper with the endorsement: "No officer of his regiment has displayed more gallantry in action, or done more to animate the men to do their duty."

Aside from such notices, these men have not received the recognition due their services, but lack of space forbids further mention here.

Many of the Chaplains had served in the ranks as enlisted men prior to their appointment. They were regularly ordained clergymen, whose patriotic zeal had impelled them to exchange their pulpits for the camp; so, when a vacancy occurred in the chaplaincy of a regiment to which any such belonged, the Colonel was very apt to recommend the clerical musket-bearer, whose gallantry perhaps had already attracted his attention.

In this connection, mention should also be made of the many clergymen who left their pastoral duties to accept commissions in the army, some of whom held regimental or brigade commands. Among the brigade commanders killed at Cold Harbor was the Rev. Jeremiah

* Love: Wisconsin in the War.

C. Drake, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York, an officer conspicuous for gallant and meritorious service on many occasions. A similar instance is found in the Confederate Army in the case of Bishop Polk, a corps-general, who fell while on the Atlanta campaign.

The musicians formed a numerous class among the non combatants. Although their legitimate duty in time of battle was confined to that of stretcher-bearers, they often participated in the fighting. At Shiloh, the band of the Forty-eighth Ohio laid aside their instruments, procured rifles, and went into the fight, where two of their number were killed.* Still, it must be confessed that the dead drummer-boy was not so common a feature on the field as might be inferred from the work of battle-field artists.

The frequent loss of life among the stretcher-bearers attests the faithful work of the men employed in that duty, most of whom were musicians. At the battle of the Weldon Railroad, the ambulance train of the Fifth Corps lost 2 sergeants killed and 6 stretcher-men wounded : 8 horses were killed, and shells passed through two of the ambulances. This was not an uncommon experience.

* Major John A. Bering : History of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

CHAPTER V.

CASUALTIES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF EUROPEAN WARS—LOSS IN EACH ARM OF THE SERVICE—DEATHS FROM DISEASE—CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS BY CAUSES.

IT WAS the greatest war of the century. On the Union side alone, 110,070 men were killed in battle, while 249,458 more died from disease, accidents, in military prisons, or from other causes. Including both sides, over half a million lives were lost. There have been wars which have lasted longer—wars with intermittent and desultory campaigns; but, in this struggle the two armies for four years never let go their clutch upon each other's throat. For four years the echo of the picket's rifle never ceased.

It is hard to realize the meaning of the figures, 110,070 men killed; and that, on one side only. It is easy to imagine one man killed; or ten men killed; or, perhaps, a score of men killed. With some effort of the mind one can picture a hundred men stretched, lifeless and bloody on the ground. The veteran recalls, as if in a dream, the sight of many more lying on some battle field; but even he is unable to comprehend the dire meaning of the one hundred thousand, whose every unit represents a soldier's bloody grave.

The figures are too large. They will be better understood, however, and a more intelligent idea will be formed if they are compared with the losses of other wars. A better idea will also be obtained of the great struggle which occurred within our own borders, and with it will come a fuller recognition of American manhood.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was one of the greatest of European wars. Larger armies were never assembled. The Germans took 797,950 men into France. Of this number, 28,277 were killed, or died of wounds—a loss of 3.1 per cent. In the Crimean war, the allied armies lost 3.2 per cent. in killed, or deaths from wounds. In the war of 1866, the Austrian army lost 2.6 per cent. from the same cause. But, in the American Civil War the Union Armies lost 4.7 per cent., and the Confederates over 9 per cent.; and this despite the greater area of country, which required a large share of the troops to protect the lines of communication. There are no figures on record to show that, even in the Napoleonic wars, there was ever a greater percentage of loss *in killed*. In fact, all the statistics pertaining to the earlier wars of the century are loosely stated, and bear on their face a lack of accuracy. The historians of that period give all battle losses in round numbers, the killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners being lumped together in one amount. Each writer treats the casualties as an unimportant part of his story, and seems to have made no effort to arrive at anything like an accurate or classified statement. Perhaps, the facts were not attainable and the historians were obliged to accept the wild, exaggerated stories of which there are always a plenty, and which soon crowd out of sight the truthful narratives.

The two great battles of the age, in point of loss, are Waterloo and Gettysburg. Between them there is a remarkable similarity, both in numbers engaged and extent of casualties.

At Waterloo, the French numbered 80,000 men, and 252 guns ;* the Allies numbered 72,000 men, and 186 guns. At Gettysburg, the Union Army numbered 82,000 men, and 300 guns ;† the Confederates, 70,000 men, and 250 guns.‡ At Waterloo, Wellington's army lost 23,185 ; at Gettysburg, Meade's army lost 23,003. The loss of the French at Waterloo has never been officially announced, but has been estimated at 26,300 ; the Confederate loss at Gettysburg, as officially reported by the Confederate Surgeon-General, was 20,448, to which must be added 7,077 wounded and unwounded prisoners whose names were omitted from his lists, but whose names appear on the records at Washington. In short, the battles of Waterloo and Gettysburg were fought with from 70,000 to 82,000 men on each side, and the combatants lost about 23,000 men each.

In the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest loss occurred at the battle of Gravelotte, where the Germans lost 4,449 killed (including the mortally wounded), 15,189 wounded, and 939 missing ; total, 20,577, out of 146,000 troops engaged, exclusive of 65,000 reserves. At Gettysburg, Meade's army sustained a greater loss with half the number engaged.

It may be suggested that the Franco-Prussian war was, comparatively, of brief duration, and hence a comparison of the aggregate casualties cannot properly be made. But, in the American Civil War, during the six months following May 4, 1864, the various Union armies sustained a greater loss than the German armies did during the whole Franco-Prussian war. The total loss of the German army in that war was 28,277 killed or mortally wounded, 85,482 wounded, and 14,138 missing ; total, 127,897.

All historians agree that Borodino was the bloodiest battle since the introduction of gunpowder. The casualties in that battle have been variously stated : The Encyclopedia Britannica puts the Russian loss at 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the French loss at "considerably above 20,000." Allison gives the losses at Borodino in round numbers only, placing the French loss at 50,000, and the Russian at 45,000. The most credible statement is found in the Journal of The London Statistical Society, which places the number of killed and wounded in the French army at Borodino at 28,085, out of 133,000 troops present on the field. The Russian army numbered 132,000 at that battle, and there is nothing to show that its loss was greater than that of its antagonist. Although the number of killed and wounded at Borodino was greater, numerically, than at Waterloo and Gettysburg, the percentage of loss was very much less.

The largest armies were marshalled at Leipsic, "the battle of the Nations." On that field the allies concentrated 330,000 men ;‡ Napoleon's army numbered 175,000. The statements of the casualties as made by various historians are so conflicting, and are so loosely stated, that no definite idea of the loss can be obtained. It was greater, probably, than at Borodino.

In the American Civil War, the Union Armies lost 110,070 killed or mortally wounded, and 275,175 wounded ; total, 385,245, exclusive of the missing in action whose number has not, as yet, been officially stated. Of the 110,070 deaths from battle, 67,058 were killed on the field ; the remainder, 43,012, died of their wounds. This loss was divided among the different arms of the service as follows :

* Allison.

† The Comte de Paris, in his history of the war, estimates that the Union army had only 82,000 actually on the field. Gen. Meade's monthly return of June 30th, shows 99,131 "Present for duty, equipped." Still, in view of the constant discrepancy between the number reported by Union regiments as "present for duty," and the number reported by them as taken into action, the estimate of the Comte de Paris may be assumed to be substantially correct. It is very doubtful if Meade had over 82,000 men on the field, including the Sixth Corps, which was in reserve. Historians vary us to the numbers engaged at Waterloo.

‡ At the first day's battle there were 275,000 present.

§ General Lee had about 60,000 men at Gettysburg, 1 present in action. His cavalry were absent.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ratio of Officers to Men.</i>
Infantry	5,461	91,424	96,885	1 : 16.7
Sharpshooters	23	443	466	1 : 17.7
Cavalry	671	9,925	10,596	1 : 14.7
Light Artillery	116	1,701	1,817	1 : 14.6
*Heavy Artillery	5	124	129	1 : 24.8
Engineers	4	72	76	1 : 18.0
General Officers	67	-----	67	-----
†General Staff	18	-----	18	-----
Unclassified	-----	16	16	-----
Total	6,365	103,705	110,070	1 : 16.2

The losses in the three principal classes of troops were :

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ratio of Officers to Men.</i>
Volunteers	6,078	98,815	104,893	1 : 16.2
Regulars	144	2,139	2,283	1 : 14.8
Colored Troops	143	2,751	2,894	1 : 19.2
Total	6,365	103,705	110,070	1 : 16.3

DIED BY DISEASE.

(NOT INCLUDING DEATHS IN PRISONS.)

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ratio of Officers to Men.</i>
Volunteers	2,471	165,039	167,510	1 : 66.7
Regulars	104	2,448	2,552	1 : 23.5
Colored Troops	137	29,521	29,658	1 : 215.5
Total	2,712	197,008	199,720	1 : 72.6

The total number of men enrolled during the four years of the war was 2,778,304. But a large proportion of them enlisted for ninety days, six months, one year, or two years, and reëntered the service upon the expiration of their term of enlistment. Thus, the names of many soldiers appear two or more times upon the rolls, and in different regiments. Reduced to a three years' standard of enlistment, the total enrollment of the Union Army would equal 2,326,168 men. Using this as a basis for computation, the following percentages are obtained :

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Volunteers	2,080,193	104,893	5.0
‡Regulars	67,000	2,283	3.4
Colored Troops	178,975	2,894	1.6
Total	2,326,168	110,070	4.7

* Heavy Artillery, acting as infantry, is included with the infantry.

† Does not include officers in volunteer regiments detailed on staff duty.

‡ Many of the Regulars were stationed on post duty. The Regular regiments in the field sustained losses fully as heavy as those of the Volunteers.

DIED OF DISEASE.

(NOT INCLUDING DEATHS IN PRISONS.)

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Volunteers.....	2,080,193	167,510	8.0
Regulars.....	67,000	2,552	3.8
Colored Troops.....	178,975	29,658	16.5
Total.....	2,326,168	199,720	8.5

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Volunteers.....	2,080,193	316,883	15.2
Regulars.....	67,000	5,798	8.6
Colored Troops.....	178,975	36,847	20.5
Total.....	2,326,168	359,528	15.4

The number of deaths from disease was remarkable, being more than double the number from battle. Without including the deaths in Confederate prisons, or those caused by accidents, drowning, sunstrokes, suicides, executions, murders, or other causes, there were 199,720 of the Union Army who died of disease—in camp, in hospitals, or at home—before their term of enlistment had expired. Part of this extraordinary loss was due to the severity of the campaigns. The extent of territory marched over was immense; some of the campaigns were made under a tropical sun, and some of the battles were fought amid the snows of winter. The Ninth Corps fought on the Carolina Coast, and then moved a thousand miles westward to the fever-smitten camps at Vicksburg. The Twelfth Corps, after fighting for two years in Virginia, moved to Tennessee, from whence it fought its way through Georgia to Atlanta; marched from Atlanta to the Sea, and thence northward to its old battle grounds, having encircled half a continent. Men from the woods of Maine encamped two thousand miles distant along the bayous of Louisiana. Men from the prairies of the Northwest toiled and battled among the everglades of Florida, and along the Gulf. Human endurance was often tested to its utmost, and the restless, moving armies left in their wake a line of countless graves.

And, yet, some of the greatest losses by disease occurred in regiments that were not subjected to the exposure of active service; regiments, which performed garrison duty only, and were provided with comfortable quarters and good food. The greatest loss by disease occurred in some black regiments which were doing garrison duty, and were stationed in the same district from which they had been recruited and where they had lived all their lives. Then, again, certain regiments among the white troops suffered from disease, unaccountably, more than others. The Vermont Brigade, while encamped in Virginia, in 1861, lost scores of men by disease, while the regiments in adjoining camps were entirely exempt; and, yet, these Vermonters excelled in physique, cleanliness and intelligence.

The most striking feature of the mortuary statistics is that the regiments which incurred the greatest loss in battle are the ones which suffered least from disease. While, throughout the whole army, the deaths from disease were double those from bullets, the hard fighting regiments seldom lost even a like number. One-fifth of the deaths from disease occurred in regiments that never were in battle.

In connection with this matter one must bear in mind, also, the ratio of mortality in civil life. Assuming the average age of the soldiers to be 23 years, the tables of the Life Insurance Actuaries indicate that three-fourths of the deaths from disease were due to the exposure of a

soldier's life ; and that the remainder would have occurred, just the same, if the men had remained at home.

Of those who died from disease, one-fourth died of fever, principally typhoid ; one-fourth died of diarrhea, or other forms of bowel complaint ; nearly one-fourth died from inflammation of the lungs, or consumption, principally the former ; the remaining fourth died of small-pox, measles, brain disease, erysipelas, and the various forms of disease common to the masses.

The deaths in the Union Army, from all causes, as officially classified were as follows :

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
Killed, or died of wounds.....	6,365	103,705	110,070
Died of disease.....	2,712	197,008	199,720
In Confederate prisons*.....	83	24,783	24,866
Accidents.....	142	3,972	4,114
Drowning.....	106	4,838	4,944
Sunstrokes.....	5	308	313
Murdered.....	37	483	520
Killed after capture.....	14	90	104
Suicide.....	26	365	391
Military executions.....	-----	267	267
Executed by the enemy.....	4	60	64
Causes known, but unclassified.....	62	1,972	2,034
Cause not stated.....	28	12,093	12,121
Aggregate.....	9,584	349,944	359,528

The deaths from accidents were caused, principally, by the careless use of fire-arms, explosions of ammunition, and railway accidents ; in the cavalry service, a large number of accidental deaths resulted from poor horsemanship.

The number of the drowned may seem large, but the average is less than three men to a regiment. This loss was occasioned largely by bathing and boating. At times, some regiment would sustain a larger loss while fording rivers, or landing from small boats in the surf. The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, while crossing the Shenandoah, in April, 1862, lost 2 officers and 51 men, drowned by the swamping of a scow.

Of the Union soldiers confined in Confederate prisons, 24,866 died of disease, exclusive of 2,072 who died of wounds while in the enemy's hands, and 3,218 others who died from various causes, known and unknown. As to what proportion of these 24,866 deaths was due to harsh treatment, instead of disease, it would be difficult to say. In the Northern military prisons, where the inmates were furnished with good food and quarters, the death rate was nearly the same ; 30,152 Confederates died in Northern prisons.† But these pages have nothing to do with the prison question other than the statistics.

* In addition to this number, there were 5,290 who died while prisoners, and who are included in the other items of this classification. The total number of Union soldiers who died while in the hands of the enemy according to this official report was 30,156. The causes of their deaths are classified as follows: From disease, 24,866; wounds, 2,072; sunstroke, 20; accidents, 7; drowning, 7; killed after capture, 104; executed by the enemy, 64; causes known, but not classified, 319; cause not stated, 2,697; total, 30,156. But, owing to the imperfect records kept at some of the Confederate prisons, the deaths are not all included in the foregoing statement. The mortality of Union prisoners, as shown by the graves, has been estimated at 36,401.

† Congressional Documents: Report of House Committee on treatment of prisoners, 1869, page 231. (But this number, 30,152 does not include the deaths at Johnson's Island and some other places of confinement ; neither does it include deaths from wounds in field hospitals.)

The principal place of confinement for Union soldiers was at Andersonville, Ga. Out of 45,613 prisoners confined there, 12,912 died — or, 28 per cent. The greatest number present at any time was 33,114 — on August 8, 1864. The greatest number of deaths in any one day was 127 — on August 23, 1864. The daily average of deaths was 29%.

The largest military prison in the North was located at Elmira, N. Y. As at Andersonville, it consisted of an open stockade or prison pen. In it were confined 11,916 prisoners, of whom 2,994 died, or 25 per cent. The greatest mortality occurred in March, 1865, in which month 495 died at Elmira. Of the total number that died, 2,988 were buried in a field which has since been ploughed over and planted with wheat ; and now the grain of summer and the snow of winter show no sign of the hapless Confederates who are laid at rest beneath its surface.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COLORED TROOPS — HISTORY OF THEIR ORGANIZATION — THEIR LOSSES IN BATTLE AND BY DISEASE.

WHEREVER black regiments were engaged in battle during the Civil War, they acquitted themselves in a manner which fully justified the policy of the Government in enlisting their services. In the future wars of the Republic the colored American will find himself entrusted with his full share of the fighting.

And yet, the war for the Union was not the first one in which the African fought for the Stars and Stripes. Black faces were not uncommon among the ranks of the patriots in 1776. The first man to fall in that struggle was the negro* who led the mob in its attack on the British troops at the Boston Massacre. At Bunker Hill, the free negroes fought intermingled with the whites ; and, when Major Pitcairn was killed, it was by a bullet from a negro's rifle. At the battle of Rhode Island, Colonel Greene's black regiment repulsed three successive charges, during which they handled a Hessian regiment severely.† In the war of 1812, General Jackson issued a proclamation authorizing the formation of black regiments, and, subsequently, in an address to the colored troops thus enlisted, acknowledged their services in unstinted praise.

But, at the time of the Civil War the negro was closely associated in the public mind with the political causes of the strife. The prejudice and opposition against the use of colored troops was so strong that the war was half finished before they were organized to any extent.

The first appearance of the negro in the military operations of that period occurred, September, 1862, in Cincinnati, at the time of the threatened invasion by Morgan's raiders. A so-called Black Brigade of three regiments was then organized, and assigned to duty in constructing the fortifications and earthworks about Cincinnati. These men gave their services voluntarily, but were unarmed and without uniforms. Their organization, such as it was, existed for three weeks only, and had no connection with the movement for enlisting colored troops.

About this same time General Butler took the initiative in the enlistment of colored men as soldiers, by organizing at New Orleans the regiments known as the Louisiana Native Guards, one of which completed its organization in August, 1862, and was mustered into service on the 27th of the following month. It was designated the First Louisiana Native Guard, and was the first black regiment to join the Union Army. The Second Louisiana Native Guard

* Crispus Attucks : His body was placed in Faneuil Hall, and honored with a public funeral. With others who fell, he was buried beneath a stone bearing the words :

“ Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country shall your fame extend,
While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray, and Maverick fell.”

† Arnold's History of Rhode Island.

was mustered in, October 12, 1862; the Third, on November 24, 1862. The other regiments of the Guard, or Corps d'Afrique as it was called, completed their organizations within a few months later.

At this time, also, in August, 1862, recruiting for a colored regiment was commenced in Kansas, and over 600 men were soon mustered in. The regiment, however, was not mustered into the United States service until January 13, 1863. It was then designated the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, but its name was changed, in December, 1864, to the 79th United States Colored Infantry.

Recruiting for a black regiment had, also, been undertaken in South Carolina by General Hunter, and an officer, Sergeant C. T. Trowbridge, had been detailed for that purpose as early as May 7, 1862. The recruiting progressed slowly, and was attended with so many difficulties and discouragements that a complete regimental organization was not effected until Jan. 31, 1863. Some of the companies, however, were organized at an earlier date. Colonel T. W. Higginson was assigned to the command of this regiment, his commission dating back to November 10, 1862. Trowbridge was made Captain of the first company organized, and subsequently promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. This regiment, First South Carolina, was the first slave regiment organized, the Louisiana Native Guard having been recruited largely from free blacks. The designation of the First South Carolina was changed by the War Department, in February, 1864, to Thirty-third United States Colored Infantry.

Recruiting for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts commenced in February, 1863, and its ten companies were full by May. It was the first colored regiment raised in a Northern State, the First Kansas having been recruited largely in Missouri, and partly from enslaved blacks. The Fifty-fourth was composed mostly of free men, and its recruits came from all the Northern States, it being their first opportunity to enlist.

By this time the movement had become general, and before the war closed the colored troops embraced 145 regiments of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 12 of heavy artillery, 1 of light artillery, and 1 of engineers; total, 166. Of these, about 60 were brought into action on the battle field, the others having been assigned to post or garrison duty.

Of the regiments brought into action, only a few were engaged in more than one battle; the war was half over, and so the total of killed does not appear as great as it otherwise would have done. The total number killed or mortally wounded in the colored troops was 143 officers, and 2,751 men. The officers were whites. Though participating only in the latter campaigns of the war, the black regiments made a noble record, and if, at times, they failed to win victories, it was through no fault of theirs.

The first action in which colored troops were engaged was an affair at Island Mounds, Mo., October 28, 1862, in which a detachment of the First Kansas was attacked by a superior number of Confederates under command of Colonel Cockerel. Although outnumbered, they made a successful resistance and scored a victory. Their loss was 10 killed, including a Captain, and 12 wounded. The First Kansas, also, lost 16 men killed on May 18, 1863, in a minor engagement at Sherwood, Mo.

In the assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, colored troops were used for the first time in a general engagement. The Nineteenth Army Corps, during its besiegement of that stronghold, included several colored regiments in its organization. There were the First and Third Louisiana Native Guards; The First Louisiana Engineers, Corps d'Afrique; and, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique. During the siege the First Louisiana Native Guards lost 2 officers and 32 men killed, and 3 officers and 92 men wounded (including the mortally wounded); total, 129. But few regiments in the Nineteenth Corps sustained a greater loss. The other regiments of the Corps d'Afrique were actively engaged, but with fewer casualties. The First Louisiana Native Guard was attached to

Augur's (1st) Division, and participated in the assaults of May 27th and June 14th, in which its principal loss occurred, its dead lying among those nearest the enemy's works. This regiment should not be confounded with the First Louisiana Infantry, also of Augur's Division, — a white regiment which, also, sustained a severe loss at Port Hudson.

On June 7th, 1863, the colored troops composing the garrison at Milliken's Bend, La., were attacked by Walker's Division numbering 3,000 men. The garrison consisted of three colored regiments : the Ninth Louisiana, Eleventh Louisiana, and First Mississippi. In addition there were 200 men of the 23d Iowa (white) who had been escorting prisoners up the river, and were on their return to the front. The regiments were small, many of the men, and most of the officers, being absent on recruiting service or other duty. When attacked the garrison was driven back to the river, where two gunboats came to their assistance. The troops then made a counter charge, regaining possession of their works and capturing several prisoners. The fighting was desperate in the extreme, many of the combatants on each side falling by bayonet thrusts or blows from clubbed muskets. The loss, as officially stated by the Assistant Secretary of War, who was then at Vicksburg, amounted to :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
9th Louisiana	62	130	192
11th Louisiana	30	120	150
1st Mississippi	3	21	24
23d Iowa (white)	26	60	86

With the wounded are included those who were mortally wounded. Captain Miller, of the Ninth Louisiana,* states that his regiment had only 300 men engaged, and that the whole force of the garrison was about 600 men.

The next action in which colored troops were engaged was the grand assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. To the 54th Massachusetts Colored was assigned the honor of leading the attack, and after the troops were formed on the beach, ready for the assault, the order to advance was withheld until the Fifty-fourth could march by and take position at the head of the column. The assault failed ; but, not until the Colonel of the Fifty-fourth and many of his men had fallen dead on the parapet, or within the fort. The loss of the regiment in this affair was — 3 officers and 31 men killed, 11 officers and 135 men wounded (including those mortally so), and 92 men missing ; total, 272 — out of 650 engaged. An impression has gained ground that no quarter was given to black troops ; and, that the 92 missing or captured men met their death in the fort, after they had surrendered. But the official records show that 49 of these men died of disease in Confederate prisons, and that others of the captured men returned at the close of the war, rejoining their regiment before its muster-out.

One of the severest regimental losses during the war, occurred in the Eighth United States Colored Infantry, at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864. It lost there 2 officers and 49 men killed, 9 officers and 180 men wounded, and 63 missing ; total, 303. The missing ones were, mostly, dead or wounded men who were left on the field ; for, in this action the Confederates held possession of the ground, General Seymour's forces being obliged to retreat. Colonel Fribley of the Eighth was among the killed. The number of the killed was increased to 87 by those who died of wounds, and certain ones who were erroneously included with the missing. This same regiment distinguished itself, also, at Chaffin's Farm.

Upon the opening of the spring campaign in 1864, colored troops were a common feature of the armies before Richmond. Ferrero's Division of the Ninth Corps, and Hinks' Division of the Eighteenth Corps, were composed entirely of black regiments. In the first attack on

* Brown : Negro in the Rebellion.

Petersburg, June 15, 1864, Hinks' Division achieved a brilliant success, capturing the line of works in its front, and seven pieces of artillery. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived in time to follow up the success of the colored troops, Petersburg would have been taken then ; but, by the time that the Eighteenth corps was reënforced, Lee's army had hurried thither by rail and were filing into the intrenchments. The opportunity was gone. In this assault of June 15th, the casualty lists show that the temporary success of the Colored Division was dearly obtained. Among the heavier losses were :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
4th U. S. Colored Infantry	15	110	10	135
22d U. S. Colored Infantry	14	116	8	138

The first opportunity to go into action granted Ferrero's Division, was at the Mine Explosion, or battle of The Crater, at Petersburg, July 30, 1864. This division was selected to lead the assault ; but, at the last moment, the order was changed and it was sent in last. It was not ordered forward until the assault was a bloody failure, and although it did all that men could do, it was unable to retrieve the disaster. This change of plan relieved the colored regiments of all responsibility for that defeat. Still, they fought bravely, and held their ground under the most discouraging circumstances. How well they stood is attested by their terrible losses.

CASUALTIES IN FERRERO'S DIVISION AT THE BATTLE OF THE MINE,
JULY 30, 1864.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
23d U. S. Colored Infantry	74	115	121	310
29th U. S. Colored Infantry	21	56	47	124
31st U. S. Colored Infantry	27	42	66	135
43d U. S. Colored Infantry	14	86	23	123
30th U. S. Colored Infantry	18	104	78	200
39th U. S. Colored Infantry	13	97	47	157
28th U. S. Colored Infantry	11	64	13	88
27th U. S. Colored Infantry	9	46	20	75
19th U. S. Colored Infantry	22	87	6	115
Total	209	697	421	1,327

To any one familiar with the extent of regimental losses in action, these figures tell a heroic story.

Hard fighting was also done by colored troops at Chaffin's Farm, September 29, 1864, where Paine's Division (colored) of the Eighteenth Corps, and Birney's‡ Colored Brigade of the Tenth Corps — in all, about 10,000 strong — were actively engaged. These troops participated in the assaults on Fort Gilmer and the intrenchments at New Market Heights. Among the regiments sustaining the heaviest losses were the following :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
6th U. S. Colored Infantry	41	160	8	209
5th U. S. Colored Infantry	28	185	23	236
4th U. S. Colored Infantry	27	137	14	178
36th U. S. Colored Infantry	21	87	--	108
38th U. S. Colored Infantry	17	94	--	111

* Includes the mortally wounded.

‡ Gen. William Birney. Maj.-Gen. David Birney commanded the Tenth Corps in this battle.

† A large proportion of the missing were killed or wounded.

The Sixth had only 367 officers and men engaged, its loss being over 57 per cent. The troops in Paine's Division were the same ones which carried the works at Petersburg, June 15, 1864.

In the action on the Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864, the Twenty-ninth Connecticut (colored) distinguished itself by the efficiency with which it held a skirmish line for several hours, under a strong pressure. Loss, 11 killed and 69 wounded.

Two brigades of colored troops participated in the victory at Nashville, December 15, 1864. The heaviest loss in any regiment on that field occurred in the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, which, in its assault on Overton Hill, lost 55 killed (including 4 officers), and 166 wounded;* total, 221.

The severest loss at the battle of Honey Hill, S. C., November 30, 1864, fell on a black regiment, the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, which lost in that action, 29 killed, and 115 wounded; total, 144.

In the closing battle of the war — the victorious assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865 — a colored division bore a conspicuous and honorable part. Among the casualties in that engagement the following are worthy of note :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Total.</i>
68th U. S. Colored Infantry.....	10	91	--	101
76th U. S. Colored Infantry.....	13	78	--	91

In addition to the battles heretofore mentioned, colored troops were prominently engaged in the following actions :

Morris Island, S. C.	James Island, S. C.	Liverpool Heights, Miss.
Yazoo City, Miss.	Pleasant Hill, La.	Prairie d'Ann, Ark.
Poison Springs, Ark.	Camden, Ark.	Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
Saline River, Ark.	Fort Pillow, Tenn.	Natural Bridge, Fla.
Morganzia, La.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Brice's X Roads, Miss.
Tupelo, Miss.	Athens, Ala.	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	Dutch Gap, Va.	Deep Bottom, Va.
Darbytown Road, Va.	Hatcher's Run, Va.	Fair Oaks, Va. (1864)
Saltville, Va.	Deveaux Neck, S. C.	Boykin's Mills, S. C.
Cox's Bridge, N. C.	Fort Fisher, N. C.	Wilmington, N. C.
Spanish Fort, Ala.	Fall of Richmond.	Appomattox, Va.

They rendered effective and meritorious services in many of these engagements, and, in some of them, sustained serious losses.

* Includes the mortally wounded.

CHAPTER VII.

MUSTER-OUT-ROLLS — ANTHROPOLOGICAL STATISTICS.

THE statistics presented in these pages are based largely on a personal examination of the muster-out-rolls of the various regiments. When a regiment was mustered out of service at the close of the war,—or at the expiration of its term of enlistment,—each company in the organization was required to hand in a muster-out-roll bearing the names of every man who, at any time, had served in it. The rolls, which were furnished in blank for this purpose, were large sheets, nearly one yard square, ruled and printed with various headings. Each company-roll was made out separately, making ten rolls in all (if in a ten-company regiment), with an additional roll for the Field and Staff.

Opposite each name was written the age of the person; place of enlistment; date of muster-in; and, under the column of "Remarks," statements showing what became of the man;—if dead, the cause, date, and place of death.

These names were grouped under the various headings of: "Present at muster-out;" "Previously discharged;" "Transferred;" "Deserted;" "Killed in action;" "Died of wounds;" and, "Died of disease;" or other causes. Three copies of these rolls, sometimes more, were made, one of which was forwarded to the capital of the state to which the regiment belonged, where it was filed in the office of the state adjutant-general. These regimental rolls and records may be found carefully preserved among the archives of each state, and it is evident that such of them as were properly made will show clearly and accurately the mortuary losses of the regiments to which they pertain.

The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas have printed and published the muster-out-rolls of the regiments which they respectively furnished to the Union Armies. The name of each and every man who served in these regiments is preserved in print; the record of his patriotism is transmitted, and in time becomes the proudest heir-loom of his family.

Some of these publications are, necessarily, voluminous. The rolls of the Illinois troops fill eight octavos; the Indiana rolls require eight volumes of similar size; the names of the men in the Massachusetts regiments fill two large quartos of about one thousand pages each; the Pennsylvania rolls,* as printed, cover 7,000 pages. Still, despite the tedious length of these rolls, the patient student will be able to compile from them the losses in nearly every regiment.

The states of New York, Delaware and Maryland have never attached enough value to the patriotic services of their troops to publish their muster-out-rolls.† The manuscript rolls of the New York regiments are on file at Albany, and the historian must make a pilgrimage thither if he would learn anything concerning the heroes who followed the colors of the Empire State.

*History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers: S. P. Bates.

†New York published its muster-in-rolls, a work of little value, as it is merely a list of names with no records attached; there is nothing in it to show that New York ever lost a man in battle, or that the regiments ever left the State.

Some of the state rolls, both printed and manuscript, are defective ; many of the men are unaccounted for, or accounted for erroneously ; and, for some regiments, the rolls are missing entirely. But, in such cases the different states have perfected their rolls through information furnished by the War Department at Washington.

Owing to the liberal policy of the Government in regard to pensions, the friends of deceased soldiers have supplied much of the lacking information in the prosecution of their claims. Of course, many of those who were unaccounted for on the rolls had no legal heirs to present their claims at the Pension Bureau ; men recorded as "wounded and missing in action," and who, through lack of family or social ties, disappeared without question or remark. But the various state adjutant-generals have been untiring in their efforts to obtain information in such cases, and have, for the most part, settled definitely the fate of the missing.

The historian will find in the muster-out-rolls a mine of information valuable and necessary to his task. He may have already learned the names of the regiments which were present at the battle, and the movements of the brigade, division or corps. But which of these regiments did the fighting ? Which of them were in reserve, and which of them were in the first line ? Which of them led in the assault ? Which ones stood in the breach ?

In these records he will find a clear and unequivocal answer. The long column of names marked as killed in some particular action tells the story of how well they stood. More rolls are searched, and from them he makes a list of regiments whose losses map out the points of contact on some field and show plainly where the pressure was heaviest.

He notes, also, that the records do not warrant the boastful account of some regimental historian, while it reflects honor on the gallantry of some command which has hitherto been overlooked and unrecognized. He notes, again, that some regiment which has figured conspicuously in the official casualty list by reason of its aggregate of losses, did so on account of its large number of missing ; and, that of these missing ones few were killed, the remainder having been captured. He notes, again, on examining some other rolls, that the number of killed is large in proportion to the number enrolled, and so credits the regiment with a percentage of loss which tells better than any flight of rhetoric how often and how well they faced the enemy's fire.

The story of the muster-out-roll is, at best, but a sad one. One is carried back to the war and surrounded by its sad pictures. In scanning the remarks attached to the names there are the ever recurring phrases which recall vividly its thrilling scenes.

"Killed, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg ;" and one thinks of Pickett's charge, or other incidents of that historic field.

"Killed, May 3, 1863, at Marye's Heights ;" and the compiler lays down his pencil to dream again of that fierce charge which swept upward over the sloping fields of Fredericksburg.

"Wounded and missing, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness," suggests a nameless grave marked, if at all, by a Government headstone bearing the short, sad epitaph, "Unknown."

"Killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862 ;" and there rises a picture of an artilleryman lying dead at the wheels of his gun.

"Died of gunshot wound before Atlanta, August 20, 1864," tells of some lad who fills a grave long miles away from the village church-yard of his Northern home.

"Wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and died on the amputating table," brings up the dire vision of the field-hospital, that ghastly sequel of every battle.

"Killed at Appomattox, April 9, 1865 ;" and one sees the dead cavalryman, who, falling in that closing battle of the war, died with home and victory in sight.

"Died of sunstroke," recalls the long march, the heavy load, the dust, the heat, and a senseless form lying at the roadside.

“Died of fever at Young’s Point, Miss.,” reminds one of the campaigns in the bayous and poisonous swamps, with the men falling in scores before a foe more deadly and remorseless than the bullet.

“Executed on sentence of G. C. M.; shot to death by musketry ;” and one recalls the incidents of the most trying of all scenes, a military execution.

“Killed on picket, September 15, 1863, on the Rappahannock,” suggests the star-lit river, the lonely vidette, an echoing shot, and a man dying alone in the darkness.

And so it goes. There are no war stories that can equal the story of the muster-out-roll.

And then, there are facts recorded in them which are curious and interesting. Occasionally the sad record is brightened with something akin to humor ; and, there is much, at times, which is readable. The following extracts, taken at random, may give an idea of what one runs across in examining these old records. They are copied from the muster-out rolls, manuscript and printed, while some are from the rolls appended to regimental histories. If at times the sad and the ridiculous are too closely intermingled, it is because the story runs that way, reflecting truly the peculiarly intermingled scenes of army life.

EXTRACTS FROM MUSTER-OUT-ROLLS

Tenth New York Cavalry, Company D :—“Lt. Wm. J. Rabb ; killed at Brandy Station, by a sabre-thrust through the body while lying under his horse ; he would not surrender.”

Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Company C :—“Sergeant William H. Green ; recommended for promotion for gallantry in action, Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, where he was wounded in both legs, after receiving which he crawled from the field, dragging his colors with his teeth ; died July 17, 1864, of wounds.”

Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Company B :—“Capt. W. H. Bennett ; wounded and prisoner, July 22, 1864 ; leg amputated three times ; died August 10, 1864 at Macon, Ga., of wounds.”

First New Jersey, Company A :—“Jordan Silvers ; killed on picket near Alexandria, Va., October 15, 1861.”

Fifth New Hampshire, Company G :—“John Velon ; shot for desertion near Petersburg, Va., October 28, 1864.”

Fifth Wisconsin, Company A :—“Francis Lee ; first man of regiment to reach enemy’s works in assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865.”

One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, Company A :—“Lorenzo Brown ; kicked to death by a mule at Somerset, Ky., April 23, 1864.”

Sixty-fifth Ohio, Company H :—“Corporal Adam Glasgow ; discharged May 27, 1865, on surgeon’s certificate ; both feet frozen while en route from Wilmington, N. C., to Annapolis, Md. ; an exchanged prisoner of war.”

Twenty-first Massachusetts, Company E : *—“Sergeant Thomas Plunkett ; lost both arms while carrying regimental U. S. flag at Fredericksburg ; discharged May 9, 1863.”

Twenty-first Massachusetts, Company C : *—“Sergeant Elbridge C. Barr ; killed at Fredericksburg while carrying the State flag.”

Twenty-first Massachusetts, Company A : *—“Sergeant Joseph H. Collins ; died Jan. 3, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg while carrying the colors.”

Seventh Wisconsin, Company H :—“Jefferson Coates ; wounded at South Mountain and Gettysburg ; loss of both eyes ; brevetted Captain, with medal of honor for gallantry at Gettysburg.”

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Company D :—“Charles D. Fuller ; detected as being a female ; discharged, date unknown.”

*From rolls attached to regimental history.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Company F :—“Sergeant Frank Mayne ; deserted Aug. 24, 1862 ; subsequently killed in battle in another regiment, and discovered to be a woman ; real name, Frances Day.”

Second Michigan, Company F :—“Franklin Thompson ; deserted.” (Charge of desertion removed by House Committee on Military Affairs, Washington, Feb. 1887, the soldier having had a good record and had fought well in several battles, but proved to be a woman ; real name was Miss Seelye.)

Twenty-sixth North Carolina (C. S. A.) Company F :—“Mrs. L. M. Blaylock ; enlisted March 20, 1861 ; discharged for being a woman.”*

Fifty-sixth New York, Company F :—“John Hoffman ; killed by lightning at Cashtown, Maryland.”

Second New Jersey Cavalry, Company M :— ; “executed at Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1864, for rape and robbery ; sentence G. C. M.”

Second Wisconsin, Company B :—“Robert Swartz ; discharged on account of youth.”

Eleventh Vermont, Company B :—“Lt. Edward B. Parker ; died a prisoner at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 13, 1864, from injuries received from bloodhounds.”

Fourth New Jersey, Company C :—“Geo. W. Hindley ; died in a fit at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 7, 1861.”

Seventh Wisconsin, Company A :—“Horace A. Ellis ; awarded medal of honor for capture of flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi at Weldon R. R., Aug. 21, 1864.”

Ninth New Jersey, Company G :—“Christian Huber ; shot by rebel sentinel while stepping on dead-line at Andersonville, Aug. 5, 1864.”

First Indiana Cavalry, Company L :—“Andress Greene ; drafted for nine months ; killed in action.”

Twenty-second Indiana, Company C :—“Private Eli P. Wells ; promoted Chaplain.”

Fifth New York Cavalry, Company H :—“Lt. J. A. Benedict ; died from amputation of right arm resulting from the bite of a man on thumb, Dec. 11, 1861.”†

Fifth New York Cavalry, Company G :—“John Evans ; March 7, 1865, had a ball pass through a pack of cards and a plug of tobacco, lodging against the skin opposite his heart.”†

Twenty-first Wisconsin, Company I :—“August Meyer ; left camp while insane, and not heard from afterwards.”

Thirty-first Maine, Company A :—“Fred R. Cole ; killed in his tent, Aug. 14, 1864, before Petersburg.”

Seventh Indiana, Company E :— ; “Sentenced by G. C. M. to work on fortifications 12 months after expiration of enlistment.”

Second Minnesota, Company F :—“William Blake, musician ; threw away his drum and took a gun at Mill Springs.”

Eighth Tennessee (Union), Company C :—“Sergeant John Gossett ; killed at Utoy Creek while planting his colors on the enemy’s works.”

Nineteenth Wisconsin :—“Chaplain J. H. Nichols ; died Jan., 1863, in an insane asylum.”

Fifty-second Indiana, Company B :—“Timothy Westport ; discharged April 27, 1863, for loss of speech.”

Twenty-first Illinois :—“Colonel U. S. Grant ; enlisted June 15, 1861 ; promoted Brigadier General, Aug. 7, 1861.”

* In the printed rolls of the North Carolina regiments (Confederate) a foot-note, referring to this item, says :—“This lady had done a soldier’s duty without a suspicion of her sex among her comrades, until her husband, L. M. Blaylock, was discharged, when she claimed the same privilege, and was sent home rejoicing.”

† From records attached to regimental history.

Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Company G :—“Geo. W. Ide; died June 2, 1864, at Dallas, Ga., of sunstroke.”

First Kentucky Cavalry (Union), Company H :—“Geo. W. Eller; killed Feb. 10, 1863, in a personal difficulty,* in Wayne Co., Ky.”

Fifth Tennessee Cavalry (Union), Company F :—“J. N. Gilliam; killed near Tracy City, Tenn., by guerrillas,* Aug. 4, 1864.”

Eighteenth Wisconsin, Company B :—“Redmond McGuire; killed April 10, 1862, in prison, by rebel guard, Tuscaloosa, Ala.”

Thirty-eighth Ohio, Company K :—“Jacob Thomas; killed Nov. 17, 1861, by the falling of a tree, at Wild Cat, Ky.”

One Hundred and Sixty-second New York, Company E :—“John Murphy; shot while endeavoring to escape the guard at New Orleans, April 5, 1863.”

Eighth New York, Company A :—“A. Lohman; died of poison while on picket, by drinking from a bottle found at a deserted house.”

Thirtieth Wisconsin, Company C :—“E. Olsen; killed in a draft riot, September 10, 1863, at New Lisbon, Wis.”

Eightieth New York, Company C :—“John Edleman; killed by explosion of ammunition, August 8, 1864, at City Point, Va.”

Sixteenth Wisconsin, Company A :—“George Halsey; drafted — ; died February 27, 1865, Lynch Creek, S. C., of fatigue.”

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York, Company E :—“Charles Clements; killed November 14, 1864, by falling from cars while on furlough.”

Thirty-ninth Illinois, Company D :—“John Hays; killed in a row, July 4, 1865.”

Second Ohio, Company B :—“George D. Wilson; executed by the Rebels at Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1862; charged with being a bridge-burner.” (One of the famous party who captured a locomotive at Big Shanty, Ga.)

Fifth New York Cavalry, Company H :—“Edgar C. Shephard; drowned April 22, 1863, while en route home on furlough.”

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, Company D :—“A. W. Rackett; killed April 17, 1863, by a shot from a house while filling his canteen at a well near Vermillion Bayou, La.”

Fifth Ohio, Company H :—“Thos. Kelly; murdered by a comrade.”

Eighth Tennessee (Union), Company C :—“G. H. Houston; dropped to rear sick, and murdered by enemy on the Cumberland Mountains, August 25, 1863.”

Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Company E :—“John Long; died of poison at Wartrace, Tenn., April 18, 1862.”

Fifty-second Indiana, Company B :—“William Tyler; frozen to death near Fort Pillow, December 31, 1863.” (The rolls of this company show that Lieutenant Edwin Alexander and five men were frozen to death in a snow-storm on an island in the Mississippi river, while on a scouting expedition.)

Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Company C :—“J. C. Clifton; killed in a fight with one of his own company February 7, 1865.”

Ninety-second Illinois, Company B :—“R. J. O'Conner; shot by Lieutenant Pointer, C. S. A., while a prisoner of war, and died April 23, 1864.”

In the United States Volunteer Register, the officers' roster of the Indian (Kansas) regiments is given, from which the following items are taken :

First Indian Guards :—“Captain Tul-se-fix-se-ko; killed February 1, 1863.”

First Indian Guards :—“Captain Ah-ha-la-tus-ta-nuk-ke; died at Camp Moonlight, Ark., March 23, 1863.”

*A frequent item in the Tennessee and Kentucky rolls.

First Indian Guards :—“ Captain Ta-ma-tus-ta-nuk-ka ; cashiered December 3, 1864.”

First Indian Guards :—“ Captain Ak-ti-yah-gi-ya-ho-la ; deserted December 27, 1862.”

(It is hoped that in the heat of action, these officers did not stand upon their dignity and insist upon being addressed by their full names.)

Second Indian Guards :—“ Captain Spring Frog ; mustered out May 31, 1865.”

Second Indian Guards :—“ Captain Eli Tadpole ; died of disease April 15, 1863.”

Second Indian Guards :—“ Lieutenant Andrew Rabbit ; resigned July 12, 1863.”

Second Indian Guards :—“ Captain Jim Ned ; missing since August 31, 1862.”

Second Indian Guards :—“ Captain Dirt Throw Tiger ; resigned August 1, 1863.”

Third Indian Guards :—“ Captain Daniel Grasshopper ; died October 3, 1862, of wounds received in action.”

Third Indian Guards :—“ Lieutenant Jumper Duck ; died of disease, October 20, 1863.”

Third Indian Guards :—“ Lieutenant Redbird Sixkiller ; mustered out May 31, 1865.”

The muster-rolls are provided with a column in which is entered the age of each recruit. From the figures in this column it appears that the mean age of all the soldiers was 25 years. When classed by ages, the largest class is that of 18 years, from which the classes decrease regularly to that of 45 years, beyond which age no enlistment was received. Of 1,012,273 recorded ages taken from the rolls, there were 133,475 at 18 years ; 90,215 at 19 years, and so on. The number at 25 years of age was 46,626 ; and, at 44 years, 16,070.*

The muster-rolls also state the nativities of the men ; from which it appears that, in round numbers, out of 2,000,000 men, three-fourths were native Americans. Of the 500,000 soldiers of foreign birth, Germany furnished 175,000 ; Ireland, 150,000 ; England, 50,000 ; British America, 50,000 ; other countries, 75,000.

The average height of the American soldiers, as shown by the records of the recruiting officers, was 5 feet 8¼ inches. The men from Maine, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, were slightly above this figure. The West Virginians averaged 5 feet 9 inches in height. The general average would have been greater had it not included the measurements of recruits from 17 to 20 years of age, who evidently had not attained their full stature when their measurement was recorded. Out of about 1,000,000 recorded heights of soldiers there were 3,313 who were over 6 feet 3 inches, and among them were some who were over 7 feet.† By selecting from the whole Army, there could have been formed regiments and brigades of tall men which would have surpassed the famous giant-guards of Frederick the Great.

But tall men proved to be poor material for a long, toilsome campaign. When, after a hard, forced march, the captain looked over his company at nightfall to see how many men he had with him, the “ ponies ” who trudged along at the tail of the company were generally all there ; it was the head end of the company that was thinned out.

The records of the weights of the soldiers are incomplete ; but, such as they are, they indicate that the average weight was 143½ pounds.

The descriptive lists show also the color of hair, from which it appears that 13 per cent. of the soldiers had black hair ; 25 per cent. had dark hair ; 30 per cent., brown hair ; 24 per cent., light ; 4 per cent., sandy ; 3 per cent., red ; and 1 per cent., gray hair.

*Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers : by Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould.

†“ The tallest man for whose stature the testimony is complete and unimpeachable, is Captain Van Buskirk, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. General Silas Colgrove, formerly colonel of that regiment writes that he has frequently seen him measured and that his stature was full 82½ inches, without his shoes, or 209.5 centimeters. General Colgrove adds that he was a brave man, and bore the fatigues of marching as well as most men of ordinary stature.

The shortest man for whom the record is satisfactorily verified was a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio. At the time of enlistment he was 24 years old, and 40 inches in height. Colonel F. W. Butterfield, his commanding officer, vouches for the correctness of this record. He also assures us that he knew the man well ; and, that there was no soldier in his command who could endure a greater amount of fatigue and exposure.”—*Dr. B. A. Gould.*

Also, that as to color of their eyes, 45 per cent. were blue ; 24 per cent. were gray ; 13 per cent. were hazel ; 10 per cent. were dark ; and 8 per cent. were black.

Also, that in complexion, 60 per cent. were light ; 33 per cent. were dark ; and 7 per cent. were medium.

From statements as to occupation, it appears that 48 per cent. were farmers ; 24 per cent. were mechanics ; 16 per cent. were laborers ; 5 per cent. were in commercial pursuits ; 3 per cent. were professional men ; 4 per cent. were of miscellaneous vocations.

CHAPTER VIII.

CORPS ORGANIZATIONS.

WITH the record of each regiment given in these pages will be found the division and corps to which it belonged. The history of a regiment is so largely identical with that of its corps, that such information serves at once to familiarize the student with the part which it played in connection with the war. An excessive loss in action, or an immunity from the casualties of battle, requires but little explanation where there is a thorough acquaintance with the history of the division and corps with which the regiment in question was connected. An additional interest, also, attaches to the record of each command as the history of its corps is fully understood.

The corps badges, which were worn by many commands, were first ordered in the spring of 1863, and were adopted immediately by the Army of the Potomac; but in the Western armies these badges did not appear on the men's caps until 1864, and then they were only partially adopted. In some corps they were not worn at all. The badges were of various shapes and were stamped out of flannel cloth; in size, they were about an inch and one-half across, and were fastened conspicuously on the men's caps. They were of different colors, the first division of each corps wearing red badges; the second, white; and the third, blue. The idea originated in 1862 in Kearny's Division, in which the soldiers wore a diamond-shaped piece of flannel on their caps.

The corps badges which were most conspicuous during the war, by reason of their general use, were: the round or disc-shaped badge of the First Corps; the trefoil, or ace of clubs, worn by the Second; the lozenge, or diamond-shaped badge of the Third; the triangular patch of the Fourth; the Maltese cross, of the Fifth; the Greek cross, of the Sixth; the crescent of the Eleventh; the star, of the Twelfth; and the acorn, of the Fourteenth.

The various corps were organized, for the most part, with three divisions, each division containing three brigades, and each brigade consisting of five regiments, — making 45 regiments of infantry in a corps, to which were added about nine batteries of light artillery. But this form was adhered to only as a general rule, and was varied at times to meet temporary exigencies. The greatest variation occurred in the brigades, the depletion, at times, of some regiments making additional ones necessary to keep up a proper effective strength. During the Atlanta campaign, some brigades in the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps contained nine regiments. Then, again, a corps would have occasionally four divisions, and some divisions would have four brigades; but such cases were exceptional, and generally proved to be but temporary arrangements.

In 1863 the cavalry were organized into a corps by themselves; prior to that each corps was accompanied by a brigade of cavalry regiments.

Batteries of light artillery, organized in brigades of about five batteries each, were attached to each corps, in addition to which the Army of the Potomac had an artillery reserve

consisting of five brigades—21 batteries in all. This Artillery Corps of the Army of the Potomac was under command of General Henry J. Hunt.

Prior to the adoption of corps organizations, the various armies of the Union consisted of divisions numbered in the order of their formation. This plan was adhered to in the Western armies until December, 1862. The Army of the Ohio contained several divisions, each division containing three brigades. But these brigades were numbered without reference to their divisions, and hence, in the roster of the Army of Ohio, at Shiloh, we find, for instance, that the Fourth Division—Nelson's—was composed of the 10th, 19th and 22nd Brigades; and at Perryville, in the Eleventh Division—Sheridan's—the brigades were not the 1st, 2d, and 3d, but the 35th, 36th and 37th Brigades. The Army of the Tennessee contained six divisions at Shiloh, and the Army of the Mississippi fought at Iuka without any corps formation. This lack of proper organization did not last long, and in 1863 the Western armies took the field with corps organizations similar to those which General McClellan had instituted in the Army of the Potomac, and which were retained during the remainder of the war.

FIRST CORPS.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN; RAPPAHANNOCK; GAINESVILLE; GROVETON; SECOND BULL RUN; SOUTH MOUNTAIN; ANTIETAM; FREDERICKSBURG; FITZHUGH'S CROSSING; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; MINE RUN.

The First Corps, when at its maximum, contained 46 regiments of infantry and 12 batteries of light artillery. It was organized in March, 1862, with three divisions,—King's, McCall's, and Franklin's. General Irwin McDowell was placed in command. When General McClellan moved the Army to the Peninsula, in April, 1862, McDowell's corps was left in Northern Virginia. Franklin's Division was ordered, soon after, to the Peninsula, where it was used in forming the Sixth Corps, its place in McDowell's command being taken by Ricketts' Division. In June, McCall's Division—the famous Pennsylvania Reserves—was also sent to the Peninsular Army, but upon the return of McClellan's forces to Washington, the Reserves rejoined McDowell, and fought under him at Second Bull Run. During the absence of the Army of the Potomac, McDowell was engaged in an active campaign which culminated in the battles around Manassas, the first general engagement in which the corps participated; loss, 595 killed, 2,853 wounded, and 2,021 missing, out of about 18,500 effective men. During the short time in which the army was under Pope, McDowell's Corps was officially designated as the Third Corps, Army of Virginia; but upon General McClellan's restoration to command it resumed its former and proper title,—the First Army Corps.

While on the Maryland campaign the Corps was commanded by General Hooker, and the divisions by Generals Hatch, Ricketts and Meade; it numbered 14,850 men. It was prominently engaged at South Mountain, and also at Antietam, where it opened the battle, its casualties in that engagement amounting to 417 killed, 2,051 wounded and 122 missing. General John F. Reynolds was in command at Fredericksburg, with Doubleday, Gibbon and Meade as division generals; loss, 347 killed, 2,429 wounded, and 561 missing; total, 3,337.

After this battle, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves—Meade's (3d) Division—was withdrawn from the front, and ordered to Washington that it might rest and recruit. This division, in addition to the battles of the First Corps, had served previously on the Peninsula, where it had encountered hard fighting and heavy losses. While on the Peninsula, the Reserves were attached to the Fifth Corps. When the division rejoined McDowell's Corps, at Manassas, it was with depleted ranks which were still further thinned by its subsequent battles. After taking its departure for Washington it never rejoined the First Corps. its

place being taken by a division composed of new troops, — Doubleday's (3d) Division. The corps was only slightly engaged at Chancellorsville, it being held in reserve.

At Gettysburg, in the battle of the first day, this corps did some of the best fighting of the war. The division commanders on that field were Wadsworth, Robinson and Doubleday; General Reynolds, who was still in command of the corps, was killed just as he rode on the field, and before his troops were fairly engaged. General Doubleday succeeded to the command, and handled the corps during that action in a remarkably able manner. A noteworthy feature of that day was that the corps, although finally driven from the field by a superior force, succeeded in capturing, at different times and at different points on the field, parts of three brigades of the enemy, — Archer's, Davis', and Iverson's* — taking them in open field fighting, where there were none of the usual accessories of breastworks, intrenchments, or protection of any kind other than that which the field afforded. The First Corps fought that day with no other protection than the flannel blouses that covered their stout hearts. It contained 34 regiments of infantry, and 5 batteries of light artillery, numbering 9,403 infantry "present for duty, equipped;" loss, 593 killed, 3,209 wounded and 2,222 missing; total 6,024, out of less than 9,000 in action. Of the missing, a large proportion were killed or wounded.

Prior to this battle, the roster of the corps had undergone considerable change. Eight New York regiments had gone home, their two years term of service having expired; also, one nine months regiment from Pennsylvania. These changes reduced the First and Second Divisions to two brigades each. The Pennsylvania Reserves had been replaced by a new division of two brigades, to which Stannard's Vermont Brigade was added just before the battle. Stannard's Brigade was composed of nine-months men whose term of service expired just after the battle; three of his regiments took a prominent part in the fighting of the third day, in the repulse of Pickett's charge.

Gen. John Newton, a division general in the Sixth Corps, was appointed to fill Reynolds' place, assuming command during the second day's battle at Gettysburg an appointment which appears as an injustice to Doubleday, who had displayed a marked ability in his operations of the first day. Newton, however, was one of the ablest generals in the service, and was well fitted for so high a command. At Mine Run, his division commanders were Cutler, Robinson, and Kenly. This was the last campaign of the First Corps; for in March, 1864, the organization was ordered discontinued and transferred to the Fifth Corps, the brigades having been consolidated into two divisions, which, under Robinson and Wadsworth, became respectively the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Fifth Corps.

This was an act of gross injustice, and a cruel violation of the corps pride. It was entirely unnecessary; and a serious blunder, instead of an improvement on the army organization.† The men were, however, allowed to wear their old First Corps badges, a concession highly valued, as they had made the little flannel discs synonymous with all that was gallant and grand in war.

The corps had contained some exceptionally good material. The division composed of the Pennsylvania Reserves had no equal in the Army as a division, while the Iron Brigade was famous for its hard fighting, its percentage of killed exceeding that of any other brigade in the Armies of the Union.

It may be well to note that for a short time, a few weeks only, during Pope's campaign, General Sigel's troops were also officially designated as the First Corps; but, it was the First Corps, Army of Virginia. Then, again, in November, 1864, a few months before the close of the war, the War Department issued orders for the formation of a new corps to be composed of veterans — selected men who had served creditably a full term in their regi-

*No one of these brigades was captured entire, many of the men escaping.

†General Humphreys: Virginia Campaign, pp. 3 and 4.

ments. This corps was to be designated the First, with General Hancock in command, but the war closed before a corps organization was fully effected, and before any of the nine regiments thus raised were ready for the field, leaving the gallant old First in undivided possession of all the laurels that clustered around that name.

SECOND CORPS.

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN; FAIR OAKS; OAK GROVE; GAINES' MILL; SAVAGE STATION; PEACH ORCHARD; WHITE OAK SWAMP; GLENDALE; MALVERN HILL; ANTIETAM; FREDERICKSBURG; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; BRISTOE STATION; MINE RUN; MORTON'S FORD; WILDERNESS; CORBIN'S BRIDGE; PO RIVER; SPOTSYLVANIA; NORTH ANNA; TOTOPTOMOY; COLD HARBOR; ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG, JUNE 18TH; JERUSALEM ROAD; STRAWBERRY PLAINS; DEEP BOTTOM; REAM'S STATION; POPLAR SPRING CHURCH; BOYDTON ROAD; HATCHER'S RUN; SIEGE OF PETERSBURG; WHITE OAK ROAD; SUTHERLAND STATION; SAILOR'S CREEK; FARMVILLE; APPOMATTOX.

The second corps was prominent by reason of its longer and continuous service, larger organization, hardest fighting, and greatest number of casualties. Within its ranks was the regiment which sustained the largest percentage of loss in any one action; also, the regiment which sustained the greatest numerical loss in any one action; also, the regiment which sustained the greatest numerical loss during its term of service; while, of the one hundred regiments in the Union Army which lost the most men in battle, thirty-five of them belonged to the Second Corps.

The corps was organized under General Orders No. 101, March 13, 1862, which assigned General Edwin V. Sumner to its command, and Generals Richardson, Sedgwick, and Blenker to the command of its divisions. Within three weeks of its organization the corps moved with McClellan's Army to the Peninsula, excepting Blenker's Division, which was withdrawn on March 31st from McClellan's command, and ordered to reënforce Fremont's troops in Western Virginia. Blenker's Division never rejoined the corps, — in fact, it had never really joined. The remaining two divisions, which constituted the corps, numbered 21,500 men, of whom 18,000 were present for duty.

The first general engagement of the corps occurred at Fair Oaks, where Sumner's prompt and soldierly action brought the corps on the field in time to retrieve a serious disaster, and change a rout into a victory. The casualties of the two divisions in that battle amounted to 196 killed, 899 wounded, and 90 missing. In the Seven Days' Battle it lost 201 killed, 1,195 wounded, and 1,024 missing. Upon the withdrawal of the Army from before Richmond, it moved to the support of Pope at Second Bull Run, arriving on that field in time to go into position at Chantilly, but was not engaged.

The corps then marched on the Maryland campaign, during which French's (Third) Division was added. At Antietam the corps was prominently engaged, its casualties amounting to more than double that of any other corps on the field. Out of 15,000 effectives, it lost 883 killed, 3,859 wounded, and 396 missing; total, 5,138. Nearly one-half of these casualties occurred in Sedgwick's (Second) Division, in its bloody and ill-planned advance on the Dunker church, an affair which was under Sumner's personal direction. The Irish Brigade, of Richardson's (First) Division, also sustained a terrible loss in its fight at the "Bloody Lane," but, at the same time, inflicted a greater one on the enemy. General Richardson was killed in this battle, and General Sedgwick received three wounds.

The next battle was at Fredericksburg. In the meantime Sumner had been promoted to the command of a Grand Division — Second and Ninth Corps — and General Darius N. Couch,

a division commander of the Fourth Corps, was appointed to his place. General Hancock succeeded to the command of Richardson's (1st) Division, and General Howard took Sedgwick's place, the latter being absent on account of wounds. The loss of the corps at Fredericksburg exceeded that of any other in that battle, amounting to 412 killed, 3,214 wounded, and 488 missing, one-half of which fell on Hancock's Division in the unsuccessful assault on Marye's Heights. The percentage of loss in Hancock's Division was large, Caldwell's (1st) Brigade losing 46 per cent. killed and wounded.

After Fredericksburg, the Grand Divisions were discontinued, and General Sumner retiring on account of age and physical disabilities, General Couch remained in command. Couch led the corps at Chancellorsville, with Hancock, Gibbon, and French as his division commanders. Sedgwick had been promoted to the command of the Sixth Corps, and Howard, who had commanded Sedgwick's Division at Fredericksburg, was promoted to the command of the Eleventh Corps. At Chancellorsville the principal part of the Second Corps' fighting fell on Hancock's Division, its skirmish line, under Colonel Nelson A. Miles, distinguishing itself by a successful resistance to a strong attack of the enemy, making one of the most interesting episodes in the history of that battle. During the fighting at Chancellorsville, Gibbon's (2d) Division remained at Fredericksburg, where it supported Sedgwick's operations, but with slight loss.

Not long after Chancellorsville, General Couch was relieved at his own request, Hancock succeeding to the command of the corps, and Caldwell to that of Hancock's Division. While on the march to Gettysburg, General Alex. Hays' Brigade joined, and was assigned to the Third Division, Hays taking command of the division. At Gettysburg, the corps was hotly engaged in the battles of the second and third days, encountering there the hardest fighting in its experience, and winning there its grandest laurels; on the second day, in the fighting at the wheat-field, and on the third, in the repulse of Pickett's charge, which was directed against Hancock's position. The fighting was deadly in the extreme, the percentage of loss in the First Minnesota, Gibbon's Division, being without an equal in the records of modern warfare. The loss in the corps was 796 killed, 3,186 wounded and 368 missing; a total of 4,350 out of less than 10,500* engaged. Gibbon's Division suffered the most, the percentage of loss in Harrow's (1st) Brigade being unusually severe. Hancock and Gibbon were seriously wounded, while of the brigade commanders, Zook, Cross, Willard and Sherrill were killed. The monthly return of the corps, June 30, 1863, shows an aggregate of 22,336 borne on the rolls, but shows only 13,056 "present for duty." From the latter deduct the usual proportion of non-combatants,—the musicians, teamsters, cooks, servants and stragglers, and it becomes doubtful if the corps had over 10,000 muskets in line at Gettysburg.

General Hancock's wounds necessitated an absence of several months. General William Hays was placed in command of the corps immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, retaining the command until August 12th, when he was relieved by General Gouverneur K. Warren, who was ordered to take Hancock's place during the latter's absence. Warren had distinguished himself at Gettysburg by his quick comprehension of the critical situation at Little Round Top, and by the energetic promptness with which he remedied the difficulty. He had also made a brilliant reputation in the Fifth Corps, and as the chief topographical officer of the Army of the Potomac. He was, subsequently, in command at Bristoe Station, a Second Corps affair, and one which was noticeable for the dash with which officers and men fought, together with the superior ability displayed by Warren himself. He also commanded at Mine Run and Morton's Ford, the divisions at that time being under Generals Caldwell, Webb and Alex. Hays.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, March 23, 1864, the Third Corps

* 12,363 infantry, 82 cavalry and 551 artillery "present for duty, equipped."

was discontinued, and two of its three divisions were ordered transferred to the Second. Under this arrangement the Second Corps was increased to 81 regiments of infantry and 10 batteries of light artillery. The material of the old Second Corps was consolidated into two divisions, under Generals Barlow and Gibbon; the two divisions of the Third Corps were transferred intact, and were numbered as the Third and Fourth, with Generals Birney and Mott in command. By this accession, the Second Corps attained in April, 1864, an aggregate strength of 46,363, with 28,854 present for duty.

General Hancock, having partially recovered from his wounds, resumed command, and led his battle-scarred divisions across the Rapidan. In the battle of the Wilderness the corps lost 699 killed, 3,877 wounded, and 516 missing; total, 5,092, half of this loss falling on Birney's (Third) Division. General Alex. Hays, commanding the Second Brigade of Birney's Division, was among the killed.

At Spotsylvania the Second Corps again attained a glorious place in history by Hancock's brilliant and successful assault on the morning of May 12th. During the fighting around Spotsylvania, Mott's (Fourth) Division became so depleted by casualties, and by the loss of several regiments whose term of service had expired, that it was discontinued and merged into Birney's Division, Mott retaining the command of a brigade. The casualties of the corps in the various actions around Spotsylvania, from May 8th to the 19th, aggregated 894 killed, 4,947 wounded, and 801 missing; total 6,642, or over one-third of the loss in the entire Army of the Potomac, including the Ninth Corps. The heaviest loss occurred in Barlow's (First) Division. Up to this time the Second Corps had not lost a color nor a gun, although it had previously captured 44 stands of colors from the enemy.

After more of hard and continuous fighting at the North Anna, and along the Totopotomoy, the corps reached the memorable field of Cold Harbor. While at Spotsylvania it had been reënforced by a brigade of heavy artillery regiments, acting as infantry, and by the brigade known as the Corcoran Legion, so that at Cold Harbor it numbered 53,831, present and absent, with 26,900 "present for duty." Its loss at Cold Harbor including eleven days in the trenches, was 494 killed, 2,442 wounded, and 574 missing; total, 3,510. Birney's Division was but slightly engaged.

In the assaults on the Petersburg intrenchments, June 16th-18th, the Corps is again credited with the largest casualty list. In one of these attacks, the First Maine Heavy Artillery sustained the most remarkable loss of any regimental organization, in any one action, during the war. At this time the corps contained 85 regiments; its effective strength, however, was less than at a previous date. The corps recrossed the James, and fought at Deep Bottom, July 26th, and again on August 14th; then, having returned to the lines around Petersburg, Barlow's and Birney's Divisions were engaged at Ream's Station, on August 25th, a disastrous and unfortunate affair, in which it lost a large number of men captured.

At the battle of the Boydton Road, October 27, 1864, the division commanders were Generals Egan and Mott, the First Division (Miles'), being retained in the trenches. In November, 1864, General Hancock was assigned to other duty, and General Andrew A. Humphreys, chief of staff to the Army of the Potomac, succeeded to his position. He was in command during the final campaign, the divisions being under Generals Miles, William Hays and Mott. The corps fought its last battle at Farmville, April 7, 1865, two days before Lee's surrender. In this final action General Thomas A. Smyth, a brigadier in Hays' (2d) Division, was killed. Smyth was an officer with a brilliant reputation, and at one time commanded the famous Irish Brigade.

The history of the Second Corps was identical with that of the Army of the Potomac. It needs no words of praise; its record was unsurpassed.

THIRD CORPS.

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN ; WILLIAMSBURG ; FAIR OAKS ; OAK GROVE ; GLENDALE ; MALVERN HILL ; BRISTOE STATION ; MANASSAS ; CHANTILLY ; FREDERICKSBURG ; CHANCELLORSVILLE ; GETTYSBURG ; WAPPING HEIGHTS ; KELLY'S FORD ; MINE RUN.

The Third Corps included in its organization the famous Kearny Division ; also, Hooker's Division, the Excelsior Brigade, the Second Jersey Brigade, and other well known commands. Its brilliant record is closely interwoven with the history of the Virginia campaigns of 1862 - 63, in which it fought during two eventful years.

It was organized March 13, 1862, with Generals Hooker, Hamilton and Fitz John Porter as its three division commanders, and General S. P. Heintzelman in command of the corps. It was immediately ordered to the Peninsula, Hamilton's Division embarking on the 17th, and leading the advance of the Army of the Potomac on that memorable campaign. During the siege of Yorktown the corps was at its maximum, the morning reports of April 30th showing an aggregate of 39,710, with 64 pieces of light artillery, and 34,633 reported as "present for duty." But this aggregate was maintained but for a short time, as Porter's Division was taken away soon after to form part of the newly organized Fifth Corps. Hamilton was relieved on April 30th, and General Philip Kearny took his place, Hamilton going to the Army of the Mississippi, where he was assigned to a division command.

Upon the evacuation of Yorktown, the Third Corps led the pursuit of the retreating enemy, attacking him, May 5th, at Williamsburg, with Hooker's and Kearny's Divisions. This battle was fought almost entirely by the Third Corps ; of the 2,239 casualties on that field, 2,002 occurred within its ranks ; and three-fourths of them in Hooker's Division, the brunt of the battle having fallen on the Excelsior Brigade and Jersey Brigade, both in Hooker's command. Porter's Division was not engaged, having been left at Yorktown ; on May 18th it was permanently detached, leaving only two divisions, Hooker's and Kearny's in the corps, and reducing its aggregate strength to 23,331 present and absent, with 34 pieces of field artillery. The two divisions numbered about 17,000 effectives, out of the 18,205 reported as "present for duty."

At Fair Oaks, its next battle, it lost 209 killed, 945 wounded and 91 missing, principally in Jameson's and Berry's Brigades of Kearny's Division. Five fresh regiments joined in June, increasing its report of June 20th to 27,474 "present and absent," of whom 18,428 were reported "present for duty, equipped ;" this included eight batteries of light artillery, of 40 guns. After deducting the large number of non-combatants and detailed men which are included in the "present for duty," the corps probably numbered at this time about 17,000 effectives, available in case of action.

The corps made the opening fight in the Seven Days' Battle, at Oak Grove, June 25th, fighting again at Glendale on the 30th, and at Malvern Hill on July 1st ; its losses in these engagements aggregated 158 killed, 1,021 wounded, and 794 missing ; total, 1,973. The heaviest loss occurred in Robinson's Brigade of Kearny's Division ; the First New York, Berry's Brigade, also encountered a hot fire at Glendale.

Upon the withdrawal from the front of Richmond, the Third Corps accompanied the Army of the Potomac to Manassas, where it was sent to reënforce Pope. The corps left Harrison's Bar on August 14th, and marching to Yorktown embarked on the 20th for Alexandria. It arrived at Warrenton Junction on the 26th, and on the following day the Excelsior Brigade had a sharp fight at Bristoe Station. On the 29th, the corps was engaged at Groveton, Grover's Brigade, of Hooker's Division, having a desperate fight at the railroad embankment, in which the use of bayonets and clubbed muskets was officially reported. On the 1st of

September, Kearny's Division was engaged at Chantilly, Birney's Brigade taking a prominent part; Kearny was killed in this action. The losses of the corps at Manassas, including Bristoe, Groveton and Chantilly, amounted to 260 killed, 1,525 wounded and 453 missing; total, 2,238. Hooker's Division numbered fully 10,000 men at Yorktown, and received a reinforcement of about 3,000 more; after Manassas, it drew rations at Fairfax Station for only 2,400 men. The arduous nature of its campaigns, as well as the bullets of the enemy, had told sadly on its numbers.

The corps was so reduced by its losses that it was ordered into the defences of Washington to rest and recruit, remaining there during the Maryland campaign, and hence was not present at Antietam. In November it joined Burnside's Army, then on its way to Fredericksburg, and arriving at Falmouth on the 24th, encamped there until the battle of December 13th. In the meantime, General Hooker had been promoted to the command of the Centre Grand Division, composed of the Third and Fifth Corps; General George Stoneman had been assigned to the command of the Third Corps; General Birney to that of the First Division, *vice* Kearny killed; General Sickles to the Second Division, *vice* Hooker promoted; and a third division, under General A. W. Whipple had been added. The corps was not prominently engaged at Fredericksburg, although under a heavy fire; still, its casualties amounted to 145 killed, 837 wounded and 202 missing; total 1,184, over half of which occurred in Ward's Brigade of Birney's Division. After the battle the corps returned to its quarters at Falmouth, where it spent the winter of 1862-63. General Sickles was promoted to the command of the corps, and General Hiram Berry to that of Sickles' Division.

On May 1, 1863, the corps broke camp and marched to Chancellorsville, an eventful field in its history; a battle in which the brunt of the fighting fell on the Third and Twelfth corps. It took 17,568 men, including non-combatants, on that campaign, losing 378 killed, 2,634 wounded and 1,090 missing; total 4,102. Generals Berry and Whipple were among the killed.

The depleted ranks were still further lessened by the loss of four New York regiments whose two-years term of enlistment had expired; a nine-months regiment from Pennsylvania had also gone home. The corps was accordingly consolidated into two divisions; the First under General Birney, and the Second under General Andrew A. Humphreys, an able officer who had distinguished himself as a division commander at Fredericksburg.

At Gettysburg, the corps took a prominent part in the battle of the second day, and although forced to fall back from its untenable position on the Emmittsburg Road, it did not do so until it had exacted a fearful price from its assailants. Its losses at Gettysburg were 578 killed, 3,026 wounded, and 606 missing; total, 4,210 out of less than 10,000 actually engaged. The morning report showed 11,924 present for duty equipped. General Sickles was seriously wounded, losing a leg; he left the corps, and General Birney succeeded temporarily to the command.

In July, 1863, the corps was increased by the accession of French's Division, which had been in garrison at Harper's Ferry and was composed, mostly, of regiments with comparatively full ranks, although they had been in service several months. General French was assigned to the command of the corps. During the pursuit of Lee, after Gettysburg, a part of the corps was engaged at Wapping Heights, Va., July 23d, an action in which the Excelsior Brigade was prominently engaged. Another minor affair occurred at Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863, in which some regiments of Birney's (First) Division were under fire.

In the Mine Run campaign a sharp fight took place at Locust Grove, Va., in which Carr's (3d) Division sustained considerable loss, the principal part of the casualties in that campaign occurring in the Third Corps. At this time General French was still in command of the corps, with Generals Birney, Prince and Carr in command of the divisions.

Upon the return from Mine Run, the corps went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station.

On March 23, 1864, the order was issued for the discontinuance of the Third and First Corps. Unjust and ill-advised, it awoke a feeling of indignation and bitter resentment that has never been forgotten by the men. The wearers of the diamond badge gloried in the record of their corps; on all occasions they proudly avowed their connection with it; they considered it second to none, and gazed with pride on the historic names emblazoned on their flags. All this, however, counted for naught at the War Department; the order was enforced, and the war-worn regiments marched away to fight under other banners; the old corps lived only in the story of its deeds that nightly were recounted around the camp-fires of its veterans.

The First and Second Divisions were transferred entire to the Second Corps, and, with Generals Birney and Mott in command, became respectively the Third and Fourth Divisions of that corps. The men were allowed to retain the old diamond-shaped, flannel badges on their caps, a prudent concession under the circumstances.

The Third Division was transferred entire to the Sixth Corps, where, under command of General Ricketts, it became the Third Division of that corps.

FOURTH CORPS.

(ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.)

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN; LEE'S MILLS; WILLIAMSBURG; SEVEN PINES; FAIR OAKS; OAK GROVE; SEVEN DAYS BATTLE; MALVERN HILL; ANTIETAM.

Organized under General Orders No. 101, March 13, 1862, by which the First, Second, and Third Corps were also created. It was formed by the divisions of Couch, Smith, and Casey, with General E. D. Keyes in command of the corps. The returns for March 31, 1862, show that the Fourth Corps then numbered, in the aggregate, 37,910, with 60 pieces of artillery; of this number, there were 32,919 present for duty. The corps moved to the Peninsula in March, 1862, with General McClellan's Army, taking part in the siege operations at Yorktown, and participating in the battle of Williamsburg, where it sustained a slight loss only.

On May 18th, General Wm. F. Smith's Division was detached and assigned to the newly formed Sixth Corps, leaving the Fourth Corps to consist of the divisions of Generals Couch and Casey. After this reduction, it numbered on May 31st, 25,317 present and absent, with 17,132 present for duty; the artillery numbered 38 guns.

At the battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) the full force of the Confederate attack was directed on an advanced position held by Casey's Division, which stood its ground for an hour, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy, and not retiring until sufficient supports had arrived to save the day. Couch's Division was also hotly engaged, the losses in the corps aggregating 384 killed, 1,747 wounded, and 466 missing; total, 2,597 out of less than 12,000 engaged. Over half the loss at Fair Oaks fell on the Fourth Corps.

During the Seven Days Battle, the corps guarded the trains during their withdrawal to the new base of supplies, but Couch's Division took a prominent part in the battle of Malvern Hill, losing over 600, killed or wounded there.

When the army was ordered to abandon its position before Richmond, the Fourth Corps was divided. Couch's (1st) Division accompanied the Army of the Potomac on the Maryland campaign, some of the regiments becoming slightly engaged at Antietam. After that battle, Couch's Division was transferred, entire, to the Sixth Corps, becoming the Third Division of that corps, with General John Newton commanding the division. General Couch was promoted to the command of the Second Corps.

In the meantime, Peck's (2d) Division of the Fourth Corps was ordered to remain on the Peninsula, from whence it went, after a few months stay, to Suffolk, Va. The Fourth Corps was officially discontinued in August, 1862, and its divisions were never reunited.

FOURTH CORPS.

(ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.)

MISSIONARY RIDGE ; ORCHARD KNOB ; DANDRIDGE ; DALTON ; ROCKY FACE RIDGE ; RESACA ; CASSVILLE ; ADAIRSVILLE ; NEW HOPE CHURCH ; PICKETT'S MILLS ; KENESAW MOUNTAIN ; SMYRNA CAMP GROUND ; VINING'S STATION ; PEACH TREE CREEK ; SIEGE OF ATLANTA ; JONESBORO ; LOVEJOY'S STATION ; SPRING HILL ; FRANKLIN ; NASHVILLE ; OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

This corps was composed of fighting regiments. Of the regiments in the Western armies, take the ones that sustained the greatest losses in battle, and it will be found that more of them were in the Fourth Corps than in any other. Although all of their fighting was not done while in the Fourth Corps, it was done either in it or in the two corps which were consolidated in order to form the Fourth.

On October 9, 1863, the Fourth Corps was organized by the consolidation of the Twentieth (McCook's) and Twenty-first (Crittenden's) Corps, in compliance with the President's order of September 28th. Though newly-formed, it was composed of veteran brigades whose battle flags were scarred with the marks of hard fought fields ; within this new command they were destined to wave amid the smoke and fire of many more. The command of the Fourth Corps was given to General Gordon Granger, the man who marched his division to Chickamauga with no other orders or direction than "the sound of the enemy's cannon." The three divisions of this new corps were placed under the commands of Generals Palmer, Sheridan, and Wood. Soon after its organization the corps went into action at Missionary Ridge, where it distinguished itself by its brilliant and successful charge up the heights. In this battle the two divisions of Sheridan and Wood lost 280 killed, 2,078 wounded, and 12 missing ; total, 2,370, or more than half the casualties at Missionary Ridge. The first division, under command of General Cruft, was also engaged.

During the following winter the corps marched to the relief of Knoxville, a campaign memorable for the suffering, hunger, and hardships endured by the men. In May, 1864, it moved on the Atlanta campaign, General Howard commanding the corps, and Generals Stanley, Newton, and Wood the divisions. Its hardest fighting during that campaign occurred at Pickett's Mills, and in the unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain.

After the evacuation of Atlanta, the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, under General Thomas, marched northward to confront Hood's forces, while Sherman, with the main army, wended his way, unmolested, to the sea. General Stanley was then in command of the Fourth Corps, General Howard having been promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, upon the death of Mac Pherson ; Kimball, Wagner, and Wood were in command of the divisions. On November 20, 1864, a few days before the battle of Spring Hill, the corps numbered 14,715 present for duty ; about 2,200 more joined before the battle of Franklin. In that battle the Confederates received the bloodiest repulse of the war, their men fighting with unusual desperation, while twelve of their generals were killed or wounded in their unsuccessful attack on the Union intrenchments. At Franklin, Opdycke's Brigade of the Fourth Corps won special distinction by its promptness and gallantry in retaking a part of the works which the enemy had seized. General Stanley was severely wounded in this action, and General Thomas J. Wood succeeded to his place.

General Wood had served with honor in the armies of the Ohio, and the Cumberland, from the commencement of the war. He commanded the Fourth Corps in its last battle — its last victory, at Nashville. His division generals in that engagement were Kimball, Elliott, and Beatty; the casualties in the corps were 135 killed, 834 wounded and 22 missing; total, 991. The corps joined in the pursuit of Hood's defeated army, after which General Wood assembled it at Huntsville, Ala., arriving there January 5, 1865. On March 15th it moved into East Tennessee, in order to prevent the possible escape of Lee's and Johnston's armies, returning in April to Nashville, where it remained until June 16th, when it was ordered to New Orleans, en route for Texas. Although the war had virtually ended, the Fourth Corps remained in Texas during the rest of 1865, forming a part of Sheridan's Army of Occupation. The most of the regiments were, however, mustered out in December, 1865, in time for the men to spend Christmas in their homes.

FIFTH CORPS.

HANOVER COURT HOUSE; MECHANICSVILLE; GAINES' MILL; GLENDALE; MALVERN HILL; MANASSAS; ANTIETAM; SHEPHERDSTOWN FORD; FREDERICKSBURG; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; RAPPAHANNOCK STATION; MINE RUN; WILDERNESS; ALSOP'S FARM; LAUREL HILL; SPOTSYLVANIA; NORTH ANNA; TOTOPOTOMOY; BETHESDA CHURCH; COLD HARBOR; PETERSBURG ASSAULT; SIEGE OF PETERSBURG; WELDON RAILROAD; POPLAR SPRING CHURCH; HATCHER'S RUN; DABNEY'S MILLS; GRAVELLY RUN; WHITE OAK ROAD; FIVE FORKS; APPOMATTOX.

The Fifth Corps was organized May 18, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac, to which it belonged, was engaged on the Peninsular campaign. It was formed by taking Porter's Division away from the Third Corps, and uniting with it Sykes' Division of Regular troops, making a provisional corps of two divisions. This action was confirmed by the War Department, July 22, 1862, whereupon, the term "Fifth Provisional" was dropped, and it became the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Banks' Corps had been officially designated as the Fifth Corps, in general orders No. 101, March 13, 1862, but the designation does not appear to have been used in connection with Banks' troops. The Fifth Corps of history is the one which wore the Maltese Cross.

It was permanently organized, with General Fitz John Porter as the corps commander, and with Generals Morell and Sykes in command of the two divisions.

The first battle of the corps occurred at Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862, an engagement in which Morell's Division stood the brunt of the fighting, and won a creditable victory. On May 31st, the returns showed 17,546 present for duty. On June 14th its ranks were increased by the accession of McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, 9,500 strong, which served with the Fifth Corps during the Peninsular campaign, but left it upon the return to Washington, the Reserves rejoining McDowell's Corps, from which they had been detached. The battle of Gaines' Mill was fought, almost entirely, by the Fifth Corps and Slocum's Division of the Sixth, the whole under command of General Porter. His troops held their position stoutly, although the attacking forces comprised the entire Confederate Army, with the exception of Magruder's command. At Glendale, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves was hotly engaged, and at Malvern Hill some of Porter's regiments were again in the thickest of the fight. The loss of the corps in the Seven Days Battle was 995 killed, 3,805 wounded, and 2,801 captured or missing; total, 7,601, or half the entire loss of the army. Of these casualties, 6,837 occurred at Gaines' Mill; the remainder at Mechanicsville, Glendale, and Malvern Hill.

The next battle was Manassas (Second Bull Run), where the corps, still under command of General Porter, did some of the best fighting on that field, the largest regimental loss, in killed and wounded, in Pope's entire Army at that battle, occurring in the Duryeé Zouaves, one of Porter's regiments. The two small divisions of Merrell and Sykes sustained a loss there of 331 killed, 1,362 wounded, and 456 missing; a total of 2,151, out of about 6,500 engaged; Griffin's Brigade not being in action.

At Antietam, Porter's Corps was held in reserve; still, it was drawn on freely during the day, so that Sykes' Division was, almost wholly, in action. Soon after this battle a third division was assigned to the corps, taking the place of the Pennsylvania Reserves. This new division was commanded by General Humphreys, and was composed of two brigades; the regiments were all from Pennsylvania and were mostly nine-months men, newly recruited.

General Daniel Butterfield commanded the corps at Fredericksburg, and Generals Griffin, Sykes, and Humphreys the divisions; loss, 206 killed, 1,669 wounded, and 300 missing; total, 2,175. Over half of the loss fell on Humphreys' new recruits, who made a dashing attempt, under his personal leadership, to carry Marye's Heights after all other efforts had failed.

General Meade succeeded Butterfield, and led the corps to Chancellorsville, where it was but partially engaged; loss, 69 killed, 472 wounded, and 159 missing. The time of the nine-months regiments in Humphreys' Division expired soon after Chancellorsville, and that division was necessarily discontinued; but upon the news of Lee's invasion, in 1863, the Pennsylvania Reserves, who were then on duty in Washington, petitioned that they be allowed to march to the defence of their state. Accordingly, two brigades of the Reserves rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and were assigned to the Fifth Corps, in which they again served as the Third Division, this time under command of General S. W. Crawford.

General Meade having been promoted to the command of the Army, just before the battle of Gettysburg, General Sykes succeeded to his place; the divisions were commanded at Gettysburg by Generals Barnes, Ayres, and Crawford. The corps distinguished itself in that battle by its fighting in the wheat-field, and also by the gallant action of Vincent's Brigade in seizing Little Round Top, just in time to save the Army from what might have been a serious disaster. The corps' loss at Gettysburg was 365 killed, 1,611 wounded, and 211 missing; a total of 2,187, out of about 11,000 actually engaged.

The regular troops of the Army of the Potomac were all in the Fifth Corps, Second (Ayres') Division, and at Gettysburg these two brigades, under Colonels Day and Burbank, again displayed that marked efficiency which, at Gaines' Mill and on other fields, had made them famous, their thinned ranks becoming again sadly depleted under the terrible fire which they encountered.

General Sykes remained in command, and handled the corps on the Mine Run campaign; the division generals were Bartlett, Ayres, and Crawford.

In March, 1864, the First Corps was transferred to the Fifth, and General G. K. Warren was assigned to the command. The First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Corps were consolidated, forming the First Division, under General Griffin, while the Third Division — Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves — remained unchanged; the First Corps had been consolidated into two divisions, prior to the transfer, which now became the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Fifth Corps, under command, respectively, of Generals Robinson and Wadsworth. Under this reorganization, the Fifth Corps contained 67 regiments of infantry, and 9 batteries of light artillery (48 guns), numbering in all 25,695 officers and men "present for duty, equipped."

General Wadsworth was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and General Robinson was severely wounded, losing a leg at Spotsylvania. General Cutler, of the Iron Brigade,

succeeded to Wadsworth's command, while Robinson's Division was broken up, and its regiments were distributed to the other three divisions. The losses of the Fifth Corps, at the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th, were 487 killed, 2,817 wounded, and 1,828 missing; total, 5,132. At Spotsylvania, May 8th-13th, it lost 657 killed, 3,448 wounded, and 375 missing; total, 4,480.

During the hard fighting and bloody assaults at Cold Harbor, the Fifth Corps was in line at Bethesda Church, a point on the extreme right, where it was engaged in some sharp actions along the skirmish line, in which it sustained a considerable loss. It also took part in the assaults on Petersburg, June 18, 1864, losing 389 killed, 1,899 wounded, and 38 missing; after which it took its place in the trenches preparatory to the long siege which followed. During the seige it was engaged, August 19th, in the battle at the Weldon Railroad, in which a large number of the men were captured. In this action the divisions were commanded by Griffin, Ayres, and Crawford, these officers remaining in command of their divisions until the close of the war. On October 27th the Corps participated in the first of the battles at Hatcher's Run (Boydton Road), in which it sustained a loss of 279. On February 5th, 1865, it was again engaged at Hatcher's Run (Dabney's Mills), with a loss of 1,319 killed, wounded, and missing.

On March 31, 1865, just before the final campaign, the morning reports show the corps strength to have been 17,073, "present for duty, equipped." In the closing battles of the war, from March 29th to April 9th, 1865—including Gravelly Run, White Oak Road, and Five Forks—the casualties in the corps aggregated 2,465 in killed, wounded, and missing. Its last battle was fought at Five Forks, in which action the corps, still under Warren, captured 3,244 men, 11 flags, and 1 battery of artillery. The war having ended, the organization was discontinued, June 28, 1865.

SIXTH CORPS.

WEST POINT; GAINES' MILL; GOLDING'S FARM; GARNETT'S FARM; SAVAGE STATION; WHITE OAK SWAMP; MALVERN HILL; MANASSAS; CRAMPTON'S GAP; ANTIETAM; FREDERICKSBURG; MARYE'S HEIGHTS; SALEM CHURCH; BANKS' FORD; GETTYSBURG; FUNKSTOWN; RAPPAHANNOCK STATION; MINE RUN; WILDERNESS; SPOTSYLVANIA; COLD HARBOR; PETERSBURG; MONOCACY; FORT STEVENS; ISLAND FORD; STRASBURG; WINCHESTER; CHARLESTOWN; OPEQUON; FISHER'S HILL; CEDAR CREEK; FALL OF PETERSBURG; SAILOR'S CREEK; APPOMATTOX.

The Sixth Provisional Corps was organized May 18, 1862, by uniting Franklin's Division, which had just arrived on the Peninsula, with General W. F. Smith's Division, which was taken away from the Fourth Corps for this purpose. This provisional arrangement having been sanctioned by the War Department, the command received its permanent designation as the Sixth Army Corps. General William B. Franklin was appointed corps commander, and General H. W. Slocum succeeded to the command of Franklin's Division. On June 20, 1862, the corps numbered 24,911, present and absent, with 19,405 present for duty, equipped; the corps artillery numbered 40 guns.

At Gaines' Mill, Slocum's Division was sent to the support of General Porter, and became hotly engaged, losing 2,021 men out of less than 8,000 present. The Vermont brigade of Smith's (2nd) Division took a prominent part in the fight at Savage Station, the Fifth Vermont losing 209 men in that action. The corps fought at other points during the Seven Days Battle, but at Malvern Hill it was held in reserve. At Manassas (Second Bull Run) it was partially engaged, the Jersey Brigade of Slocum's (1st) Division having a sharp fight on August 27th, at Bull Run Bridge, in which it lost 339 in killed, wounded and missing, General Taylor, the brigade commander, receiving a mortal wound. While on McClellan's campaign, Slocum's Division made a gallant and successful charge up the mountain's side at

Crampton's Gap, driving the enemy from a strong position; Slocum's loss was 113 killed, 418 wounded, and two missing; total, 533. The corps was under fire again at Antietam, but was only partially engaged; the third Brigade (Irwin's) of Smith's Division, took an active part, however, the Seventh Maine and Twentieth New York sustaining severe losses.

Important changes in the corps now took place. It received a valuable accession by the transfer of Couch's Division of the Fourth Corps, which now became the Third Division of the Sixth, with General John Newton in command. General Franklin was promoted to the command of the Left Grand Division, Sixth and First Corps, and General Smith succeeded to the command of the corps. General Slocum's able services were acknowledged by his promotion to the command of the Twelfth Corps, and General W. T. Brooks succeeded Slocum in command of the First Division, while General A. P. Howe succeeded to the command of Smith's (2nd) Division.

The next battle occurred at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, in which only a few regiments of the corps were engaged, although all were under a severe artillery fire. But the corps was engaged on the same field, May 3, 1863, in an action which made it famous on account of the brilliant display of dash and daring. When Hooker took the Army to Chancellorsville he left the Sixth Corps in front of Fredericksburg, which was still held by a strong force of the enemy. General Sedgwick, who had succeeded to the corps command, ordered an assault on Marye's Heights, and that strong position which had defied the assaults of the previous battle, was now carried by the Sixth Corps at the point of the bayonet. The divisions of Newton and Howe were the ones engaged; Brooks' (1st) Division was engaged later in the day, at Salem Church. The corps lost in this battle, 485 killed, 2,619 wounded, and 1,485 missing; total 4,589. The missing ones were, for the most part, lost in the action at Salem Church. On the day before this battle, the corps returns showed a strength of 23,730, "present for duty," of whom less than 20,000 were present in action.

The Gettysburg campaign came next, in which the divisions were commanded by Generals Wright, Howe, and Newton. The corps was held in reserve at Gettysburg, excepting Shaler's Brigade, which was sent into action as a support to the Twelfth Corps; several casualties, also, occurred in Eustis' and Wheaton's Brigades, of Newton's Division. During the pursuit of Lee's Army, after Gettysburg, the Vermont Brigade was engaged in a very creditable affair at Funkstown, Md., where this one brigade, drawn out in a skirmish line of over a mile in length, alone and unassisted, repelled a determined attack of a vastly superior force, which in massed columns charged this skirmish line repeatedly. The Vermonters sustained but slight loss, as they occupied a strong, natural position.

Having returned to Virginia, the corps participated, November 7, 1863, at Rappahannock Station in a successful assault on the enemy's intrenchments. In this affair there was another display of that dash and gallantry which was so eminently characteristic of the Sixth Corps.* The Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin distinguished themselves particularly in this action, leading the storming party and carrying the works with the bayonet only. It was a brilliant success, resulting not only in a victory, but in the capture of a large number of prisoners, small arms, artillery and battle flags.

On the Mine Run campaign the divisions were commanded by Generals Wright, Howe, and H. D. Terry, but were not in action to any extent. The corps went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station. Upon the reorganization of the Army, in March, 1864, several changes were made. The Third Division was broken up, Shaler's Brigade being transferred to Wright's (1st) Division, while the brigades of Eustis and Wheaton were placed in the Second Division.

* At Rappahannock Station, Captain Furlong, of the Sixth Maine, leaped over the enemy's works, and after emptying his revolver, fought with a clubbed musket, swinging it round his head until he fell dead. After the battle his body was found among a pile of dead, several of whom had been killed by the blows of a musket stock.

the command of which was given to General Geo. W. Getty, an able officer who had served as a division-general in the Ninth Corps, and, also, in the Seventh Corps at the Siege of Suffolk. The place of the Third Division was filled by the Third Division of the Third Corps, that corps having been discontinued; the command of this division was given to General Ricketts. The corps now contained 49 regiments of infantry, an artillery brigade composed of 8 batteries of light artillery (48 guns), and a battalion of heavy artillery acting as infantry; numbering in all, 24,163, "present for duty, equipped."

In the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania it encountered the hardest contested fighting of its experience. At the Wilderness, the Vermont Brigade — Getty's Division — lost 1,232 men out of the 2,800 effectives that crossed the Rapidan on the previous day. At Spotsylvania, the Jersey Brigade of Wright's Division was engaged in a deadly struggle, the percentage of *killed* in the Fifteenth New Jersey being equalled in only one instance during the whole war. On May 10th — at Spotsylvania — General Upton led a storming party of twelve picked regiments selected from the Sixth Corps, which carried the Confederate works after a hand-to-hand fight in which bayonet wounds were freely given and received.* On May 12th — Spotsylvania — the whole corps fought at the "Bloody Angle," where the fighting was the closest and deadliest of any recorded in the history of modern wars. General Sedgwick was killed at Spotsylvania, and General Wright succeeded to the command, General Russell succeeding Wright in the command of the First Division. The casualties of the corps at the Wilderness were, 719 killed, 3,660 wounded, 656 missing; total, 5,035; and at Spotsylvania, 688 killed, 2,820 wounded, 534 missing; total, 4,042.

In the assault at Cold Harbor, June 1st, 1864, the corps sustained another severe loss, 2,715 of its number falling, killed or wounded in that ill-advised attempt. Accompanying the Army to Petersburg it participated in the preliminary operations incidental to the investment of that stronghold. But its stay was of short duration, Early's invasion of Maryland necessitating a transfer of troops to confront him, and the heroes of Marye's Heights were selected for that duty. On July 6th, Ricketts' (3d) Division embarked at City Point, and, landing at Baltimore on the 8th, marched out to meet Early. This division took part in the battle at Monocacy on the following day, and, although unable to defeat Early, checked his advance. The other two divisions embarked on the 10th and, landing at Washington, attacked Early, whose advance had reached Fort Stevens, within the city limits. The brunt of this fight fell to the lot of Bidwell's (3d) Brigade, of Getty's (2d) Division, every regimental commandant in this brigade, but one, being either killed or wounded.

The corps followed in pursuit of Early through Maryland, into Virginia, and up the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan was placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, which was composed of the Sixth, Eighth, and Nineteenth Corps, and its campaign of 1864, in the Valley, was a memorable one by reason of the victories at Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. In the latter battle occurred the famous incident of Sheridan's Ride from Winchester; and, in justice to the Sixth Corps, it should be noted in connection with that affair, that General Wright had already given Early a successful check, had made the dispositions for a counter advance, and was about to move forward when Sheridan resumed command.

* Extract from a private letter from General Upton :

MY DEAR SIR — Your letter of the 7th, enclosing extract, is received. Bayonet wounds and sabre cuts are very rare. But at Spotsylvania there were plenty of bayonet wounds; and, no picture could give too exalted an idea of the gallantry of the 121st New York, 5th Maine and 96th Pennsylvania, as they led the assaulting column of twelve picked regiments over the formidable entrenchments which confronted them. * * *

To BRAYTON G. PRIEST, Theresa, N. Y.

Sincerely your friend,

E. UPTON.

* From a letter in the *National Tribune*, May 26, 1887 :

UPTON'S CHARGE, May 12th — "J. W. Johnson, and Thomas Hassatt, of the 121st New York, received severe bayonet wounds. Simon Mann, of Company G, of the same regiment, fell on the works, shot dead, but had a Rebel impaled on his bayonet."

(Signed.) J. M. LOVEJOY, Company G, 121st New York, South Valley, N. Y.

General Russell was killed at the Opequon, and the gallant Bidwell at Cedar Creek. The casualties of the corps at the Opequon aggregated 211 killed, 1,442 wounded, and 46 missing; total, 1,699. At Cedar Creek, it lost 298 killed, 1,628 wounded, and 200 missing; total, 2,126. Its total loss in the Shenandoah campaign, Aug. 22d to Oct. 20th, was 4,899, out of 12,615 "present for duty," in August. General Wheaton succeeded to the command of the lamented Russell, while General Truman Seymour was assigned to the command of the Third Division, in place of General Ricketts, who was seriously wounded at Cedar Creek.

In December, 1864, the Sixth Corps returned to the Petersburg trenches, built their winter-quarters, and went into position near the Weldon Railroad. On the 2d of April, 1865, occurred the grand, final, and successful assault on the fortifications of Petersburg, in which the corps was assigned a prominent and important part. Then came the hot pursuit of Lee's retreating veterans, during which the corps fought at Sailor's Creek. This, the last battle of the Sixth Corps, was marked by the same features which had so largely characterized all its battles,—dash, hard fighting—some of it with the bayonet,—victory, and large captures of men, flags, guns, and material.

The history of the Sixth Corps, more than any other, is replete with fascinating interest. Its record is invested with more of the romance and brilliancy of war. There was the successful assault of Marye's Heights; the brilliant dash into the rifle pits at Rappahannock Station; the deadly hand-to-hand fighting in the gloomy thickets of Spotsylvania; the breathless interest which attaches to their lone fight at Fort Stevens, where, under the eye of the President, they saved the National Capital from the hand of the invader; the victories in the Valley, with the dramatic incident at Cedar Creek; and the crowning success at the storming of Petersburg. Over all these scenes the Greek Cross waved proudly on the banners of the corps, while its veteran legions wrought deeds which linked that badge with an unfading glory and renown.

SEVENTH CORPS.

(DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.)

DESERTED HOUSE; SIEGE OF SUFFOLK.

This corps was organized under General Orders No. 84, War Department, dated July 22, 1862, and was formed from the troops then under command of General John A. Dix at Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and vicinity. Soon after its organization, its returns showed a strength of 9,574, "present for duty, equipped," with an aggregate of 11,738, "present and absent." In April, 1863, it comprised the divisions of Corcoran, Getty, and Gurney, including, also, two brigades which were stationed at Yorktown, under General Keyes, and one brigade at Norfolk, under General Viele; in all, 52 regiments of infantry, 9 batteries of light artillery, and 5 battalions of cavalry. The corps return for March 31, 1863, showed an aggregate of 32,741 present and absent, with 24,127 present for duty, equipped.

Corcoran's Division was in action, January 30, 1863, in an affair at Deserted House, Va., in which it lost 23 killed, 108 wounded, and 12 missing. Both Corcoran's and Getty's Divisions were engaged in the defence of Suffolk, losing 41 killed, 223 wounded, and 2 missing, the principal loss falling on Getty's Division.

In July, 1863, the brigade known as the Corcoran Legion was ordered on duty in the defences of Washington; a part of the troops which had been engaged on the Peninsular march of June, 1863, were ordered to join the Army of the Potomac; other detachments were also made, after which the remaining troops were ordered transferred to the Eighteenth Corps, and the Seventh Corps was discontinued August 1st, 1863. On May 31, 1863, the Seventh Corps

had attained a strength of 32,397 present for duty, with an aggregate, present and absent, of 43,648. Getty's Division was composed largely of veteran regiments which had served previously in the Ninth Corps.

SEVENTH CORPS.

(DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.)

ARKADELPHIA ; OKALONA ; ELKIN'S FORD ; PRAIRIE D'ANN ; MOSCOW ; CAMDEN ; POISON SPRINGS ; MARKS' MILLS ; JENKINS' FERRY.

As a result of the juggling with corps numbers by the Washington authorities, there occurs another duplication of titles. This corps was organized Jan. 6, 1864, and was formed by the consolidation of the troops in the Department of Arkansas. The command of the corps was given to Major-General Frederick Steele; the divisions were commanded by Generals Salomon and Thayer, with a cavalry division attached, under General E. A. Carr. The corps was continued in service until the close of the war.

The principal part of its fighting was done in Arkansas while on Steele's Expedition, during which a general engagement occurred at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River. In this action the corps lost 64 killed, 378 wounded, and 86 missing; total, 528. General Samuel A. Rice, commanding the First Brigade of Salomon's (1st) Division, was mortally wounded in this battle. At this time the corps was composed of 17 regiments of infantry, 5 batteries of light artillery, and 10 regiments of cavalry.

EIGHTH CORPS.

CLOYD'S MOUNTAIN ; NEW MARKET ; PIEDMONT ; LYNCHBURG ; MONOCACY ; ISLAND FORD ; CARTER'S FARM ; MARTINSBURG ; HALLTOWN ; WINCHESTER ; BERRYVILLE ; OPEQUON ; FISHER'S HILL ; CEDAR CREEK.

These battles, which occurred between May 9th and October 19th, 1864, were fought wholly, or in part, by the Army of West Virginia, which was, for the most part, identical with the forces in the two divisions under General George Crook. These two divisions, by a provisional arrangement, formed a part of the Eighth Corps, and eventually came to be known as the corps itself.

The Eighth Corps proper was created by General Orders No. 84, July 22, 1862, which designated the troops under Major-General John E. Wool as the Eighth Corps. These forces were stationed in Maryland, at Annapolis, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, along the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., east of Cumberland, and along the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va.

During the summer of 1864, and, also, in Sheridan's campaigns in the Valley, the Eighth Corps was commanded by General George Crook; the First Division, comprising three brigades, was commanded by Colonel Joseph Thoburn; the Second Division, containing two brigades, was commanded by Colonel Isaac H. Duval. There were 22 regiments of infantry in the two divisions. Colonel Thoburn was killed at Cedar Creek, the last battle in which the corps participated. Colonel Duval was wounded at Opequon, whereupon Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes succeeded to the command of Duval's (2d) Division. The field return of troops, dated September 10, 1864, shows that the Army of West Virginia — Crook's two divisions — had only 7,507 effective men.

At the battle of Winchester, however, July 24, 1864, Crook's command contained three divisions, Sullivan's, Duval's, and Mulligan's. Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, was killed in that battle, and his division was cut up so badly that it was consolidated into one brigade, which was transferred to the First Division, where it became the Third Brigade (Campbell's) of that division.

The corps lost about 1,200 men at Winchester; at the Opequon it lost 104 killed, 683 wounded, and 7 missing — a total of 794; at Cedar Creek it lost 48 killed, 270 wounded, and 540 captured, or missing; total, 858.

General Lew. Wallace was assigned to the command of the Eighth Corps on March 12, 1863, and was in command at the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864. But that battle was fought chiefly by Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Corps; the only troops of the Eighth Corps which were engaged, were some regiments from the Baltimore garrison, organized as the First Separate Brigade of the Eighth Corps, General E. B. Tyler commanding. On July 11th, General Ord was assigned to the command of the corps, but on the 28th it was restored to General Wallace. In December, 1864, the First and Third Brigades of the First Division (Thoburn's) were transferred to the Army of the James, then near Richmond, and were designated as the Independent Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, General J. W. Turner commanding.

The Eighth Corps proper remained in service until August 1, 1865, when its existence terminated.

NINTH CORPS.

ROANOKE ISLAND; NEW BERNE; CAMDEN; WILMINGTON ISLAND; JAMES ISLAND; MANASSAS; CHANTILLY; SOUTH MOUNTAIN; ANTIETAM; FREDERICKSBURG; SIEGE OF VICKSBURG; JACKSON; BLUE SPRINGS; LENOIR STATION; CAMPBELL'S STATION; FORT SANDERS; SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE; STRAWBERRY PLAINS; WILDERNESS; NY RIVER; SPOTSYLVANIA; NORTH ANNA; BETHESDA CHURCH; COLD HARBOR; ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG, JUNE 17TH; PETERSBURG TRENCHES; PETERSBURG MINE; WELDON RAILROAD; POPLAR SPRING CHURCH; BOYDTON ROAD; HATCHER'S RUN; FORT STEDMAN; FALL OF PETERSBURG.

A wandering corps, whose dead lie buried in seven states. Although the official order designating its number was not issued until July 22, 1862, still, the corps organization might properly be considered as dating back to the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, in February, 1862, and to the operations about Hilton Head, S. C.; because, the troops engaged in these movements were the only ones used in the formation of the corps. In July, 1862, two of Burnside's brigades left North Carolina and proceeded to Newport News, Va.; at the same time, Stevens' Division left Hilton Head and repaired to the same place. From these troops, thus assembled, General Burnside organized his famous Ninth Corps on July 22, 1862, the command consisting of three divisions, under Generals Stevens, Reno, and Parke.

After a short stay at Newport News the corps was ordered to reënforce Pope, and at Manassas it fought its first battle as the Ninth Corps. Only the two divisions of Stevens and Reno were engaged in this action; they numbered 12 regiments and 2 batteries, — less than 5,000 men, all told. General Reno was in command of both divisions, Burnside having been engaged at Fredericksburg in attending to the forwarding of troops. The losses in this small command at Manassas amounted to 204 killed, 1,000 wounded, and 319 missing; total, 1,523. Some of the regiments encountered a severe fire, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts losing 234 men. General Stevens was killed at Chantilly.

General Reno retained command of the corps on the Maryland campaign, General Burnside having charge of the right wing of the Army, which was composed of the First and Ninth Corps. General Willcox was appointed to the command of Stevens' (1st) Division, while the Second and Third Divisions were commanded, respectively, by Generals Sturgis and Rodman. During this campaign Cox's Kanawha Division was temporarily attached to the corps. The command had also been greatly strengthened by the accession of several new

regiments, just organized under the recent call for troops, and its four divisions now numbered 29 regiments, and 5 batteries, with 13,819 present for duty, including the non-combatants.

The battle of South Mountain was fought wholly by Burnside's two corps, the Ninth Corps losing 157 killed, 691 wounded, and 41 missing ; total, 889. The loss in the First Corps was about the same. General Reno was killed in this action, upon which General Cox succeeded to his command. At Antietam the corps lost 438 killed, 1,796 wounded, and 115 missing ; total, 2,349, out of about 8,500 in action. General Rodman was among the mortally wounded. In October, Cox's Division returned to West Virginia, whence it had been withdrawn to reënforce Pope, and its brief connection with the corps terminated. This division had made a brilliant record by its gallant services at South Mountain and Antietam.

Upon the departure of General Cox the command of the corps fell to General Willcox. General W. W. Burns was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused in the First Division, and General George W. Getty was placed in command of the Third Division, formerly Rodman's. On November 5, 1862, General Burnside was made commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac.

At Fredericksburg, the casualty lists indicate that the corps took into action 31 regiments and 5 batteries, with a loss of 111 killed, 1,067 wounded, and 152 missing ; total, 1,330. Not long after this battle General Sedgwick was assigned to the command of the corps, and General Willcox returned to the command of his division, relieving General Burns. On February 5, 1863, Sedgwick was succeeded by General W. F. Smith, and on the 12th the corps was ordered to Newport News, where it was pleasantly encamped for a month. General Smith's stay with the corps was of short duration, for he was succeeded in the following month by General John G. Parke. While at Newport News, Getty's (3d) Division was detached and ordered to Suffolk, N. C., where it was subsequently incorporated in the Seventh Corps. It never rejoined its old command, although, in 1864, one of its regiments, the Fourth Rhode Island, was restored to the Ninth Corps.

In the meantime, General Burnside had been assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio, a district which included Kentucky and East Tennessee. He obtained permission for the transfer of his old corps to this field of operations, and, so, on the 19th of March, 1863, General Parke was ordered to proceed there with his two remaining divisions, Willcox's and Sturgis's. Just prior to the departure from Virginia, General Sturgis was relieved, and General Robert B. Potter was assigned to the command of the Second Division. The Ninth Corps was stationed in Kentucky for two months, during which it served as an army of occupation, its pleasant quarters and light duty making it the most enjoyable period within its experience. In June it was ordered to the support of Grant, who was then besieging Vicksburg, and proceeding there promptly, it participated in the investment of that place, although not under fire. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg, Parke's two divisions joined the main army in its movement on Jackson, and became engaged in the fighting there, with a loss of 34 killed, 229 wounded, and 28 missing ; total, 291. The First Division was then under command of General Thomas Welsh, General Willcox having been assigned to duty in Indiana. Although the Vicksburg campaign had not cost the corps the bloody tribute exacted in previous campaigns, still it was no less destructive of life, as disease made fearful inroads in the ranks. Among those who succumbed to the deadly malaria of the Vicksburg camps, was General Welsh, who, soon after, went home to die.

The corps left Mississippi in August, 1863, and returned to Kentucky, where, after a short rest, it joined in Burnside's advance into East Tennessee, a movement which had already been commenced. The two divisions were now reduced to about 6,000 men. General Parke having been made chief of staff of the Army of the Ohio, General Robert B. Potter succeeded to the command of the corps, with Generals Hartranft and Ferrero in command of the two divisions.

Ferrero's Division had a sharp little fight at Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863, and the whole corps was engaged, November 16th, at Campbell's Station. This was followed by the occupation of Knoxville and the gallant defence against Longstreet's forces, terminating, December 5th, in the defeat and withdrawal of the enemy. The campaign in East Tennessee was a memorable one by reason of the Siege of Knoxville, and the unparalleled privations endured by the men. General Willcox resumed command of the corps on January 17, 1864, relieving General Potter; on the 26th, Parke relieved Willcox, who then took command of the Second Division.

General Burnside was again assigned to duty as commander of his old corps, which was ordered to repair to Annapolis, Md., for reorganization. In April, the corps was assembled there, and was composed of the four divisions of Stevenson, Potter, Willcox, and Ferrero, the latter division being composed wholly of colored troops. The corps numbered 19,331, present for duty, with 42 pieces of field artillery; but this number was soon increased, the return of May 10th showing a strength of 22,708. In addition to the four divisions, with their two batteries each, there was a brigade of reserve artillery of 6 batteries, and, also, a provisional brigade of heavy artillerymen and dismounted cavalry. In all, there were 42 regiments of foot, and 14 batteries of light artillery. Ferrero's Colored Division had never been under fire, while many of the white regiments in the corps were newly organized, or had served previously on garrison duty only. In the ranks of the old regiments were many recruits and conscripts.

In the battle of the Wilderness the corps lost 240 killed, 1,232 wounded, 168 missing; total, 1,640; and, at Spotsylvania, 486 killed, 2,119 wounded, 469 missing; total, 3,146; the heaviest loss at Spotsylvania occurring in the action of May 12th. General Stevenson was killed at Spotsylvania, May 10th, and Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden, formerly commander of the Twenty-first Corps, was assigned to the command of Stevenson's (1st) Division. During the Wilderness campaign, prior to the battle of the North Anna, the Ninth Corps was not included in the Army of the Potomac, but was a separate, independent command, reporting directly to General Grant. This proved to be a faulty arrangement, and, so, General Burnside, with General Parke, his chief-of-staff, waived the question of their superiority of rank over General Meade, in order that the corps might serve under that officer in the Army of the Potomac. At Burnside's suggestion, an order was issued by General Grant, on May 25th, incorporating the Ninth Corps with the main Army.

On the 9th of June, while at Cold Harbor, General Crittenden was relieved at his own request, and General Ledlie was placed in command of the First Division. In the first assault on Petersburg, June 17th, the corps made a brilliant attack, Potter's Division gaining possession of the works; unfortunately, the division was obliged to relinquish its foothold for want of proper support. The corps was engaged in a similar attempt on the following day, the losses in Potter's and Willcox's Divisions being unusually severe in proportion to the number engaged. Loss, 497 killed, 2,232 wounded, and 262 missing; total, 2,991.

The enemy's works proving too strong for assault, the army intrenched itself preparatory to the ten months siege which followed. On June 19th, Ferrero's (4th) Division of colored troops rejoined the corps, having been absent during the whole of the previous campaign, engaged on duty at the rear. Ferrero's men were now placed in the trenches with the other three divisions. The part of the line occupied by the Ninth Corps was very near the enemy's works, and an incessant firing was kept up during the siege, resulting in a daily loss of men, killed or wounded. While there was a comparative quiet in front of the other corps positions, the men of the Ninth were subjected to the terrible strain of a constant watchfulness and deadly exposure. The enemy seemed to be excited to an undue activity by the presence of Ferrero's Colored Division.

The Ninth Corps was prominently connected with the siege, by reason of the immense mine which was dug from within and in front of its line. This mine, which was excavated by the 48th Pennsylvania, of Potter's Division, was successfully exploded, but the assault which followed was a failure. During this assault Ferrero's colored regiments went into action and fought well, acquitting themselves creditably; their failure, like that of the white regiments in this affair, resulted from causes outside of the regiments themselves. The loss in the Ninth Corps at the mine, was 473 killed, 1,646 wounded, 1,356 missing; total, 3,475. Immediately after this engagement, General Ledlie was relieved from command of the First Division, and General Julius White, of the Twenty-third Corps, was assigned to Ledlie's place.

On the 13th of August, 1864, General Burnside was granted a leave of absence; he never rejoined the corps, but was succeeded by General Parke, who remained in command until the close of the war. At the battle of the Weldon Railroad, August 19 - 21, 1864, the three divisions of White, Potter, and Willcox were engaged with considerable loss, although the three combined numbered less than 6,000 muskets; casualties, 60 killed, 315 wounded, and 218 missing. By this time the divisions had become so reduced in numbers that a reorganization of the corps became necessary, and so the regiments in White's Division were transferred to the divisions of Potter and Willcox. Under this arrangement Willcox's Division was numbered as the First; Potter's, as the Second; Ferrero's colored troops were designated as the Third Division. But, in December, Ferrero's Division was permanently detached, and most of his regiments were transferred to the newly-organized Twenty-fifth Corps, which was composed entirely of colored troops. General Ferrero, himself, was assigned to a provisional command at Bermuda Hundred.

The vacancy caused by detaching Ferrero's Division was filled by six new regiments of Pennsylvanians — one-year men — organized into a division of two brigades, the command of which was given to General John F. Hartranft. This division rendered gallant service at Fort Stedman, and Hartranft added to his laurels by the ability displayed at that critical juncture.

The morning report for March 31, 1865, showed a corps strength of 18,153, "present for duty, equipped," and 36 pieces of light artillery. With this force the Ninth Corps entered upon the final campaign, taking a prominent part in the storming of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond and the downfall of the Confederacy. The corps was not only among the foremost in this brilliant assault, but its flags were the first to wave over the public buildings of Petersburg. This was the last battle in which the corps participated, and on July 27, 1865, the existence of the Ninth Corps was officially terminated.

TENTH CORPS.

JAMES ISLAND; POCOTALIGO; MORRIS ISLAND; FORT WAGNER; OLUSTEE; WALTHALL JUNCTION; CHESTER STATION; PROCTOR'S CREEK; DREWRY'S BLUFF; COLD HARBOR; BERMUDA HUNDRED; WARE BOTTOM CHURCH; PETERSBURG; STRAWBERRY PLAINS; DEEP BOTTOM; CHAFFIN'S FARM; NEW MARKET ROAD; DARBYTOWN ROAD; CHARLES CITY ROAD; FAIR OAKS (1864); FORT FISHER; SUGAR LOAF BATTERY; FORT ANDERSON; WILMINGTON.

Organized under General Orders No. 123, September 3, 1862, which designated the forces in the Department of the South as the Tenth Army Corps, and assigned Major-General O. M. Mitchel to its command. These troops were stationed principally at Hilton Head, S. C., and Beaufort, S. C., the order including also the troops at Fort Pulaski, Ga., Key West, Fla., Fernandina, Fla., and St. Augustine, Fla.; in all, 14,602, present and absent, with 10,190

present for duty. There were 14 regiments of infantry, 1 of engineers, a battalion of cavalry, and the usual compliment of light batteries.

General Mitchel died, October 30, 1862, and was succeeded by General J. M. Brannan. In January, 1863, General David Hunter relieved Brannan, and assumed command of the department; Hunter was relieved on June 3, 1863, and General Quincy A. Gillmore was assigned to the command of the corps. The total, present for duty, in June, 1863, was 16,329, including artillery and cavalry. The troops at Hilton Head were commanded by General Alfred H. Terry; those on Folly Island, by General Israel Vogdes; those at Beaufort, by General Rufus Saxton; at Seabrook Island, by General T. J. Stevenson; at St. Helena Island, by Colonel H. R. Guss.

These forces were all under General Gillmore, and participated in the various operations about Charleston Harbor in the summer of 1863, the principal event being the bloody assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. This assault was made by a column of three brigades,—Strong's, Putnam's, and Stevenson's, the whole under command of General Truman H. Seymour. General Strong's brigade led the assault, with the 54th Massachusetts (Colored) at the head of his column. The attack was a failure, resulting in a loss of 246 killed, 880 wounded, and 389 missing; total, 1,515. The most of the missing were killed or wounded, but few of them ever returning. To this loss should be added 339 casualties, which occurred in an attack on Fort Wagner, July 11th, a week before, an attempt made by three regiments only. Two of the three brigade commanders, General Strong and Colonel Putnam, were killed in the assault of the 18th, Putnam falling after he had effected an entrance into the fort. Stevenson's Brigade was held mainly in reserve.

In February, 1864, Seymour's Division, of about 7,000 men, sailed for Florida, where it was engaged on the 20th in the battle of Olustee, a defeat in which some of the regiments suffered terribly. In April, 1864, the Tenth Corps was ordered to Virginia, where it was placed in General Butler's Army of the James, which was composed of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. The Tenth assembled at Yorktown, Va., where it was organized into the three divisions of Terry, Turner, and Ames, numbering, as present for duty, 16,812 infantry, and 1,114 artillerymen, with 46 guns.

The Army of the James landed at Bermuda Hundred, May 6, 1864, and a month of active service and hard fighting immediately commenced, the Tenth Corps losing in its operations around Drewry's Bluff, 374 killed, 2,475 wounded, and 807 missing; total, 3,656. Butler's operations resulting in nothing but failures, General Grant ordered the greater part of his forces to the support of the Army of the Potomac. Accordingly, on the 29th of May, General W. F. Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, took the First (Brooks') and Second (Martindale's) Divisions of his own corps, and the Second (Devens') and Third (Ames') Divisions of the Tenth Corps, and proceeded to Cold Harbor, where these divisions coöperated with the Army of the Potomac in the terrible fighting which commenced immediately upon their arrival. While at Cold Harbor, these two divisions of the Tenth Corps were known as part of the Eighteenth Corps, forming the Third Division, under command of General Devens. Upon the close of the fighting at Cold Harbor, the two divisions returned by water transports to Bermuda Hundred, but consolidated as the Second Division, Tenth A. C.*

On the 14th of August, the Tenth Corps, under command of General David B. Birney, crossed the James and became engaged with the enemy at Deep Bottom, General Terry's division taking a prominent part in this action. The casualties in the corps were: 213 killed, 1,154 wounded, 311 missing; total, 1,678. On September 29th, Birney crossed again with his corps, and fought at Chaffin's Farm, his command consisting of Terry's and Ames' divisions, together with a brigade of colored troops, under General William Birney. Loss: 74 killed, 587 wounded, 302 missing; total, 963. In the unsuccessful attack on Fort Gilmer, and at

*A division of Ohio troops—hundred-days' men—was attached temporarily to the corps on June 19, 1864, as a Third Division.

Newmarket heights, these colored troops displayed great gallantry. General David B. Birney died at Philadelphia, October 18, 1864, and was succeeded by General Terry, who was in command of the corps during the fighting on the Darbytown Road, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864.

On December 3, 1864, the corps was discontinued, and its regiments were assigned to the newly formed Twenty-fourth Corps, which was composed of the white troops from the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. But immediately after this transfer, Ames' Division, together with Abbott's Brigade of this new corps, were detached and ordered on the Fort Fisher expedition. After the brilliant capture of Fort Fisher by these troops, they remained in North Carolina, and, in March, 1865, the Tenth Corps was revived. As reorganized, it consisted of Birge's (1st) Division, composed of three brigades taken from Grover's Division of the Nineteenth Corps, then stationed at Savannah; of Ames' (2nd) Division, composed of the troops which fought at Fort Fisher; of Paine's (3d) Division, colored troops; and of Abbott's Separate Brigade, numbering in all 12,099 men. General Terry, who was in command at the victory of Fort Fisher, was placed at the head of the corps. But the war was then near its close, and in August, 1865, the organization was discontinued.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

McDOWELL; CROSS KEYS; CEDAR MOUNTAIN; FREEMAN'S FORD; SULPHUR SPRINGS; MANASSAS; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; WAUHATCHIE; LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN; MISSIONARY RIDGE.

On June 26, 1862, President Lincoln ordered that "the troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of General Frémont, shall constitute the First Army Corps, under the command of General Frémont." The corps thus formed was, for the most part, the same as the one afterwards known as the Eleventh Corps, and within a short time it was officially designated as such. This order of President Lincoln was included in the one constituting Pope's Army of Virginia, which was formed from the three commands of Frémont, Banks, and McDowell. Frémont's troops had seen considerable service in Western Virginia, having done some hard fighting at McDowell, and at Cross Keys. General Franz Sigel succeeded to Frémont's command on June 29, 1862, and was in command at Manassas, where the corps encountered more hard fighting, losing 295 killed, 1,361 wounded, and 431 missing; total, 2,087. At this time the three divisions were commanded by Generals Schenck, Von Steinwehr, and Schurz; there was, also, an independent brigade attached, under command of General Milroy.

By General Orders No. 129, September 12, 1862, its designation was changed to that of the Eleventh, a necessary change, as McDowell's command had resumed its original title of the First Army Corps. During General McClellan's Maryland campaign, and during the fall of 1862, the Eleventh Corps remained in Northern Virginia, in front of Washington, occupying various important outposts in the vicinity of Centreville. In December, it marched to Fredericksburg in support of Burnside, but was not present at the battle, after which it went into winter-quarters at Stafford, Va. General Sigel having asked to be relieved, General O. O. Howard was appointed in his place.

General Howard commanded the corps at Chancellorsville, May 1 - 3, 1863, at which time it numbered 12,169 effectives, and was composed of the divisions of Generals Devens, Von Steinwehr, and Schurz. It contained 27 regiments of infantry, of which 13 were German regiments. The men of the Eleventh Corps were good soldiers,—for the most part tried and veteran troops, and were in no way responsible for the disaster which befell them at Chancellorsville. Their commander in that battle allowed himself to be surprised. He was not

only surprised, but he had made a very faulty disposition of his troops. The men were not only attacked without a warning shot, but were taken at a terrible disadvantage. Anything beyond a brief resistance was impossible, and they were obliged to abandon their position as any other corps must have done under the same circumstances. Still, some of the brigades changed front under the attack, and made a gallant resistance for over an hour, seriously retarding the enemy's onset, after which they retired slowly and in good order. The loss of the corps at Chancellorsville was 217 killed, 1,218 wounded, and 972 captured or missing; total, 2,407.

At Gettysburg the corps was still under the command of Howard; the divisions were under Generals Barlow, Steinwehr, and Schurz, and contained 26 regiments of infantry and 5 batteries. It was engaged, in company with the First Corps, in the battle of the first day, and, on the second day, it participated in the gallant defence of Cemetery Hill. On the day before the battle of Gettysburg, the corps reported 19,576 officers and men for duty; its loss in that battle was 368 killed, 1,922 wounded, and 1,511 captured or missing; total, 3,801, out of less than 9,000 engaged.

It accompanied the Army on the return to Virginia after Gettysburg, and, on August 7th, the First Division (Schimmelfennig's) was permanently detached, having been ordered to Charleston Harbor. On the 24th of September, the Second and Third divisions (Steinwehr's and Schurz's) were ordered to Tennessee, together with the Twelfth Corps. These two corps, numbering over 20,000 men, were transported, within a week, over 1,200 miles, and placed on the banks of the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, without an accident or detention.

During the following month, on October 28th, Howard's two divisions were ordered to the support of the Twelfth Corps, in the midnight battle at Wauhatchie, Tenn. Arriving there, Smith's Brigade of Steinwehr's Division charged up a steep hill in the face of the enemy, receiving but not returning the fire, and drove Longstreet's veterans out of their intrenchments, using the bayonet alone. Some of the regiments in this affair suffered a severe loss, but their extraordinary gallantry won extravagant expressions of praise from various generals, high in rank, including General Grant. A part of the Eleventh Corps was also actively engaged at Missionary Ridge, where it coöperated with Sherman's forces on the left. After this battle it was ordered to East Tennessee for the relief of Knoxville, a campaign whose hardships and privations exceeded anything within the previous experience of the command.

In April, 1864, the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps were broken up and transferred to the newly-formed Twentieth Corps. General Howard was transferred to the command of the Fourth Corps, and, subsequently, was honored by a promotion to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

TWELFTH CORPS.

WINCHESTER; PORT REPUBLIC; CEDAR MOUNTAIN; MANASSAS; ANTIETAM; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; WAUHATCHIE; LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN; MISSIONARY RIDGE; RINGGOLD.

The corps that never lost a color or a gun. When its designation was changed to the Twentieth, it still preserved unbroken the same grand record. The veteran divisions of Williams and Geary wore their star-badges through all the bloody battles of the Atlanta campaign and the Carolinas, and still kept their proud claim good, marching northward to the grand review with the same banners that had waved at Antietam and Lookout

Mountain ; with the same cannon which had thundered on the battle-fields of seven states. None were missing.

The organization of the Twelfth Corps may be considered as dating from the General Order of March 13, 1862, under which the corps formation of the Army of the Potomac was first created. By that order, five different corps were constituted, one of which, composed of the divisions of Williams and Shields, and commanded by General Banks, was designated as the Fifth. These divisions were then operating in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 26th of June, the President ordered that "the troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the Second Army Corps" of the Army of Virginia. On September 12th, General Order 129, it was ordered that its designation be changed to that of the Twelfth Corps, and that General Joseph K. Mansfield be placed in command.

In the meantime the corps had done considerable hard fighting under its former title. Shields' Division won a brilliant victory over Stonewall Jackson at Kernstown, Va., on the 23d of March, and Williams' Division fought well at Winchester, May 25th, while on Banks' retreat. The battle of Cedar Mountain was also fought by this corps, alone and unassisted ; and, although defeated by the overwhelming force of the enemy, the record shows that the two divisions did there some of the best fighting of the War. In that battle the divisions were commanded by Generals Williams and Augur ; loss, 302 killed, 1,320 wounded, and 594 missing ; total, 2,216, out of less than 6,000 engaged. This loss fell on four brigades, Crawford's Brigade losing 867 men out of 1679, reported by Crawford as "present in engagement." At Manassas the corps was held in reserve.

It participated in the Antietam campaign under its proper designation, as the Twelfth Corps, with the veteran Mansfield in command. Its division and brigade organization was the same as at Cedar Mountain ; General George S. Greene had succeeded General Augur in the command of the Second Division. Its depleted columns had been strengthened by the accession of five new regiments of volunteers, fresh from the North, three of which were composed of Pennsylvanians, enlisted for nine months only. The corps now numbered 12,300 present for duty, including the non-combatants ; it contained 22 regiments of infantry, and 3 batteries of light artillery. It was the smallest corps in the Army.

It was not engaged at South Mountain, although it marched thither in plain view of the battle which was raging on the mountain's side, ahead of its dusty columns. At Antietam, it entered the fight early in the morning, and carried a position near, and in front of, the Dunker Church. General Mansfield fell, mortally wounded, while deploying his columns, and the command of the corps during the battle devolved on General Williams. The two divisions lost in this battle, 275 killed, 1,386 wounded, and 85 missing ; total, 1,746, out of about 8,000 present in action.

The vacancy caused by the death of General Mansfield was filled by the appointment of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, a division general of the Sixth Corps, who had already achieved a brilliant reputation by his services on the Peninsula, and at the successful storming of Crampton's Gap. The Twelfth Corps remained in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry until December, when it moved into Virginia, and made its winter-quarters at Stafford Court House.

The brunt of the battle of Chancellorsville fell on the Third and Twelfth Corps ; and yet amid all the rout and confusion of that disastrous battle the regiments of the Twelfth Corps moved steadily with unbroken fronts, retiring at the close of the battle without the loss of a color, while the corps' artillery, after having been engaged in the close fighting at the Chancellor House, withdrew in good order, taking every gun with them. In this campaign Slocum's troops were the first to cross the Rapidan, and the last to re-cross the Rappahannock. The corps at this time contained 30 regiments of infantry, with 5 batteries of light artillery, numbering in all 12,929 present for duty. Its losses at Chancellorsville amounted to 260

killed, 1,436 wounded, and 1,118 missing; total, 2,814. The hardest fighting and heaviest losses fell on Ruger's and Candy's brigades. The divisions were commanded by Generals Williams and Geary.

At Gettysburg, the Twelfth Corps distinguished itself by its gallant defence of Culp's Hill. At one time during the battle, the corps having been ordered to reënforce a distant part of the line, Greene's Brigade, of Geary's Division, was left behind to hold this important point. While occupying this position on Culp's Hill, with no other troops in support, Greene was attacked by Johnson's Division, but the attack was successfully repulsed. The details of this particular action form an interesting chapter in the history of the war. Still, some of Johnson's troops effected, without opposition, a lodgment in the vacated breastworks of the Twelfth Corps, and upon the return of those troops a desperate battle ensued to drive the Confederates out. After a long, hard fight the corps succeeded in re-occupying its works. On no part of the field did the Confederate dead lie thicker than in front of the Twelfth Corps position. Johnson's Division, containing 22 regiments, lost in this particular action, 229 killed, 1,269 wounded, and 375 missing; total, 1,873.* To this must be added whatever loss occurred in Smith's, Daniel's, and O'Neil's brigade,—containing 14 regiments,—which were sent to Johnson's support. The Twelfth Corps, containing 28 regiments, lost 204 killed, 810 wounded, and 67 missing; total, 1,081. General Slocum was in command of the right wing at Gettysburg, which left General A. S. Williams, of the First Division, in command of the corps; General Thos. H. Ruger of the Third Brigade, First Division, took Williams' place as commander of the "Red Star" Division; General Geary commanded the "White Star," or Second Division.

The Army followed Lee into Virginia, the Twelfth Corps joining in the pursuit, and pushing forward until it reached the Rappahannock. While encamped there, on the 23d of September, 1863, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to Tennessee as a reinforcement for Rosecrans. The two corps were placed under command of General Hooker. Arriving in Tennessee, Geary's Division moved to the front, while Williams' Division was stationed along the railroad from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport. Geary pushed on in order to effect a junction with the beleaguered army at Chattanooga. On the night of Oct. 27th, his division, the "White Stars," bivouacked in Lookout Valley, in an advanced and isolated position, where he was attacked at midnight by a part of Longstreet's command. But Geary had taken proper precautions against surprise, and the enemy were defeated, Geary receiving in this affair a prompt and gallant support from part of the Eleventh Corps. General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, stated in his official report that "the repulse by Geary's Division of greatly superior numbers who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of arms of this war."

The midnight battle of Wauhatchie was followed in the next month by the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, where the "White Star" Division fought its famous battle above the clouds. Geary was assisted in this engagement by Whitaker's Brigade, of the Fourth Corps, one of Whitaker's regiments, the Eighth Kentucky, being the first to plant its flag on the summit of the mountain.

In April, 1864, the designation of the corps was changed to that of the Twentieth. Generals Williams and Geary still retained command of their divisions, and the men still wore their Twelfth Corps badge. This badge (the star) was adopted by the reorganized corps. The new organization was formed by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, to which was added some minor commands. The action of the War Department in

* Pickett's Division lost 232 killed, 1,157 wounded, and 1,499 captured or missing. (Official Report.)

striking out the Twelfth Corps number was stupid, unnecessary, and unjust. If done out of consideration for the Eleventh, it was a mistake; for the men of that corps expressed themselves freely that, their own divisions having been broken up, they would have gladly taken the Twelfth Corps title as well as its honored badge. They knew that corps; they had fought by its side. They knew nothing of the Twentieth.

Upon the discontinuance of the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum was assigned to the command of the District of Vicksburg, but resumed the corps command—of the Twentieth Corps—during the Atlanta campaign, General Hooker having been relieved. Slocum afterwards commanded the Army of Georgia while on the March to the Sea, and in the battles of the Carolinas. He was, pre-eminently, one of the ablest generals of the war; he made no mistakes; wherever he was in command, everything went well. His troops had unbounded confidence in his ability, and always went into action with perfect confidence; they felt that with him, there would be no surprise, no rout, no defeat.

The Twelfth Corps was small, but was composed of excellent material. Among its regiments were the Second Massachusetts, Seventh Ohio, Fifth Connecticut, One Hundred and Seventh New York, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin, and others equally famous as crack regiments; all of them with names familiar as household words in the communities from which they were recruited.

THIRTEENTH CORPS.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS; ARKANSAS POST; PORT GIBSON (MAGNOLIA HILLS); CHAMPION'S HILL; BIG BLACK RIVER BRIDGE; VICKSBURG ASSAULT, MAY 19TH; VICKSBURG ASSAULT, MAY 22ND; SIEGE OF VICKSBURG; SIEGE OF JACKSON; HELENA; GRAND COTEAU; CANE RIVER; CLOUTIERSVILLE; SABINE CROSS ROADS; SPANISH FORT; FORT BLAKELY.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth corps were the first ones organized in the Western armies. They were created on the same date, October 24, 1862, by General Order No. 168, War Department, which ordered that "the troops under the command of Major-General Grant will constitute the Thirteenth Army Corps." As these troops included the whole Army of the Tennessee, it became necessary to subdivide the corps, which was done December 18, 1862, and four organizations, the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth corps were accordingly formed, with General John A. McClernand in command of the Thirteenth. In the meantime, General Sherman, with a portion of the Thirteenth Corps, the right wing, embarked at Memphis on the Yazoo Expedition, during which he made an unsuccessful assault on the outer works of Vicksburg, at Chickasaw Bluffs. Loss, 208 killed, 1,005 wounded, and 563 missing; total, 1,776, out of 33 regiments engaged. The forces consisted of the divisions of Generals A. J. Smith, Morgan L. Smith, George W. Morgan, and Frederick Steele, numbering 30,075 men. The regiments, with a few exceptions, were under fire for the first time. There was some close fighting done; "the flag of the Sixteenth Ohio was shot to tatters, only shreds remaining on the staff; and the flag of the Twenty-second Kentucky was scarcely less torn, and not less dripping with blood."—[Official Report.]

In January, McClernand moved on an expedition against Arkansas Post, taking with him the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps. He styled his forces, "the Army of the Mississippi," and designated them as the First and Second corps of the same. He placed General Morgan in temporary command of his own corps—the Thirteenth; General Sherman was in command of the Fifteenth. The Confederate works at Arkansas Post were carried by storm, the losses in the Thirteenth Corps amounting to 48 killed, 397 wounded, and 18 missing; total, 463, the bulk of which fell on Burbridge's Brigade of A. J. Smith's Division. Only two divisions

of the Thirteenth Corps—A. J. Smith's and Osterhaus'—participated in this expedition.

Upon the opening of the campaign against Vicksburg, May 1, 1863, the Thirteenth Corps was composed of the four divisions of Osterhaus, A. J. Smith, Hovey, and Carr; these were also known, respectively, as the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Divisions, having been numbered thus while in the Army of the Tennessee. The corps, as thus composed, contained 40 regiments of infantry, 11 batteries of light artillery, and 6 companies of cavalry; numbering in all 32,648, present and absent, with 18,245 present for duty. To this should be added Ross's (13th) Division, stationed in Arkansas, which also belonged to the Thirteenth Corps, but which did not take part in the Vicksburg campaign. This division fought the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863.

The battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, was fought almost entirely by the Thirteenth Corps, its losses in that action aggregating 125 killed, 678 wounded, and 23 missing; total, 826. The battle of Champion's Hill was fought by the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Corps, the former losing 231 killed, 987 wounded, and 145 missing; total, 1,363. The fighting at the Big Black River Bridge was a brilliant affair, in which the Thirteenth Corps alone participated; loss, 39 killed, 237 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 279, the bulk of which occurred in Lawler's Brigade of Carr's Division. In the first assault on Vicksburg, May 19th, the corps sustained a slight loss only; but in the grand assault of May 22d it suffered severely, losing 202 killed, 1,004 wounded, and 69 missing; total, 1,275. During the first twenty-two days of the Vicksburg campaign, the corps lost 3,893 men in action, which was supplemented during the siege by heavy losses in the trenches.

General McClelland was relieved from command on June 19th, by order of General Grant, and General E. O. Ord was appointed in his place. Grant was displeased with the tone and character of a congratulatory order issued by McClelland to his troops, and as McClelland declined to amend it he was relieved. After the capitulation of Vicksburg the Thirteenth Corps, under General Ord, moved with the Army to Jackson, Miss., and assisted in the investment of that place. Carr's Division at this time was commanded by General William P. Benton. In the operations about Jackson the corps lost 85 killed, 501 wounded, and 165 missing; total, 751. This includes the loss in Lauman's Division, of the Sixteenth Corps, which was temporarily attached to the Thirteenth.

Upon the evacuation of Jackson and retreat of the enemy, the corps returned to Vicksburg, and in the following month (August, 1863) moved on transports down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The troops were assigned to duty at various places in the Department of the Gulf,—in Texas and Louisiana. General Osterhaus was succeeded in command of his division by General C. C. Washburn. The Third and Fourth Divisions fought at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863. The winter of 1863-4 was spent in the vicinity of New Orleans and the Lower Mississippi, a part of the corps being stationed in Texas. Corps headquarters were in Texas, but were moved to Alexandria, La., on the 18th of April, as the Third and Fourth Divisions had accompanied Banks on his Red River Expedition of April, 1864. General McClelland was again in command of the corps; the Third Division was commanded by General Cameron, and the Fourth, by General Landram. The First and Second Divisions remained in Texas during the Red River Expedition, excepting Lawler's (2d) Brigade, of the First Division, which joined Banks' Army about the 20th of April. The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps were actively engaged at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, in which they sustained considerable loss. They were also engaged at Cane River, and at Cloutiersville, La.

The corps organization was discontinued, June 11, 1864, and the troops transferred to other commands. It was reorganized, Feb. 18, 1865, and Major-General Gordon Granger, of Chickamauga fame, was placed in command; the divisions were commanded by Generals

Veatch, Andrews, and Benton. The corps proceeded to Mobile, and it participated in the investment of that city, and in the storming of Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, which was the last general engagement of the war.

The Thirteenth Corps then moved to Selma, Ala., and thence to Galveston, Texas. Its existence terminated officially on the 20th of July, 1865. The men of the Thirteenth never wore any corps badge; neither was there any badge designated in official orders for their use.

FOURTEENTH CORPS.

CHAPLIN HILLS ; KNOB GAP ; STONE'S RIVER ; HOOVER'S GAP ; CHICKAMAUGA ; MISSIONARY RIDGE ; BUZZARD ROOST ; TUNNEL HILL ; RESACA ; ROME ; NEW HOPE CHURCH ; KENESAW MOUNTAIN ; PEACH TREE CREEK ; UTOY CREEK ; SIEGE OF ATLANTA ; JONESBORO ; LOVEJOY'S STATION ; SHERMAN'S MARCH ; SIEGE OF SAVANNAH ; AVERASBORO ; BENTONVILLE.

The Fourteenth Corps was constituted under General Orders No. 168, Oct. 24, 1862, which directed that the troops in the Army of the Cumberland should be designated as the Fourteenth Corps, and that General Rosecrans be placed in command. These forces had hitherto been styled the Army of the Ohio, and had been under the command of General Buell. It had fought under him at Shiloh, and at Chaplin Hills, the latter battle occurring October 8th, just prior to the order designating this army as the Fourteenth Corps. At the time of the battle of Chaplin Hills, the Army of the Ohio had been divided, by order of General Buell, into the First, Second, and Third Corps, commanded respectively by Major-Generals McCook, Crittenden and Gilbert. Its losses at Chaplin Hills—or Perryville—aggregated 845 killed, 2,851 wounded, and 515 missing; total, 4,211. Over three-fourths of these casualties occurred in McCook's Corps, the loss in some of his regiments being unusually large.

The Fourteenth Corps, at the time when it was first designated as such, embraced twelve divisions, containing 155 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of engineers, 35 batteries of light artillery, and 6 regiments of cavalry. There are no returns showing its numerical strength at this time; but, a return in December, 1862, shows an aggregate of 123,402, present and absent, with 66,795 present for duty.*

Like the Thirteenth Corps, which was also constituted by General Order 168, the Fourteenth embraced an entire army; and hence, like the Thirteenth, some further subdivision became necessary. On November 7th, General Rosecrans ordered that the corps be divided into the right wing, centre, and left wing, to the command of which Major-Generals McCook, Thomas, and Crittenden were respectively assigned. The centre contained five divisions, while the right and left wings contained three divisions each. Three of the centre divisions were detached by General Rosecrans to protect his line of communications, and so the Fourteenth Corps took 8 divisions into action at Stone's River. The centre, under Thomas, was composed of Rousseau's and Negley's Divisions; the right wing, under McCook, of Davis', Johnson's, and Sheridan's Divisions; the left wing, under Crittenden, of Wood's, Palmer's, and Van Cleve's Divisions. Walker's Brigade of the Third Division, centre, was also present at Stone's River. These troops numbered 43,400 present for duty; the loss in that battle amounted to 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, and 3,717 captured or missing; total, 13,249. Over 25 per cent. were killed or wounded.

By authority of the War Department—General Order No. 9—January 9, 1863, the right wing, centre, and left wing of the Fourteenth Corps were designated respectively as the Twentieth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Army Corps, the commanding officers remaining

*Official Records, Vol. xx, Part ii, p. 285.

unchanged. As before, these three corps constituted the Army of the Cumberland. From this time on, the history of the Fourteenth Corps is limited to the movements of the particular divisions under command of General Thomas. After the battle of Stone's River, Rosecrans advanced his army to Murfreesboro, and encamped there. On June 23, 1863, orders were issued for another advance, during which the Fourteenth Corps was engaged in the fighting at Hoover's Gap, June 24 - 25. It was then composed of the four divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Brannan, and Reynolds. Its losses at Hoover's Gap amounted to 27 killed, 177 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 206.

Pushing on across the Cumberland Mountains in pursuit of Bragg, the Fourteenth was next engaged at Chickamauga. General Baird had succeeded Rousseau in command of the First Division. The four divisions then contained 51 regiments of infantry, and 12 batteries of light artillery. In the First Division was the Brigade of Regulars which had distinguished itself by its gallantry and good fighting at Stone's River. The Fourteenth Corps numbered 19,920 at Chickamauga; it lost there 664 killed, 3,555 wounded, and 1,925 missing; total, 6,144.

In pursuance of an order from the President, dated Sept. 28, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized. General Thomas succeeded Rosecrans, and Major-General John M. Palmer was placed in command of the Fourteenth Corps. Under this reorganization the corps contained three divisions,—Johnson's, Davis' and Baird's,—and each division contained three brigades. Some of the brigades contained nine regiments; but the regiments were small, and many of them sadly depleted. The corps roster on Oct. 20, 1863, showed 64 regiments of infantry, and 9 batteries of light artillery. The corps fought at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, where it lost 140 killed, 787 wounded, and 14 missing; total, 941. In February, 1864, it was engaged in a sharp reconnoissance at Dalton, Ga.

On May 5, 1864, it moved with Sherman's Army on the advance which was to culminate in the possession of Atlanta. The Fourteenth Corps took part in the opening battle of this campaign at Resaca, and was prominently engaged in the final victory at Jonesboro. During the intervening four months it was actively engaged in the continuous marching and fighting which was so characteristic of that brilliant campaign. In August, while on the Atlanta campaign, General Palmer, the corps commander, was relieved upon his own request, and General Jefferson C. Davis, the commander of the Second Division, was appointed by the President to take Palmer's place. General James D. Morgan succeeded to the command of the Second Division. During the four months of the Atlanta campaign, the Army of the Cumberland—then composed of the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps—lost 3,041 killed, 15,783 wounded, and 2,707 missing; total, 21,531. Of these casualties fully one-third occurred in the Fourteenth Corps. To this total must be added the heavy losses of the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of the Ohio, in order to understand the extent of the fighting while on that campaign.

After a short rest at Atlanta, and a short campaign in pursuit of Hood, the Fourteenth Corps moved with Sherman's Army, Nov. 15, 1864, on its march to the sea, the three divisions of the corps being under command of Generals Carlin, Morgan and Baird, and numbering 13,962 present for duty. The march through Georgia to the sea was an uneventful one, and no fighting occurred. Savannah was occupied December 20th, and in February, 1865, Sherman started on his march through the Carolinas. The Fourteenth Corps, together with the Twentieth, formed the Army of Georgia, General Slocum commanding both corps. On entering the Carolina campaign, February 1, 1865, the Fourteenth reported its strength at 14,420, infantry and artillery, and contained 47 regiments of infantry, with 4 batteries of light artillery. The battle of Bentonville, N. C., occurred March 19, 1865, while on this campaign. It was a hard fought battle, in which the divisions of Carlin and Morgan, assisted by two brigades from Williams' (Twentieth) Corps, did most all the fighting. This was the last bat-

tle in which the corps participated, and the veteran columns marched gayly on to the final review at Washington. The organization was ordered discontinued August 1, 1865.

FIFTEENTH CORPS.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS ; ARKANSAS POST ; DEER CREEK ; BLACK BAYOU ; SNYDER'S BLUFF ; JACKSON ; ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG, MAY 19TH ; ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG, MAY 22ND ; VICKSBURG TRENCHES ; CLINTON ; JACKSON ; BRANDON ; CHEROKEE ; TUSCUMBIA ; LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN ; MISSIONARY RIDGE ; RINGGOLD ; RESACA ; DALLAS ; BIG SHANTY ; KENESAW MOUNTAIN ; NICKAJACK CREEK ; BATTLE OF ATLANTA ; EZRA CHURCH ; JONESBORO ; LOVEJOY'S STATION ; SIEGE OF ATLANTA ; ALLATOONA PASS ; TAYLOR'S RIDGE ; GRISWOLDVILLE ; FORT McALLISTER ; RIVER'S BRIDGE ; CONGAREE CREEK ; COLUMBIA ; LYNCH CREEK ; BENTONVILLE.

The Fifteenth Corps was one of the organizations resulting from the partition of the Thirteenth Corps, December 18, 1862. General William T. Sherman was assigned to its command. Part of the Fifteenth Corps — the divisions of Generals Steele and Morgan L. Smith, together with other troops — were engaged under Sherman at Chickasaw Bluffs in the first attempt on Vicksburg. These two divisions lost in that action, 144 killed, 579 wounded, and 189 missing ; total, 912. The entire loss of the Army at Chickasaw Bluffs was 1,776.

A few days later these two divisions accompanied McClelland's expedition to Arkansas Post, a successful affair which resulted in the capture of that place. General Sherman was present with these two divisions of his corps ; General M. L. Smith having been severely wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs, his division was commanded at Arkansas Post by General David Stuart. The loss of the Fifteenth Corps in this affair was 86 killed, 501 wounded, and 11 missing ; total, 598. The loss of the entire Army was 1,061.

During the spring of 1863 the corps participated in the Bayou expeditions about Vicksburg, preceding the campaign in the rear of that city. On that campaign the corps was composed of the three divisions of Steele, Blair, and Tuttle, numbered respectively as the First, Second, and Third Divisions ; they were previously known as the Eleventh, Fifth, and Eighth, of the Army of the Tennessee. These three divisions contained 41 regiments of infantry, 7 batteries of light artillery (36 guns), and 5 companies of cavalry, numbering in all, 15,975 present for duty, out of 19,238 present in the aggregate. Present and absent, it numbered 27,416 men.

Of the series of battles in the rear of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson, May 14, was the only one in which the Fifteenth Corps took part. In that action Tuttle's Division was slightly engaged, losing 6 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing. The corps was engaged, next, in the investment of Vicksburg. In the assault of May 19th, it lost 134 killed, 571 wounded, and 8 missing ; total, 713. In this assault the Fifteenth sustained the principal loss, the total of the casualties amounting to 942. In the general assault which occurred three days later — May 22d — the corps lost 150 killed, 666 wounded, and 42 missing ; total, 858. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Army moved on Jackson and invested that place, the corps losing there, — July 10-16th, — 10 killed, 32 wounded, and 38 missing. During the latter movement the First Division was commanded by General John M. Thayer.

After the evacuation of Jackson by the enemy, the Army returned to Vicksburg and its vicinity, the Fifteenth Corps encamping there until the latter part of September, when it moved to Memphis. The Third Division (Tuttle's) was left behind at Vicksburg, and it never rejoined the corps. Its place was taken by John E. Smith's Division (formerly Quinby's), Seventeenth Corps, which joined at Memphis and remained permanently attached, as the Third Division. William S. Smith's Division was detached from the Sixteenth Corps, in

September, and was also added to the Fifteenth Corps, becoming the Fourth Division. The four divisions having been concentrated at Memphis, moved thence to Chattanooga, where they participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23-25, 1863. General Frank P. Blair was in command of the corps, General Sherman having been promoted, October 27, 1863, to the command of the three corps composing the Army of the Tennessee. The four divisions of the Fifteenth Corps were commanded at Missionary Ridge by Generals Osterhaus, Morgan L. Smith, John E. Smith,* and Hugh Ewing. The losses of the corps in that battle, and in the minor actions connected with it, aggregated 295 killed, 1,402 wounded, and 292 missing; total 1,989. After this battle the corps marched to the relief of Knoxville, arriving there December 6, 1863, two days after Longstreet's retreat. The corps then returned to Chattanooga, moving thence into Northern Alabama, where it went into winter quarters.

Under command of General Logan, it was actively engaged on the Atlanta campaign of 1864; its division commanders were Generals Osterhaus, Morgan L. Smith, John E. Smith, and Harrow. The Third Division (John E. Smith's) garrisoned points on Sherman's line of communication, and so was not present with the advancing columns. After the fall of Atlanta, Harrow's (4th) Division was consolidated with the others, and its place was taken by Corse's Division of the Sixteenth Corps. General Corse, with a provisional command from the Fifteenth Corps, made the famous defense of Allatoona Pass, an affair remarkable for the courageous, desperate fighting of commander, officers and men.

On the 12th of November, 1864, the corps started with Sherman's Army on the march through Georgia to the sea. General Logan being absent, the corps was under the command of General Osterhaus; the four divisions were commanded by Generals C. R. Woods, Hazen, John E. Smith, and Corse. They contained 60 regiments of infantry, and 4 batteries, the infantry numbering 15,894, present for duty; it was the largest corps in the Army that marched to the sea.

The Army of the Tennessee, under General Howard, formed the right wing of Sherman's Army as it marched through Georgia on its way to the sea, and was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, only, that part of the Sixteenth Corps—2 divisions—which had served with the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign having been consolidated with the two other corps. Although the three other corps in Sherman's Army marched uninterrupted to the sea, the Fifteenth had a brisk engagement at Griswoldville, in which Walcutt's Brigade, of Woods' Division, repelled a determined attack; and, again, upon reaching the sea, Hazen's Division was the one selected for the storming of Fort McAllister.

Savannah was evacuated December 21, 1864, after a short siege, and on the 1st of February, Sherman's Army started on its grand, victorious march through the Carolinas. General Logan having returned, he was again in command of his corps, which now numbered 15,755, infantry and artillery. It encountered some fighting in forcing disputed crossings at some of the larger rivers, and captured Columbia, S. C., General C. R. Woods' Division occupying the city at the time it was burned. The corps was also in line at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; but General Slocum had won a substantial victory with his wing of the Army, and but little fighting, comparatively, devolved upon the Army of the Tennessee.

Johnston's Army having surrendered April 26th, the corps continued its northward march, and, arriving at Washington May 20th, participated in the Grand Review of May 24, 1865. It proceeded, June 2d, to Louisville, Ky., and in the latter part of that month the Second Division was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., where it served with the Army of Occupation. The organization was discontinued August 1, 1865.

*Smith's Division was still known, officially, as the Second Division, Seventeenth Corps.

SIXTEENTH CORPS.

HERNANDO ; COLDWATER ; TOWN CREEK ; SIEGE OF VICKSBURG ; JACKSON ; COLLIERVILLE ; MERIDIAN MARCH ; SNAKE CREEK GAP ; RESACA ; LAY'S FERRY ; ROME CROSS ROADS ; DALLAS ; BIG SHANTY ; KENESAW MOUNTAIN ; RUFF'S MILLS ; BATTLE OF ATLANTA ; EZRA CHURCH ; JONESBORO ; SIEGE OF ATLANTA ; PLEASANT HILL ;* BAYOU DE GLAIZE ; LAKE CHICOT ;* TUPELO ;* TALLAHATCHIE RIVER ;* OXFORD ;* BRICE'S CROSS ROADS ; NASHVILLE ;* SPANISH FORT ;* FORT BLAKELY.*

Organized December 18, 1862, with Major-General S. A. Hurlbut in command, and was composed of the four divisions of Generals W. S. Smith, Dodge, Kimball, and Lauman. It numbered 50,659, present for duty in April, 1863, with 72,569 present and absent. These troops were stationed in the vicinity of Memphis, La Grange, and Corinth until June, 1863, when the divisions of Smith, Kimball, and Lauman were ordered to Vicksburg in response to Grant's call for re-inforcements, and participated in the investment of that place. This detachment of the corps, while at Vicksburg, was placed under command of Major-General C. C. Washburn.

It would be impossible to give anything like a connected history of the Sixteenth Corps from this time on, so many were the changes in its ranks, and so widely were its divisions scattered. The Sixteenth suffered more than any other corps by transfers of its divisions,—changes which prevented anything like a continuous organization, and well nigh destroyed its identity. Part of the corps served on the Atlanta campaign, while the other part was fighting in the Mississippi Valley. It was ordered discontinued in November, 1864, but was re-established within a few weeks. An organization would be perfected one month, only to be broken up the next. The War Department evinced no conception of what was due to corps organization or corps pride, and the unfortunate brigades and divisions were transferred hither and thither, with as little consideration as if they were squads from some recruiting rendezvous instead of battle-tryed divisions.

The three divisions at Vicksburg were not engaged in any active fighting while there, having arrived after the seige was well under way. Lauman's and Smith's divisions, however, fought at the Siege of Jackson, July 10–16, the former division being attached temporarily to the Thirteenth, and the latter, to the Ninth Corps. Smith's Division lost at Jackson 12 killed, 124 wounded, and 13 missing ; total, 149. Lauman's Division lost 68 killed, 338 wounded, and 149 missing ; total, 555. Nearly all of Lauman's loss occurred in an ill-advised attack made by three regiments of Pugh's Brigade, for which Lauman was relieved from command. Many of Lauman's officers, however, have stoutly contended that he was not to blame. The enemy having evacuated Jackson, the Army returned to Vicksburg, where the troops remained for several weeks. In September, W. S. Smith's Division was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, and Lauman's Division was transferred to the Seventeenth. In return, when the Fifteenth Corps moved to Chattanooga, Tuttle's Division of that corps was left at Vicksburg and assigned to the Sixteenth Corps. This latter division was commanded, subsequently, by General Joseph A. Mower.

Dodge's Division did not take part in the Vicksburg campaign, but remained at Corinth until November, when it moved with Sherman to the relief of Chattanooga, marching from Corinth to Pulaski, Tenn., where it was left to guard the Nashville & Decatur R. R., while Sherman with the Fifteenth corps moved on to Chattanooga. Two divisions, the Second and Fourth, commanded respectively by Generals Sweeny and Veatch, participated in the Atlanta campaign, May 1 to September 4, 1864. These two divisions, or the Sixteenth Corps as it was designated, were under the command of Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, and

*Major-General A. J. Smith's command.

formed one of the three corps constituting the Army of the Tennessee. During the Atlanta campaign General Veatch was succeeded in the command of his division by General John W. Fuller.

General Dodge's command was prominently engaged at Lay's Ferry, and in the bloody battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. After the fall of Atlanta his two divisions were transferred, Sweeny's (or Corse's) to the Fifteenth, and Fuller's to the Seventeenth Corps.

In the meantime the right wing of the Sixteenth Corps, as it was called, had been left in the Mississippi Valley; it was composed of the First (Mower's) and Second (A. J. Smith's) Divisions, the former being the one which was transferred, in September, 1863, from the Fifteenth Corps. The greater part of Kimball's Division had been ordered into Arkansas, where it became incorporated in the Seventh Corps. In February, 1864, A. J. Smith's and Veatch's Divisions accompanied Sherman on his Meridian expedition. In April, Mower's and A. J. Smith's Divisions moved with Banks' expedition up the Red River, fighting at the battle of Pleasant Hill and in the various minor engagements incidental to that campaign. These two divisions had been "loaned" to General Banks by Sherman, with an understanding that they should soon return; but the disasters of Banks' campaign prolonged their stay until it was too late to rejoin the corps in time for the Atlanta campaign. Hence, the divided operations of the Sixteenth Corps in 1864; the First and Third Divisions, under General A. J. Smith, fighting along the Mississippi, while the Second and Fourth Divisions, under Dodge, fought from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

On November 7, 1864, orders were issued for the discontinuance of the organization; but in December, 1864, General A. J. Smith and his two divisions turned up at the defense of Nashville, and participated in the victory over Hood's Army; casualties, 750. In this battle Smith's two divisions were commanded by Generals McArthur and Kemmer Garrard. His command was designated as a "Detachment, Army of the Tennessee," although it was still known as the Sixteenth Corps.

It was reorganized Feb. 18, 1865, under its old designation and with Major-General A. J. Smith in command. As reorganized, it had three divisions which were commanded by Generals McArthur, Garrard and E. A. Carr. Proceeding to Mobile, it was engaged in the siege, and in the fighting at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, the latter being the last infantry engagement of the war. Fort Blakely was carried by assault, April 9, 1865, the day on which Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The corps organization was finally discontinued July 20, 1865.

The men of the Sixteenth had for the most part seen plenty of service before the organization of the corps. They had fought well at Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie River, and many of the regiments had been engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

PORT GIBSON; HANKINSON'S FERRY; RAYMOND; JACKSON (May 14th); CHAMPION'S HILL; ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG, MAY 19TH; ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG, MAY 22D; FORT HILL; VICKSBURG TRENCHES; SIEGE OF JACKSON; MERIDIAN EXPEDITION; MISSIONARY RIDGE; BIG SHANTY; KENESAW MOUNTAIN; CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER; NICKAJACK CREEK; BATTLE OF ATLANTA; EZRA CHURCH; JONESBORO; LOVEJOY'S STATION; SHERMAN'S MARCH; OGEECHEE RIVER; SIEGE OF SAVANNAH; COMBAHEE RIVER; POCATALIGO; RIVER'S BRIDGE; EDISTO RIVER; ORANGEBURG; CHERAW; FAYETTEVILLE; BENTONVILLE; BENTON;* VAUGHN'S STATION;*

* Second, or Red River Division.

JACKSON (July 6, 1864);* FORT DE RUSSY ;* CLOUTIERSVILLE ;* CANE RIVER ;* MARKSVILLE ;* BAYOU DE GLAIZE ;* NASHVILLE.*

The Seventeenth Corps was organized December 18, 1862, under the same order which created the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps. It was composed of the divisions of Logan, McArthur and Quinby,—formerly the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions of Grant's Army,—and Major-General J. B. McPherson was assigned to its command. It was engaged in the operations on the Mississippi River prior to the campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, and then took a prominent part in the series of battles which resulted in the investment of that place. Its three divisions entered upon that campaign with 37 regiments of infantry, and 12 batteries (60 guns) of light artillery,—numbering, in all, 15,848 officers and men present for duty. Its total enrollment, present and absent, amounted to 23,154.

Logan's Division was engaged at the battle of Port Gibson (Magnolia Hills), where it lost 6 killed, 41 wounded, and 2 missing; also at Raymond, where it was the only division in action, losing there 66 killed, 339 wounded, and 37 missing. At the battle of Jackson, May 14th, the brunt of the fight fell on the Seventeenth Corps and on Quinby's Division, which lost 36 killed, 229 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 268. General Quinby being absent on account of illness, his division was commanded there by General Crocker. At Champion's Hill, both Logan's and Crocker's Divisions were engaged, losing in the aggregate 179 killed, 857 wounded, and 42 missing; total, 1,078. During these battles McArthur's Division had been absent on duty, but joined the corps in time for the first assault on Vicksburg, May 19, in which it lost 16 killed and 113 wounded. In the general assault of May 22d, the corps lost 150 killed, 880 wounded, and 36 missing; total, 1,066. It also sustained a severe loss in the trenches during the siege, and was engaged in the affair at Fort Hill, a strong earth-work in front of the corps position. This fort was successfully mined and blown up, June 25th, but the assaulting column was unable to retain their lodgment in the crater. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg, Logan's Division was accorded the honor of first entering and occupying the city, while the rest of the corps marched away with Sherman's Expedition against Jackson.

That place having been captured, the Army returned to Vicksburg, where, in September, 1863, the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps (formerly Lauman's) was transferred to the Seventeenth, and placed under command of General M. M. Crocker. At the same time, Quinby's Division was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps. During the fall of 1863, the corps took part in various raids and marches, and in February, 1864, Crocker's and Leggett's Divisions accompanied Sherman's Army on the expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and on the return. Soon after this the corps became divided, two divisions joining Sherman's Army in the advance on Atlanta, while the rest of the corps remained in the Mississippi Valley.

In May, 1864, the Third and Fourth Divisions were assembled at Huntsville, Ala., from whence they marched through Georgia, and joined Sherman's Army on the 8th of June, at Ackworth, Ga. The corps was under the command of Major-General Frank P. Blair, General McPherson having been promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, which comprised the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps. Blair's two divisions—the ones with Sherman's Army—were commanded by Generals Leggett and Gresham, the latter officer succeeding General Crocker, who relinquished his command, May 27th, on account of ill health. Although Sherman's Army was well on its way to Atlanta, there was plenty of hard fighting left for the Seventeenth Corps. It was engaged with honor in the battle of Atlanta, July 22nd, which was one of the hardest contested fields in that campaign. General Gresham was badly wounded in this action, and General Giles A. Smith succeeded to the

* Second, or Red River Division.

command of the Fourth Division. After the fall of Atlanta, Fuller's Division of the Sixteenth Corps was transferred to the Seventeenth, becoming its First Division, to the command of which General Joseph A. Mower was soon after assigned.

While on the March to the Sea, and during Sherman's march through the Carolinas, the corps remained under the command of General Blair, with its three divisions — First, Third, and Fourth — under Generals Mower, Leggett, and Giles A. Smith. Just before starting on the March to the Sea its morning reports showed 11,732 present for duty; it then contained 32 regiments of infantry and five light batteries. It encountered little or no fighting as it went marching through Georgia, but its advance through the Carolinas was marked by several minor engagements, culminating in the battle of Bentonville in which it was partially engaged. There were long, toilsome marches, also, with wide rivers to cross and swamps to wade, many of which were forded under the enemy's fire.

After participating in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war, the Army of the Tennessee — Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps — was ordered in June, 1865, to Louisville, Ky. On the 6th of July, orders were issued to prepare the Army of the Tennessee for muster-out; in a few weeks the ranks which had fought at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and in the Carolinas, moved northward and disappeared.

When the Seventeenth Corps started on the Atlanta campaign it left the First and Second Divisions in the Mississippi Valley, and the corps thus separated was not reunited. The place of the First Division was filled at Atlanta by the transfer from the Sixteenth Corps; the place of the Second Division remained vacant, for that division continued to serve in the Department of the Mississippi as a part of the Seventeenth Corps. Six regiments from this division served on Banks' Red River Expedition in April, 1864, the six regiments — formed into two brigades — being known then as a Provisional, or as the Red River Division of the Seventeenth Corps. It was commanded by General T. K. Smith. Parts of this division served, also, on McArthur's Yazoo City Expedition, May 4-13, 1864, and on General Slocum's Expedition to Jackson, July 5-6, 1864. A few regiments were engaged, also, under Sturgis, at Brice's Cross Roads, and in General A. J. Smith's Expedition to Tupelo. The fighting in some of these campaigns was severe on certain regiments.

In November, 1864, the Red River Division of the Seventeenth Corps accompanied General A. J. Smith's forces to Nashville, and took part in that famous battle and victory. Smith's troops consisted of two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps and this provisional division of the Seventeenth; but the whole command was officially designated as a "Detachment, from the Army of the Tennessee," instead of by their corps numbers. Upon the reorganization of the Sixteenth Corps, prior to the Mobile campaign of 1865, this division of the Seventeenth was merged in the larger organization of the Sixteenth; hence, the Seventeenth Corps, in 1865, consisted of the three divisions then marching with Sherman northward through the Carolinas.

EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

KINSTON; WHITEHALL; GOLDSBORO; SIEGE OF WASHINGTON (N. C.); SIEGE OF SUFFOLK; QUAKER BRIDGE; GUM SWAMP; BACHELOR'S CREEK; WINTON; PORT WALTHALL; ARROW-FIELD CHURCH; DREWRY'S BLUFF; BERMUDA HUNDRED; COLD HARBOR; ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG, JUNE 15TH; MINE EXPLOSION; PETERSBURG TRENCHES; CHAFFIN'S FARM; FAIR OAKS (1864); FALL OF RICHMOND.

On December 24, 1862, the President ordered that the troops in the Department of North Carolina should be organized into a corps and designated as the Eighteenth. These troops were stationed at Newbern, Plymouth, Beaufort, and vicinity. They included Peck's Division,

formerly of the Fourth (Peninsular) Corps; also, some regiments which had fought under Burnside at Roanoke Island and New Berne. There were, also, twelve regiments of nine-months men—six of them from Massachusetts, and six from Pennsylvania—whose terms of enlistment expired in the summer of 1863. Some of these nine-months regiments had fought creditably at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, in December, 1862, the same month in which the corps was organized.

In February, 1863, the roster showed five divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Palmer, Naglee, Ferry, Wessells, and Prince, with General J. G. Foster in command of the corps. Ferry's and Naglee's Divisions—containing sixteen regiments—were detached in February, 1863, and ordered to Charleston Harbor, where they were attached to the Tenth Corps, becoming subsequently a part of that organization. In June, 1863, the twelve regiments which had been enrolled for nine months only took their departure, their term of service having expired. In place of these losses the troops of the Seventh Corps were transferred, that organization having been discontinued August 1, 1863. With the Seventh Corps came a valuable accession of veteran material in Getty's Division, formerly of the Ninth Corps. This division had been left in South-eastern Virginia when the Ninth Corps went to the West, and had been engaged, in the spring of 1863, in the defense of Suffolk against Longstreet's besieging Army.

After the withdrawal of the enemy from the vicinity of Suffolk, there were no operations of consequence during the year 1863 in the Department of North Carolina, and the corps was left in quiet possession of the territory. There were, however, occasional reconnoissances into the enemy's country, and some skirmishing at the outposts.

In April, 1864, the corps was concentrated at Yorktown, preparatory to the spring campaign of the Army of the James. That army was commanded by General Butler, and was composed of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. The Eighteenth, as organized for this campaign, contained 15,972 officers and men present for duty, including the artillery, which carried 36 guns. It was commanded by William F. Smith, a Sixth Corps general, who had fought under McClellan, and who, later on, had achieved distinction through his successful plan of the battles of Chattanooga. The corps contained three divisions, commanded by Generals Brooks, Weitzel and Hinks, the division of the latter being composed of colored troops. Butler's Army landed at Bermuda Hundred May 6, 1864,—the same day that Grant was fighting in the Wilderness,—and a series of bloody battles immediately followed, the principal one occurring May 16th, at Drewry's Bluff. The campaign was a short one, resulting in defeat, and Butler withdrew to his original position on the James River, the corps losing in these operations 213 killed, 1,224 wounded and 742 missing; total, 2,179. General Grant then ordered the Eighteenth Corps to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and on May 27th it moved by transports down the James and up the York River to White House Landing, from whence it marched to Cold Harbor. Hinks' Division was left behind, and in its place, two divisions of the Tenth Corps, under General Devens, temporarily attached to the Eighteenth as a third division, moved with General Smith's command, the three divisions being commanded at Cold Harbor by Generals Brooks, Martindale and Devens. In that battle the Eighteenth Corps made a gallant attack on the enemy's intrenchments; but, like the various other corps engaged, it was obliged to abandon the assault with heavy loss, its casualties at Cold Harbor amounted to 448 killed, 2,365 wounded, and 206 missing; total, 3,019.

On June 12th, General Smith's command withdrew from Cold Harbor, and, re-embarking, sailed for Bermuda Hundred, arriving there on the 14th. On the following day the Eighteenth Corps advanced to Petersburg and assaulted the works that evening, Hinks' Colored Division gaining a partial success and capturing several pieces of artillery. This was the first time in the war in which colored troops, to the extent of a brigade, were engaged in battle.

After the failure of the assaults on Petersburg the Eighteenth Corps went into position in the trenches, and participated in the siege. It held the extreme right of the line, at which point the contending armies were nearest each other. The proximity of the enemy's pickets and the incessant firing occasioned large losses, daily, in killed and wounded.

On August 26th it was relieved by the Tenth Corps, and ordered within the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. In the latter part of September it was ordered to the north bank of the James, where, on the 29th, the First Division (Stannard's) participated in the brilliant and successful assault on Fort Harrison, at Chaffin's Farm. At this time, General Stannard commanded the First Division, General Brooks having resigned in July; General Paine had succeeded Hinks in command of the colored (Third) division; and while at Chaffin's Farm, General Weitzel, who had been acting as chief of staff to General Butler, succeeded Ord in command of the corps. The Eighteenth, under Weitzel, was also engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864, which was fought on the old battle field of 1862.

On December 3, 1864, the corps was ordered discontinued. The white troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were organized into one corps, designated as the Twenty-fourth; the colored troops belonging to the Tenth and Eighteenth were organized as another, which was designated the Twenty-fifth. The regiments of the Eighteenth were formed into a division of three brigades, which became Devens' (3d) Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

As the Eighteenth Corps was to remain in Virginia with the Army, it is difficult to understand what good reason the War Department could have had for thus wiping out the honored name under which the corps had fought so long and well.

NINETEENTH CORPS.

BATON ROUGE; GEORGIA LANDING; BAYOU TECHÉ; FORT BISLAND; IRISH BEND; PLAINS' STORE; ASSAULT ON PORT HUDSON, MAY 27TH; ASSAULT ON PORT HUDSON, JUNE 14TH; PORT HUDSON TRENCHES; THIBODEAUX; BRASHEAR CITY; DONALDSONVILLE; SABINE CROSS ROADS; PLEASANT HILL; CANE RIVER; CLOUTIERVILLE; ALEXANDRIA; MANSURA; YELLOW BAYOU; ATCHAFALAYA; BERRYVILLE; OPEQUON; FISHER'S HILL; CEDAR CREEK.

Organized under General Order No. 5, dated at Washington, Jan. 5, 1863:—"By direction of the President, the troops in the Department of the Gulf will constitute the Nineteenth Army Corps, to date from December 14, 1862, and Major-General N. P. Banks is assigned to the command."

At this time the troops of the Nineteenth Corps were, for the most part, just arriving from the North on ocean transports, and some of the regiments which had been assigned to the corps had not landed at this date. There had been some Union troops in Louisiana since the occupation of New Orleans, one brigade of which, under command of General Thomas Williams, fought at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, making a gallant and successful defence against the attack of Breckenridge's Division. General Williams was killed in this battle. Another brigade, under General Weitzel, was engaged in a hot fight, October 27, 1862, at Georgia Landing (Labadiesville) in the LaFourche district.

Soon after the date of the order creating the Nineteenth Corps, an organization was effected. The returns for April, 1863, show four divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Augur, Sherman (Thos. W.), Emory and Grover. In addition, the corps command included seven unassigned regiments, stationed at Brashear City, Key West, Tortugas and West Florida; in all, 65 regiments of infantry, 19 batteries of light artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery, and 5 regiments of cavalry. It numbered, all told—present and absent—55,229; present, 44,832; present for duty, 35,670. Forty of these regiments had been organized in

the fall of 1862, under the second call for troops, and twenty-two of them were enlisted for nine months only, the terms of the latter expiring in July, 1863. There were also six newly organized regiments of colored troops from Louisiana. The New England States contributed 39 regiments, 21 of which were nine-months men; there were 22 regiments from New York, and 1 from Pennsylvania, the latter (47th Penn.) being the only Keystone regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

Active operations were soon commenced, and on April 12, 1863, the corps encountered the enemy at Fort Bisland, La., with a loss of 40 killed, and 184 wounded; and on the 14th, at Irish Bend, La., with a loss of 49 killed, 274 wounded, and 30 missing; total casualties in both actions, 577. The investment of Port Hudson was accomplished in the following month, and on May 27th a gallant but unsuccessful attempt was made to carry the enemy's works by storm, the corps losing in this action 293 killed, 1,545 wounded, and 157 missing; total, 1,995. Another general assault was made on June 14th, but without success; loss, 203 killed, 1,401 wounded, and 201 missing; total, 1,805. In the meantime, the constant firing from the trenches resulted in additional daily losses in killed and wounded. The Confederate garrison, learning of the fall of Vicksburg, surrendered on July 9th. The losses in the corps during the siege—including the assaults of May 27th and June 14th—amounted to 707 killed, 3,336 wounded, and 319 missing; total, 4,362. The heaviest loss fell on Augur's (1st) Division. Fearing's Brigade, of Paine's (3d) Division, also sustained a severe loss, and one of the Louisiana (colored) regiments suffered severely in the assaults.

Soon after the surrender of Port Hudson and termination of that campaign, the 22 regiments which had been recruited for nine months left for their homes, their term of service having expired. The loss of these troops necessitated a reduction of the organization to three divisions. The ensuing nine months—July, 1863, to March, 1864—were spent in post or garrison duty, with some reconnoissances and minor expeditions into the enemy's country. On the 15th of March, 1864, the troops started on Banks' Red River Expedition, his Army consisting of parts of the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Corps. Major-General William B. Franklin commanded the Nineteenth Corps on this expedition, and took with him the First (Emory's) and Second (Grover's) Divisions; the Third Division was left in the defenses of New Orleans. Upon the arrival of Bank's Army at Alexandria the Second Division was left there, while the First moved on and fought at Sabine Cross Roads. In addition to the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, the corps was engaged in several minor actions while on this expedition.

In July, 1864, the First and Second Divisions proceeded to New Orleans, and embarked for Virginia, leaving the rest of the corps in Louisiana. On arriving at Washington the two divisions were ordered into Maryland to confront Early's invasion, after which they served in the Shenandoah Valley, in Sheridan's Army. The Nineteenth Corps, or this part of it, was now under the command of General William H. Emory; the First Division, containing 17 regiments, was commanded by General William Dwight; the Second Division, containing 4 brigades, 21 regiments, was commanded by General Cuvier Grover. The returns from these two divisions for August, 1864, show an aggregate of 21,640, present and absent; 14,645 present, with 13,176 present for duty. Of the latter, the corps lost over 5,000 men in the Shenandoah campaign. It lost at the Opequon, September 19th, 314 killed, 1,554 wounded, and 206 missing; at Fisher's Hill, September 22d, 15 killed, 86 wounded, and 13 missing; at Cedar Creek, October 19th, 257 killed, 1,336 wounded, and 790 missing; in skirmishes and on the picket lines, 57 killed, 446 wounded, and 13 missing; in all, 5,087 casualties. At the Opequon, Grover's Division lost 1,527 men out of 6,797 taken into action, or present for duty before the battle.

The fighting in the Valley having ended, Grover's (2d) Division was ordered, in January,

1865, to proceed to Savannah, where it was followed by the First Division, which left the Valley in April. The latter division made a short stay at Washington before sailing for Savannah, during which it participated in the Grand Review of May 24, 1865. The Second Division having arrived at Savannah, General Grover was assigned to the command of the district, and General H. W. Birge to the command of the division. In March, 1865, Birge's Division, containing three brigades, eighteen regiments, was ordered to North Carolina, where it was attached temporarily to the Tenth Corps and was designated as the First Division of that corps. The Fourth Brigade of Birge's Division was left at Savannah, the whole division returning there in May. The Nineteenth corps remained at Savannah and vicinity until August, 1865; some of the regiments remained until 1866. The corps organization, however, was officially discontinued March 26, 1865.

The portion of the corps left behind at New Orleans remained in the Department of the Gulf, and, in the spring of 1865, participated with the Thirteenth and Sixteenth corps in General Canby's operations against Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, and Mobile.

TWENTIETH CORPS.

(McCook's.)

STONE'S RIVER; LIBERTY GAP; CHICKAMAUGA.

This corps was identical with that part of the Army of the Cumberland, or Fourteenth Corps, which had been designated as the Right Wing until January 9, 1863, when, under General Order No. 9, the War Department directed that the Right Wing be set apart and designated as the Twentieth Corps. Major-General A. McD. McCook, its former commander, and Generals Davis, Johnson, and Sheridan, its former generals of division, were retained in command.

The troops composing "McCook's Corps," as it was generally called in the army, were veterans who had withstood the fire of hard-fought fields. Many of the regiments had fought at Shiloh, and at Chaplin Hills, and all of them were engaged at Stone's River. McCook had distinguished himself at Shiloh, where his division contributed largely to Buell's success in the second day's battle; also at Chaplin Hills, in which battle his command was almost the only force engaged. The Twentieth Corps, at the time it was so designated, contained the same troops which fought at Stone's River, with the same organization of divisions and brigades. There were three divisions, each containing three brigades; in all, 37 regiments of infantry, and 9 batteries of light artillery, one battery being attached to each brigade. It numbered, just before the battle of Stone's River, 13,779 present for duty.

After Rosecrans' victory at Stone's River, the Twentieth Corps advanced with the Army of the Cumberland and occupied Murfreesboro, where it remained until June, 1863. The advance on Chattanooga then commenced, during which the corps encountered the enemy at Liberty Gap, Tenn., on the 25th of June. Its casualties in that action amounted to 42 killed, 231 wounded, and 1 missing; total, 274.

It accompanied Rosecrans across the Cumberland Mountains in his pursuit of Bragg, and on Sept. 19th fought at Chickamauga. In this battle McCook's Corps took eight brigades, 12,480 men, into action; it lost 423 killed, 2,698 wounded, and 1,215 missing; total, 4,336. One brigade—Post's (1st) Brigade, Davis' (1st) Division—was not engaged, being absent guarding a supply train.

On September 28th, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, forming the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. By this arrangement General McCook was left without a command.

TWENTIETH CORPS.

(HOOKER'S).

ROCKY FACE RIDGE ; RESACA ; CASSVILLE ; NEW HOPE CHURCH ; DALLAS ; PINE KNOB ; GOLGOTHA ; CULP'S FARM ; KENESAW MOUNTAIN ; PEACH TREE CREEK ; SIEGE OF ATLANTA ; MARCH TO THE SEA ; SIEGE OF SAVANNAH ; ARGYLE ISLAND ; MONTEITH SWAMP ; AVERASBORO ; BENTONVILLE ; NASHVILLE.*

This corps was formed April 4, 1864, by taking the Twelfth Corps, which was composed of the veteran divisions of Williams and Geary, and adding to it Butterfield's newly organized division. At the same time, two divisions of the Eleventh Corps † were broken up and distributed to the divisions of Williams, Geary and Butterfield. The badge of the Twelfth Corps was retained, and there was no good reason why its number should not have been retained also ; the brigade and division generals of the Twelfth Corps retained their respective commands, and little change was made other than the increase by accessions of transferred material.

Each division now contained three brigades, containing in all 52 regiments of infantry, and 6 batteries of light artillery, numbering 21,280 officers and men present for duty. It was all veteran material, the most of the regiments having served with the Army of the Potomac in many of the greatest battles of the war, and, later on, at Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. Major-General Joseph Hooker was placed in command. It was a grand corps, and worthy of the hero who was to lead it.

In addition to the three divisions of Williams, Geary and Butterfield, there was a Fourth Division, under command of Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau. This division was detached on post or garrison duty and never joined the corps ; in fact, the men of the Twentieth were unaware of the existence of a Fourth Division. A part of Rousseau's Division was engaged in the Tennessee campaign against Hood, in 1864, and was present at the battle of Nashville.

The Twentieth Corps started, May 4, 1864, on the Atlanta campaign, and during the next four months participated in all the important battles, its hardest fighting occurring at Resaca, May 15th, at New Hope Church, May 25th, and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th. It was also actively engaged in the investment and siege of Atlanta, sustaining losses daily in killed and wounded while occupying the trenches. During the four months fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, it lost over 7,000 men killed, wounded and missing. Before reaching Atlanta, Hooker had a disagreement with Sherman, and asked to be relieved. He was succeeded by Major-General Henry W. Slocum, the former commander of the Twelfth Corps, and one of the ablest generals in the Union armies. General Butterfield, commanding the Third Division, was succeeded during the campaign by General William C. Ward. Upon the evacuation of Atlanta, some troops of the Twentieth Corps—Coburn's Brigade of Ward's Division—were the first to enter and occupy the city, the entire corps remaining there to hold their important prize, while Sherman and the rest of the Army marched in pursuit of Hood.

On November 15, 1864, Sherman and his men started on their grand march through Georgia to the Sea, the Army of the Cumberland—Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps—forming the Right Wing, under command of General Slocum. General A. S. Williams, of the First Division, succeeded to the command of the corps, with Jackson, Geary, and Ward as division generals. When it started on this march, the corps numbered 13,741, present for duty, and contained 47 regiments of infantry, 1 of engineers, 1 of pontoniers, and 4 batteries

* Rousseau's Fourth Division (20th A. C.) participated in the battle of Nashville.

† One division of the Eleventh Corps (Schimmelfennig's) had been sent to South Carolina.

of light artillery. It was actively engaged at the siege of Savannah, and upon Hardee's evacuation, December 20th, Geary's Division was the first to enter the city.

Leaving Savannah in February, 1865, the Army marched northward through the Carolinas, and at the battle of Averasboro (N. C.), the Twentieth Corps was the only infantry engaged; loss, 77 killed, and 475 wounded. Three days later, Jackson's and Ward's Divisions were hotly engaged in General Slocum's battle at Bentonville. At the close of the campaign, in April, 1865, Major-General Joseph A. Mower was assigned to the command of the corps, whereupon General Williams resumed his old command, that of the First, or Red Star Division.

Williams, whose commission as brigadier dated May 17, 1861, had commanded this division from the beginning of the war. It was remarkable as being the only division which served during the war without a change of commander. Williams commanded it at Winchester, May, 1862, and rode at its head in the Grand Review of May, 1865; he was absent only when in temporary command of the corps. He commanded the Twelfth Corps at Antietam, Mansfield having been killed while going into action; also, at Gettysburg, Slocum being in command then of the Right Wing. He also commanded the Twentieth Corps while on the March to the Sea and through the Carolinas; at the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville. He was an able officer, enjoying to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of every officer and man in his division. Denied the commission of a major-general which he had earned so well, and superseded in command of his corps, the gallant old patriot made no sign of complaint, and continued to serve his country faithfully and well. The persistent refusal to recognize Williams' services together with the influence and motives which prompted such action were discreditable, to say the least.

The campaign in the Carolinas having ended in Johnston's surrender, the Twentieth Corps marched on to Washington, where it participated in the Grand Review, and was then disbanded.

TWENTY-FIRST CORPS.

STONE'S RIVER; CHICKAMAUGA.

On the 7th of November, 1862, General Rosecrans divided the Army of the Cumberland — then known as the Fourteenth Army Corps — into the Right Wing, Centre, and Left Wing. The organization of the left wing, as then arranged, remained unchanged until January 9, 1863, when, by authority of the War Department, General Order No. 9, its designation was changed to that of the Twenty-first Corps. No other change was made, the different brigades and divisions remaining as before.

The left wing, or Twenty-first Corps, was organized with Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden in command, and contained the three divisions of W. S. Smith, Van Cleve, and Hascall. At the battle of Stone's River the divisions were commanded by Generals Thos. J. Wood, Palmer, and Van Cleve. The three divisions contained three brigades each; in all, 38 regiments of infantry, and 8 batteries of light artillery. The losses of the left wing at Stone's River amounted to 650 killed, 3,006 wounded, and 873 missing; total, 4,529, out of 12,909 officers and men engaged.

After this battle the enemy fell back, whereupon Rosecrans' Army occupied Murfreesboro, remaining encamped there, or in its vicinity, until June, 1863, when another forward movement took place which ended in the battle of Chickamauga and in the permanent occupation of Chattanooga. The Twenty-first Corps fought at Chickamauga under the same corps and division generals as at Stone's River. The organization was the same, 3 divisions of 3 brigades each; the regiments, however (38 in number), had diminished in size. The corps

numbered, at Chickamauga, 14,040 present for duty. Wagner's (2d) Brigade, of Wood's (1st) Division, was not engaged, having been left on duty at Chattanooga. Two regiments were also detailed elsewhere, leaving 11,480 men in action. Of this number, the corps lost 322 killed, 2,382 wounded, and 699 missing; total, 3,403.

There seems to be a general impression that, after the disaster at Chickamauga, the day was saved solely by Thomas' Corps. In justice to the gallant men of Crittenden's command, it should be stated that Palmer's Division of the Twenty-first Corps fought with Thomas during the whole battle; and that General Wood with two brigades of his own division, and one from Van Cleve's which was not cut off, went to the aid of Thomas on the second day.

Soon after this battle the Twentieth and the Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, forming the Fourth Corps. General Crittenden was left without a command, but was subsequently assigned to a division in the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, while on the Wilderness campaign of the following spring.

TWENTY-SECOND CORPS.

FORT STEVENS.

This organization comprised the troops occupying the defenses of Washington. It was organized February 2, 1863, with Major-General S. P. Heintzelman in command. He was succeeded by Major-General C. C. Augur, who was in command at the time of Early's invasion in July, 1864.

At that time the Confederate troops advanced within the limits of the city of Washington, and a severe battle was fought at Fort Stevens, in the outskirts of the city. In this battle the principal part of the fighting devolved upon the Sixth Corps; but prior to its arrival, Hardin's Division of the Twenty-second Corps held the skirmish line and the outer line of works, confronting Early's advance. Hardin's troops were under fire and became engaged at various points on the line, their losses amounting to 73, killed and wounded.

The roster of the corps was continually changing, as the Department was being continually drawn upon for reinforcements for the field, thereby preventing anything like a continuous organization. At one time, the corps was commanded by Major-General Jno. G. Parke, while among its various division commanders were Generals Hardin, De Russy and Hascall.

TWENTY-THIRD CORPS.

LENOIR; BLUE SPRINGS; CAMPBELL'S STATION; KNOXVILLE; MOSSY CREEK; DANDRIDGE; WALKER'S FORD; STRAWBERRY PLAINS; ROCKY FACE RIDGE; RESACA; CASSVILLE; DALLAS; PINE MOUNTAIN; LOST MOUNTAIN; CULP'S FARM; KENESAW; CHATTAHOOCHEE; DECATUR; SIEGE OF ATLANTA; UTOY CREEK; LOVEJOY'S STATION; COLUMBIA; SPRING HILL; FRANKLIN; NASHVILLE; FORT ANDERSON, N. C.; TOWN CREEK; WILMINGTON; KINSTON; GOLDSBORO.

General Burnside was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio in the spring of 1863, his district including Kentucky and East Tennessee. The Ninth Corps left Virginia at this time and was assigned to his command; but, having planned an active campaign in East Tennessee, and needing additional troops, he organized the Twenty-third Corps from the regiments then stationed in Kentucky.

This new corps was formed April 27, 1863, with Major-General George L. Hartsuff in command. Generals Julius White and Milo S. Hascall were assigned to division commands.

The proposed campaign in East Tennessee was postponed, as the Ninth Corps was ordered to Vicksburg, to reinforce Grant's army; but in August, the Ninth Corps returned to Kentucky, and the advance of the Twenty-third commenced. The Second Division (White's) made its rendezvous at New Market, from whence it marched on the 19th, arriving at Loudon, Tenn., on the 4th of September. General Longstreet's Corps had been detached from Lee's Army, and, in October, 1863, marched into East Tennessee to drive out Burnside's Army of the Ohio, as the united forces of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps were then designated. The fighting was continuous, minor engagements occurring almost daily, and on November 16th a spirited battle occurred at Campbell's Station, in which White's Division was actively engaged. Burnside moved next to Knoxville, which place was invested and finally assaulted by Longstreet, but without success. At Campbell's Station, and at Knoxville, the corps was commanded by General Mahlon D. Manson.

In August, 1863, Mahan's Brigade of Indiana troops was assigned to the Third Division. These regiments were recruited for six months' service only, and returned to Indiana in February, 1864. They served in East Tennessee, and were present at Blue Springs and Walker's Ford.

On the 4th of April, 1864, Major-General John M. Schofield was assigned to the corps, and he commanded it during the Atlanta campaign, which was the most eventful period of its existence. In the spring of 1864, Hovey's Division of Indiana troops, newly recruited, joined the corps at Charleston, Tenn., and was designated as the First Division. The Second Division was commanded by General Henry M. Judah, and the Third Division by General Jacob D. Cox, with which organization it started on the Atlanta campaign. But on June 6, 1864, the First Division was broken up and divided between the other two divisions. While on the Atlanta campaign, General Judah was succeeded by General Hascall in the command of the Second Division. The greatest loss of the corps during that campaign was sustained May 14, 1864, at the battle of Resaca. It also encountered some hard fighting near Kenesaw and at Utoy Creek.

After the fall of Atlanta, and while Sherman's Army was wending its way to the Sea, the Twenty-third Corps joined Thomas' Army in the Tennessee campaign against Hood. The corps was still under the command of General Schofield, while the two divisions, Second and Third, were commanded, respectively, by Generals Ruger and Cox. These two divisions contained 30 regiments of infantry and 4 batteries of light artillery. Their returns for October 31, 1864,—just before starting on the Tennessee campaign—show 10,624 officers and men present for duty. The corps was actively engaged at the battle of Franklin, but at Nashville it was largely held in reserve. In the latter action, Ruger's (2d) Division was commanded by Major-General Darins N. Couch.

In January, 1865, the corps moved from Nashville, via Washington, to North Carolina, Cox's Division landing at Fort Fisher, February 9, 1865. Moving up the river, the corps fought at Fort Anderson, and at Wilmington, February 21st, capturing the latter place. In the meantime, another division was formed, and designated as the First Division, with General Ruger in command. This division was actively engaged in the victory at Kinston, N. C. (Wise's Forks), which resulted in the occupation of Goldsboro. General Cox succeeded Schofield, the latter having been promoted to the command of the Army of the Ohio, which, since the arrival of the Twenty-third Corps in North Carolina, comprised two corps—the Tenth (Terry's) and Twenty-third. On the 10th of April, 1865, the Twenty-third Corps numbered 14,293 present for duty, and was composed of three divisions—Ruger's, Couch's, and Carter's. It remained in North Carolina while Sherman's Army, with which it had made a junction at Goldsboro, marched northward to Washington. The corps was discontinued on August 1, 1865, many of the regiments having been mustered out before that.

TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS.

BERMUDA HUNDRED ; FORT FISHER ; PETERSBURG ; HATCHER'S RUN, March 30th ; FORT GREGG ; RICE'S STATION ; FALL OF RICHMOND ; CLOVER HILL ; APPOMATTOX.

The white troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were assembled in one command, and organized, December 3, 1864, as the Twenty-fourth Corps, with Major-General Edward O. Ord in command. The troops of the Tenth Corps were assigned to the First and Second Divisions, while the regiments of the Eighteenth Corps were placed in the Third Division. The three divisions were commanded by Generals Foster, Ames and Devens, and were stationed on the north bank of the James, in front of Richmond. As before the consolidation, these troops remained in the Army of the James.

Ames' (2d) Division did not remain long in the corps. In December, 1864, it left its quarters and embarked for North Carolina, forming part of Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher. Butler's troops returned without having accomplished anything ; but, in January, Ames' three brigades were ordered to return to Fort Fisher, this second expedition being entrusted to the command of General Alfred H. Terry, the former commander of the Tenth Corps. Abbott's Brigade, of the First Division, also accompanied Terry's Expedition. These troops — Ames' Division and Abbott's Brigade — were the ones which won the famous victory at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. They never rejoined the Twenty-fourth Corps, but remained in North Carolina, where they formed a nucleus for a revival of the organization of the Tenth Corps.

In December, 1864, while Ames' Division was absent on the first expedition to Fort Fisher, the Twenty-fourth Corps was reinforced by the First Division, Eighth Corps. This was a veteran body of troops — formerly Thoburn's Division — which had seen long and active service in West Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Corps, the fighting in the Valley having ended, and arrived December 25th on the banks of the James, where it took possession of the abandoned quarters of the Fort Fisher division. These troops from West Virginia (9 regiments) were designated an Independent Division, and General John W. Turner, formerly a division-general in the Tenth Corps, was assigned to its command. The Twenty-fourth Corps now consisted of three divisions, Foster's, Devens' and Turner's, containing 42 infantry regiments, and numbering 18,148 present for duty, equipped.

On January 1, 1865, General Butler was relieved from the command of the Army of the James — Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps — and General Ord was appointed in his place. Major-General John Gibbon, an able and distinguished division-general of the Second Corps, became the commander of the Twenty-fourth. But little fighting had occurred on the north bank of the James since the organization of the corps, except a minor affair at Spring Hill, December 10, 1864, in which Longstreet made a sortie against the extreme right of the Union line.

On the 27th of March, 1865, Foster's and Turner's Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, with one division of the Twenty-fifth, all under command of General Ord, Army of the James (General Gibbon commanding his corps), crossed to the south banks of the James and Appomattox Rivers, and joined the main army at Hatcher's Run, where they participated in the preliminary movements of the final, grand campaign. In the general and victorious assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, the Twenty-fourth Corps was assigned to the duty of assaulting Forts Gregg and Whitworth, which they carried by a determined and brilliant attack ; but not without a serious loss, and a final struggle in which bayonets were used. General Gibbon describes this assault as one of the most desperate in the war.

The fall of Petersburg immediately followed as the result of the victorious assaults of the Twenty-fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, after which the Twenty-fourth joined in the pursuit of Lee's Army. During this pursuit it had a sharp fight, April 6th, at Rice's Station, or High Bridge. On April 9th, the day of Lee's surrender, the corps was sharply engaged in the forenoon, the Twenty-fourth Corps having the honor of making the last infantry fight of that campaign, and of the war. Gibbon arrived at Appomattox Court House about ten o'clock, and intercepted Lee's troops who were driving the cavalry back in their attempt to escape. General Ord, commanding at that time the Twenty-fourth, Fifth, and Twenty-fifth (colored) Corps, states that the arrival of his command was opportune; that "in spite of General Sheridan's attempts, the cavalry was falling back in confusion before Lee's infantry;" and that his troops "soon deployed and went in, Gibbon at double-quick, with Foster's and Turner's Divisions in beautiful style." After a short, sharp action a white flag appeared at an adjoining part of Ord's line, whereupon the Twenty-fourth Corps was ordered to cease firing. The last infantry-volley of the war had been fired. This fight, on the day of Lee's surrender, was known by the troops as Clover Hill. During this campaign, March 29th to April 9th, — from Hatcher's Run to Appomattox — the Twenty-fourth Corps lost 149 killed, and 565 wounded; total, 714.

When General Ord moved the Army of the James to Petersburg, March 27, 1865, he left Devens' (3d) Division of the Twenty-fourth, and one division of the Twenty-fifth, in front of Richmond, on the north bank of the James. Upon the fall of Petersburg these troops, under General Weitzel, the commander of the Twenty-fifth Corps, marched on Richmond, and encountering little or no opposition entered that city on the 3d of April. Foster's and Turner's Divisions returned to Richmond after the victory at Appomattox, and the corps remained in Virginia until August 1, 1865, when the existence of the organization ceased officially, many of the regiments having already returned to their homes. Although this corps does not display any long list of battles, it should be remembered that its regiments were veterans of many hard-fought fields before they were assigned to it. They had withstood the shock of many battles, and their banners were inscribed with the names of historic fields.

TWENTY-FIFTH CORPS.

BERMUDA HUNDRED; FORT FISHER; PETERSBURG; HATCHER'S RUN; FORT GREGG; FALL OF RICHMOND; RICE'S STATION; CLOVER HILL; APPOMATTOX.

This organization was composed of the colored troops previously belonging to the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, and which were consolidated for the purpose of forming an Army Corps composed entirely of black regiments. It was organized December 3, 1864, and Major-General Godfrey Weitzel was placed in command. It was composed of the divisions of Generals Kautz, Birney (Wm.), and Paine, containing in all 32 regiments of infantry and 1 of cavalry. Its returns for February, 1865, show a strength of 13,630 — infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the latter carrying 56 guns.

In January, 1865, Paine's Division sailed with Terry's Expedition to Fort Fisher, where it rendered effective service during that memorable action, although it did not form a part of the column of assault. Paine's Division did not rejoin the corps, but remained in North Carolina, and when the Tenth Corps was reorganized became the Third Division of that corps.

On the 27th of March, 1865, Birney's (2d) Division accompanied the Army of the James — General Ord's command — on its march from the James River to Hatcher's Run, Kautz' (1st) Division remaining in the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. Birney's Division was present in the fighting at the fall of Petersburg, after which it joined in the pursuit of Lee's Army, and participated in the closing battle at Clover Hill, April 9th, the day of Lee's surrender.

In the meantime, Kautz' Division accompanied General Weitzel to Richmond, the colored troops of the Twenty-fifth Corps being the first to enter that city. In May, 1865, the corps accompanied General Weitzel to Texas, where it joined the Army of Occupation, and remained until January 8, 1866, when the corps was discontinued, it being the last corps mustered out. Many of the regiments had been previously mustered out in the summer and fall of 1865.

In addition to the list of battles belonging properly to the Twenty-fifth Corps, the colored regiments of that command had fought with honor at the Petersburg Assault, the Mine Explosion at Deep Bottom, Chaffin's Farm, Fort Gilmer, Darbytown Road, and Fair Oaks.

CAVALRY CORPS.

(ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.)

STONEMAN'S RAID; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GREENWICH; BEVERLY FORD; ALDIE; MIDDLEBURG; UPPERVILLE; HANOVER; GETTYSBURG; MONTEREY; FAIRFIELD; HAGERSTOWN; WILLIAMSPORT; BOONSBORO; FALLING WATERS; SHEPHERDSTOWN; MANASSAS GAP; KELLY'S FORD; BRANDY STATION; CULPEPER; RACCOON FORD; WHITE'S FORD; RAPIDAN; JAMES CITY; WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS; BUCKLAND'S MILLS; STEVENSBERG; MINE RUN; AVERELL'S RAID; BARNETT'S FORD; KILPATRICK'S RAID; KAUTZ' RAID; PARKER'S STORE; TODD'S TAVERN; NORTH ANNA; SOUTH ANNA; YELLOW TAVERN; MEADOW BRIDGE; MILFORD STATION; HAWES' SHOP; HANOVER COURT HOUSE; ASHLAND; OLD CHURCH; COLD HARBOR; TREVILIAN STATION; ST. MARY'S CHURCH; WHITE HOUSE LANDING; NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE; STONY CREEK; WILSON'S RAID; REAM'S STATION; STAUNTON BRIDGE; MOOREFIELD; LURAY; WHITE POST; SMITHFIELD; BERRYVILLE; OPEQUON; WOODSTOCK; WAYNESBORO; NEW MARKET; TOM'S BROOK; CEDAR CREEK; HATCHER'S RUN; NEWTOWN; ROOD'S HILL; DARBYTOWN ROAD; BELLEFIELD; SHERIDAN'S RAID; MOUNT CRAWFORD; DINWIDDIE COURT HOUSE; FIVE FORKS; AMELIA SPRINGS; SAILOR'S CREEK; CLOVER HILL; APPOMATTOX.

This list covers only the more important of the numerous battles in which the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac were engaged. It would be almost impossible to enumerate all the minor actions and affairs in which it participated, as not a day passed but, somewhere, at least, a battalion or regiment was under fire. From Beverly Ford to Appomattox, a "dead cavalryman" could have been seen any day of the year in answer to Hooker's famous query.

The first organization of the cavalry into one command was made in April, 1863, and Major-General George Stoneman was placed at its head. It numbered 11,402 men present for duty, and was divided into three commands under Generals Pleasanton, Buford and Averell. Stoneman's corps made a raid on the enemy's rear during the Chancellorsville campaign, but, owing to various causes, the movement did not produce the favorable results expected. Hooker, being dissatisfied, relieved Stoneman and put Major-General Alfred Pleasanton in his place.

On June 9, 1863, the corps was engaged at Beverly's Ford, Va., in a battle which was largely a cavalry affair on both sides. From this battle dates the efficiency of the cavalry arm of the service in the war. Particular regiments had often demonstrated their efficiency on previous occasions, but until this battle the cavalry had not shown its ability to act as an independent body. Pleasanton took about 9,000 sabres to Beverly Ford, one-third of which, however, were not engaged, Duffie's Division having been detached to hold a position elsewhere. The three divisions were commanded by Generals Buford, Duffie and Gregg. A

proper compliment of horse artillery was attached, and two brigades of infantry were also present in support. Casualties at Beverly's Ford, 484 killed and wounded, not including captured or missing.

More hard fighting occurred at Aldie and Middleburg (June 17th and 19th), one of the passes of the mountains which screened Lee's advance into Pennsylvania, the cavalry losing in these two actions 66 killed, 177 wounded, and 161 missing; total, 404. At Gettysburg, the Cavalry Corps was still under Pleasanton's command, with Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick as division-generals, and numbered 11,000 sabres and 27 guns. Two brigades of horse artillery — Robertson's and Tidball's, 9 batteries — were attached to the corps previous to this campaign. Cavalry fought with cavalry at Gettysburg, the fighting occurring mostly on the extreme right of the Union line. Kilpatrick had a fight, also, on the left, in which General Farnsworth was killed. The casualties in the Cavalry Corps at Gettysburg amounted to 90 killed, 352 wounded, and 199 captured or missing;* total, 641, the heaviest loss falling on Custer's Michigan Brigade. Buford's Division had the honor of opening this historic battle, his long skirmish-line of dismounted troopers holding the enemy at bay until the First Corps arrived on the field. The Cavalry made some brilliant charges during the course of this battle, in which sabre cuts were freely exchanged.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, in April, 1864, Major-General Philip H. Sheridan was placed in command of the Cavalry Corps. The three divisions were commanded by Generals Torbert, Gregg (D. M.), and Wilson, and contained 32 regiments of cavalry, numbering 12,424, "present for duty, equipped." This does not include the cavalry—1812 in number — attached to the Ninth Corps; nor the horse artillery which acted in conjunction with the mounted troops. The campaign of 1864 was marked by the hardest fighting and greatest loss of life which had hitherto fallen to the lot of this arm of service. Most of the time it was cavalry fighting cavalry, in large numbers, by brigades and divisions. As the men fought dismounted and with carbines, the battles closely resembled infantry engagements, and being well supplied with horse artillery there was but little difference in the character of the fighting. Among the more important of these dismounted cavalry battles in Grant's campaign, might be mentioned Todd's Tavern, May 8; Hawes' Shop, May 28; Trevilian Station, June 11; St. Mary's Church, June 24; Dinwiddie Court House, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; and Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

In August, 1864, Sheridan was promoted to the command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and took with him the First and Third Cavalry Divisions — Merritt's and Wilson's. General Torbert was assigned to the command of the cavalry forces in the Shenandoah, and his two divisions were reënforced by Duffié's and Averell's Cavalry Divisions of the Army of West Virginia. The cavalry fighting in the Shenandoah was a series of brilliant affairs, interspersed with skirmishes, which cost the corps a serious loss of life.

Upon Sheridan's return to Petersburg he brought back with him Devin's and Custer's Divisions, which, added to Crooks' (formerly Gregg's) Division, restored the organization to its original formation, General Merritt being in command of the three divisions. The corps started on the final campaign of 1865 with 37 regiments of cavalry, numbering 13,820 present for duty, or about 11,000 carbines available for action. During the last ten days of the campaign — from Five Forks to Appomattox — the corps took a prominent and meritorious part in the operations which culminated in the surrender of Lee's Army. The cavalry were a conspicuous and attractive feature of the Grand Review at Washington, after the close of the war. Soon after that event, most of the regiments were mustered out of service.

Among the heavy losses of the cavalry the following casualties are worthy of note; they indicate clearly the hard fighting done by this arm of the service.

* Not including loss of captured men (6th U. S. Cavalry) at Fairfield, Pa.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863.....	81	403	382	866
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-4, 1863.....	90	352	407	849
Gettysburg campaign, June 12—July 24, not including Gettysburg.....	219	866	1,471	2,556
Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 1, 1863.....	21	104	20	145
Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 2, 1863.....	28	119	77	224
Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.....	97	416	197	710
Hawes' Shop, Old Church, Ashland; Aenon Church, Va., etc., May 25-30, 1864.....	110	450	96	656
Cold Harbor, Va., May 31—June 6, 1864.....	51	328	70	449
Sheridan's First Expedition, Va., May 9-24, 1864, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, etc.....	64	337	224	625
Trevilian Raid, Va., June 7-24, 1864.....	150	738	624	1,512
Wilson's Raid, Va., June 22-30, 1864.....	71	262	1,119	1,452
Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Petersburg, etc., Va., August 1-30, 1864.....	64	269	122	455
Chaffin's Farm, Peebles' Farm, etc., Va., Sept. 1-30, 1864.....	24	121	336	481
Shenandoah campaign, 1864; Opequon, Tom's Brook, Cedar Creek, and 26 other engagements.....	454	2,817	646	3,917
Fall of Petersburg and Pursuit of Lee, March 29—April 9, 1865.....	221	930	339	1,490

It will be observed that over one-fourth of these losses are made up of captured, or missing, men. This was unavoidable, as the cavalry operated almost entirely within the enemy's lines, and without the support of other troops. Repeatedly, they made daring raids, which carried them a long distance from their own army, and in which any small detachment was always liable to be cut off by the vigilant enemy which hovered around the flanks and rear of the raiding column.

The cavalry of the Union Armies, including both Eastern and Western, lost 10,596 officers and men killed or mortally wounded in action, and about 26,490 wounded who survived.

CAVALRY CORPS.

(ARMIES OF THE WEST.)

STONE'S RIVER, TENN.; MCMINNVILLE, TENN.; PEA RIDGE, ARK.; LONE JACK, MO.; PRAIRIE GROVE, MO.; STREIGHT'S RAID; MIDDLETON, TENN.; FRANKLIN, TENN.; TRIUNE, TENN.; SHELBYVILLE, TENN.; JACKSON, TENN.; SPARTA, TENN.; CANTON, MISS.; GRENADA, MISS.; GRIERSON'S RAID; GRAYSVILLE, GA.; CHICKAMAUGA, GA.; CARTER'S STATION, TENN.; MURFREESBORO ROAD, TENN.; FARMINGTON, TENN.; BLUE SPRINGS, TENN.; BYHALIA, MISS.; WYATT'S FORD, MISS.; MAYSVILLE, ALA.; BLOUNTSVILLE, TENN.; SWEETWATER, TENN.; MOSCOW, TENN.; CLEVELAND, TENN.; RIPLEY, MISS.; SALISBURY, TENN.; BEAN'S STATION, TENN.; MORRISTOWN, TENN.; MOSSY CREEK, TENN.; DANDRIDGE, TENN.; FAIR GARDENS, TENN.; ARKADELPHIA, ARK.; CAMDEN, ARK.; PRAIRIE D'ANN, ARK.; JENKINS' FERRY, ARK.; NATCHITOCHEs, LA.; WILSON'S FARM, LA.; SABINE CROSS ROADS, LA.; CANE RIVER, LA.; RED CLAY, GA.; RESACA, GA.; VARNELL'S STATION, GA.; TILTON, GA.; ROME, GA.; DALLAS, GA.; KINGSTON, GA.; KENESAW, GA.; DECATUR, GA.; ACKWORTH, GA.; MCAFFEE'S CROSS ROADS, GA.; POWDER SPRINGS, GA.; NOONDAY CREEK, GA.; LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA.; NEWNAN, GA.; HILLSBORO, GA.; FAIRBURN, GA.; RED OAK, GA.; JONESBORO, GA.; PULASKI, TENN.; CYPRESS RIVER, GA.; BRICE'S CROSS ROADS, MISS.; TUPELO, MISS.; HURRICANE CREEK, MISS.; BOONE-

VILLE, MO.; LITTLE BLUE, MO.; INDEPENDENCE, MO.; BIG BLUE, MO.; OSAGE RIVER, MO.; FRANKLIN, TENN.; NASHVILLE, TENN.; RUTHERFORD'S CREEK, TENN.; PULASKI, TENN.; EGYPT STATION, MISS.; MOUNT STERLING, KY.; SALTVILLE, VA.; SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.; GRISWOLDVILLE, GA.; WAYNESBORO, GA.; OGEECHEE RIVER, GA.; THE CAROLINAS; SALKAHATCHIE RIVER, S. C.; ROCKINGHAM, N. C.; SOLEMN GROVE, N. C.; AVERASBORO, N. C.; BENTONVILLE, N. C.; STONEMAN'S RAID; PLANTERSVILLE, ALA.; SELMA, ALA.; TUSCALOOSA, ALA.; MONTGOMERY, ALA.; COLUMBUS, GA.; MACON, GA.; TALLADEGA, ALA.; IRWINSVILLE, GA. (CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS).

In the Western Armies there was no corps organization composed of cavalry until December, 1864, although there were divisions of mounted troops in each military department. Hence the list of cavalry battles given here embraces those which occurred in all the operations west of the Alleghanies. It includes only the more important engagements of the cavalry; it would be impossible to give all of them. The constant activity of scouting parties; the aggressive vigilance of the mounted troops at the outposts; the daring raids through hostile territory; and the continuous forays incidental to border warfare, resulted in countless fights which cannot be enumerated here. These minor affairs were characterized by courageous, desperate fighting, and though the casualty lists were small, the loss of life in the aggregate was a serious feature of the war. Many fell in contests which are unmentioned in history, fighting in nameless battles, and filling unmarked graves.

In December, 1864, while on Thomas's campaign in Tennessee against Hood, the mounted troops were formed into an Army Corps of seven divisions, and Major-General J. H. Wilson was assigned to its command. At the battle of Nashville, four of these divisions — McCook's, Hatch's, Johnson's and Knipe's — were present. After the defeat and dismemberment of Hood's Army, Wilson entered Alabama with his corps of troopers in March, 1865, and there fought the closing battles of the war. His four divisions were there commanded by Generals McCook, Hatch, Long and Upton. Although the last infantry engagement of the war occurred April 9, 1865, Wilson's Corps fought at Columbus, Ga., on the 16th of April, 1865, in a spirited engagement with Forrest's command. The most of Wilson's men fought dismounted, and the affair — during which a daring and successful assault was made on the enemy's works — was one of the brilliant achievements of the war. About this time, also, General Stoneman, with a body of cavalry under Generals Gillem and Burbridge, made a raid through East Tennessee into Virginia.

During Sherman's Atlanta campaign, the cavalry attached to his army was divided into four columns, commanded by Generals Stoneman, Kilpatrick, Garrard and McCook (E. M.). Kilpatrick's Division afterwards accompanied that part of Sherman's Army which marched through Georgia to the Sea, and thence through the Carolinas.

In 1863, the cavalry attached to the Army of the Cumberland operated as a separate command, instead of being parceled out to brigades as previously. At Stone's River it was massed under the command of General David S. Stanley, its casualties in that battle amounting to 38 killed, 103 wounded, and 215 missing or captured; total, 356. It also lost 37 horses killed and 40 wounded. At Chickamauga, the cavalry forces were commanded by General Robert B. Mitchell, and comprised two divisions under Generals E. M. McCook and George Crook. The casualties in the Cavalry Corps at that battle aggregated 32 killed, 136 wounded, and 300 captured or missing; total, 468.

In the Department of the Gulf, the cavalry attached to Banks's Red River Expedition, April, 1864, was commanded by General Albert L. Lee, and comprised five brigades. General Lee was succeeded by General Richard Arnold. During Grant's Mississippi campaigns, Generals W. S. Smith and Cyrus Bussey were entrusted with important cavalry commands.

CHAPTER IX.

FAMOUS DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES.

WITHIN the corps organizations there were certain divisions and brigades which also achieved distinction, sometimes greater than that of the corps to which they belonged. Prominent among these was the famous division of the Pennsylvania Reserves — the only division of three years' men in the Union Armies which was composed entirely of troops from one State.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Reserves included thirteen regiments of infantry, divided into three brigades. The Thirteenth Reserves was the celebrated regiment known as the Bucktails, or First Pennsylvania Rifles. In addition to the infantry, two other regiments were organized in connection with the division, — the First Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery — but after a few months they were detached, and the division proper included only the three brigades of infantry. The Reserves were prominently engaged at Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Charles City Cross Roads (Glendale), Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness campaign. At Fredericksburg the division made a gallant fight, the losses being unusually severe in proportion to the number engaged. The division was commanded in turn by Generals McCall, Reynolds, Meade, and Crawford. It was attached, originally, to the First (McDowell's) Corps, but while on the Peninsula it served in the Fifth Corps. At Manassas, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, it was again in the First Corps. After Fredericksburg it was ordered to Washington to rest and recruit its shattered regiments, but it rejoined the Army on the Gettysburg campaign, when it was assigned to the Fifth Corps, in which it remained until mustered out.

The casualties in this division do not amount to the heroic aggregate shown by some other divisions, but the percentage of loss was heavy; the regiments became reduced in numbers, received but few recruits, and did not re-enlist. Governor Curtin requested the War Department to furlough the regiments, — a few at a time — promising that the State of Pennsylvania would return them to the field with full ranks; but the Government refused. Many of the men, however, reënlisted, and when the division returned home at the expiration of its three years, these reënlisted veterans, together with the recruits, were organized into two regiments, — the One Hundred and Ninetieth and One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania — which served until the war ended. The battle of Bethesda Church, June 1, 1864, was the last action in which the Reserves, as a division, were engaged.

Two of the Reserve regiments served in West Virginia during the early part of 1864, distinguishing themselves at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain. The eleven remaining regiments were formed into two brigades, constituting Crawford's (3d) Division, Fifth Corps.

SYKES'S DIVISION.

Another division remarkable for superiority in discipline and efficiency, was Sykes's Division of Regulars. The regular troops of the United States Army serving in the Army of the Potomac were formed into one division of two brigades, under command of Major-General George Sykes, who was succeeded in 1863 by General Romeyn B. Ayres. This division included the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth United States Infantry. The regiments were small, seldom having over eight companies to a regiment, and often only three. At Gaines's Mill, and at Gettysburg, they sustained a terrible percentage of loss. The division became so reduced in numbers that it was withdrawn from the field in 1864. The largest losses in the division occurred in the Fourteenth Infantry; but that might have been due to larger numbers. The Regular Division was, undoubtedly, the best officered of any division in the Army, the officers being selected solely with reference to their ability. In addition to those from the National Military Academy, a large number were promoted from the ranks.

Attached to the division of Regulars was an additional brigade, composed of volunteer regiments, which had demonstrated by their discipline and efficiency their fitness to be associated with the Regulars. Conspicuous among the volunteer regiments thus attached to the Regular Division was the Fifth New York, or Duryée Zouaves—General Warren's old regiment.

HANCOCK'S DIVISION.

But the hardest fighting and greatest loss of life occurred in the First Division of the Second Corps,—Hancock's old division—in which more men were killed and wounded than in any other division in the Union Army, east or west. Its losses aggregated 2,287 killed, 11,724 wounded,* and 4,833 missing; total, 18,844. This division was the one which Richardson—its first commander—led on the Peninsula, and at whose head he fell at Antietam; the one which, under Hancock, made the bloody assault on Marye's Heights; which, under Caldwell, fought so well in the Gettysburg wheat-field; which, under Barlow, surged over the enemy's works at Spotsylvania; and which, under Miles, was in at the death in 1865. Within its ranks were the Irish Brigade, and crack regiments like the Fifth New Hampshire, the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, and the Sixty-fourth New York. Over 14,000 men were killed or wounded in this division during the war; yet it never numbered 8,000 muskets, and often could muster only half of that. After the charge on Marye's Heights it numbered only 2,800.

Close to it, however, in point of loss stands Gibbon's (2d) Division † of the Second Corps, and Griffin's (1st) Division ‡ of the Fifth Corps.

The heaviest loss sustained by any division in any one battle, occurred in Getty's (2d) Division, Sixth Corps, at the Wilderness, where that division lost 480 killed, 2,318 wounded, and 196 missing; total, 2,994.

Gibbon's Division, at Gettysburg, lost 344 killed, 1,197 wounded, and 101 missing; total, 1,642, out of 3,773 engaged—a loss of 43.5 per cent.

*Including the mortally wounded.

† Formerly Sedgwick's.

‡ Formerly Morell's.

VERMONT BRIGADE.

The greatest loss of life in any one brigade during the war occurred in the Vermont Brigade of the Second (Getty's) Division, Sixth Corps. The regiments composing this organization, and their losses were :—

	<i>Killed or Died of Wounds.</i>
2d Vermont Infantry	224
3d Vermont Infantry	206
4th Vermont Infantry	162
5th Vermont Infantry	213
6th Vermont Infantry	203
11th Vermont (1st H. Art'y)	164
Total (during the war).....	1,172

Its hardest fighting occurred at the Wilderness, May, 5-6, 1864, in which action it lost 195 killed, 1,017 wounded, and 57 missing; total, 1,269. Within a week it lost at the two actions of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, 266 killed, 1,299 wounded, and 80 missing; a total of 1,645, out of the 2,800 effective men * with which it crossed the Rapidan, and a loss of 58 per cent. This loss fell on the first five regiments, as the Eleventh did not join the brigade until May 15, 1864. The brigade also distinguished itself by valuable services rendered in the minor actions of Banks's Ford, Va., and Funkstown, Md.

It acquired a distinctive reputation, not only by its gallantry, but by reason of its being composed entirely of troops from one state. State brigades were rare in the Union Armies, the policy of the Government being to assign regiments from different states to the same brigade. Carroll's Brigade (Second Corps) contained, at one time, regiments from seven different states. In the Confederate Army an opposite policy prevailed, and, so far as possible, regiments from the same states were grouped in brigades. Another thing which enabled the Vermont Brigade to win its prominent place in history was its continuous, unbroken organization. It was formed at the beginning of the war with five regiments which served together through the entire war. When their term of enlistment expired, in 1864, they re-enlisted, and thus preserved the existence of the brigade. The only change in the organization was the addition of the Eleventh Regiment (1st Vt. H. Art'y) which joined in May, 1864, it having served previously in the forts about Washington. This feature of a continuous organization is an important one in view of the fact that it was the only one, out of two hundred or more brigades, which served through the war without being broken up, or reorganized. The same five regiments of the old Vermont Brigade which picketed the Potomac in 1861, marched together at the Grand Review in 1865. It was commanded successively by General Wm. F. Smith, formerly of the Third Vermont; General W. T. Brooks; Col. Henry Whiting, Second Vermont; and General Lewis A. Grant, formerly of the Fifth Vermont. At one time the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, a nine months regiment, was attached to the brigade for a few months, but it was a temporary arrangement only. The "old" Brigade should not be confounded with the Vermont Brigade (Stannard's) which was so prominently engaged at Gettysburg. This latter organization was in the First Corps, and was composed of nine months troops, Gettysburg being its only battle.

* Adjutant-General's Report, Vermont; 1864.

IRON BRIGADE.

Equally good fighting was done by the famous "Iron Brigade of the West," First Division, First Corps. Its record is, also, a heroic one.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
2d Wisconsin Infantry	238
6th Wisconsin Infantry	244
7th Wisconsin Infantry	281
19th Indiana Infantry	179
24th Michigan Infantry	189
Total (during the war).....	1,131

In proportion to its numbers this brigade sustained the heaviest loss of any in the war. The brigade proper contained only the five regiments mentioned; and, yet, its aggregate of losses is exceeded in only one instance. At Manassas, under command of General Gibbon, the first four regiments named lost 148 killed, 626 wounded, and 120 missing; total, 894, out of about 2,000 engaged. At Gettysburg, General Meredith commanding, the five regiments were engaged, losing 162 killed, 724 wounded, and 267 missing; a total of 1,153 casualties, out of 1,883 engaged, or 61 per cent. Most of the missing at Gettysburg were killed or wounded. The Iron Brigade was also hotly engaged at South Mountain, Antietam, The Wilderness and Spotsylvania. It was organized in August, 1861, at which time it was composed of the three Wisconsin regiments and the Nineteenth Indiana. In October, 1862, the Twenty-fourth Michigan was added. The Second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana did not reënlist, and so were mustered out, respectively, in June and August, 1864. During the Wilderness campaign the Seventh Indiana was attached to the brigade, but it was mustered out in August. The First New York Sharpshooters' Battalion was also attached to the brigade at one time, joining it in the fall of 1863. In February, 1865, the brigade was broken up, the Twenty-fourth Michigan having been ordered to Baltimore. The Sixth and Seventh Regiments remained in the First Brigade, Third Division (Crawford's), Fifth Corps, while the Sharpshooters' Battalion was assigned elsewhere. General John Gibbon commanded the Iron Brigade at Manassas, South Mountain, and Antietam; General Meredith, at Gettysburg; and General Cutler at the Wilderness. Cutler was succeeded in 1864, by General Edward S. Bragg,—formerly Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin—an officer of marked ability and an intrepid soldier.

There was another organization, in the Army of the Potomac, known as the Iron Brigade, and it was in the same division with the "Iron Brigade of the West." It was composed of the Second United States Sharpshooters, the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, and Eighty-fourth New York, forming Hatch's (1st) Brigade, First Division, First Corps. But the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth New York were two years regiments, and were mustered out in May, 1863, thereby breaking up the organization. The Eighty-fourth New York (14th Brooklyn) was an exceptionally fine regiment, while the other regiments in the brigade made a reputation, also, as efficient commands. It seems strange that two brigades in the same division should adopt like synonyms; but, in justice to Hatch's Brigade, it should be stated that it was the original Iron Brigade, and that Gibbon's Brigade was not known by that title until after Antietam, at which time it was so designated by a war correspondent, who was apparently unaware of his lack of originality.

IRISH BRIGADE.

The Irish Brigade was, probably, the best known of any brigade organization, it having made an unusual reputation for dash and gallantry. The remarkable precision of its evolutions under fire;* its desperate attack on the impregnable wall at Marye's Heights; its never failing promptness on every field; and its long continuous service, made for it a name inseparable from the history of the war. It belonged to the First Division of the Second Corps, and was numbered as the Second Brigade. The regiments which properly belonged to the Irish Brigade, together with their losses, were :—

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
63d New York Infantry.....	156
69th New York Infantry.....	259
88th New York Infantry.....	151
28th Massachusetts Infantry.....	250
116th Pennsylvania Infantry.....	145
Total (during the war).....	961

The Irish Brigade lost over 4,000 men in killed and wounded; it being more men than ever belonged to the brigade at any one time. With the exception of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, the regiments were small. At the start they were not recruited to the maximum, but left New York with about 800 men each. The three New York regiments became so reduced in numbers that, at Gettysburg, they were consolidated into two companies each; the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania had been consolidated into four companies.

The brigade, which was organized in 1861, consisted originally of three New York regiments, which selected numbers corresponding to those of certain famous Irish regiments in the British Army. The One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts were added in the fall of 1862. Each of the five regiments carried green flags, in addition to the national colors. While on the Peninsular and Antietam campaigns, the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts was attached to the brigade, but after Antietam it was detached and its place was taken by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. In September, 1864, the remnant of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery was added; but it was detached in February, 1865, and the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery took its place. In July, 1864, the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania was transferred to the Fourth Brigade. But the Irish Brigade was composed, substantially, as above; and, each of the regiments having reënlisted, its service was continuous and unbroken. It was commanded, in turn, by General Thomas Francis Meagher, Colonel Patrick Kelly (killed), General Thos. A. Smyth † (killed), Colonel Richard Byrnes (killed), and General Robert Nugent.

Mention should also be made of the following named brigades, and their losses :—

* "A severe and well-sustained musketry contest then ensued, continuing until the ammunition was nearly expended, after which this brigade (Meagher's Irish Brigade), having suffered severely, losing many valuable officers and men, was relieved by the brigade of General Caldwell, which until this time had remained in support. Caldwell's Brigade advanced to within a short distance of the rear of Meagher's Brigade. The latter then broke *by companies to the rear*, and the former *by companies to the front*, and in this manner passed their respective lines."—[Hancock's Official Report.—Antietam.]

† Killed while in command of another brigade.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE.

FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
1st New Jersey Infantry	153
2d New Jersey Infantry	96
3d New Jersey Infantry	157
4th New Jersey Infantry	161
10th New Jersey Infantry	93
15th New Jersey Infantry	240
Total (during the war)	900

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE. (SICKLES').

HOOKER'S (2D) DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
70th New York Infantry	190
71st New York Infantry	88
72d New York Infantry	161
73d New York Infantry	156
74th New York Infantry	130
120th New York Infantry	151
Total (during the war)	876

THE PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE.

GIBBON'S (2D) DIVISION, SECOND CORPS.

This brigade was commanded at Gettysburg by General Alex. S. Webb, and was the one which so successfully withstood the brunt of the attack made by Pickett's Division :—

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
69th Pennsylvania Infantry	178
71st Pennsylvania Infantry	161
72d Pennsylvania Infantry	193
106th Pennsylvania Infantry	104
Total (during the war)	636

The gallant little Iowa Brigade (Belknap's) of the Seventeenth Corps :—

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
11th Iowa Infantry	93
13th Iowa Infantry	119
15th Iowa Infantry	126
16th Iowa Infantry	105
Total (during the war)	443

Custer's famous Cavalry Brigade, which sustained the highest percentage of loss of any brigade in the mounted service :—

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
1st Michigan Cavalry	164
5th Michigan Cavalry	141
6th Michigan Cavalry	135
7th Michigan Cavalry	85
Total (during the war)	525

THE "STAR" BRIGADE—HECKMAN'S.

EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
25th Massachusetts Infantry	161
27th Massachusetts Infantry	137
23d Massachusetts Infantry	84
9th New Jersey Infantry	96
55th Pennsylvania Infantry	208
Total (during the war)	686

In each of these brigades there were, at times, slight changes, unnecessary to specify here, as they were but temporary arrangements; the brigades proper were organized as stated. Then there was the Maryland Brigade; the Second Jersey Brigade; the Eagle Brigade—Mower's, of the Sixteenth Corps,—which carried the live eagle; Wilder's Lightning Brigade, composed of mounted infantry; and several crack brigades whose total losses, as brigades, cannot well be stated, owing to the many changes in their organizations.

Here are three fine brigades, with rosters showing their organizations as they stood October 20, 1863, at the time the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized. The losses credited each regiment were incurred during their entire term of service, during which they served in other brigades and corps. These brigade organizations were not continuous and unchanged like those previously cited; they are mentioned in this connection because they were noted brigades.

STEEDMAN'S * (1ST) BRIGADE.

SHERIDAN'S † (2D) DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
36th Illinois	204
44th Illinois	135
73d Illinois	114
74th Illinois	83
88th Illinois	103
22d Indiana	153
21st Michigan	83
2d Missouri	91
15th Missouri	115
24th Wisconsin	111
Total (during the war)	1,192

* Known, also, as Kimball's; and Opdycke's.

† Afterwards, Newton's Division.

WILLICH'S* (1ST) BRIGADE.

WOOD'S (3D) DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
25th Illinois.....	83
35th Illinois.....	109
89th Illinois.....	133
32d Indiana.....	171
68th Indiana.....	39
8th Kansas.....	105
15th Ohio.....	179
49th Ohio.....	202
15th Wisconsin.....	94
Total (during the war).....	1,115

HARKER'S (3D) BRIGADE.

SHERIDAN'S (2D) DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS.

	<i>Killed and Died of Wounds.</i>
22d Illinois Infantry.....	147
27th Illinois Infantry.....	112
42d Illinois Infantry.....	181
51st Illinois Infantry.....	115
79th Illinois Infantry.....	85
3d Kentucky Infantry.....	109
64th Ohio Infantry.....	114
65th Ohio Infantry.....	126
125th Ohio Infantry†.....	118
Total (during the war).....	1,107

The greatest percentage of loss in any brigade, in any one action during the war, occurred at Gettysburg, in Harrow's (1st) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, Second Corps. Its loss, as officially reported, was :—

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.‡</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
19th Maine.....	29	166	4	199
15th Massachusetts.....	23	97	28	148
1st Minnesota.....	50	173	1	224
82d New York (2d N. Y. S. M.).....	45	132	15	192
Total.....	147	568	48	763

The four regiments took 1,246 officers and men into action—a loss of 61 per cent.§

At Stone's River, the Regular Brigade (15th, 16th, 18th, 19th United States Infantry), of Rousseau's Division, Fourteenth Corps, lost 94 killed, 489 wounded, and 47 missing; total, 630, out of 1,566 engaged.

* Willich was wounded at Resaca, and succeeded by Col. William H. Gibson.

† Transferred subsequently to the First Brigade.

‡ Including the mortally wounded.

§ The Iron Brigade, also, lost 61 per cent. at Gettysburg; but, the loss includes 267, captured or missing.

CHAPTER X.

THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS.

IT is not claimed that these are *the* Three Hundred Fighting Regiments of the Army ; but, that they are three hundred regiments which evidently did considerable fighting. There were, undoubtedly, others which did equally good or, perhaps, better fighting, and their gallant services will be fully recognized by the writers who are conversant with their history. But, for lack of other information, this chapter deals only with those which sustained the heaviest losses in battle. It includes every regiment in the Union Armies which lost over 130 in killed and died of wounds during the war, together with a few whose losses were somewhat smaller, but whose percentage of killed entitles them to a place in the list. It may be suggested that large casualty lists are not necessarily indicative of the fighting qualities of a regiment ; that on many occasions regiments have rendered valuable service and achieved a brilliant success with but slight loss. Granted, as regards some particular action or instance ; but, in the long run active service brings its many scars ; where the musketry was the hottest, the dead lay thickest ; and there is no better way to find the fighting regiments than to follow up the bloody trail which marked their brave advance.

The losses in these three hundred regiments have been compiled from their muster-out-rolls, and counted name by name ; the total of the deaths is, in each case, correct. At times, it was difficult to decide as to the company to which a death should be tallied : for men were often transferred from one company to another, and, where companies were consolidated, a dead man's name often appeared in two or more companies in the same regiment.

Then, again, in dividing the deaths among the different battles it was sometimes difficult to ascertain the action in which the wound was received, as the date of death was often given, instead of the date when the wound was received. In such cases the death was tallied to the last battle previous to the man's death, that is, the last battle in which his regiment was engaged. In some instances the rolls bear the names of men marked simply as "killed in action ;" these are recorded here as killed at Place Unknown. But these inaccuracies are few and slight, leaving the main result substantially correct as to each regiment.

In some regiments the rolls were in such condition, owing to the consolidation of companies and accessions of new companies bearing the same letters as the old ones, or to the reorganization consequent upon the reënlistment of the regiment, that the regular form of tabulation was not practicable, and, so, after stating the total number of deaths — omitting company losses — the list of battles is given, accompanied by the official casualty lists of killed, wounded, and missing, instead of the number of "killed and died of wounds." Where the casualties are stated thus, in "killed, wounded, and missing," the wounded includes the mortally wounded. This must be borne in mind to properly understand the nature of the loss.

Where it could be done with accuracy, the number of killed and mortally wounded in each action is given in the regimental tabulations of these three hundred regiments ; and this is done without confusing it with an additional statement of wounded and missing. The

number of wounded is not always an exact, definite statement, owing to the slightly wounded which are counted in some regiments and not in others. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between wounds, slight injuries, and lack of injury. The missing is a still more indefinite quantity, including, as it does, the captured, the missing, the stragglers, and, very often, many of the killed and wounded. But there is nothing indefinite about the status of the dead soldier, and, so, for purpose of comparison, it is better that the losses of the various regiments be stated in "killed or died of wounds," and in that only.

When the total of the killed and died of wounds in any regiment is known, it is very easy to arrive at the number of its wounded, for the proportion, in the aggregate, is a definite and well known one, as has been previously shown.* True, this proportion will not always hold good for a regiment in the instance of some one battle; but, in all the battles of a regiment it will be found correct, the variations correcting themselves in the aggregate.

In these three hundred regiments, the title of each is accompanied by the name of its brigade, division, and corps. Of course, many regiments served in more than one brigade, and each brigade had several commanders. Still, in each case, the brigade mentioned will assist largely in identifying the regiment, or recalling to the hasty reader the campaigns in which it served. Lack of space debars the tedious details necessary to trace properly the changing organizations to which most regiments belonged.

The loss by disease in Confederate prisons is stated in many instances, but, at the same time, it is included in the column of "loss by disease, accidents, &c."

In stating the total enrollments, care has been taken to subtract transferred men who were shifted from one company to another in the same regiment. Deductions are also made for men transferred to a regiment after the war had closed, many regiments having received large accessions from disbanded organizations just before their own muster-out. In comparing these enrollments with the muster-out-rolls, this fact must receive attention; otherwise, there would be an apparent discrepancy.

The bands are also omitted in the enrollments as stated here, as all regimental bands were ordered discontinued, and were mustered out during the summer of 1862. After that, no bands were enlisted, or paid as such, except brigade bands; and, if a regiment had a band, it was formed of enlisted men, or company musicians, detailed for that purpose.

In addition to the battles mentioned,—in which a regiment lost men killed or mortally wounded,—the engagements at which the regiments was "present" are also given. In some of the latter, losses were often sustained in wounded or missing men, but, as none of these wounded or missing are recorded among those who died of wounds, the battle does not appear in the tabulated list. In giving these additional battles at which a regiment was "Present, also," intentional omission is made of a certain class of minor affairs which are often used by regimental historians to unduly swell their list of battles, but which, if given here, would only confuse or mislead a disinterested reader.

In the cavalry, however, these minor actions were so frequent, and resulted in so many casualties in wounded and captured men, that they form an important feature in the history of each mounted regiment. But the brief sketches given in the succeeding pages afford no room for the long and honorable list of additional actions in which each cavalry regiment participated,—actions replete with meritorious details, although they did not result in any loss of life. Still, the reader should bear these facts in mind to rightly appreciate the services rendered by the mounted regiments.

In most of the three hundred regiments mentioned in this chapter the figures opposite the list of battles show only the number who were killed or who died of wounds. The number of the killed, wounded, and missing, for the more important losses of each regiment, will be found in the notes appended in each case.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

J. I. GREGG'S BRIGADE, D. M. GREGG'S DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN GODDARD.
(2) COL. SAMUEL H. ALLEN.(3) COL. CALVIN S. DOUTY (Killed).
(4) COL. CHARLES H. SMITH, BVT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	31
Company A.....	2	6	8	..	29	29	266
B.....	..	7	7	..	35	35	264
C.....	2	10	12	..	23	23	234
D.....	1	12	13	..	22	22	220
E.....	4	17	21	..	30	30	233
F.....	1	19	20	1	28	29	251
G.....	..	19	19	..	27	27	260
H.....	1	19	20	..	29	29	215
I.....	..	11	11	..	24	24	221
K.....	..	20	20	..	36	36	247
L.....	..	7	7	..	36	36	223
M.....	1	12	13	2	19	21	230
Band.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	...
Totals.....	15	159	174	3	341	344	2,895

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Middletown, Va., May 24, 1862.....	3	White House, Va., June 21, 1864.....	1
Manassas, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.....	1	St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.....	17
South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.....	1	Gurley Farm, Va., June 25, 1864.....	1
Louisa C. H., Va., May 2, 1863.....	2	Picket, Va., Aug. 9, 1864.....	1
Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.....	1	Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.....	1
Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.....	8	Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.....	4
Middleburg, Va., June 19, 1863.....	11	Charles City Road, Va., Aug. 18, 1864.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.....	1	Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.....	3
Shepherdstown, Va., July 16, 1863.....	9	Yellow Tavern, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.....	1
Manassas, Va., Oct. 15, 1863.....	1	Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	16
Dahlgren Raid, Va., March -, 1864.....	10	Bellefield, Va., Dec. 10, 1864.....	1
Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864.....	1	Dinwiddie C. H., Va., March 31, 1865.....	27
South Anna, Va., May 10, 1864.....	2	Deatonsville, Va., April 6, 1865.....	7
Ashland, Va., May 11, 1864.....	9	Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.....	4
Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.....	1	Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.....	2
Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.....	1	Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.....	7
Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.....	2	Picket Duty.....	2
Skirmish, Va., June 19, 1864.....	1	Place Unknown.....	11

NOTES.—This regiment sustained the heaviest loss, killed in action, of any cavalry regiment in the entire army. Besides the actions mentioned, it participated in several in which it lost men wounded or captured. Like all cavalry commands the First Maine lost many who were captured while on outpost duty, or while foraging and raiding within the enemy's lines. Of these, 145 died of disease while in Confederate prisons.

Colonel Douty, a brave and gallant officer, was killed while leading a successful charge at Aldie, Va. At St. Mary's Church, Va., the First Maine made a desperate fight against great odds, losing 10 officers and 56 men, killed, wounded, and missing,—out of 260 who were engaged. Another hard fight occurred at the Boydton Road; and at Cat Tail Run—March 31, 1865—the regiment sustained its severest loss. In September, 1864, the First D. C. Cavalry was consolidated with it, bringing its numbers up to 1,800 men.

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

MOTT'S BRIGADE, BIRNEY'S DIVISION, SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. DANIEL CHAPLIN (Killed); BVT. MAJ. GEN.

(2) COL. RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD; BREV. 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	2	3	22
Company A . . . . .	..	20	20	..	29	29	195
B	3	46	49	..	19	19	198
C	2	39	41	..	30	30	189
D	1	31	32	..	19	19	185
E	2	39	41	..	20	20	176
F	1	36	37	..	18	18	183
G	3	31	34	..	23	23	185
H	2	28	30	..	33	33	202
I	2	39	41	1	12	13	172
K	2	28	30	..	16	16	172
L	4	40	44	..	20	20	161
M . . . . .	..	23	23	..	17	17	162
Totals	23	400	423	2	258	260	2,202

423 killed = 19.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 1,283. Died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg Pike, Va.	147	Deep Bottom, Va.	5
North Anna, Va.	3	Weldon Railroad	5
Totopotomoy, Va.	3	Boydton Road, Va.	10
Petersburg Assault, June 16th, 17th.	12	Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865.	6
Petersburg Assault, June 18th.	210	Sailor's Creek, Va.	5
Jerusalem Road, Va.	5	Picket Line.	2
Siege of Petersburg.	7	Place Unknown.	3

Present, also, at Cold Harbor; Vaughn Road; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Of the 2,047 regiments in the Union Army, the First Maine Heavy Artillery sustained the greatest loss in battle. Not only was the number killed the largest, but the percentage of killed was exceeded in only one instance. Again, its loss at Petersburg, June 18th, was the greatest of any one regiment in any one action, during the war. It made the charge that day with about 900 muskets, losing 632* in killed and wounded. Only a month previous, the regiment had suffered a terrible loss in its gallant fight on the Fredericksburg Pike, near Spotsylvania, May 19, 1864, where it lost 82 killed and 394 wounded; total, 476. Among the killed were six officers, and in the battle of June 18th, just referred to, thirteen officers were killed or mortally wounded, besides twelve others who were hit. This regiment was raised, principally, in the Penobscot Valley, and was organized August 21, 1862, as the Eighteenth Maine Infantry. Major Daniel Chaplin, of the Second Maine, was appointed Colonel. He fell, mortally wounded, August 18, 1864, at Strawberry Plains, Va. (Deep Bottom). The regiment left the State on August 24, 1862, and was changed to heavy artillery in December. It remained in the defences of Washington until May, 1864, when it joined Grant's Army at Spotsylvania. All its losses occurred within a period of ten months. During the spring campaign of 1865, it was in De Trobriand's Brigade of Mott's Division, Second Corps.

*The official report states the loss at 580; the State Reports put it at 604.

THIRD MAINE INFANTRY.

WARD'S BRIGADE, BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. OLIVER O. HOWARD, *U. S. A.*, BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A. (2) COL. HENRY G. STAPLES. (3) COL. MOSES B. LAKEMAN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	1	3	..	..	..	20
Company A	1	12	13	..	9	9	159
B	2	12	14	..	15	15	165
C . . . . .	..	10	10	..	11	11	147
D . . . . .	..	12	12	..	15	15	154
E	1	11	12	..	15	15	149
F . . . . .	..	20	20	..	19	19	166
G . . . . .	..	15	15	1	17	18	156
H . . . . .	..	10	10	..	17	17	146
I	1	12	13	..	15	15	161
K	3	9	12	..	15	15	163
Totals	10	124	134	1	148	149	1,586

Total of killed and wounded, 489; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.	8	Gettysburg, Pa.	30
Fair Oaks, Va.	14	Mine Run, Va.	1
Malvern Hill, Va.	1	Wilderness, Va.	24
Manassas, Va.	5	Spotsylvania, Va.	15
Chantilly, Va.	8	North Anna, Va.	9
Fredericksburg, Va.	6	Totopotomoy, Va.	6
Chancellorsville, Va.	6	Gunboat Service, Miss.	1

Present, also, at Bailey's Cross Roads; Yorktown; Williamsburg; White Oak Swamp; Glendale; Wapping Heights; Kelly's Ford; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—Recruited mostly from the Kennebec lumbermen; the men were of a large, powerful type, their average weight in one company being 170 pounds. The regiment was organized at Augusta, arriving at Washington June 7, 1861. It fought at First Bull Run, and a year later was engaged in another bloody contest on the same field. During 1862 it served in Birney's Brigade of Kearny's Division; it was in that command at Fair Oaks, where it made a gallant and successful charge, but lost nearly one-third of the number engaged; the loss was 8 killed, 71 wounded, and 3 missing. It participated in all the battles and marches of the Third Corps, becoming sadly reduced in number by deaths, wounds, and the sickness incidental to arduous campaigns. When it entered the field at Gettysburg, it numbered 14 officers and 196 rifles; of this number it lost 18 killed, 59 wounded, and 45 missing. Under command of Colonel Lakeman, it rendered good service in that battle; on the second day, in company with Berdan's Sharpshooters, it made an advance outside the lines which developed the enemy's position and elicited timely warning of the attack on Sickles' Corps. The tenacity with which the Third Maine held that skirmish line at Gettysburg is worthy of note. The regiment did some more hard fighting in the Wilderness campaign, during which it fought in Hancock's Second Corps. Lt. Col. Edwin Burt was killed at the Wilderness, and Major William C. Morgan at the North Anna. While in line at Cold Harbor, the regiment was ordered home, and the recruits transferred to the Seventeenth Maine.

FOURTH MAINE INFANTRY.

WARD'S BRIGADE, BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. HIRAM G. BERRY, MAJ. GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. ELIJAH WALKER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	3	1	4	..	..	..	17
Company A . . . . .	..	5	5	1	13	14	130
B	1	10	11	..	12	12	133
C	1	27	28	..	13	13	140
D	1	19	20	..	14	14	169
E	1	24	25	..	14	14	126
F	1	11	12	..	15	15	138
G	1	16	17	..	14	14	149
H	2	10	12	..	15	15	138
I	1	14	15	..	13	13	150
K	2	19	21	1	12	13	150
Totals	14	156	170	2	135	137	1,440

170 killed = 11.8 per cent.

Of the 1,002 originally enrolled, 141 were killed; or, 14.0 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 613. Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 40.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.	21	Fredericksburg, Va.	33
Yorktown, Va.	1	Chancellorsville, Va.	3
Williamsburg, Va.	1	Gettysburg, Pa.	27
Fair Oaks, Va.	2	Wilderness, Va.	46
Picket, Va., June, 1862	2	Po River, Va.	1
Malvern Hill, Va.	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	1
Manassas, Va.	10	North Anna, Va.	7
Chantilly, Va.	12	Gunboat Service, Miss.	2

Present, also, at Oak Grove; Glendale; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor.

Organized at Rockland, Me., May 8, 1861. Leaving the State on June 20th, it went into action, a month later, at First Bull Run. In September, 1861, a mutiny occurred in the regiment, which resulted in the transfer of about 100 men to another command. The men mutinied because they had enlisted for three months, or supposed the regiment was a three-months one, and so objected to being held for three years. Similar irregularities on the part of recruiting and mustering-in officers had become a frequent cause for complaint throughout the Army. In this case Company H was disbanded, and its place filled, in November by a new company of recruits. The regiment entered upon the Peninsular campaign in Birney's Brigade of Kearny's Division, Third Corps. It fought in this command, also, during Pope's campaign, its losses at Manassas—including Chantilly—amounting to 14 killed, 85 wounded, and 15 missing. At Fredericksburg, it lost 22 killed, 66 wounded, and 32 missing; at Gettysburg, 11 killed, 59 wounded, and 74 missing. In 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps. In the battle of the Wilderness the regiment was badly cut up; 32 were killed, 136 wounded, and 3 missing. The Fourth Maine lost three Majors killed in action: Major Pitcher was killed at Fredericksburg; Major Whitcomb fell, mortally wounded, at Gettysburg, and Major Grey was killed at the Wilderness. The term of service of the regiment expired on the 15th of June, 1864, when it was ordered home for muster-out, and the recruits remaining in the field were transferred to the Nineteenth Maine.

SIXTH MAINE INFANTRY.

RUSSELL'S BRIGADE, WRIGHT'S DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ABNER KNOWLES.

(2) COL. HIRAM BURNHAM, BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. BENJAMIN F. HARRIS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	1	..	1	2	1	3	19
Company A	2	11	13	..	8	8	126
B .....	..	16	16	..	9	9	122
C	1	8	9	..	9	9	115
D	2	13	15	..	7	7	122
E	1	16	17	..	6	6	107
F	1	13	14	..	21	21	129
G	2	15	17	..	12	12	112
H .....	..	17	17	..	12	12	132
I	1	15	16	..	11	11	119
K	1	17	18	..	4	4	110
Totals	12	141	153	2	100	102	1,213

153 killed = 12.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 519. With the killed are included 18 men, missing in action.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Siege of Yorktown, Va.....	2	Rappahannock Station.....	56
Williamsburg, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	1
Garnett's Farm, Va.....	4	Spotsylvania, Va.....	37
Seven Days Battle, Va.....	3	Cold Harbor, Va.....	7
Antietam, Md.....	1	Petersburg, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).....	38	Picket Duty	1

Present, also, at White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Fredericksburg, 1862; Gettysburg; Fort Stevens.

NOTES.—There was no more brilliant action in the war than the affair at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863. The Sixth Maine was the most prominent in that successful fight, although gallantly assisted by the other regiments of the brigade. The enemy, about 2,000 strong, occupied an intrenched position; the Sixth Maine, with uncapped muskets, supported by the Fifth Wisconsin, stormed their works, and springing over them were engaged in a desperate struggle, some of the fighting being hand to hand; bayonets were freely used, and in one case an officer thrust his sabre through an antagonist. Good fighting was also done at other points of the line, the total result being a brilliant victory, with large captures of men and material. But the brunt of the fight fell on the Sixth. It lost 38 killed, and 101 wounded, out of the 321 present in action; and of 21 officers engaged, 16 were killed or wounded. This was not the first time that the Sixth had leaped the enemy's breastworks against the blazing muzzles of a line of rifles. In the successful assault on Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863, the flag of the Sixth was the first to wave over the enemy's works. The regiment was then in the famous "Light Division" of the Sixth Corps, and did not fire a shot during the charge, but carried the works with the bayonet; and mention is made of one man in the Sixth who bayoneted two adversaries, and then brained a third with the butt of a musket. The loss of the regiment in that battle was 23 killed, 111 wounded, and 35 missing. Major Haycock and four captains were among the killed. The regiment was mustered out August 15, 1864, its three years term of service having expired.

SEVENTH MAINE INFANTRY.

NEIL'S BRIGADE, HOWE'S DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS H. MARSHALL (Died).

(2) COL. EDWIN C. MASON, B. A.; 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	2	1	3	1	1	2	18
Company A . . . . .	..	13	13	..	19	19	91
B	2	11	13	..	27	27	175
C	1	11	12	..	23	23	145
D	3	10	13	..	19	19	149
E	1	6	7	..	12	12	71
F	1	17	18	..	35	35	105
G	2	10	12	..	13	13	111
H	1	6	7	1	12	13	90
I	1	10	11	..	23	23	91
K	1	18	19	1	25	26	119
Totals	15	113	128	3	209	212	1,165

128 killed = 10.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 555. Died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included) 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Siege of Yorktown, Va.	3	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10th.	2
Lee's Mills, Va.	2	Spotsylvania, Va., May 12th.	27
Antietam, Md.	25	Spotsylvania, Va., May 18th.	6
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863)	20	Cold Harbor, Va.	2
Gettysburg, Pa.	1	Petersburg, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	36	Fort Stevens, D. C.	3

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Mechanicsville (May 24th); Golding's Farm; Garnett's Hill; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Crampton's Pass; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Shenandoah Valley.

NOTES.—Organized at Augusta, Me., August 21, 1861, from companies recruited in various parts of the State. It proceeded immediately to Baltimore, and thence, after a two weeks' stay, to Washington. It encamped there two weeks, and then, on Nov. 7, 1861, marched to Lewinsville, Va., where it performed outpost duty until the spring of 1862. It joined in the advance on Manassas, and then embarked for the Peninsula. It was then in Davidson's (3d) Brigade, Wm F. Smith's Division, Fourth Corps; this division was transferred in May to the newly-formed Sixth Corps. The loss by disease and sickness was so great that the regiment took only 181 men into action at Antietam; it was commanded in that battle by Major Hyde, and lost there 12 killed, 63 wounded, and 20 missing,—over half of those engaged. Becoming much reduced in numbers, it was ordered home to Maine, in October, 1862, to recruit. Five companies—B, C, D, I and K—under command of Lt.-Col. Selden Conner, rejoined the corps in January, 1863, and were engaged at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, with a loss of 12 killed, 49 wounded, and 31 missing. In May, 1864, the regiment—then in Getty's Division—entered the Wilderness campaign, where it took part in the bloody contest which was waged by the Sixth Corps. From May 5th to May 18th, it lost 310 in killed and wounded. Its last battle occurred at Fort Stevens, within the city limits of Washington, where it assisted in repulsing Early's attack. Major Jones was killed in this action. Its term of service expired August 21, 1864, while in the Shenandoah, and the recruits were transferred to the First Maine Veteran Infantry.

EIGHTH MAINE INFANTRY.

WHITE'S BRIGADE—AMES'S DIVISION—TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. LEE STRICKLAND.

(2) COL. JOHN D. RUST; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. HENRY BOYNTON; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(4) COL. WILLIAM M. MCARTHUR; 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	23
Company A.....	1	9	10	..	18	18	154
B.....	..	13	13	1	18	19	162
C.....	1	8	9	1	21	22	151
D.....	..	10	10	1	18	19	146
E.....	..	15	15	..	32	32	149
F.....	..	10	10	..	33	33	157
G.....	..	16	16	..	36	36	173
H.....	2	19	21	1	26	27	149
I.....	2	14	16	..	20	20	166
K.....	..	14	14	..	20	20	156
Totals.....	6	128	134	4	243	247	1,586

Total loss in killed and wounded, 489. Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 35.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault).....	27
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	14	Petersburg, Va. (trenches).....	21
Gill's Farm, Va.....	4	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	2
Ware Bottom Church, Va.....	19	Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	7
Cold Harbor, Va. (assault).....	22	Spring Hill, Va., Dec. 10, 1864.....	5
Cold Harbor, Va. (trenches).....	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	4
Picket, July 4, 1862.....	1	Rice's Station, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Fort Pulaski; Arrowfield Church; Chester Station; Petersburg Mine; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The regiment left the State Sept. 10, 1861, and in the following month sailed from Annapolis with General T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, S. C. Landing at Hilton Head, Nov. 8, 1861, it remained on duty in that Military Department over two years. During its stay there it took part in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, the occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., and was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Most of the time, however, was passed in garrison duty at Hilton Head, and Beaufort, S. C. In the meantime, the regiment received about 300 recruits and 200 conscripts, which kept its ranks up to the maximum, although the loss by disease had been very large. In March, 1864, the proposal for reënlistment was accepted by 16 officers and 330 men, who returned to Maine on the thirty days' furlough granted in such cases. On April 26, 1864, the regiment joined Butler's Army, then on the James River, Va., and entered upon the campaign against Richmond, having been assigned to White's (3d) Brigade, Ames's (3d) Division, Tenth Corps. It was actively engaged at Drewry's Bluff, where it lost 3 killed, 64 wounded, and 29 missing. Colonel Boynton, who was in command, was severely wounded, and Major McArthur succeeded to the command. Four days later it was engaged at Ware Bottom Church, with a loss of 83, out of the 190 present in action. At Cold Harbor, the regiment was in Stedman's Brigade, 2d Division, Eighteenth Corps, and sustained there a loss of 12 killed, 87 wounded, and 2 missing. In December, it was assigned to Fairchild's (4th) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, in which command it fought in the final battles of the war.

NINTH MAINE INFANTRY.

DRAKE'S BRIGADE -- AMES'S DIVISION -- TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HORATIO BISBEE.

(2) COL. RISHWORTH RICH.

(3) COL. SABINE EMERY.

(4) COL. ZINA H. ROBINSON.

(5) COL. GEORGE F. GRANGER; 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	21
Company A.....	1	15	16	..	22	22	195
B.....	1	12	13	..	20	20	191
C.....	..	10	10	1	23	24	180
D.....	1	18	19	..	33	33	195
E.....	1	20	21	1	25	26	216
F.....	1	19	20	..	27	27	183
G.....	1	20	21	..	16	16	193
H.....	..	16	16	..	19	19	184
I.....	3	20	23	..	24	24	197
K.....	1	22	23	..	27	27	218
Totals.....	10	172	182	3	236	239	1,973

Total of killed and wounded, 644.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fernandina, Fla.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.,.....	23
Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.....	3	Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.....	20
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.....	5	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	11
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.....	24	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	19
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	10	Deep Bottom, Va.....	9
Port Walthal, Va.....	1	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	16
Arrowfield Church, Va.....	1	Darbytown Road, Va.....	10
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	10	Guard duty, April 10, 1862.....	1
Ware Bottom Church, Va.....	16	Picket, Va., May 23, 1864.....	2

Present, also, at Bermuda Hundred; Wilmington, N. C.

NOTES.—The Ninth left the State Sept. 24, 1861, and in the next month sailed from Fort Monroe for Hilton Head, S. C. The year 1862 was spent in garrison duty at Fernandina, Fla.; in January, 1863, it returned to Hilton Head, where it remained on picket duty until June; then it joined the forces operating in Charleston Harbor. Led by Colonel Emery, it participated in the assault of Strong's Brigade on Fort Wagner, and in the opening fight on Morris Island captured two of the enemy's flags. During the Siege of Fort Wagner its casualties, in the assaults and in the trenches, amounted to 189 in killed, wounded, and missing. In October, 1863, the regiment moved to Black Island, S. C. While there, 416 of the original members reenlisted and received their furlough. On April 18, 1864, the Ninth proceeded to Gloucester Point, Va., where it was assigned to Ames's Division, Tenth Corps. Ascending the James River, the troops landed at Bermuda Hundred, and advanced immediately on the enemy's lines. Severe fighting followed, and in the battle of May 20th, the casualties in the regiment were 9 killed, 39 wounded, and 4 missing. At Cold Harbor, having been transferred to the Eighteenth Corps, it joined in the assault with a loss of 12 killed, 55 wounded, and 5 missing. While in the trenches before Petersburg, on June 30th, 1864, in an affair on the picket line, there was a loss of 7 killed, 34 wounded, and 5 missing, out of 102 who went into the fight. The loss at Deep Bottom was 5 killed, 21 wounded, and 29 missing. Only 201 were present for duty when ordered to Chaffin's Farm; in that battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Gray fell at the head of the regiment.

SIXTEENTH MAINE INFANTRY.

PAUL'S BRIGADE—ROBINSON'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. ASA W. WILDES.

(2) COL. CHARLES W. TILDEN; 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	2	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	1	16	17	1	16	17	183
B.....	2	12	14	.	20	20	180
C.....	.	28	28	.	31	31	202
D.....	2	17	19	1	25	26	177
E.....	1	18	19	.	29	29	205
F.....	.	12	12	.	25	25	169
G.....	.	25	25	.	27	27	211
H.....	1	11	12	.	29	29	194
I.....	.	12	12	.	35	35	188
K.....	1	20	21	.	20	20	185
Totals.....	9	172	181	2	257	259	1,907

Total of killed and wounded, 759; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 76.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	*76	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	14
Gettysburg, Pa.....	27	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	10
Wilderness, Va.....	3	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	11
Spotsylvania, Va.....	25	Gravelly Run, Va.....	2
North Anna, Va.....	2	Five Forks, Va.....	2
{ Bethesda Church, Va.....	3	Skirmish Line, Va., June 21, 1864.....	1
{ Cold Harbor, Va.....	3	Skirmish Line, Va., Oct. 8, 1864.....	1
Picket, Va., June 6, 1864.....	1		

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized August 14, 1862, with Captain C. W. Tilden, of the Second Maine, as its Colonel, who commanded it during its entire service. Arriving at Washington on August 21, 1862, it was ordered immediately on active duty in Maryland. The fatigue and exposure of a campaign without the customary preparatory service cost the regiment many lives, and sent large numbers to the hospital. It was assigned to Root's (1st) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, First Corps, and marched to Fredericksburg with that command. This was its first battle; but its ranks had become so reduced by the sickness, common among raw troops in active service, that only 427 were present in that action, of which it lost 27 killed, 170 wounded, and 34 missing; of the latter none returned. Another severe loss was sustained at Gettysburg. Of the 248 officers and men engaged in that battle, the casualties amounted to 9 killed, 59 wounded, and 164 captured. At the close of the fight, 2 officers and 15 men alone remained; Colonel Tilden was taken prisoner with his men. Many of the wounded died and nearly all the amputations proved fatal. In March, 1864, the division was transferred to the Fifth Corps; in June the regiment was transferred to Crawford's (3d) Division, and to Baxter's (2d) Brigade of the same corps. It fought in all the battles of the Fifth Corps in 1864-5, its hardest fighting occurring at Spotsylvania, where Major Leavitt fell, mortally wounded. Another severe fight took place at Hatcher's Run (Dabney's Mills) February 6, 1865, in which the regiment lost 3 killed, 60 wounded, and 11 missing.

* Regimental history says 90;—killed 56, mortally wounded 34.

SEVENTEENTH MAINE INFANTRY.

DE TROBRIAND'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS A. ROBERTS. (2) COL. GEORGE W. WEST; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (3) COL. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS; 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	19
Company A.....	2	22	24	.	12	12	145
B.....	1	18	19	1	14	15	132
C.....	.	19	19	.	23	23	156
D.....	.	20	20	1	9	10	129
E.....	1	18	19	1	18	19	128
F.....	.	16	16	.	12	12	126
G.....	3	21	24	.	14	14	125
H.....	3	23	26	.	19	19	135
I.....	.	21	21	.	19	19	129
K.....	2	17	19	.	19	19	147
Totals.....	12	195	207	4	159	163	1,371

207 killed = 15 per cent.

Total loss in killed and wounded, 759; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 31.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	Petersburg, Va. (assault).....	22
Chancellorsville, Va.....	14	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	20
Gettysburg, Pa.....	40	Jerusalem Road, Va.....	3
Wapping Heights, Va.....	1	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Mine Run, Va.....	12	Hatcher's Rm, Va., March, 25, 1865.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	54	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	6
Spotsylvania, Va.....	16	Farmville, Va.....	2
North Anna, Va.....	7	Picket, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.....	1
Cold Harbor, Va.....	1	Picket, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.....	1

Present, also, at Auburn, Va.; Po River; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in the counties of York, Cumberland, Oxford, and Androscoggin. It arrived at Washington August 23, 1862, where it was engaged in drill and garrison duty until October, when it crossed into Virginia and joined Berry's (3d) Brigade, Birney's (1st) Division, Third Corps. The regiment made a creditable record at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville it sustained a loss of 10 killed, 65 wounded and 38 missing. At Gettysburg, Lt.-Col. C. B. Merrill commanding, it was engaged in Sickles's fight on the second day, losing 18 killed, 112 wounded, and 3 missing. In March, 1864, Birney's Division was transferred to the Second Corps, the regiment being placed in General Alex. Hays's Brigade of that division — Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Led by Colonel West, it crossed the Rapidan with 507 men, and fought under Grant at the battle of the Wilderness, where its casualties amounted to 22 killed, 155 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 192. In June it was transferred to the First Brigade, with which it took part in the storming of Petersburg, June 16-18, 1864. Its losses in those bloody and disastrous assaults were 13 killed, 66 wounded, and 5 missing. In June, 129 men were received by a transfer from the Third Maine, the term of that regiment having expired; even with this accession, the ranks showed but little over 200 muskets in line. The Seventeenth sustained the heaviest loss in battle of any infantry regiment from Maine. It was mustered out on June 4, 1865.

NINETEENTH MAINE INFANTRY.

HARROW'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. FREDERICK D. SEWELL. (2) COL. FRANCIS E. HEATH; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (3) COL. SELDEN CONNER; BRIG. GEN.
 (4) COL. JAMES W. WELCH. (5) COL. ISAAC W. STARBIRD; 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	18
Company A . . . . .	.	17	17	.	23	23	140
B	1	25	26	1	15	16	149
C . . . . .	.	14	14	.	16	16	149
D . . . . .	.	21	21	.	16	16	139
E . . . . .	.	19	19	.	17	17	128
F . . . . .	.	11	11	.	18	18	139
G . . . . .	.	16	16	.	13	13	135
H . . . . .	.	18	18	.	15	15	149
I	2	23	25	.	31	31	151
K . . . . .	.	25	25	1	17	18	144
Totals	3	189	192	2	182	184	1,441

192 killed = 13.3 per cent.

Total loss in killed and wounded, 693; Died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 47.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Gettysburg, Pa.	68	Totopotomoy, Va.	3
Haymarket, Va.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	9
Bristoe Station, Va.	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	29
Mine Run, Va.	1	Deep Bottom, Va.	2
Morton's Ford, Va.	1	Ream's Station, Va.	7
Wilderness, Va.	37	Boydton Road, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	17	Hatcher's Run, Va.	4
North Anna, Va.	8	Picket, Va., Oct., 1864	2

Present, also, at Charlestown, W. Va.; First Fredericksburg; Second Fredericksburg; Po River; Strawberry Plains; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in the counties of Knox, Waldo, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc. The field officers had already served with honorable distinction in other Maine regiments. It arrived at Washington August 29, 1862, having been recruited, organized, and equipped within four weeks, a characteristic common to most of the regiments raised under the second call for troops. It was assigned to Gorman's (1st) Brigade, Howard's (2d) Division, Second Corps, with which command it was under fire for the first time, in a reconnoissance at Charlestown, W. Va., October 16, 1862; and, again, in the battle of Fredericksburg, where several of the men were wounded. Under command of Colonel Heath, the regiment was conspicuously engaged at Gettysburg, where it faced a *feu d' enfer* that cost it 29 killed, 166 wounded, and 4 missing; a total of 199, out of 440 present, all told. During Grant's opening campaign the brigade was commanded by General Alex. S. Webb, of Gettysburg fame. The regiment entered this campaign with 22 officers and 468 men; losing at the Wilderness 22 killed, 130 wounded, and 6 missing. The recruits left in the field by the Fourth Maine were transferred to the Nineteenth in June, 1864; there were 277 of them, nominally, but only 57 of them actually joined.

TWENTIETH MAINE INFANTRY.

VINCENT'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ADELBERT AMES, *U. S. A.*; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.
 (2) COL. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V.

(3) COL. CHARLES D. GILMORE.
 (4) COL. ELLIS SPEAR; BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff . . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	19
Company A	2	11	13	.	19	19	164
B	1	15	16	.	11	11	150
C	1	17	18	.	10	10	169
D	1	16	17	.	15	15	170
E . . . . .	.	13	13	.	18	18	140
F	1	19	20	1	15	16	174
G	2	14	16	.	8	8	147
H . . . . .	.	12	12	.	20	20	170
I . . . . .	.	9	9	.	15	15	157
K	1	12	13	.	14	14	161
Totals	9	138	147	1	145	146	1,621

Total of killed and wounded, 528. Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 15.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va	8	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	14
Aldie, Va., June 21, 1863	2	Jerusalem Road, Va.	4
Gettysburg, Pa.	41	Peebles Farm, Va.	13
Sharpsburg Pike, Md. (1863)	1	Boydton Road, Va.	2
Rappahannock Station, Va.	1	Dabney's Mills, Va.	2
Wilderness, Va.	21	Gravelly Run, Va.	3
Spotsylvania, Va.	12	Five Forks, Va.	13
North Anna, Va.	2	Appomattox, Va.	1
Bethesda Church, Va.	5	Place Unknown	2

Present, also, at Antietam; Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Weldon Railroad; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—The Twentieth Maine could not well be other than a good regiment, under the tuition and lead of such colonels as Ames and Chamberlain. Ames, who was destined to renown as the central figure at Fort Fisher, left the regiment in a few months, but not until he had lead the men in battle, and given them the benefit of his military training and experience. Colonel Chamberlain, a professor at Bowdoin, left his chair in spite of strenuous remonstrance and opposition, and tendered his services to the State. He, also, made a brilliant reputation as a colonel and a general, and is quoted as having said that "he never left one of his wounded in the hands of the enemy, nor one of his dead without fitting burial." Chamberlain and his men did much to save the day at Gettysburg, by their prompt and plucky action at Little Round Top. Holding the extreme left on that field, they repulsed a well-nigh successful attempt of the enemy to turn that flank, an episode which forms a conspicuous feature in the history of that battle. Their loss at Gettysburg was 29 killed and 96 wounded. General Bartlett commanded the brigade — 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th A. C.— at the Wilderness, where the regiment was hotly engaged, May 5th and 6th, with a loss of 13 killed, 82 wounded, and 16 missing. About 200 recruits were received in 1864; in June, 1864, there were only about 275 muskets for duty. It was engaged at Five Forks, with a heavy percentage of loss, and was skirmishing under fire when the surrender took place at Appomattox. After the war closed, the rolls were swelled by accessions from disbanded regiments.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE INFANTRY.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE—POTTER'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS HIGHT, U. S. A.

(2) COL. DANIEL WHITE; 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	2	.	1	1	18
Company A	2	20	22	.	17	17	142
B	2	16	18	.	17	17	151
C	3	12	15	.	14	14	135
D	1	16	17	.	14	14	128
E	1	19	20	.	25	25	143
F	3	14	17	.	14	14	137
G	1	20	21	.	19	19	125
H . . . . .	.	17	17	.	15	15	139
I	3	10	13	.	14	14	126
K	1	13	14	.	14	14	128
L . . . . .	.	4	4	.	7	7	108
M . . . . .	.	3	3	.	5	5	115
Totals	18	165	183	.	176	176	1,595

Original enrollment, 939; killed, 158; percentage, 16.8.

Total of killed and wounded, 628; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 34.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.	12	Petersburg, Va. (June 17, 1864)	19
Spotsylvania, Va.	29	Petersburg Mine, Va	23
North Anna, Va.	2	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	24
Totopotomoy, Va.	3	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	14
Bethesda Church, June 3, 1864.	29	Picket, Va., Dec. 1, 1864	1
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	6	Fall of Petersburg.	18
Picket, Va., June, 1864.	3		

Present, also, at Boydton Road; Weldon Railroad; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—Organized at Augusta, Me., in March and April, 1864. Leaving the State, April 18th, it proceeded to Alexandria, Va., where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade (General S. G. Griffin's), 2d Division (General R. B. Potter's), Ninth Corps. In less than a month after leaving home the regiment went into action at the Wilderness, and on May 12th was hotly engaged at Spotsylvania, where it lost 11 killed, 94 wounded, and 1 missing. In the fighting at Bethesda Church, June 3d, it lost 15 killed and 39 wounded, and behaved with such gallantry that General Griffin complimented it in orders. Under command of Colonel White, the regiment rendered efficient service in the assault on Petersburg, June 17th, and at the Mine explosion it was among the first to enter the enemy's works. Its losses at the Mine were 9 killed, 26 wounded, and 51 captured or missing. In October there were only about 60 men left on duty; then two new companies joined the regiment, which were designated as L and M, and in December the regiment received an accession by the consolidation with it of the Thirty-second Maine; 485 men were thus transferred on the rolls, of whom only 181 were present for duty. In less than one year's time the Thirty-first Maine lost 674 men, killed or wounded in action, three-fourths of this loss occurring in May, June and July, 1864. After the war had ended the regiment was transferred to the Nineteenth Corps, and stationed at Savannah, Ga., until August 20th, 1865, when it was mustered out.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

BURLING'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. GILMAN MARSTON; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. EDWARD L. BAILEY.

(3) COL. JOAB N. PATTERSON; 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	13
Company A.....	•	9	9	•	14	14	102
B.....	4	12	16	2	7	9	101
C.....	1	8	9	•	5	5	100
D.....	•	7	7	•	8	8	100
E.....	3	11	14	•	8	8	98
F.....	2	9	11	•	11	11	96
G.....	2	12	14	1	10	11	102
H.....	•	7	7	1	12	13	100
I.....	2	8	10	1	7	8	101
K.....	1	9	10	•	9	9	100
Totals.....	15	93	108	6	91	97	1,013
Recruits.....	•	70	70	•	75	75	1,639
Totals.....	15	163	178	6	166	172	2,652

Of the 1,013 originally enrolled, 108 were killed = 10.6 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 658.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.....	14	Gettysburg, Pa.....	48
Williamsburg, Va.....	23	Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	8
Oak Grove, Va.....	9	Cold Harbor, Va.....	22
Glendale, Va.....	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	10
Manassas, Va.....	37	Fair Oaks, Va. (1864).....	2
Fredericksburg, Va.....	3	Scouting, Va. (April 2, 1862).....	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fair Oaks (1862); White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Chantilly; Wapping Heights; Bermuda Hundred; Fall of Richmond.

NOTES.—Arriving at Washington June 23, 1861, it encamped there a few weeks, and then marched away to First Bull Run, with Burnside's Brigade of Hunter's Division. It passed the succeeding fall and winter in Maryland, on the lower Potomac. In the spring of 1862 it took the field, then in Grover's (1st) Brigade, Hooker's (2d) Division, Third Corps. Hooker withstood the brunt of the attack at the battle of Williamsburg, in which the Second lost 16 killed, 68 wounded, and 19 missing. Upon its return from the Peninsula, Grover's Brigade was hotly engaged at Manassas, where the regiment, fighting on that familiar field, lost 16 killed, 87 wounded, and 30 missing, out of 332 present in action. The Second was ordered home on February 26, 1863, and was absent a couple of months, rejoining the Army in June, while on its way to Gettysburg, at which time it was assigned to the Jersey Brigade of Humphreys's (2d) Division. It fought in the Peach Orchard, at Gettysburg, and while there, just before the opening of the fight on the second day, the roll was called. Only eight men were absent from their places, while 24 officers and 330 men answered to their names. Of that number, the regiment lost 20 killed, 137 wounded, and 36 missing; of the 24 officers, 7 were killed and 14 wounded. One wounded captain, shot in the forehead, wandered into the enemy's lines, where he died and was buried by some brother masons. In August, the regiment was assigned to guard duty at Point Lookout, Md., where it remained until May, 1864, when it took the field as a part of Weitzel's (2d) Division, Eighteenth Corps.

THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

HAWLEY'S BRIGADE—TERRY'S DIVISION—TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ENOCH Q. FELLOWS.

(2) COL. JOHN H. JACKSON.

(3) COL. JOHN BEDELL; 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.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	17
Company A.....	.	20	20	.	15	15	169
B.....	.	18	18	.	16	16	172
C.....	1	16	17	.	16	16	171
D.....	.	25	25	.	14	14	168
E.....	2	19	21	.	12	12	166
F.....	.	17	17	.	15	15	174
G.....	1	16	17	.	24	24	168
H.....	3	21	24	.	14	14	171
I.....	2	16	18	1	14	15	173
K.....	1	18	19	.	12	12	176
Totals.....	12	186	198	2	152	154	1,725

198 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Of the 1,028 originally enrolled, 132 were killed, and 88 died of disease. Total killed and wounded, 685; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 31.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Secessionville, S. C.....	27	Ware Bottom Church, Va.....	3
Pinckney Island, S. C.....	5	Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.....	16
Morris Island, S. C.....	7	Deep Bottom, Va.....	28
Fort Wagner, S. C. (assault).....	12	New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.....	5
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	5	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.....	1
Chester Station, Va.....	1	Charles City Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	8
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	66	Fort Fisher, N. C.....	5
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	8	Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C.....	1

Present, also, at Pocotaligo; St. John's River; Pilatka.

NOTES.—Organized at Concord in August, 1861, and left the State on Sept. 3d. After a short stay, successively, at Long Island, Washington, Annapolis, and Fort Monroe, it arrived November 4th at Port Royal, S. C. Remaining at Hilton Head and its vicinity, the regiment was not under fire until the affair at Secessionville, June 16, 1862, where, under command of Colonel Jackson, it established a reputation for gallantry and efficiency. It took 623 officers and men into that action, sustaining a loss of 9 killed, 93 wounded, and 2 missing; total 104. In 1863 it participated in the operations in Charleston Harbor, and in April, 1864, sailed from Florida to join the Army of the James in Virginia. On the 6th of May, 1864, it landed at Bermuda Hundred with about 800 men, Lt.-Col. Josiah J. Plimpton in command. It was engaged at Drewry's Bluff, May 14th, a memorable day in the history of the Third New Hampshire. In that battle it made a brilliant and successful charge, but with a loss of over 200 men, the loss occurring in less than twenty minutes' time. In July it was armed with Spencer rifles, a breech-loader of rapid and effective fire. At Deep Bottom the regiment lost half its number (12 killed, 71 wounded, and 9 missing), Colonel Plimpton falling, with a bullet through his heart, while leading a charge. The regiment was ordered home a few days later; the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field preserved the organization. The Third fought at Fort Fisher—then in Abbott's Brigade—and on July 20th, 1865, was mustered out of service.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

CROSS'S BRIGADE — CALDWELL'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD E. CROSS; B. A. (Killed).

(2) COL. CHARLES E. HAPGOOD.

(3) COL. WELCOME A. CRAFTS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	1	3	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	2	16	18	1	5	6	101
B.....	1	10	11	.	13	13	87
C.....	1	19	20	.	13	13	101
D.....	3	10	13	.	8	8	85
E.....	1	20	21	.	11	11	101
F.....	.	14	14	1	9	10	91
G.....	3	18	21	.	6	6	101
H.....	2	17	19	.	9	9	95
I.....	.	15	15	.	13	13	101
K.....	3	17	20	.	19	19	100
Totals.....	18	157	175	2	106	108	976
Recruits.....	..	120	120	.	70	70	1,520
Totals.....	18	277	295	2	176	178	2,496

Of the original enrollment, 175 were killed = 17.9 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 1,051; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 8.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.....	33	Cold Harbor, Va.....	69
Allen's Farm, Va.....	8	Petersburg, Va., Assault of June 16th.....	15
Glendale, Va.....	8	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	14
Malvern Hill, Va.....	2	Jerusalem Road, Va.....	4
Antietam, Md.....	13	Strawberry Plains, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va.....	51	Deep Bottom, Va.....	5
Chancellorsville, Va.....	5	Reams' Station, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	34	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	6
Picket, Va., June 10, 1862.....	1	Farmville, Va.....	20

Present, also, at Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Totopotomoy; Sutherland Station; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Sustained the greatest loss in battle of any infantry or cavalry regiment, in the whole Union Army. Known to the corps and division commanders as a reliable regiment, it was the more often called upon to face the enemy's fire, or assigned to the post of danger. The rolls were encumbered in 1864 with the names of conscripts and mercenaries; 420 of them deserted, most of them before joining the command. The regiment was always well handled. Colonel Cross was an experienced officer who sustained an excellent reputation in the corps; he fell at Gettysburg while in command of the brigade, having remarked to Hancock as he entered the field, that it would be his last fight. Colonel Crafts, formerly a sergeant in the Second, passed through all the gradations of rank to the colonelcy. The greatest loss, numerically, occurred at Cold Harbor, where the regiment, under Colonel Hapgood, entered the enemy's works, but for a lack of support, was forced to relinquish its position. Hapgood took 577 men into that action, of whom 202 were killed or wounded. At Fredericksburg, under Cross, the regiment lost 20 killed, 154 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 193, out of 303 present. At Gettysburg, Hapgood commanding, it lost 27 killed, and 53 wounded, out of the 12 officers and 165 men engaged. The regiment served throughout the war in the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE — POTTER'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. NELSON CONVERSE.

(2) COL. SIMON G. GRIFFIN; BVT. MAJ. GEN.

(3) COL. PHINEAS BIXBY.

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	13
Company A.....	.	8	8	.	22	22	108
B.....	.	13	13	1	19	20	101
C.....	1	7	8	.	11	11	101
D.....	1	13	14	.	12	12	101
E.....	1	11	12	.	19	19	102
F.....	1	11	12	.	12	12	95
G.....	2	7	9	.	18	18	99
H.....	.	19	19	1	15	16	108
I.....	2	7	9	.	19	19	101
K.....	1	15	16	.	13	13	101
Totals	10	111	121	3	160	163	1,030
Recruits.....	..	66	66	.	68	68	1,544
Aggregate.....	10	177	187	3	228	231	2,574

Of the original enrollment, 121 were killed = 11.7 per cent. Loss in killed and wounded, 679.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Camden, N. C.....	1	North Anna, Va.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	67	Bethesda Church, Va.....	7
Chantilly, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	2
South Mountain, Md.....	1	Petersburg, Va.....	20
Antietam, Md.....	7	Mine Explosion, Va.....	20
Fredericksburg, Va.....	15	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	6	Peebles Farm, Va.....	16
Spotsylvania, Va.....	18	Fall of Petersburg.....	4

Present, also, at Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss.; Totopotomoy; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Organized at Keene, N. H., leaving the State Dec. 25, 1861. It sailed from Annapolis, Jan. 7, 1862, with the Burnside expedition, disembarking at Hatteras Island, where it went into a camp of instruction. After some active service with Reno's Brigade in North Carolina, it returned to Virginia with the Ninth Corps, in August, 1862. It had been assigned in the meantime to Nagle's (1st) Brigade, Reno's (2d) Division, in which command it fought at Manassas, where it lost 30 killed, 117 wounded, and 70 missing, out of 450 engaged; the missing ones were killed or wounded men who fell into the enemy's hands. In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps was transferred to the West, where the regiment spent two pleasant months on post duty in Kentucky. It then went to Mississippi where it participated in the siege operations about Vicksburg and Jackson; thence it returned to Kentucky, and in the spring of 1864 rejoined the army of the Potomac in Virginia. While in Kentucky—December, 1863—two hundred and eighty-eight of the men reënlisted, and were furloughed, leaving the recruits in camp. The regiment took the field with Grant, in May, 1864, as a part of General S. G. Griffin's (2d) Brigade, Potter's (2d) Division. Lt.-Col. Henry H. Pearson was killed at the North Anna. In the siege of Petersburg, the regiment occupied an exposed position in the trenches, losing men daily; its losses there, from June 20th to August 20th, 1864, amounted to 18 killed and 108 wounded; being under fire constantly, the nervous strain and fatigue was terrible.

SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

HAWLEY'S BRIGADE — TERRY'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HALDINAND S. PUTNAM, **USA** **D.**, **B.**, **A.** (Killed).

(2) COL. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT; **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.	2	..	2	1	..	1	16
Company A . . . . .	.	22	22	.	26	26	173
B	2	19	21	.	22	22	175
C	3	10	13	.	30	30	147
D	1	18	19	.	20	20	172
E	2	19	21	.	18	18	169
F . . . . .	.	16	16	.	23	23	171
G	1	16	17	.	32	32	176
H	2	20	22	.	23	23	175
I	1	18	19	.	16	16	168
K	1	11	12	.	31	31	176
Totals	15	169	184	1	241	242	1,718

184 killed = 10.7 per cent.

Of the 1,024 originally enrolled, 116 were killed = 11.3 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 668. Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 56.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Wagner, S. C. (assault)	77	Deep Bottom, Va.	5
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.	4	New Market Heights, Va.	2
Olustee, Fla	51	Laurel Hill, Va., Oct. 7, 1864	9
Drewry's Bluff, Va.	4	Darbytown Road, Va.	2
Ware Bottom Church, Va.	4	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	6
Bermuda Hundred, Va	1	Fort Fisher, N. C.	4
Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864	11	Picket, Va., Aug. 25, 1864	1
Picket, Va., June 18, 1864	2	Picket, Va., Sept. 13, 1864	1

Present, also, at Morris Island ; Arrowfield Church ; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Eleven officers of the Seventh New Hampshire were killed in the assault on Fort Wagner. This was the largest number of officers killed in any one action of the war, belonging to any one regiment. After the naval bombardment of Fort Wagner had ceased—July 18, 1863—the assaulting column of troops was formed on the beach in the fast-deepening gloom of the southern twilight, and, then, when the night had already set in, advanced against the fort, guided only by the flashes of the garrison's rifles and the fire which streamed from the muzzles of the heavy guns. Although the assault was a failure, some of the men succeeded in forcing an entrance, Colonel Putnam, who commanded the Second Brigade, falling dead within the fort. The casualties amounted to 41 killed, 119 wounded, and 56 missing; of the latter, few ever returned. In February, 1864, the regiment, 650 strong, sailed from Hilton Head with Seymour's Division, bound for Florida. It was engaged on the 20th, in the disastrous affair at Olustee, Fla., with a loss of 209 killed, wounded, and missing. In April, 1864, it proceeded to Virginia, where it joined the Army of the James, taking an honorable part in all the battles of the Tenth Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Henderson fell, mortally wounded, at Deep Bottom. The regiment participated in the successful storming of Fort Fisher, after which it remained in North Carolina, being then a part of Abbott's Brigade, Tenth Corps. It was mustered out at Goldsborough, N. C., July 17, 1865.

NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE — POTTER'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ENOCH R. FELLOWS.

(2) COL. HERBERT B. TITUS; 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 .....	.	..	..	2	1	3	13
Company A	1	8	9	.	21	21	101
B	2	7	9	.	17	17	99
C	1	9	10	.	11	11	97
D .....	.	18	18	.	14	14	101
E	2	11	13	.	17	17	103
F	1	14	15	1	15	16	101
G	1	10	11	.	14	14	88
H	1	7	8	.	20	20	87
I	1	7	8	.	16	16	95
K .....	.	12	12	.	27	27	94
Totals	10	103	113	3	173	176	979
Recruits* .....	..	42	42	.	78	78	885
Aggregate	10	145	155	3	251	254	1,864

Original enrollment, 979 ; killed, 113 = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 563 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 39.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
South Mountain, Md.	2	Totopotomoy, Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	15	Bethesda Church, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	Petersburg Mine, Va.	25
Jackson, Miss.	2	Petersburg trenches, Va.	13
Wilderness, Va.	1	Peeble's Farm, Va.	15
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.	62	Picket, Va., Oct. 5, '64.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18.	6		

Present, also, at North Anna, Va. ; Weldon Railroad, Va. ; Cold Harbor, Va. ; Hatcher's Run, Va. ; Fort Stedman, Va. ; Fall of Petersburg, Va.

NOTES.—Organized at Concord, N. H. Leaving the State August 25, 1862, it was engaged, within twenty days, at the battle of South Mountain, Md. Its casualties in that fight were 29 killed and wounded. Though a new regiment and under fire for the first time, it took a creditable part in the action ; it was then in Nagle's (1st) Brigade, Sturgis' (2d) Division, Ninth Corps. Three days later it fought at Antietam, with a loss of 10 killed, and 49 Wounded. At Fredericksburg, under command of Colonel Titus, the Ninth was engaged, losing 4 killed, 68 wounded, and 12 missing. In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps moved to Kentucky, and was stationed at various parts of the State. It was a pleasant change from the war-worn fields of Virginia, the men enjoying the good food and quarters there provided. In June the Ninth Corps joined Grant's army, then besieging Vicksburg, but returned in August to Kentucky. The spring of 1864 found the Corps in Virginia again. At Spotsylvania, the gallant old regiment was hotly engaged, holding its position against a desperate counter-charge of the enemy ; so close were the two lines that their rifles flashed in each other's faces. Two companies were on the skirmish line ; the eight companies in action—about 400 men—lost 41 killed, 95 wounded, and 48 missing. The regiment remained in Potter's Division until the close of the war.

* Of the recruits, 466 deserted, most of them (444) while on their way to the regiment. They were conscripts.

ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

FERRERO'S BRIGADE — STURGIS'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

COL. WALTER HARRIMAN; 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	.	..	..	15
Company A . . . . .	.	15	15	.	14	14	101
B . . . . .	.	16	16	.	10	10	101
C . . . . .	.	17	17	1	10	11	101
D . . . . .	.	10	10	.	12	12	101
E	1	6	7	.	14	14	95
F	1	6	7	.	12	12	101
G	1	16	17	.	16	16	98
H . . . . .	.	6	6	.	19	19	102
I	1	9	10	.	11	11	101
K . . . . .	.	10	10	.	10	10	93
Totals	5	111	116	1	128	129	1,009
Recruits* . . . . .	..	29	29	.	23	23	630
Aggregate	5	140	145	1	151	152	1,639

Original enrollment, 1,009 ; killed, 116 = 11.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 528 ; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 18.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	40	Spotsylvania, Va.	27
Morristown, Tenn.	1	Bethesda Church, Va.	9
Jackson, Miss.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	22
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	Petersburg Mine, Va.	23
Wilderness, Va.	10	Peeble's Farm, Va.	10

Present, also, at Siege of Vicksburg ; North Anna, Va. ; Cold Harbor, Va. ; Weldon Railroad, Va. ; Peebles Farm, Va. ; Hatcher's Run, Va. ; Fort Stedman, Va. ; Fall of Petersburg

NOTES.—Recruited under the second call for troops, leaving New Hampshire on September 11, 1862. After two weeks drill on Arlington Heights, Va., it joined General McClellan's Army (Oct. 4th) then at Harper's Ferry, and was brigaded with General Ferrero's command, Sturgis's (2d) Division, Ninth Corps. The Eleventh saw its first battle at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where it behaved with extraordinary gallantry, its conduct receiving universal commendation. Its losses on that day were 19 killed, 151 wounded, and 25 missing ; total, 195. The Ninth Corps passed the greater part of 1863 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Before going to the West, there was a month's preparatory stay at Newport News, Va., which with the time spent in Kentucky was the pleasantest period in the existence of the regiment. It was a time of blue skies, green fields, comfortable quarters, good food, and pleasant journeys by land and water. The Eleventh participated, without loss, in the investment of Vicksburg, but in the following siege operations at Jackson, Miss., it lost 1 killed, and 12 wounded. It was also engaged in the Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., in November, 1863, a campaign notable for its hardships and privations. Leaving Tennessee in April, 1864, the regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac (Griffin's Brigade, Potter's Division). Lieutenant Colonel Moses N. Collins was killed at the Wilderness ; the regiment was engaged at the Petersburg Mine with a loss of 9 killed, 32 wounded, and 22 missing ; and in all the subsequent battles of the corps, adding to its reputation for hard fighting and heavy losses.

* With the recruits are included 409 conscripts or mercenaries who deserted and never joined the regiment.

TWELFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEPH H. POTTER; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. THOMAS E. BARKER.

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	13
Company A.....	2	17	19	.	15	15	98
B.....	.	15	15	.	19	19	102
C.....	2	10	12	.	11	11	102
D.....	2	14	16	.	10	10	102
E.....	1	11	12	.	13	13	101
F.....	1	12	13	.	8	8	101
G.....	1	11	12	.	4	4	102
H.....	.	16	16	.	10	10	101
I.....	1	15	16	.	19	19	101
K.....	.	11	11	.	12	12	101
Totals.....	11	132	143	1	121	122	1,024
Recruits.....	..	38	38	.	17	17	426
Totals.....	11	170	181	1	138	139	1,450

181 killed = 12.4 per cent.

Of the 1,024 originally enrolled, 143 were killed = 13.9 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 659.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2	Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	5
Chancellorsville, Va.....	72	Cold Harbor, Va.....	66
Gettysburg, Pa.....	26	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	6
Port Walthall, Va.....	2	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Swift Creek; Fall of Richmond.

NOTES.—Organized at Concord, N. H., September 10, 1862, the ten companies having been recruited within ten days time, and arrived at Arlington Heights, Va., on September 30th. The heaviest loss in the battle of Chancellorsville fell to the lot of the Twelfth New Hampshire; it fought there in Whipple's Division, Third Corps. In the fighting on Sunday morning it faced for a long time a musketry fire of extraordinary severity, and having held its position long after the troops on either side had fallen back, it retired slowly and in good order to avoid capture. It entered that engagement with 21 officers and 537 men, (official report) losing 41 killed, 213 wounded, and 63 missing; total, 317. The most of the missing were killed or wounded men who were left on the field and fell into the hands of the enemy. At Gettysburg, 21 officers and 224 men went into action, sustaining a loss of 14 killed, 67 wounded, and 11 missing. Soon after this battle, the Twelfth, in company with the Second and Fifth New Hampshire, was assigned to duty at Point Lookout, Md., as guards at the military prison, remaining there eight months. The regiment received in the meanwhile an assignment of 450 conscripts and mercenaries, over 100 of whom deserted on their way to the front. When the Twelfth took the field in 1864, it was in Wistar's Brigade, Weitzel's (2d) Division, Eighteenth Corps. At Cold Harbor it lost 23 killed, 126 wounded, and 15 missing, out of less than 300 men engaged in the assault. In December, 1864, it was placed in Donohoe's Brigade, Devens's Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. This brigade was the first infantry command that entered Richmond. The adjutant-general of New Hampshire states in his official report that "no regiment left the state with men of finer personal appearance, or of more gentlemanly bearing."

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

FARNSWORTH'S BRIGADE — KILPATRICK'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS.

(1) COL. JONAS P. HOLLIDAY; *U. S. A.*—(Died.)
(2) COL. EDWARD P. SAWYER.

(3) COL. WILLIAM WELLS; *BVT. MAJ. GEN.*
(4) COL. JOSIAH HALL.

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	2	2	1	3	21
Company A.....	.	12	12	.	22	22	189
B.....	1	19	20	2	25	27	176
C.....	.	10	10	.	32	32	190
D.....	.	7	7	.	29	29	192
E.....	2	16	18	.	17	17	187
F.....	.	10	10	.	29	29	182
G.....	2	2	4	.	35	35	198
H.....	1	11	12	.	25	25	193
I.....	1	11	12	.	24	24	183
K.....	1	6	7	.	21	21	180
L.....	.	15	15	.	19	19	145
M.....	1	4	5	.	21	21	127
Totals.....	10	124	134	4	300	304	2,163

The loss by disease includes 149 deaths in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Woodstock, May 20, 1862.....	1	Picket, Sept. 26, 1863.....	1	Nottoway C. H., June 23, 1864....	4
Middletown, May 24, 1862.....	3	Brandy Station, Oct. 11, 1863....	3	Stony Creek, June 29, 1864.....	11
Action, April 27, 1862.....	1	Rapidan, Feb. 3, 1864.....	1	In action, July 2, 1864.....	1
Winchester, May 25, 1862.....	1	Richmond, Mch. 1, 1864.....	4	Lectown, Aug. 25, 1864.....	4
Milford, July 2, 1862.....	1	Richmond, Mch. 2, 1864.....	1	Front Royal, Sept. 21, 1864.....	1
Orange C. H., Aug. 2, 1862.....	1	Craig's Church, May 5, 1864.....	10	Skirmish, Oct. 6, 1864.....	1
Rappahannock, Aug. 22, 1862.....	1	Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864.....	3	Columbia Furnace, Oct. 7, 1864...	7
Ashby's Gap, Sept. 22, 1862.....	1	Strawberry Hill, May 12, 1864.....	3	Columbia Furnace, Oct. 8, 1864...	1
Broad Run, April 1, 1863.....	3	In action, May 30, 1864.....	1	Mount Olive, Oct. 9, 1864.....	3
Greenwich, May 30, 1863.....	1	Ashland, June 1, 1864.....	3	Kernstown, Nov. 11, 1864.....	1
Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.....	21	Salem Church, June 3, 1864.....	3	Cedar Springs, Nov. 12, 1864.....	4
Cashtown, July 5, 1863.....	1	In action, June 12, 1864.....	1	Waynesboro, Mch. 2, 1865.....	1
Hagerstown, July 6, 1863.....	8	White Oak Swamp, June 14, 1864...	1	Petersburg, April 3, 1865.....	2
Boonsboro, July 9, 1863.....	1	Malvern Hill, June 15, 1864.....	2	Appomattox, April 18, 1865.....	1
Culpeper, Sept. 13, 1863.....	1	Prince Geo. C. H., June 21, 1864..	1	Picket, skirmishes, places unknown	8

NOTES.—Organized at Burlington, Vt., leaving the State December 14, 1861, with ten companies only; Companies L and M were not recruited until a year later. In the spring of 1862 it was assigned to duty in Banks's Corps, then in the Shenandoah Valley, whereupon its active service immediately commenced. It formed part of a cavalry brigade, under General John P. Hatch, with which it took an active part in the fighting at Winchester, May 25, 1862, and on Banks's retreat. In these operations the regiment, acting as a rear guard, lost 105 men, captured or missing, in addition to their killed and wounded. At Gettysburg it was in Farnsworth's (1st) Brigade, Kilpatrick's (3d) Division, Cavalry Corps. On the third day of that battle, Kilpatrick committed the serious error of ordering Farnsworth to charge a large body of Confederate infantry who held a strong position, protected by stone walls. Farnsworth's men, led by the First Vermont, leaping their horses over the intervening walls and fences, made a gallant but useless attack; Farnsworth was killed, and the regiment lost 13 killed, 25 wounded, and 27 missing. The First Vermont was one of the best mounted regiments in the service. In addition to the actions mentioned in the above list, in which it lost men killed or mortally wounded, it participated in as many more, in which it sustained losses in wounded or prisoners.

FIRST VERMONT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

VERMONT BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES M. WARNER, *U. S. A.*; BVT. BRIG. GEN., U. S. A.

(2) COL. CHARLES HUNSDON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	..	2	.	..	..	21
Company A	2	21	23	.	54	54	192
B	1	14	15	1	24	25	186
C	2	17	19	.	34	34	188
D . . . . .	.	9	9	.	28	28	194
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	22	22	193
F . . . . .	.	15	15	.	52	52	192
G . . . . .	.	8	8	.	23	23	188
H . . . . .	.	8	8	.	51	51	188
I . . . . .	.	9	9	.	26	26	191
K . . . . .	.	14	14	1	38	39	196
L	1	14	15	.	36	36	191
M	2	13	15	.	22	22	160
Totals	10	154	164	2	410	412	2,280

Total of killed and wounded, 583; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 167.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12-21, '61	8	Charlestown, W. Va.	13
Totopotomoy, Va.	2	Opequon, Va.	20
Cold Harbor, Va. (assault)	37	Cedar Creek, Va.	24
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	10	Petersburg, Va., March 25, '65	3
Petersburg, Va., 1864	3	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	10
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 23, '64	31	Place Unknown	2
On Picket, Va.	1		

Present, also, at Fort Stevens, D. C.; Fisher's Hill, Va.; Mount Jackson, Va.; Sailor's Creek, Va.

NOTES.—Organized at Brattleboro, Vt., as an infantry command, but was changed to heavy artillery December 10, 1862, while on duty in Washington. The additional companies, L. and M. made necessary by this change, were recruited in July and October, 1863. The regiment was assigned to garrison duty within the defences of Washington, occupying Forts Slocum, Totten, and Stevens. It remained at Washington until May 12, 1864, when it moved, 1,500 strong, to join the Army of the Potomac. Although nominally a heavy artillery regiment, it served as infantry, the only difference being in its larger organization; it had 12 companies of 150 men each, with a captain and four lieutenants for each company, forming three battalions with a major for each. The regiment arrived at the front on May 15th, when it was assigned to the Vermont Brigade, and two days later it went into action near Spotsylvania. On June 1st, Major Fleming's Battalion was engaged in the storming of Cold Harbor, with a loss of 13 killed and 107 wounded. In the affair at the Weldon Railroad, June 23d, the regiment lost 9 killed, 36 wounded, and 257 captured or missing, the captured men belonging to Fleming's Battalion. It was next engaged in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, where Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin fell mortally wounded in the fight at Charlestown. At the Opequon, the regiment lost 8 killed, 85 wounded, and 6 missing; and at Cedar Creek, 13 killed, 74 wounded, and 20 missing. Returning to Petersburg, it was engaged in the final and victorious assault, with a loss of 5 killed and 45 wounded.

SECOND VERMONT INFANTRY.

VERMONT BRIGADE—GETTY'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY WHITING, *tu. p. v. a.*

(2) COL. JAMES H. WALBRIDGE.

(3) COL. NEWTON STONE (Killed).

(4) COL. JOHN S. TYLER (Killed).

(5) COL. AMASA S. TRACY.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	1	3	.	..	..	13
Company A . . . . .	.	28	28	.	20	20	209
B	1	15	16	.	9	9	168
C	1	21	22	.	13	13	169
D . . . . .	.	23	23	.	23	23	178
E	2	26	28	.	26	26	197
F . . . . .	.	20	20	.	16	16	179
G . . . . .	.	21	21	.	11	11	168
H . . . . .	.	19	19	.	17	17	170
I . . . . .	.	24	24	.	15	15	176
K . . . . .	.	20	20	.	25	25	184
Totals	6	218	224	.	175	175	1,811

224 killed = 12.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 887; Loss by disease includes 22 deaths in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.	5	Wilderness, Va., May 5-6.	80
Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862.	2	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10-13.	46
Yorktown, Va., April 30, 1862.	3	Spotsylvania, Va., May 18.	3
Savage Station, Va.	8	Cold Harbor, Va.	7
Antietam, Md.	1	Charlestown, W. Va.	5
Fredericksburg, Va.	5	Opequon, Va.	7
Marye's Heights, Va.	16	Cedar Creek, Va.	10
Banks's Ford, Va.	10	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.	3
Funkstown, Md.	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	10
Gunboat service, Miss.	1	Picket Line, Va., Sept. 11, 1861.	1

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Crampton's Gap; Salem Heights; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Fort Stevens; Fisher's Hill; Sailor's Creek.

NOTES.—Organized at Burlington, leaving the State June 24, 1861. The Second rendered important service on many battle fields, though with comparatively small casualty lists, until May 3, 1863, when it was hotly engaged at the storming of Marye's Heights, and in the covering of the retreat on the next day, at Banks's Ford. The brigade was then in Howe's Division, Sixth Corps; the losses of the regiment in the two days' actions were 17 killed and 116 wounded. At the Wilderness it lost 49 killed, 285 wounded, and 14 missing, a total of 348 out of about 700 men engaged. In this battle Colonel Stone fell dead from his horse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, who succeeded him, received a mortal wound. The next week, the regiment fought at Spotsylvania, with a loss of 27 killed, 80 wounded, and 16 missing; total, 123. The Second participated in all the battles of the Sixth Corps, serving from first to last in the Second Brigade of the Second Division. It was engaged in the final battles about Petersburg; and, at Sailor's Creek, while skirmishing with the rear guard of the retreating enemy, the men of the Second fired the last shots of the Sixth Corps; though a matter of chance, the honor could not have been better awarded.

THIRD VERMONT INFANTRY.

VERMONT BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM F. SMITH; *U. S. A.*; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. U. S. A.
 (2) COL. BREED NOYES HYDE; *U. S. A.*

(3) COL. THOMAS O. SEAVER.
 (4) COL. HORACE W. FLOYD.

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.....	1	14	15	.	10	10	190
B.....	1	10	11	.	15	15	171
C.....	1	17	18	1	15	16	214
D.....	.	26	26	.	12	12	162
E.....	.	15	15	.	23	23	163
F.....	.	34	34	.	17	17	183
G.....	.	21	21	.	12	12	134
H.....	.	14	14	.	14	14	136
I.....	1	25	26	.	26	26	202
K.....	.	25	25	.	19	19	176
Totals.....	5	201	206	1	164	165	1,748

206 killed = 11.7 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 679.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Lewinsville, Va.....	2	North Anna, Va., May 21.....	2
Lee's Mills, Va.....	35	Cold Harbor, Va.....	29
Savage Station, Va.....	8	Petersburg, Va., June 20.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	1	Fort Stevens, D. C.....	1
First Fredericksburg, Va.....	3	Charlestown, W. Va.....	4
Second Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	Opequon, Va.....	5
Funkstown, Md.....	2	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	68	Cedar Creek, Va.....	6
Spotsylvania, Va.....	27	Fall of Petersburg.....	6

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Crampton's Gap; Marye's Heights; Salem Heights; Gettysburg; Rappahannock; Weldon Railroad.

NOTES.—The physique of this regiment was unusually fine, the men averaging 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and 161 pounds in weight. On the 16th of April, 1862, occurred the remarkable action at Lee's Mills, on the Warwick River, one of the defences of Yorktown. Four companies of the Third — D, E, F, and K — forded the stream in the face of the enemy, with a view of making a reconnoissance in force. Through mismanagement and lack of support they were driven back, with a loss of 89 killed and wounded, out of the 192 officers and men that crossed. The detachment was ably commanded by Captain Samuel E. Pingree, who was wounded twice during the fight. The regiment crossed the Rapidan, May 4, 1864, with about 600 effectives, under command of Colonel Seaver. On the following day, in the battle of the Wilderness, it lost 38 killed, 167 wounded, and 6 missing; total, 211. At Spotsylvania it lost 21 killed, and 53 wounded. At Cold Harbor, the gallant Seaver, who commanded the regiment at Marye's Heights and in most all its battles, again led them in a bloody assault; though there were less than 300 in line there, the casualties were 14 killed, and 53 wounded, and 5 missing. On July 16, 1864, the remnant of the regiment was mustered out, the recruits and reenlisted men having been consolidated into a battalion of six companies which remained in the field.

FOURTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

VERMONT BRIGADE—GETTY'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWIN H. STOUGHTON, **COL. P.**; BRIG. GEN. (2) COL. CHARLES H. STOUGHTON. (3) COL. GEORGE P. FOSTER; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	3	18	21	.	29	29	170
B.....	.	10	10	.	29	29	157
C.....	2	20	22	.	37	37	173
D.....	2	19	21	.	35	35	167
E.....	1	10	11	.	28	28	171
F.....	.	11	11	.	21	21	150
G.....	2	19	21	1	23	24	166
H.....	.	18	18	.	21	21	172
I.....	1	13	14	.	23	23	158
K.....	1	12	13	.	33	33	158
Totals.....	12	150	162	1	279	280	1,658

Total of killed and wounded, 556; loss by disease includes 77 deaths in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Lee's Mills, Va.....	4	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Picket, May 23, 1862.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	9
Crampton's Gap, Md.....	3	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	10
Antietam, Md.....	3	Charlestown, W. Va.....	2
First Fredericksburg.....	14	Opequon, Va., Sept. 13, 1864.....	1
Banks's Ford, Va.....	1	Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.....	3
Funkstown, Md.....	2	Cedar Creek, Va.....	10
Wilderness, Va.....	84	Petersburg, Va., 1865.....	3

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Marye's Heights; Salem Heights; Gettysburg; Rappahannock, Fisher's Hill; Sailor's Creek.

NOTES.—The Fourth left Brattleboro on the 21st of September, 1861, joining the other regiments of the brigade at Chain Bridge, Va. It was engaged on picket duty, varied by an occasional reconnoissance, until March, 1862, when active service in the field commenced. It passed through the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns with slight loss, no close fighting occurring until it engaged the enemy at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In that battle it fought on the skirmish line, where it lost 11 killed, 43 wounded, and 2 missing; 4 men were killed and 14 wounded, in Company B, by a single discharge of canister. At the Wilderness, Colonel Foster commanding, the regiment encountered a terrible musketry fire, losing 41 killed, 223 wounded, and 4 missing—a total of 268, out of less than 600 engaged; 7 officers were killed and 10 wounded, while the missing ones all met the same fate. On June 23, 1864, in the affair at the Weldon Railroad, 8 officers and 133 men of the regiment were surrounded and captured, together with four companies of the Eleventh Vermont. Half of these men died in confederate prisons. Two hundred and ten of the men reënlisted, which, together with the recruits, preserved the organization after the muster-out in September, 1864, enabling the regiment to still hold its place in the renowned brigade and participate in all the subsequent battles of the corps.

FIFTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

VERMONT BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY A. SMALLEY; *U. S. A.*
 (2) COL. LEWIS A. GRANT; *BVT. MAJ.-GEN.*

(3) COL. JOHN A. LEWIS; *BVT. BRIG. GEN.*
 (4) COL. RONALD A. KENNEDY.

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	2	19
Company A.....	3	17	20	.	17	17	181
B.....	2	20	22	.	8	8	147
C.....	.	22	22	.	11	11	161
D.....	2	19	21	.	14	14	165
E.....	.	36	36	.	13	13	178
F.....	1	20	21	.	12	12	127
G.....	.	19	19	.	7	7	139
H.....	.	15	15	.	12	12	128
I.....	1	20	21	.	13	13	147
K.....	1	14	15	.	16	16	141
Totals.....	11	202	213	1	124	125	1,533

213 killed = 13.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 685.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Lee's Mills, Va.....	2	Spotsylvania, Va.....	23
Golding's Farm, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	11
Savage Station, Va.....	72	Petersburg, Va. (1864).....	1
First Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Charlestown, W. Va.....	3
Second Fredericksburg, Va.....	5	Opequon, Va.....	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1	Cedar Creek, Va.....	5
Funkstown, Md.....	3	Petersburg, Va., Mch. 25, 1865.....	3
Wilderness, Va.....	63	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	10

Present, also, at Williamsburg; White Oak Swamp; Crampton's Gap; Antietam; Marye's Heights; Salem Heights; Rappahannock Station; Fisher's Hill; Sailor's Creek.

NOTES.—At the battle of Savage Station the heaviest loss, by far, was sustained by the Fifth Vermont. In compliance with orders to advance and push back the enemy, General Brooks, commanding the Vermont Brigade, moved forward into the woods on the left of the line. The Fifth, in its advance, stepped over a regiment which, refusing to advance further, had thrown themselves on the ground. The Fifth forced its way into the enemy's lines so far that, having lost connection, it encountered a severe canister fire on its flank. Facing some of the companies to meet the flank attack, it maintained its advanced position and silenced the enemy's fire. It retired a few hours later in company with the brigade, joining the Army in its movement to the James. The regiment took 428 officers and men into this fight; its casualties were 45 killed, and 143 wounded — Company E losing 44 men out of 59 in line, 25 of whom were killed. In February, 1863, Colonel Grant was promoted to the command of the brigade, remaining in that position until the end of the war. He was succeeded by Colonel Lewis, who led the regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, the losses there amounting to 33 killed, 187 wounded, and 26 missing. Colonel Lewis being severely wounded, was succeeded by Major Charles P. Dudley, who lost his life at Spotsylvania. In February, 1865, Captain Kennedy, of the Third Vermont, was appointed colonel. He led the regiment in its brilliant assault at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, where the flag of the Fifth was the first in the corps to wave over the enemy's works.

SIXTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

VERMONT BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. NATHAN LORD, JR.
(2) COL. OSCAR L. TUTTLE.(3) COL. ELISHA L. BARNEY (Killed).
(4) COL. SUMNER H. LINCOLN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	1	1	2	16
Company A.....	2	16	18	.	26	26	156
B.....	.	12	12	.	26	26	154
C.....	1	26	27	.	35	35	161
D.....	1	23	24	1	23	24	135
E.....	.	17	17	.	17	17	146
F.....	3	16	19	.	10	10	136
G.....	1	17	18	.	20	20	186
H.....	1	18	19	1	19	20	167
I.....	.	25	25	.	21	21	166
K.....	.	21	21	.	14	14	145
Totals.....	12	191	203	3	212	215	1,568

203 killed == 12.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 674; loss by disease includes 22 deaths in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Lee's Mills, Va.....	23	Wilderness, Va.....	69
Yorktown, Va., April 29, 1862.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	13
Savage Station, Va.....	21	Cold Harbor, Va.....	10
First Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Petersburg, Va., 1864.....	2
Marye's Heights, Va.....	1	Charlestown, W. Va.....	11
Banks's Ford, Va., May 4, 1863.....	10	Opequon, Va.....	13
Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 6, 1863.....	4	Cedar Creek, Va.....	12
Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.....	7	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	4
Picket duty.....	1		

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; White Oak Swamp; Crampton's Gap; Antietam; Salem Heights; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Fisher's Hill; Sailor's Creek.

NOTES.—It left the State on October 19, 1861, joining the Vermont Brigade at Camp Griffin, Va., near Chain Bridge. Within a month one-third of the men were on the sick list, the brigade being attacked by some peculiar epidemic, from which the adjoining camps were comparatively exempt. When the regiment took the field in March, 1862, over 50 deaths had occurred from disease. Its first experience under fire was at Lee's Mills, Va., near Yorktown. In that fight five companies crossed and re-crossed the Warwick River — fording it waist deep — under a sharp fire, with a loss of 13 killed and 67 wounded. In the affair at Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863, the Vermont Brigade, with no supports near, held successfully a long skirmish line against an attack made by a strong force of Confederate infantry. Its efficiency in this action was fully recognized in the official reports of both division and corps commanders. The loss of the Sixth at Funkstown was 3 killed and 19 wounded, the men having fought mostly under cover. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 34 killed, 155 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 196. Colonel Barney, who commanded the Sixth at Marye's Heights and in the subsequent campaigns, was killed at the Wilderness. At the Opequon the Sixth lost 5 killed and 45 wounded; and at Cedar Creek, 5 killed, 32 wounded, and 11 missing. The original regiment was mustered out October 16, 1864, leaving about 320 effectives — recruits and reënlisted men — in the field.

TENTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

MORRIS'S BRIGADE — RICKETTS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ALBERT B. JEWETT.

(2) COL. WILLIAM W. HENRY; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. GEORGE B. DAMON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	25	25	138
B.....	1	14	15	.	19	19	124
C.....	.	11	11	.	17	17	126
D.....	2	10	12	.	21	21	136
E.....	1	13	14	.	24	24	130
F.....	.	12	12	.	17	17	128
G.....	2	20	22	.	19	19	136
H.....	.	18	18	.	16	16	116
I.....	.	16	16	.	25	25	134
K.....	.	16	16	.	20	20	122
Totals.....	9	140	149	.	203	203	1,304

149 killed = 11.3 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 502 ; of the deaths from disease, 36 occurred in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Orange Grove, Va.....	16	Opequon, Va.....	16
Wilderness, Va.....	5	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	2
Spotsylvania, Va.....	3	Cedar Creek, Va.....	27
Cold Harbor, Va.....	54	Petersburg, March 25, 1865.....	3
Guerillas, Va.....	1	Fall of Petersburg.....	10
Monocacy, Md.....	5	Picket Line.....	1
Skirmishes.....	3	Place Unknown.....	3

Present, also, at Hatcher's Run ; Sailor's Creek ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Brattleboro, Vt., under the second call for troops. Leaving the State September, 1862, it was stationed on guard duty in Maryland until July, 1863, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, soon after the battle of Gettysburg. It was assigned to Morris's (1st) Brigade, Carr's (3d) Division, Sixth Corps. Under command of Colonel Jewett, the Tenth first encountered the enemy at Locust Grove (Mine Run) in which action it took a commendable part, losing 11 killed, 56 wounded, and 2 missing. In March, 1864, the Third Corps having been discontinued, the division was transferred to the Sixth Corps. The division, under command of General Ricketts, took a prominent part in the storming of Cold Harbor. The regiment, under Colonel Henry, suffered severely in this unsuccessful assault, its casualties amounting to 28 killed, 131 wounded, and 3 missing. At the battle of the Opequon, it lost 12 killed and 53 wounded, Major Edwin Dillingham being among the killed. It took 17 officers and 260 men into action at Cedar Creek, losing there 16 killed, 65 wounded, and 4 missing. The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley having been successfully ended, the Sixth Corps returned to Petersburg in December. The Tenth was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines about Petersburg, April 2, 1865, with a loss of 44 killed and wounded, and was the first regiment in the division to plant its colors inside the enemy's works.

SEVENTEENTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE - POTTER'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	.	18	18	1	18	19	136
B.....	2	13	15	.	9	9	124
C.....	1	16	17	.	14	14	113
D.....	1	16	17	.	14	14	124
E.....	1	9	10	.	16	16	114
F.....	1	18	19	.	8	8	127
G.....	1	15	16	.	11	11	87
H.....	2	14	16	.	10	10	90
I.....	1	10	11	.	11	11	87
K.....	1	4	5	.	5	5	121
Totals.....	14	133	147	1	116	117	1,137

147 killed = 12.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 376 ; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Wilderness, Va.....	21	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	15
Spotsylvania, Va.....	23	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	22
Hanover town, Va.....	1	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	16
Picket, Va., May 15, 1864.....	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	15
Bethesda Church, Va.....	5	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	14
Cold Harbor, Va.....	10	Place Unknown.....	4

Present, also, at North Anna ; Weldon Railroad ; Boydton Road ; Hatcher's Run ; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—Although the Seventeenth was in service only one year, yet it saw more fighting and sustained greater losses in action than three-fourths of the regiments in the whole Union Army. It left the State April 18, 1864, with seven companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings ; two weeks later it went into action at the Wilderness. Though without drill or necessary preparation the regiment moved steadily under fire, its colors waving on the line of the farthest advance. Owing to the prevalence of an epidemic in the ranks, it took only 313 muskets into that action, losing 8 killed, 63 wounded, and 3 missing. The next week, led by Major Reynolds, it fought at Spotsylvania, its casualties there amounting to 10 killed and 60 wounded. At the Mine Explosion it lost 8 killed, 22 wounded, and 23 missing — Major Reynolds and 5 line officers losing their lives in this affair. The regiment also sustained heavy losses at Petersburg, both in the general assault of June 18th, and in the trenches, where, for months, men were killed or wounded every day. Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings, who was wounded at the Wilderness, resumed command at the battle of Poplar Grove Church, but only to lose his life in that battle. Three more companies joined the regiment during the summer and fall of 1864. On April 2, 1865, the Seventeenth took part in the storming of the works at Petersburg — its last battle — losing in that action 8 killed, 39 wounded, and 2 missing. It was mustered out July 14, 1865.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY.

TANNATT'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM B. GREENE, U. S. A.

(2) COL. THOMAS R. TANNATT, U. S. A.

(3) COL. LEVI P. WRIGHT.

(4) COL. NATHANIEL SHATSWELL.

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	19
Company A.....	.	24	24	.	13	13	227
B.....	.	20	20	1	21	22	232
C.....	.	16	16	.	14	14	233
D.....	.	17	17	.	12	12	206
E.....	1	16	17	.	32	32	201
F.....	1	17	18	.	26	26	207
G.....	.	13	13	.	27	27	209
H.....	2	16	18	.	11	11	181
I.....	1	15	16	.	33	33	204
K.....	2	32	34	.	15	15	208
L.....	.	21	21	.	15	15	198
M.....	1	25	26	.	22	22	199
Totals.....	9	232	241	2	241	243	2,524

Total of killed and wounded, 723; captured and missing, 261; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 102.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg Pike, Va.....	120	Petersburg Va., Assault, June 17, 1864.....	3
North Anna, Va.....	3	Petersburg Va., Assault, June 18, 1864.....	9
Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	Jerusalem Road, Va., June 22, 1864.....	19
Cold Harbor, Va.....	6	Duncan's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	3
Deep Bottom, Va.....	4	Vaughn Road, Va., March 31, 1865.....	3
Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Boydton Road, Va.....	3	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	7
Petersburg Va., Assault, June 16, 1864.....	54		

Present, also, at Winchester; Maryland Heights; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in Essex County as the Fourteenth Infantry. It left the State August 7, 1861, proceeding to Washington, where it was placed on garrison duty in the forts about there. It was changed to heavy artillery in January, 1862, receiving, consequently, fifty new recruits for each company, and two additional companies of 150 men each; two additional lieutenants were assigned to each company, and two additional majors were commissioned. The First Battalion was ordered on active field service at Maryland Heights and vicinity, but the regiment proper did not go to the front until May, 1864. It then served as an infantry command in Grant's Virginia campaign. It joined the Army of the Potomac May 17, 1864, having been assigned to Tyler's Division of Heavy Artillery—then serving as infantry. Two days later it met the enemy on the Fredericksburg Pike; it took 1,617 officers and men into that action, sustaining a loss of 50 killed, 312 wounded, and 28 missing; a total of 390. In the assault on Petersburg—June 16-18—it lost 29 killed, 183 wounded, and 6 missing; total, 218. Four days later, in the affair of June 22d, it lost 9 killed, 46 wounded, and 185 missing; the latter were mostly captured men, of whom over half died in Confederate prisons. In the campaign of 1865 the regiment was in Pierce's (2d) Brigade, Mott's (3d) Division, with which command it participated in the closing battles of the war.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT COWDIN; BRIG. GEN. U. S. V.

(2) COL. N. B. McLAUGHLIN, B. A.; BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.

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	2	18
Company A.....	.	18	18	.	8	8	155
B.....	.	11	11	.	9	9	166
C.....	.	11	11	.	6	6	168
D.....	1	12	13	.	8	8	147
E.....	1	11	12	.	7	7	144
F.....	.	14	14	.	8	8	146
G.....	1	13	14	.	5	5	157
H.....	.	19	19	.	8	8	166
I.....	4	9	13	.	10	10	179
K.....	.	16	16	.	8	8	157
Totals.....	8	134	142	1	78	79	1,603

Total of killed and wounded, 474; Missing and captured, 155; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 27.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	14	Fredericksburg, Va.....	3
First Bull Run, Va.....	1	Chancellorsville, Va.....	15
Yorktown, Va.....	4	Gettysburg, Pa.....	27
Williamsburg, Va.....	12	Locust Grove, Va.....	2
Oak Grove, Va.....	14	Wilderness, Va.....	5
Glendale, Va.....	20	Spotsylvania, Va.....	5
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Place Unknown.....	3
Manassas, Va.....	15		

Present, also, at Fair Oaks; Kettle Run; Chantilly; Wapping Heights; Kelly's Ford.

NOTES.—Organized at Boston in May, 1861, and left the State on June 15th. It was placed in Richardson's Brigade, Tyler's Division, in which command it fought at First Bull Run. In October it was transferred to Hooker's Division, and ordered on duty in Lower Maryland, where it remained until it moved to Yorktown. It served during 1862 in Grover's (1st) Brigade, Hooker's (2d) Division, Third Corps. In the affair on the picket line—June 25, 1862—known as Oak Grove, it was prominently engaged, losing 9 killed and 55 wounded. At Glendale it lost 89 in killed and wounded, Major Charles P. Chandler being among the killed. At Chancellorsville, the regiment is credited with having fired the volley which cost the great Confederate leader, General Jackson, his life.* Its casualties in that battle were 9 killed, 46 wounded, and 40 missing. At Gettysburg, under Lt.-Colonel Baldwin, the regiment encountered its greatest loss, its casualties on that field amounting to 16 killed, 83 wounded, and 21 missing. In March, 1864, the division was transferred, becoming the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, with General Gershom Mott in command. In this new command the regiment fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, evincing the same heroic bearing which had helped on other fields to make the old Third Corps so illustrious. The order for muster-out came May 20, 1864, while the men were in line at Spotsylvania. The recruits and reenlisted men were transferred to the Eleventh Massachusetts.

* The Seventy-third New York claim that the fatal shot came from their ranks.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

RUGER'S BRIGADE — WILLIAMS'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE H. GORDON; U. S. A., BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. GEORGE L. ANDREWS; U. S. A., BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. SAMUEL M. QUINCY; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(4) COL. WILLIAM COGSWELL; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(5) COL. CHARLES F. MORSE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	..	3	2	1	3	25
Company A	1	23	24	.	9	9	182
B	1	17	18	.	10	10	170
C	1	25	26	.	10	10	152
D	1	17	18	.	8	8	152
E	1	10	11	.	10	10	181
F	1	8	9	.	10	10	155
G	1	20	21	.	9	9	193
H	1	15	16	.	11	11	161
I	1	27	28	.	9	9	167
K	2	14	16	.	9	9	149
Totals	14	176	190	2	96	98	1,687

Of the 1,019 originally enrolled, 133 were killed = 13.0 per cent.

Of the 1,305 enrolled prior to the reënlistment, 187 were killed = 14.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 657; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included). 15.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Winchester, Va.	16	Elk River, Tenn.	1
Cedar Mountain, Va.	56	Resaca, Ga.	5
Antietam, Md.	20	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	1
Chancellorsville, Va.	31	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	5
Beverly Ford, Va.	1	Averasboro, N. C.	8
Gettysburg, Pa.	45	Place Unknown.	1

Present, also, at Front Royal; Manassas; Cassville; New Hope Church; Peach Tree Creek; Siege of Savannah; Bentonville; March to the Sea; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—The Second Massachusetts was the best officered regiment in the entire Army. Its colonel and lieutenant-colonel were educated at West Point, the latter graduating at the head of his class; the line officers were selected men, for the most part collegians whose education, supplemented by the year of practical service in the field preliminary to the first battle, left nothing that could be desired to make them equal in every respect to any line of officers, regulars or volunteers. Of the sixteen officers who lost their lives, thirteen were Harvard men, whose names appear on the bronze tablets in Harvard Memorial Hall. The company officers were not elected by the men, as in other volunteer commands, but were selected by the authorities who raised the regiment. The enlisted men were also above the average in intelligence and soldierly bearing. The Second sustained the heaviest loss in action of any regiment in the corps. At Cedar Mountain its casualties were 40 killed, 93 wounded, and 40 missing; at Chancellorsville, 21 killed, 110 wounded, and 7 missing; and at Gettysburg, 23 killed, 109 wounded, and 4 missing, out of 316 engaged. The latter loss occurred within a few minutes, in a hopeless assault made by the Second, and Twenty-seventh Indiana, which was ordered by a mistake; the blunder was apparent to all, but no one faltered, and each soldier did his duty gallantly; Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge, who was in command, remarked: "It is murder, but it's the order," and fell dead while waving his sword and cheering on his men.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

SWEITZER'S BRIGADE—GRIFFIN'S DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS CASS (Killed).

(2) COL. PATRICK R. GUINEY; 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	2	..	2	21
Company A.....	.	26	26	.	8	8	178
B.....	1	22	23	.	2	2	166
C.....	2	17	19	.	4	4	166
D.....	3	19	22	.	6	6	166
E.....	.	22	22	1	9	10	160
F.....	1	12	13	.	9	9	148
G.....	2	22	24	.	10	10	172
H.....	1	13	14	.	8	8	159
I.....	3	19	22	.	10	10	162
K.....	1	22	23	.	..	..	152
Totals.....	15	194	209	3	66	69	1,650

209 killed = 12.6 per cent.

Of the 1,046 originally enrolled, 160 were killed = 15.3 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 714; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 11.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Hanover Court House, Va.....	2	Mine Run, Va.....	2
Mechanicsville, Va.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	44
Gaines' Mill, Va.....	87	Spotsylvania, Va.....	34
Malvern Hill, Va.....	24	North Anna, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	Bethesda Church, Va.....	3
Chancellorsville, Va.....	2	Picket Line, Va.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Manassas; Antietam; Shepherdstown Ford; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—An Irish regiment, whose gallant service on many fields attested the oft-acknowledged valor of the Irish soldier. Though organized in April, 1861, it did not reach Washington until June 29th. After a month's stay in the vicinity of the Capitol, it crossed into Virginia and encamped on Arlington Heights, remaining there until March, 1862, when it went to the Peninsula. Its first battle occurred at Hanover Court House, although it participated in the Siege of Yorktown. It was assigned to Griffin's (2d) Brigade, Morell's (1st) Division, Fifth Corps, a division famous for the prominent part taken by it at Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill. The Ninth distinguished itself at Gaines's Mill by the steadiness with which it sustained a heavy attack, its losses that day amounting to 57 killed, 149 wounded, and 25 missing; total, 231; six line officers were killed there, and four days later the Colonel fell, mortally wounded, at Malvern Hill. The regiment was engaged at Gettysburg as skirmishers, hence their slight loss in that battle. While on Grant's campaign, in 1864, the brigade was commanded by Colonel Sweitzer, and the division by General Griffin. The losses of the regiment at the Wilderness were 26 killed, 108 wounded, and 3 missing; and at Spotsylvania, 25 killed, 71 wounded, and 9 missing. During the entire period of its active service it was in the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. It was relieved from duty June 10, 1864, and ordered home for muster-out.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

EUSTIS'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY S. BRIGGS; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. HENRY L. EUSTIS; BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. JOSEPH B. PARSONS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	1	3	.	1	1	16
Company A. . . . .	.	8	8	.	4	4	118
B.	2	10	12	1	5	6	111
C.	1	9	10	.	7	7	128
D. . . . .	.	14	14	.	4	4	115
E. . . . .	.	10	10	.	4	4	112
F. . . . .	.	10	10	.	4	4	120
G.	1	9	10	.	4	4	122
H.	2	22	24	.	6	6	140
I.	2	16	18	.	9	9	127
K. . . . .	.	15	15	.	7	7	109
Totals.	10	124	134	1	55	56	1,218

134 killed = 11 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 503.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.	39	Rappahannock Station, Va.	3
Guerillas, Va., June 19, 1862.	1	Wilderness, Va.	30
Malvern Hill, Va.	13	Spotsylvania, Va.	26
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).	16	Cold Harbor, Va.	4
Gettysburg, Pa.	1	Petersburg, Va.	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; Williamsburg; Seven Days Battle; Antietam; Fredericksburg (1862); Salem Heights; Mine Run.

NOTES.—Recruited in Western Massachusetts. Arrived at Washington July 28, 1861, and remained in its vicinity until the army moved to the Peninsula, in March, 1862. It was assigned to Devens's (3d) Brigade, Couch's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps. Under command of Colonel Briggs it distinguished itself at Fair Oaks, the Colonel being wounded, and the casualties amounting to 27 killed, 95 wounded, and 2 missing. Major Ozro Miller, a gallant officer, succeeded to the command, but fell, mortally wounded, soon after at Malvern Hill. Colonel Eustis was in command at Second Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, in which the casualties amounted to 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 2 missing. The brigade had been previously transferred to Newton's (3d) Division, Sixth Corps. The brigade took the field in May, 1864, under command of General Eustis, as the Fourth Brigade of Getty's (2d) Division, Sixth Corps. Colonel Parsons led the regiment in the battles of Grant's campaigns, its losses at the Wilderness amounting to 21 killed, 105 wounded, and 2 missing,—over one-third of those engaged. A still heavier percentage of loss occurred in the various actions about Spotsylvania (15 killed, 64 wounded, and 13 missing), Major Dexter F. Parker being mortally wounded there. The action of May 12th, at Spotsylvania, was the closest and deadliest of any in which the Tenth had been engaged. On June 20, 1864, while in the trenches before Petersburg, the regiment received the orders to return home for muster-out; one of the officers was killed just before the regiment left its position to go home.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE CLARKE. (2) COL. WILLIAM BLAISDELL; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed). (3) THOMAS H. DURHAM; 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.	2	..	2	1	1	2	19
Company A	2	13	15	.	9	9	165
B . . . . .	.	21	21	.	7	7	222
C	2	13	15	.	9	9	198
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	8	8	199
E . . . . .	.	13	13	.	13	13	221
F	1	19	20	.	7	7	249
G	2	11	13	.	6	6	139
H . . . . .	.	18	18	.	16	16	195
I . . . . .	.	10	10	1	5	6	129
K	2	24	26	.	14	14	196
Totals	11	153	164	2	95	97	1,932

Original enrollment, 990; killed, 122; percentage, 12.0.

Total killed and wounded, 566; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 30

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.	15	Wilderness, Va.	16
Williamsburg, Va	15	Spotsylvania, Va.	9
Oak Grove, Va.	2	North Anna, Va.	1
Glendale, Va.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	2
Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 5, 1862	2	Petersburg, Va.	5
Manassas, Va.	28	Peebles' Farm, Va.	2
Chancellorsville, Va.	15	Boydton Road, Va.	5
Gettysburg, Va.	37	Hatcher's Run, Va.	3
Mine Run, Va	6		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Savage Station; Bristoe Station (1862); Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Totopotomoy; Farmville; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Eleventh left the State June 24, 1861, and in less than a month was engaged at First Bull Run; its loss, as then officially reported, was 8 killed, 40 wounded, and 40 missing. In the campaigns of 1862, it served in Grover's (1st) Brigade, Hooker's (2d) Division, Third Corps. At Williamsburg it lost 7 killed, 59 wounded, and 1 missing; at Manassas, 9 killed, 79 wounded, and 25 missing; at Gettysburg, 23 killed, 96 wounded, and 10 missing — fully half of those engaged. Lt.-Col. George P. Tileston was killed at Manassas, and Colonel Blaisdell fell at Petersburg, June 23, 1864, while in command of a brigade. At Gettysburg, the division was commanded by Humphreys, the brigade by Carr (J. B.), and the regiment by Lt.-Col. Porter D. Tripp, the command fighting on the Emmetsburg Road. The Eleventh was transferred in March, 1864, to Brewster's (2d) Brigade, Mott's (4th) Division, Second Corps, in which it fought at the Wilderness, where it lost 9 killed, 54 wounded, and 12 missing. Its term of service expired on June 12, 1864, when the original members were mustered out. The recruits and reenlisted veterans left in the field were formed into a battalion of five companies, designated the Eleventh Battalion, which was subsequently increased by two companies of similar material left by the Sixteenth Massachusetts.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

BAXTER'S BRIGADE—ROBINSON'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER (Killed).

(2) COL. JAMES L. BATES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	4	..	4	.	..	..	17
Company A	3	21	24	.	11	11	159
B	1	21	22	.	8	8	136
C	1	15	16	.	11	11	159
D	2	16	18	.	6	6	141
E . . . . .	.	24	24	.	4	4	132
F	1	17	18	.	10	10	158
G	2	19	21	.	6	6	146
H	2	11	13	.	11	11	157
I	2	18	20	.	8	8	158
K . . . . .	.	13	13	.	8	8	159
Totals	18	175	193	.	83	83	1,522

193 killed = 12.6 per cent.

Original enrollment, 1,040; killed, 152; percentage, 14.6. Total loss in killed and wounded, 667; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Cedar Mountain, Va	2	Funkstown, Md	1
Thoroughfare Gap, Va.	1	Wilderness, Va.	21
Manassas, Va	22	Spotsylvania, Va.	20
South Mountain, Va.	1	North Anna, Va.	5
Antietam, Md.	74	Bethesda Church, Va.	3
Fredericksburg, Va.	24	Petersburg, Va.	7
Gettysburg, Pa.	12		

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—The regiment left Boston July 23, 1861. It was stationed on the Maryland side of the Upper Potomac, and made its winter-quarters at Frederick, Md. It commenced active service in April, 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley, then in Hartsuff's (3d) Brigade, Ricketts's (2d) Division, McDowell's Corps. While in this command it was engaged at Manassas, where its losses amounted to 13 killed, 61 wounded, and 63 missing; Colonel Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, was killed there. The regiment faced a terrible fire at Antietam, losing 49 killed, 165 wounded, and 10 missing, out of 334 present on the field; Major Elisha Burbank was mortally wounded in that battle. At Fredericksburg, the regiment was in Lyle's (2d) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, First Corps; its casualties in that fight were 14 killed, 86 wounded, and 4 missing, out of 258 engaged. General Baxter commanded the brigade at Gettysburg, and Robinson the division—the regiment losing there 5 killed, 52 wounded, and 62 missing, out of about 200 in line. The division was transferred, in 1864, to the Fifth Corps. At the Wilderness, Lieutenant-Colonel David Allen, Jr., was killed, the loss of the Twelfth amounting to 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 8 missing. Its losses in 1864, from May 5th to June 25th—when it was mustered out—were 42 killed, 124 wounded, and 10 missing. It left the front June 25, 1864; the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field were transferred to the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

HARROW'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES DEVENS ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. GEORGE H. WARD ; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. GEORGE C. JOSLIN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	..	3	.	..	..	17
Company A.	3	10	13	.	9	9	167
B.	2	16	18	.	9	9	163
C.	1	31	32	.	9	9	174
D.	2	20	22	.	16	16	187
E. . . . .	.	18	18	1	9	10	157
F. . . . .	.	23	23	.	6	6	166
G. . . . .	.	26	26	.	19	19	168
H.	1	23	24	.	20	20	167
I.	1	33	34	.	15	15	177
K.	1	27	28	.	9	9	158
Totals.	14	227	241	1	121	122	1,701

241 killed = 14.1 per cent.

Original enrollment, 1011 ; killed, 171 ; percentage, 16.9. Total of killed and wounded, 879. Died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 32.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Ball's Bluff, Va.	44	Mine Run, Va.	2
Fair Oaks, Va.	10	Wilderness, Va.	10
Antietam, Md*	98	Spotsylvania, Va.	14
Fredericksburg, Va.	5	Totopotomoy, Va.	3
Gettysburg, Pa.	38	Cold Harbor, Va.	5
Bristoe Station, Va.	4	Petersburg, Va.	8

Present, also, at Yorktown ; West Point ; Peach Orchard ; Savage Station ; Glendale ; Malvern Hill ; Vienna ; Fredericksburg (1863) ; Po River ; North Anna.

NOTES.— At Antietam the Fifteenth sustained one of the most remarkable losses of the war. It was then in Gorman's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball. It carried into this action 606 officers and men, of whom 318 were killed or wounded. The killed and mortally wounded numbered 108, including a company of the Andrew Sharpshooters, which had been permanently attached to the Fifteenth while at Yorktown, making eleven companies. At Gettysburg the number engaged was 239, officers and men, of whom 148 were killed or wounded— a loss of over sixty per cent. Colonel Ward, who had lost a leg at Ball's Bluff, was killed in this action.

The Fifteenth served in the First Brigade, Second Division ; General Harrow commanded the brigade at Gettysburg and General Webb at the Wilderness. Entering the latter campaign with 275 men, it lost, prior to its muster-out, 14 killed, 58 wounded, and 4 missing ; not including 67, who were missing or captured at Petersburg. The Fifteenth was raised in Worcester County. It left Worcester August 8, 1861, and returned July 14, 1864, when it was mustered out, its three years term of service having expired. Its return to Worcester was marked by a grand and memorable ovation on the part of the citizens and State authorities.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. POWELL T. WYMAN; *U. S.* (Killed).(2) COL. THOMAS R. TANNATT; *U. S.*, *E. A.*

(3) COL. GARDNER BANKS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	1	7	8	.	5	5	130
B.....	1	14	15	.	5	5	137
C.....	1	13	14	1	4	5	128
D.....	2	13	15	.	5	5	128
E.....	2	18	20	.	18	18	139
F.....	2	17	19	.	7	7	135
G.....	1	15	16	.	19	19	127
H.....	3	12	15	.	9	9	123
I.....	.	15	15	1	11	12	136
K.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	136
Totals.....	16	134	150	2	93	95	1,335

150 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 543; Loss by disease includes 30 deaths in Confederate prisons.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Williamsburg Road, Va., June 18, 1862.....	29	Gettysburg, Pa.....	23
Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862.....	4	Locust Grove, Va.....	2
Glendale, Va.....	7	Wilderness, Va.....	10
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Manassas, Va.....	31	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	Petersburg, Va.....	6
Chancellorsville, Va.....	19	Picket Line.....	1

Present, also, at Chantilly; Wapping Heights; North Anna; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—Recruited mostly in Middlesex County. The colonelcy was tendered to Powell T. Wyman, a graduate of West Point, who was in Europe when the war broke out, but returned and offered his services to his State. The regiment left Massachusetts August 17, 1861, and proceeded to Old Point Comfort, Va., where it encamped for the winter. In May, 1862, it went to Suffolk, and in June joined McClellan's army, then before Richmond, when it was assigned to Grover's (1st) Brigade, Hooker's (2d) Division, Third Corps. Within a few days after its arrival there, the regiment was ordered to develop the enemy's position in the woods on the Williamsburg Road — June 18, 1862 — in which affair the Sixteenth established a reputation for efficiency under fire; its loss in that fight was 17 killed, 30 wounded, and 14 missing; the latter were killed or wounded. Colonel Wyman was killed a few days after, at Glendale. Major Gardner Banks commanded the Sixteenth at Manassas, and in the preliminary action at Kettle Run; in these actions the regiment lost 19 killed, 64 wounded, and 27 missing. At Chancellorsville the losses were 6 killed, 59 wounded, and 8 missing; at Gettysburg, 15 killed, 53 wounded, and 13 missing. In 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps, in which command it fought in the Wilderness campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Waldo Merriam, who commanded the regiment, was killed at Spotsylvania. The Sixteenth was discharged July 11, 1864, and the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field were transferred to the Eleventh Massachusetts.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD W. HINKS; BVT. MAJ.-GEN.
(3) COL. ANSEL D. WASS.(2) COL. ARTHUR F. DEVEREUX; BVT. BRIG. GEN.
(4) COL. EDMUND RICE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	1	3	.	2	2	20
Company A.....	2	15	17	.	15	15	185
B.....	.	20	20	.	12	12	188
C.....	1	13	14	.	17	17	177
D.....	.	9	9	.	13	13	133
E.....	1	21	22	.	14	14	179
F.....	2	12	14	.	10	10	181
G.....	3	16	19	.	13	13	192
H.....	1	20	21	.	18	18	268
I.....	.	8	8	.	10	10	147
K.....	2	12	14	.	9	9	165
Totals.....	14	147	161	.	133	133	1,835

Original enrollment, 1,050; killed, 131; percentage, 12.4.

Total of killed and wounded, 583; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 64.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Oak Grove, Va.....	13	North Anna, Va.....	2
Glendale, Va.....	33	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Malvern Hill, Va.....	3	Cold Harbor, Va.....	6
Fairfax C. H., Va.....	1	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	25	Petersburg, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va.....	29	Deep Bottom, Va.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa.....	17	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Bristoe Station, Va.....	1	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	4
Robertson's Tavern, Va.....	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	4		

Present, also, at Ball's Bluff; West Point; Fair Oaks; Peach Orchard; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Fredericksburg (1863); Ream's Station; Farmville; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Lynnfield, Mass., and arrived at Washington August 30, 1861. It was stationed in Maryland, along the Upper Potomac, until March, 1862, when it was assigned to Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division, Second Corps, with which command it then moved to the Peninsula. It was hotly engaged at Glendale, its losses there and at Malvern Hill, amounting to 19 killed, 84 wounded, and 42 missing. At Glendale, Colonel Hinks was wounded, and Major Henry J. Howe was killed. The regiment was engaged at Antietam, in Sedgwick's contest in the woods around the Dunker Church, losing there 8 killed, 108 wounded, and 30 missing; Colonel Hinks was again severely wounded. The loss at Fredericksburg was 14 killed, 83 wounded, and 8 missing. In this engagement, the Nineteenth—under Captain Weymouth—crossed the river in boats, together with the Seventh Michigan, acting as a forlorn hope. The boats crossed in the face of the enemy's fire from the opposite bank, which had hitherto prevented the laying of the pontoons. The Nineteenth, under Colonel Devereux, distinguished itself at Gettysburg, winning especial mention in the histories of that battle; its casualties there were 9 killed, 61 wounded, and 7 missing, out of 141 engaged. During the Wilderness campaign it was in Webb's (1st) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, and fought in all the subsequent battles of the Second Corps.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM R. LEE; BVT. BRIG. GEN.
 (2) COL. FRANCIS W. PALFREY; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. PAUL REVERE (Killed); BVT. BRIG. GEN.
 (4) COL. GEORGE N. MACY; BVT. MAJOR-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.....	6	..	6	.	..	..	24
Company A.....	.	27	27	.	23	23	248
B.....	.	12	12	.	13	13	229
C.....	2	17	19	.	16	16	137
D.....	.	32	32	.	6	6	217
E.....	3	19	22	.	18	18	118
F.....	2	28	30	1	7	8	238
G.....	.	21	21	.	23	23	159
H.....	2	29	31	.	10	10	218
I.....	1	36	37	.	17	17	232
K.....	1	22	23	.	15	15	158
Totals.....	17	243	260	1	148	149	1,978

260 killed = 13.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 944; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 63.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Ball's Bluff, Va.....	38	Wilderness, Va.....	36
Fair Oaks, Va.....	5	Po River, Va.....	5
Savage Station, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	20
Glendale, Va.....	8	North Anna, Va.....	1
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	12
Antietam, Md.....	20	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	12
Fredericksburg, Va.....	48	Deep Bottom, Va.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	44	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
Bristoe Station, Va.....	1	Guerillas, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; West Point; Peach Orchard; Malvern Hill; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Ream's Station; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—General Humphreys—Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac—in his able history, *The Virginia Campaign of 1864 and 1865*, alludes to the Twentieth as “one of the very best regiments in the service.” It served on the Peninsula, and at Antietam, in Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division. At Fredericksburg, the brigade, under Colonel Norman Hall of the Seventh Michigan, distinguished itself by crossing the river in the face of the enemy's riflemen, who occupied the buildings on the opposite bank. To the Twentieth was assigned the bloody task of clearing the streets; in column of companies, led by Macy, it fought its way through the main street of the city exposed to a terrible fire from the windows and housetops; its casualties in this fight were 25 killed and 138 wounded; *no missing*. At Gettysburg, it lost 30 killed, 94 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 127, out of 12 officers and 218 men who went into that action. The Twentieth sustained the greatest loss in battle of any Massachusetts regiment; also, a remarkable fatality in its Field and Staff, losing a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant, and a Surgeon, killed in battle. Colonel Revere was mortally wounded at Gettysburg; Lieutenant-Colonel Ferdinand Dreher received a fatal wound at Fredericksburg; Major Henry L. Abbott was killed at the Wilderness; Major Henry L. Patton died of wounds received at Deep Bottom; and Surgeon Edward H. Revere was killed at Antietam while in the discharge of his duties.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

LEASURE'S BRIGADE — STEVENSON'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. AUGUSTUS MORSE.

(2) COL. WILLIAM S. CLARK.

(3) COL. GEORGE P. HAWKES; 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.	2	..	2	.	..	..	16
Company A . . . . .	.	14	14	.	7	7	119
B . . . . .	.	17	17	.	9	9	113
C	1	19	20	.	4	4	115
D	2	15	17	.	5	5	102
E	1	13	14	1	11	12	125
F . . . . .	.	10	10	1	9	10	105
G . . . . .	.	16	16	.	9	9	120
H	1	11	12	.	10	10	110
I	2	17	19	.	10	10	120
K	2	16	18	.	15	15	133
Totals	11	148	159	2	89	91	1,178

159 killed = 13.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 560; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 6.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Roanoke Island, N. C.	13	Spotsylvania, Va., May 18.	1
New Berne, N. C.	23	Shady Grove Road, Va.	3
Camden, N. C.	4	Bethesda Church, Va.	13
Chantilly, Va.	38	Petersburg, Assault, June 17.	6
Antietam, Md.	10	Petersburg Mine, Va.	7
Fredericksburg, Va.	13	Siege of Petersburg.	10
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	Weldon Railroad, Va.	3
Wilderness, Va.	3	Poplar Grove Church, Va.	4
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.	4		

Present, also, at Manassas; South Mountain; Blue Springs; Campbell's Station; Cold Harbor; North Anna.

NOTES.—Composed mainly of Worcester county men. It left the State August 23, 1861, and was stationed at Annapolis until January 6, 1862, when it sailed with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, having been brigaded in General Reno's command. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alberto C. Maggi, it was prominently engaged at Roanoke Island, where its casualties were 5 killed and 39 wounded. In the following month, commanded by Colonel Clarke, it fought gallantly at New Berne, where it suffered a loss of 15 killed and 42 wounded; among the killed was Adjutant Stearns. At Chantilly—in Ferrero's Brigade, Reno's Division—the regiment encountered the hardest fighting in its experience; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph P. Rice was killed, and the total of casualties amounted to 22 killed, 98 wounded, and 26 captured, out of less than 400 men present in action. At Fredericksburg—Ferrero's (2d) Brigade, Sturgis's (2d) Division—the regiment rendered efficient service by the skill with which, from an advanced position and good marksmanship, it kept down the enemy's fire. In this action two color bearers were killed, and others were wounded, one of the latter losing both arms. Leasure's Brigade distinguished itself particularly in the battle of the Wilderness, where it swept down the line, across and opposite Hancock's front; it was a daring charge, and accomplished with a remarkably small loss. The Twenty-first was mustered out in October, 1864; the men remaining in the field were transferred to the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

SWEITZER'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY WILSON.

(2) COL. JESSE A. GOVE; B. A. (Killed).

(3) COL. CHARLES E. GRISWOLD.

(4) COL. WILLIAM S. TILTON; 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	13
Company A.....	2	30	32	.	8	8	136
B.....	1	18	19	.	9	9	138
C.....	.	15	15	.	11	11	144
D.....	1	24	25	.	6	6	135
E.....	.	22	22	.	13	13	136
F.....	1	20	21	.	10	10	131
G.....	1	17	18	.	10	10	135
H.....	2	19	21	.	14	14	150
I.....	.	20	20	1	12	13	144
K.....	.	22	22	.	8	8	131
Totals.....	9	207	216	1	102	103	1,393

216 killed = 15.5 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 759; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Siege of Yorktown, Va.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	17
Mechanicsville, Va.....	4	Laurel Hill, Va }	37
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	84	Spotsylvania, Va }	
Malvern Hill, Va.....	14	North Anna, Va.....	5
Shepherdstown, Va.....	1	Totopotomoy, Va.....	3
Fredericksburg, Va.....	7	Bethesda Church, Va.....	11
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Petersburg, Assault.....	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	13	Picket Line.....	1
Rappahannock Station, Va.....	1	Siege of Petersburg.....	6

Present, also, at Hanover C. H.; Manassas; Antietam; Mine Run; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—Organized at Lynnfield by the efforts of the Hon. Henry Wilson, who afterwards became vice-president of the United States. The regiment arrived at Hall's Hill, Va., on October 13, 1861, and, encamping there, was engaged in perfecting its drill and discipline until March, 1862, when it commenced active service in the Peninsular Army. It served there in Martindale's (1st) Brigade, Morell's (1st) Division, Fitz John Porter's Corps. It was engaged in Porter's great battle at Gaines's Mill, where it was one of the last to yield its ground, holding its position so long that it lost several prisoners thereby. Its casualties at Gaines's Mill were 58 killed, 108 wounded, and 117 captured or missing; many of the latter were either killed or wounded. Colonel Gove, who commanded the Twenty-second in that battle, was killed, and Major Tilton was wounded and captured. More hard fighting followed immediately, at Malvern Hill, swelling its losses in the Seven Days Battle to 69 killed, 153 wounded, and 124 missing; total, 346. At Gettysburg, General Barnes commanded the division, Colonel Tilton, the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sherwin, the regiment; its casualties on that field were 8 killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment went into winter-quarters near Bealton, Va., building in addition to their huts, a neat chapel which was used by the men as a church and as a Lyceum; it was also used as a lodge room by Warren Army Lodge, No. 1, F. A. M. The Twenty-second, though small in numbers, sustained a heavy percentage of loss at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, losing 121 in killed and wounded — nearly half its strength.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

HECKMAN'S BRIGADE — WEITZEL'S DIVISION — EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD UPTON.

(2) COL. JOSIAH PICKETT; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. JAMES TUCKER.

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	19
Company A . . . . .	.	11	11	.	12	12	135
B	1	16	17	.	18	18	124
C . . . . .	.	23	23	.	13	13	149
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	18	18	168
E	2	17	19	.	21	21	153
F	1	12	13	.	16	16	127
G	1	18	19	.	13	13	121
H . . . . .	.	16	16	.	18	18	132
I	1	14	15	.	24	24	124
K . . . . .	.	16	16	.	15	15	119
Totals	7	154	161*	.	169	169	1,371

161 killed = 11.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 564; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 61.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Roanoke Island, N. C	11	Drewry's Bluff, Va.	21
New Berne, N. C.	5	Cold Harbor, Va.†	74
Goldsboro, N. C.	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault)	11
Walthal Junction, Va	5	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	11
Arrowfield Church, Va.	18	Pickett, N. C. (1862)	1
Proctor's Creek, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Kinston, N. C.; Whitehall, N. C.; Wise's Forks, N. C.

NOTES.—Recruited in Worcester county, and left the State November 1, 1861. It went to Annapolis, and thence with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, arriving at Hatteras Inlet on February 6, 1862. It was in Foster's (1st) Brigade, and was engaged at Roanoke Island with a loss of 6 killed and 44 wounded. It remained in North Carolina—in the Eighteenth Corps—until October, 1863, when it moved into South-eastern Virginia. In the meantime, 432 of the men reënlisted, and in February, 1864, the regiment returned to Massachusetts on a veteran furlough. In April, 1864, the corps joined the Army of the James, and on May 5th landed at Bermuda Hundred. Fighting soon commenced, and on May 9th, at Arrowfield Church, the regiment lost 16 killed, 60 wounded, and 69 captured or missing. At Cold Harbor it sustained its heaviest loss, its casualties amounting to 24 killed, 142 wounded, and 49 missing, a total of 215 out of 300 reported for duty that morning; six of the officers lost their lives in that action, and the missing ones were nearly all killed or wounded. The brigade was withdrawn in September, 1864, from its position in the Petersburg Trenches, and ordered to New Berne, N. C., on garrison duty. It was mustered out October 20, 1864, and the men remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which served in North Carolina until the close of the war.

*One authority states the loss as 108 killed and 61 died of wounds; total 169.

†Regimental reports (unofficial) say 82; 52 killed, 30 mortally wounded.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

HECKMAN'S BRIGADE—WEITZEL'S DIVISION—EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HORACE C. LEE; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. WALTER G. BARTHOLOMEW.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	1	1	2	25
Company A.....	.	9	9	.	36	36	131
B.....	.	10	10	1	29	30	156
C.....	.	10	10	.	44	44	197
D.....	1	20	21	.	23	23	155
E.....	.	15	15	.	14	14	133
F.....	1	30	31	.	13	13	155
G.....	.	6	6	.	20	20	123
H.....	1	11	12	.	24	24	129
I.....	3	4	7	1	37	38	158
K.....	1	13	14	.	20	20	147
Totals.....	9	128	137	3	261	264	1,509

Total of killed and wounded, 487.

Deaths in Confederate prisons, 116.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Roanoke Island, N. C.....	5	Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	22
New Berne, N. C.....	15	Cold Harbor, Va., June 2.....	5
Guerillas, N. C., Nov. 7, 1862.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.....	24
Goldsboro, N. C.....	1	Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.....	3
Winfield, N. C.....	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault).....	22
Washington, N. C.....	2	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	12
Gum Swamp, N. C.....	3	Foster Bridge, N. C.....	1
Port Walthall, Va.....	2	South West Creek, N. C.....	8
Arrowfield Church, Va.,.....	7	Picket duty.....	2

NOTES.—Recruited in the western part of the State, and arrived at Annapolis, Md., on November 5, 1861. It remained there undergoing instructions and drill for two months, and then sailed for North Carolina. It was assigned to Foster's (1st) Brigade, and fought under Burnside at Roanoke Island and New Berne, its casualties in the latter action amounting to 9 killed and 43 wounded. The regiment remained in North Carolina during the next two years. Colonel Lee was in command of the brigade most of the time, leaving the regiment to the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Lyman. During its stay in North Carolina it was engaged with credit in numerous minor battles and skirmishes. In April, 1864, it joined the Army of the James in its advance on Richmond. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff the regiment was surrounded while fighting in a dense fog, losing in addition to its killed and wounded, 252 of its number taken prisoners. Among the captured were the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and General Heckman. Part of the regiment escaping, the command devolved upon Major William A. Walker, who was killed soon after at Cold Harbor. On that bloody field the remnant of the Twenty-seventh lost 22 killed, 68 wounded, and 4 missing. In the assault on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, it sustained a further loss of 13 killed, and 30 wounded. In August, 1864, the regiment returned to North Carolina where it served until mustered out in June, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

IRISH BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM MONTIETH.

(2) COL. RICHARD BYRNES; B. A. (Killed).

(3) COL. GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT.

(4) COL. JAMES FLEMING.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	..	2	.	1	1	18
Company A	3	32	35	.	21	21	227
B . . . . .	.	23	23	.	16	16	255
C	1	41	42	.	13	13	223
D . . . . .	.	27	27	1	17	18	213
E	1	17	18	.	10	10	218
F	1	20	21	.	13	13	134
G	1	20	21	.	14	14	122
H	1	19	20	.	9	9	106
I	2	18	20	.	14	14	134
K	3	18	21	.	8	8	128
Totals	15	235	250	1	136	137	1,778

250 killed = 14 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 847; died of disease in Confederate prisons, 51.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
James Island, S. C.	20	Wilderness, Va.	26
Manassas, Va.	26	Spotsylvania, Va.	30
Chantilly, Va.	21	Totopotomoy, Va.	4
South Mountain, Md.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	10
Antietam, Md.	26	Petersburg, Va.	6
Fredericksburg, Va.	36	Strawberry Plains, Va.	2
Gettysburg, Pa.	15	Deep Bottom, Va.	6
Auburn, Va.	1	Ream's Station, Va.	2
Picket, Va., Dec. 3, 1863.	1	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.	17

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Bristoe Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Sutherland Station; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Composed mostly of men of Irish birth. It was organized at Boston, and left the State January 11, 1862. Proceeding soon after to Hilton Head, S. C., it remained in that Department until August, when it sailed for Virginia; it was then in Stevens's Division, Ninth Corps, in which command it fought at Manassas and Chantilly. In these engagements, under command of Major Cartwright, its casualties amounted to 33 killed, 188 wounded, and 13 missing; total, 234. At Antietam — then in Willcox's Division — the regiment numbered less than 200 in line, but it lost in that battle, 12 killed and 36 wounded. It was transferred, in November, 1862, to Hancock's (1st) Division, Second Corps, in which division it afterwards remained. It was placed in the Irish Brigade, and charged with it at Fredericksburg, losing 14 killed, 124 wounded, and 20 missing, out of 416 engaged. In May, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan with 505 officers and men — General Barlow in command of the division. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 15 killed, 86 wounded, and 14 missing. At Spotsylvania its losses were 23 killed, 79 wounded, and 8 missing; half its losses there occurred in the affair of May 18th, in which Major Andrew J. Lawlor was killed. Colonel Byrnes, an able and gallant officer, fell at Cold Harbor. The regiment was mustered out December 13, 1864; the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of five companies which served through the rest of the war.

THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

SWEITZER'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. FRANCIS J. PARKER.

(2) COL. GEORGE L. PRESCOTT (Killed); BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. JOSEPH C. EDMONDS; 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	2	.	1	1	18
Company A.....	2	13	15	1	18	19	232
B.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	229
C.....	1	13	14	1	6	7	219
D.....	.	10	10	.	13	13	213
E.....	.	16	16	.	18	18	208
F.....	1	11	12	.	12	12	204
G.....	.	19	19	.	14	14	222
H.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	211
I.....	.	14	14	.	18	18	207
K.....	.	16	16	.	12	12	203
L.....	.	1	1	.	2	2	131
M.....	.	2	2	.	5	5	121
Totals.....	5	139	144	2	143	145	2,418

Total of killed and wounded, 516; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 24.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	6	Petersburg Va. (assault), June 17, 1864.....	10
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	7
Gettysburg, Pa.....	22	Jerusalem Road, Va.....	4
Wilderness, Va.....	7	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	3
Spotsylvania, Va.....	46	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	5
Totopotomoy, Va.....	8	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	9
Bethesda Church, Va.....	15	Boydton Road, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Manassas; Antietam; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Boydton Road (1864); Gravelly Run; Five Forks; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The enrollment of the Thirty-second will give no idea of its percentage of loss, for it received over 800 men from disbanded regiments, many of these accessions occurring after the fighting was over. When finally disbanded, in July, 1865, it comprised the remnants of seven regiments, viz: the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, and Thirty-ninth. It was organized, originally, as a battalion of six companies, for garrison duty at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. The six companies left the State May 26, 1862, and after a month's encampment at Washington, on Capitol Hill, embarked for the Peninsula, joining General McClellan's Army July 3, 1862, just after Malvern Hill. It was assigned to Griffin's (2d) Brigade, Morell's (1st) Division, Fifth Corps; four more companies joined the regiment soon after. The division was commanded at Gettysburg by General Barnes, and fought in the wheat field, the regiment losing 13 killed, 62 wounded, and 5 missing, out of 229 taken into the fight. In January, 1864, 330 of the men reenlisted, and, being granted a furlough for thirty-five days, the regiment went to Boston. Soon after its return the army broke camp, and moved out to meet Lee in the Wilderness. At Spotsylvania the regiment encountered hard fighting, and, in the actions near that place, lost 23 killed, 101 wounded, and 5 missing; nearly one-half its effective strength. Colonel Prescott was killed in the disastrous assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

WELLS'S BRIGADE — THOBURN'S DIVISION — EIGHTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE D. WELLS; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. WILLIAM S. LINCOLN; 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.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	16
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	11	11	121
B.....	1	8	9	.	18	18	125
C.....	.	8	8	.	20	20	118
D.....	1	22	23	.	10	10	141
E.....	1	14	15	.	14	14	127
F.....	.	13	13	.	12	12	142
G.....	.	10	10	.	15	15	132
H.....	1	10	11	1	11	12	133
I.....	1	17	18	.	11	11	126
K.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	128
Totals.....	7	128	135	2	132	134	1,309

135 killed = 10.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 645 ; died in Confederate prisons, 54.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Berryville, Va., Oct. 18, 1863.....	2	Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.....	4
New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.....	39	Strasburg, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.....	15
Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.....	22	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.....	5
Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864.....	6	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865.....	2
Island Ford, Va., July 18, 1864.....	3	Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.....	9
Berryville, Va., Sept. 4, 1864.....	1	High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865.....	1
Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.....	23	Place Unknown.....	3

Present, also, at Martinsburg ; Halltown ; Petersburg ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in the five Western counties of the State. Colonel Wells had already served with honorable distinction as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Massachusetts before he was transferred to the command of the Thirty-fourth. The regiment left Worcester, 1,015 strong, on August 15, 1862, and proceeded direct to Virginia. For several months it was stationed at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., and also did duty awhile in Washington. In July, 1863, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and, thence, on various campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. It commenced the spring campaign of May, 1864, with 670 men present for duty, and took about 500 into the action at New Market, May 15, 1864, its casualties amounting to 28 killed, 174 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 221. At Piedmont it lost 15 killed, and 95 wounded; at Opequon, 6 killed and 96 wounded out of less than 300 engaged; at Strasburg, 9 killed, 48 wounded, and 40 missing, out of 250 present in that fight. In the latter action Colonel Wells was killed and fell into the enemy's hands. In December, 1864, the regiment was transferred to Eastern Virginia, and assigned to Turner's Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James. It participated in the desperate but victorious assault on the works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and, taking part in the pursuit of Lee's Army, was present at the final scenes at Appomattox.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

FERRERO'S BRIGADE—STURGIS'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD A. WILD; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. SUMNER CARRUTH; 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	.	..	..	15
Company A	1	12	13	.	12	12	143
B	1	13	14	.	10	10	167
C	1	14	15	.	9	9	158
D . . . . .	.	4	4	1	6	7	135
E	3	18	21	.	11	11	141
F	1	8	9	.	11	11	146
G . . . . .	.	17	17	.	9	9	162
H . . . . .	.	13	13	.	13	13	146
I	1	15	16	.	11	11	140
K	1	24	25	.	8	8	143
Totals.	10	138	148	1	100	101	1,496

Total killed and wounded, 539; died in Confederate prisons, 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
South Mountain, Md.	5	Bethesda Church, Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	73	Petersburg Mine, Va.	13
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6
Jackson, Miss.	2	Weldon Railroad, Va.	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	16
Spotsylvania, Va.	5	Fort Sedgwick, Va.	3
North Anna, Va.	2	Picket Line, Va., Dec. 27, '64.	1

Present, also, at Campbell's Station, Tenn.; Wilderness, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Hatcher's Run; Fall of Petersburg.

NOTES.—Organized at Worcester, and left the State August 22, 1862. Both Colonel Wild and Lieutenant Colonel Carruth had seen service in the First Massachusetts. After a short stay on Arlington Heights, the regiment was ordered to join McClellan's Army, then on its way to meet Lee in Maryland. It was assigned to Ferrero's (2d) Brigade, Reno's (2d) Division, Ninth Corps. It was engaged at South Mountain, where it won praises from all who saw it in action; Colonel Wild received a serious wound there, resulting in amputation of an arm. Three days later, the regiment fought at Antietam, the casualty list at that battle footing up 48 killed, 160 wounded, and 6 missing; Major Sidney Willard, who was in command, was killed while cheering on his men. The Thirty-fifth accompanied the corps in its western campaigns in Kentucky, at Vicksburg, and at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. Upon its return to Virginia it was brigaded in the First Brigade of Stevenson's (1st) Division, from which it was subsequently transferred to Potter's (2d) Division. At Poplar Spring Church the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, lost 6 killed, 19 wounded, and 156 prisoners,—the latter loss occurring not through any fault of the men, nor of the officers. The Thirty-fifth remained on duty before Petersburg, suffering heavy losses in the trenches, and sharing in the triumphant termination of the siege.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

EUSTIS'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. OLIVER EDWARDS; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. RUFUS P. LINCOLN.

(3) COL. MASON W. TYLER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	19	19	.	10	10	145
B.....	1	28	29	.	10	10	130
C.....	.	17	17	.	8	8	127
D.....	.	15	15	.	11	11	125
E.....	1	15	16	.	9	9	137
F.....	1	16	17	.	7	7	123
G.....	1	14	15	.	7	7	113
H.....	.	16	16	.	13	13	142
I.....	.	13	13	.	9	9	127
K.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	139
Totals.....	4	165	169	.	92	92	1,324

169 killed = 12.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 588; died in Confederate prisons, 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va. (1862).....	1	Charlestown, W. Va.....	5
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).....	3	Opequon, Va.....	22
Gettysburg, Pa.....	6	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Wilderness, Va.....	54	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Spotsylvania, Va.....	32	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	14
Cold Harbor, Va.....	12	Place Unknown.....	2
Fort Stevens, D. C.....	2		

Present, also, at Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Composed of Berkshire County men, and left the State Sept. 7, 1862. Arriving in Maryland it was assigned to Devens's (2d) Brigade of Couch's Division. This division was soon after attached to the Sixth Corps as the Third Division, General Newton in command. The Thirty-seventh participated in several battles, displaying praiseworthy steadiness, but sustaining slight loss, until Grant's campaign in 1864, when it took part in some bloody fighting. It crossed the Rapidan May 5, 1864, with 609 officers and men present for duty, and was soon in the thickest of the Wilderness fight. It lost there 30 killed, 101 wounded, and 6 missing; the latter were undoubtedly killed. An equally large percentage of loss occurred at Spotsylvania. In the various actions and skirmishes about that place, from May 8th to May 21st, its casualties amounted to 16 killed, 65 wounded, and 10 missing. In July the regiment was placed in the Third Brigade, Russell's (1st) Division, Colonel Edwards being placed in command of the brigade. At the battle of the Opequon the regiment lost 12 killed, and 79 wounded out of 296 men present in that action, and captured a stand of colors from Stonewall Jackson's old regiment. At Sailor's Creek the Thirty-seventh was commanded by Captain Arch. Hopkins, and encountered there some of the closest hand-to-hand fighting of the war. The regiment was one of the first to enter Petersburg, the surrender of the city being made to Colonel Edwards by the Mayor and Aldermen, Colonel Edwards being in command of the Sixth Corps skirmish-line.

FIFTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.—“FIRST VETERAN.”

CARRUTH’S BRIGADE — STEVENSON’S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES E. GRISWOLD (Killed).

(2) COL. STEPHEN M. WELD, JR.; 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.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	.	12	12	.	5	5	104
B.....	.	10	10	.	7	7	93
C.....	1	16	17	.	6	6	109
D.....	1	14	15	.	12	12	105
E.....	2	10	12	.	12	12	105
F.....	.	15	15	.	10	10	91
G.....	.	10	10	.	13	13	99
H.....	.	10	10	.	13	13	122
I.....	.	15	15	.	13	13	103
K.....	.	8	8	.	9	9	103
Totals.....	6	120	126	.	100	100	1,047

126 killed = 12 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 447; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 47.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Wilderness, Va.....	23	Petersburg Mine.....	13
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.....	20	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	3
Spotsylvania, May 18.....	10	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	3
North Anna, Va.....	11	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	10
Bethesda Church, Va.....	3	Picket, July, 30, 1864.....	1
Cold Harbor, Va.....	4	Fall of Petersburg.....	4
Petersburg Assault.....	21		

Present, also, at Hatcher’s Run.

NOTES.—Organized at Readville, Mass., recruiting having commenced in December, 1863. Many of the men had served terms of enlistment in other regiments. It left the State March 21, 1864, and, with about 850 men, proceeded to Annapolis, where it was attached to the First Brigade, Stevenson’s (1st) Division, Ninth Corps. In the latter part of April it marched to Alexandria, Va., and thence to the Wilderness. Colonel Griswold was killed in that action, and the casualties, as given in the State reports, were 9 killed, 57 wounded, and 10 missing. At Spotsylvania, May 12th, it lost 10 killed, 41 wounded, and 1 missing; on the 18th, it also lost there 5 killed, and 40 wounded. In the charge of the Ninth Corps on the works at Petersburg—June 17, 1864—the regiment was prominently engaged, its losses amounting to 10 killed, 51 wounded, and 16 missing; this was its hardest fight. It also sustained serious losses while in the trenches before Petersburg, men being killed or wounded daily for several weeks. At the Mine Explosion it lost 4 killed, 21 wounded, and 25 missing. The Fifty-sixth was a steady, reliable, fighting regiment; although its losses, numerically, were not extraordinary, yet its percentage of killed was far above the average and entitles it to distinction. The Division was broken up in August, 1864, and the regiment transferred to Potter’s (2d) Division.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY—"SECOND VETERAN."

BARTLETT'S (W. F.) BRIGADE—WHITE'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM F. BARTLETT; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V. (2) COL. N. B. McLAUGHLIN; BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	2	26	28	.	11	11	112
B.....	2	19	21	.	8	8	108
C.....	.	16	16	.	4	4	107
D.....	1	18	19	.	10	10	106
E.....	1	20	21	.	3	3	98
F.....	.	15	15	.	8	8	98
G.....	.	18	18	.	10	10	98
H.....	1	20	21	.	11	11	105
I.....	.	20	20	.	11	11	102
K.....	.	19	19	.	10	10	100
Totals.....	10	191	201	.	86	86	1,052

201 killed = 19.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 716; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 37.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.....	94	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	15
Spotsylvania, Va.....	32	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	2
North Anna, Va.....	15	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	4
Bethesda Church, Va.....	1	Fort Stedman, Va.....	10
Petersburg, Va., assault, June 17, 1864.....	20	Place Unknown.....	1
Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	7		

Present, also, at Cold Harbor; Boydton Road; Fall of Petersburg.

NOTES.—This regiment was in active service less than a year, and yet its percentage of killed was one of the highest of the war. It left the State April 18, 1864, proceeding to Annapolis where it joined the Ninth Corps—First Brigade, First Division, and marched soon after on its way to join the Army of the Potomac. At the Wilderness it was hotly engaged, and with severe loss, its casualties amounting to 57 killed, 158 wounded, and 30 missing; total, 245 out of 24 officers and 521 men engaged; one company, H, was not in this action, having been detailed on duty elsewhere just at that time. Colonel Bartlett was seriously wounded in this battle. In the two actions in which the Ninth Corps was engaged at Spotsylvania, it also suffered a severe percentage of loss, losing on May 12th, 13 killed, 55 wounded, and 4 missing; on May 18th, 3 killed, and 14 wounded. The regiment made a brilliant charge in the assault on Petersburg—June 17th—carrying the works at the point of the bayonet; loss, 11 killed, 30 wounded, and 3 missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Chamberlain, a very able officer was killed at the North Anna, and Major Albert Prescott, in the charge following the Mine Explosion at Petersburg. In this action, the regiment lost 4 killed, 16 wounded, and 31 missing. It had become so reduced in numbers that it could only muster about 70 men present in the battle at Poplar Spring Church. Major James Doherty fell, mortally wounded, at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY — "THIRD VETERAN."

BLISS'S BRIGADE — POTTER'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

COL. JOHN C. WHITON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	2	17	19	.	16	16	108
B.....	1	13	14	.	16	16	106
C.....	1	16	17	.	20	20	112
D.....	.	17	17	.	10	10	101
E.....	.	13	13	.	20	20	109
F.....	1	11	12	.	17	17	93
G.....	.	16	16	.	20	20	96
H.....	2	11	13	.	21	21	100
I.....	1	13	14	.	10	10	82
K.....	.	2	2	.	6	6	112
Totals.....	10	129	139	.	156	156	1,032

139 killed = 13.4 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 491; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 89.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.....	13	Bethesda Church, Va.....	31
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8-10.....	3	Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.....	4
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.....	23	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	12
Spotsylvania, Va., May 13-20.....	4	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	14
North Anna, Va.....	1	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	17
Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	7
Shady Grove Road, Va.....	2	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	7

Present, also, at Weldon Railroad; Hatcher's Run; Fort Sedgwick.

NOTES.—Recruiting for this regiment commenced in September, 1863, but only eight companies were organized up to April, 1864. These companies left the State April 28, 1864. The ninth company joined the regiment in June, but the tenth did not arrive until January, 1865. Upon its arrival in Virginia it was assigned to Curtin's (1st) Brigade, Potter's (2d) Division, Ninth Corps. Within one week after its departure from Massachusetts the eight companies entered the bloody battle of the Wilderness, losing 6 killed, 32 wounded, and 7 missing. A week later it was engaged at Spotsylvania, and, in the actions of May 12th and 18th, lost 17 killed, 83 wounded, and 5 missing. The regiment moved against the works at Cold Harbor—June 3d—with a line whose steadiness and precision elicited praise from all who saw it, winning the compliments of both brigade and division commanders. In that fight it took an advanced position and held it until the close of the action; its casualties were 24 killed, 83 wounded, and 18 missing; Major Barnabas Ewer, Jr., a favorite officer, was among the killed. The Fifty-eighth was also conspicuous for its gallant action in the assault on Petersburg—June 17th—in which the brigade carried a line of works, but with a comparative slight loss to the regiment. At Poplar Spring Church it lost 90 officers and men taken prisoners, after which the regiment was so reduced in numbers that it was relieved from active duty. It received some accessions which enabled it to resume its position, and it participated in the final assault on Petersburg.

SECOND RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY.

EUSTIS'S BRIGADE—GETTY'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN S. SLOCUM (Killed).

(2) COL. FRANK WHEATON; B. A., Ivt. MAJ.-GEN. U. S. A.

(3) COL. NELSON VIALL.

(4) COL. HORATIO ROGERS; Ivt. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

(5) COL. S. B. M. READ.

(6) COL. ELISHA H. RHODES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	12	12	.	10	10	143
B.....	.	10	10	.	8	8	140
C.....	.	14	14	.	6	6	152
D.....	.	12	12	.	5	5	150
E.....	1	14	15	.	6	6	157
F.....	2	5	7	.	7	7	171
G.....	1	12	13	.	9	9	147
H.....	.	4	4	1	10	11	164
I.....	2	12	14	.	6	6	156
K.....	1	16	17	1	7	8	164
Totals.....	9	111	120	2	74	76	1,560

Total of killed and wounded, 428; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 12.

The above enrollment does not include the reorganized regiment.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.....	24	Wilderness, Va.....	23
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	19
Oak Grove, Va.....	8	Cold Harbor, Va.....	4
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	2
Salem Heights, Va.....	20	Petersburg, Va.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	14
Williamsport, Md.....	1		

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Seven Days; Antietam; Fredericksburg (1862); Marye's Heights; Rappahannock Station; Fort Stevens; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Second was Rhode Island's fighting regiment. It fired the opening volley at First Bull Run, and was in line at the final scenes of Appomattox. It arrived at Washington, June 22, 1861, and after a few weeks encampment there, marched to the field of First Bull Run. It was then in Burnside's Brigade, of Hunter's Division. Burnside opened that fight with the First Rhode Island deployed as skirmishers, and the Second advancing in line of battle. Its casualties in that engagement aggregated 98 in killed, wounded and missing; among the killed were Colonel Slocum, Major Sullivan Ballou, and two captains. During the Peninsular campaign it served in Palmer's (3d) Brigade, Couch's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps; this division was transferred in October, 1862, to the Sixth Corps as Newton's (3d) Division. The regiment, under Colonel Rogers, distinguished itself in the hard-fought battle of the Sixth Corps at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863, in which action it lost 7 killed, 68 wounded, and 6 missing. At the Wilderness, it lost 12 killed, 66 wounded, and 5 missing; and at Spotsylvania, 15 killed, 32 wounded, and 6 missing. In the final battle of the Sixth Corps— at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865—the regiment displayed remarkable fighting qualities, engaging the enemy in an action so close that men were bayoneted, and clubbed muskets were freely used. The original regiment was mustered out June 17, 1864, the recruits and reenlisted men left in the field were organized into a battalion of three companies, to which five new ones were subsequently added in the fall and winter of 1864-5.

SECOND CONNECTICUT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

UPTON'S BRIGADE — WRIGHT'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. LEVERETT W. WESSELLS.
(2) COL. ELISHA S. KELLOGG (Killed).

(3) COL. RANALD S. MACKENZIE, *U. S. A.*; BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.
(4) COL. JAMES HUBBARD; 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	2	..	2	.	1	1	17
Company A	3	29	32	.	12	12	209
B	2	31	33	.	14	14	207
C	1	19	20	1	21	22	208
D	1	30	31	.	15	15	204
E	1	35	36	1	17	18	237
F . . . . .	.	9	9	.	17	17	198
G . . . . .	.	16	16	.	17	17	195
H	1	9	10	.	13	13	207
I . . . . .	.	21	21	.	15	15	201
K . . . . .	.	29	29	.	15	15	178
L	1	8	9	.	9	9	229
M . . . . .	.	6	6	.	5	5	216
Totals	12	242	254	2	171	173	2,506

254 killed = 10.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 882.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Picket, North Anna, Va.	1	Fisher's Hill, Va.	4
Hanover town, Va.	2	Cedar Creek, Va.	44
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.	129	Hatcher's Run, Va.	2
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	4	Petersburg, Va., March 25, '65.	7
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	8	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	1
Jerusalem Road, Va.	10	Sailor's Creek, Va.	5
Opequon, Va.	36	Place Unknown.	1

Present, also, at Fort Stevens; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Recruited in Litchfield County under the second call for troops, as the Nineteenth Infantry. It left the State September 15, 1862, proceeding to Alexandria, Va., in which vicinity it was stationed during the ensuing year, engaged in garrison duty within the fortifications. In November, 1863, it was changed to a heavy artillery organization, and the additional number of men made necessary thereby were soon recruited and sent forward. On May 17, 1864, it left Alexandria with about 1,600 men, and, acting as infantry, marched to the front, where it was assigned to Upton's (2d) Brigade, Russell's (1st) Division, Sixth Corps. Its first engagement was in the storming of the earth works at Cold Harbor, where its casualties amounted to 85 killed, 221 wounded, and 19 missing; the most of the latter were killed or wounded. In that assault the regiment, about 1,400 strong, led the column with fixed bayonets and uncapped muskets, Colonel Kellogg falling in advance of his men, pierced by several bullets. In the battle at the Opequon the regiment lost 20 killed, and 118 wounded, the killed including Major James Q. Rice and five line officers. Its casualties at Cedar Creek footed up 21 killed, 107 wounded, and 62 missing. The regiment took part in the repulse of the Confederate sortie at Petersburg — March 25, 1865 — and in the closing victories of the war.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

HAWLEY'S BRIGADE—TERRY'S DIVISION—TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ALFRED H. TERRY; BVT MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.

(2) COL. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V.

(3) COL. SEAGER S. ATWELL.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	3	..	3	17
Company A.....	.	32	32	.	23	23	174
B.....	2	15	17	.	31	31	161
C.....	1	11	12	.	26	26	155
D.....	2	19	21	.	23	23	168
E.....	2	14	16	1	16	17	139
F.....	1	15	16	.	10	10	192
G.....	1	7	8	.	11	11	166
H.....	1	14	15	.	18	18	150
I.....	1	15	16	.	17	17	181
K.....	.	15	15	.	17	17	154
Totals.....	11	157	168	4	192	196	1,657

168 killed = 10.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 598; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 68.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
James Island, S. C.....	19	Deep Bottom, Va.....	15
Pocotaligo, S. C.....	6	Near Richmond, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.....	3
Morris Island, S. C.....	4	New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.....	2
Fort Wagner, S. C.....	28	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.....	5
Olustee, Fla.....	10	Charles City Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	2
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	45	Fort Fisher, N. C.....	5
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	24		

Present, also, at Fort Pulaski; Chester Station; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Recruited in various counties of the State. Colonel Terry had already served as Colonel of the Second, a three months' regiment which fought at First Bull Run. It left the State September 18, 1861, and in the following month sailed from Annapolis for Port Royal, with General Sherman's (T. W.) expedition. It displayed a praiseworthy efficiency and steadiness in its first battle—James Island—where, when ordered to retire, it halted, dressed its alignment under fire, and retired by battalion front as if on parade; casualties, 9 killed, 69 wounded, and 4 missing. In January, 1863, it went to Fernandina, Fla., but in May, four companies—A, B, I, and K, returned to Hilton Head, S. C. These four companies were in Strong's Brigade, and were engaged in the first assault on Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863, where they displayed unusual gallantry. Out of 191 officers and men carried to that assault, 103 were killed, wounded or missing. At Drewry's Bluff, the Seventh sustained its greatest loss; 30 killed, 104 wounded, and 69 missing or prisoners. In the affair at Bermuda Hundred, June 2d, 1864, it also lost 78 captured, in addition to 25 killed or wounded. The regiment sailed with General Terry's expedition to Fort Fisher—then in Abbott's Brigade, Ames's Division,—and took part in the successful storming of that stronghold. After the capture of Fort Fisher, the Tenth Corps, and with it the Seventh Connecticut, remained in North Carolina until after the close of the war.

TENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

PLAISTED'S BRIGADE — TERRY'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES L. RUSSELL (Killed).

(2) COL. ALBERT W. DRAKE (Died).

(3) COL. IRA W. PETTIBONE.

(4) COL. JOHN L. OTIS; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(5) COL. EDWIN S. GREELEY; 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.....	2	..	2	2	..	2	20
Company A.....	3	11	14	1	14	15	176
B.....	1	10	11	.	20	20	172
C.....	.	9	9	.	14	14	160
D.....	1	12	13	.	17	17	166
E.....	1	16	17	.	16	16	182
F.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	146
G.....	2	5	7	1	18	19	158
H.....	3	15	18	.	17	17	204
I.....	.	10	10	1	19	20	178
K.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	166
Totals.....	13	109	122	5	155	160	1,728

Total of killed and wounded, 433; died in Confederate prisons, 11.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Roanoke Island, N. C.....	12	Petersburg, Va.....	3
New Berne, N. C.....	9	New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.....	4
Kinston, N. C.....	34	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.....	9
St. Augustine, Fla.....	1	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	2
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	10	Fort Gregg, Va.....	21
Deep Bottom, Va.....	17		

Present, also, at Whitehall; Seabrook Island; Siege of Charleston; Walthall Junction; Bermuda Hundred; Strawberry Plains; Laurel Hill Church; Johnson's Plantation; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in various counties. It left the State November 1, 1861, and proceeded to Annapolis, where it embarked with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. It was placed in Foster's (1st) Brigade, and was engaged at Roanoke Island, its casualties in that action amounting to 6 killed and 49 wounded. Colonel Russell fell there, the first one of the Connecticut colonels killed in the war. At the battle of Kinston, N. C.,—December 14, 1862—the heaviest loss fell on the Tenth Connecticut, it having been entrusted with the most prominent part. It lost there 11 killed, and 39 wounded, out of 366 engaged; five line officers were killed or mortally wounded. The remarkable gallantry of the regiment in this action was publicly acknowledged at its close by General Foster, in words of extreme praise. At that battle it was in Stevenson's (2d) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division. In April, 1864, the Tenth joined the Army of the James, and participated in all its battles. It was engaged at Deep Bottom with a loss of 8 killed, 64 wounded, and 10 missing. Major Henry W. Camp, the "Knightly Soldier," was killed at Darbytown Road. The regiment was transferred in December, to Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, in which command it took the lead in the victorious but desperate assault on Fort Gregg, its losses there amounting to 11 killed and 79 wounded. Its flag was the first on the parapet, and the gallantry displayed there by the regiment was signally acknowledged by General Gibbon, the corps commander.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

HARLAND'S BRIGADE — RODMAN'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. T. H. C. KINGSBURY.

(2) COL. HENRY W. KINGSBURY; *U. S. A.* (Killed).(3) COL. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, JR.; *Bvt. Brig. Gen.* (Killed).

(4) COL. RANDALL H. RICE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	3	..	3	1	..	1	20
Company A .....	.	10	10	.	17	17	207
B .....	.	6	6	.	17	17	192
C .....	.	22	22	.	13	13	203
D	1	18	19	.	25	25	195
E	1	12	13	.	24	24	217
F	1	12	13	.	18	18	191
G .....	.	7	7	.	19	19	181
H .....	.	24	24	.	15	15	194
I	2	15	17	.	10	10	170
K .....	.	14	14	.	18	18	195
Totals	8	140	148	1	176	177	1,965

Total of killed and wounded, 532; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 45.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
New Berne, N. C.	12	Drewry's Bluff, Va.	22
Antietam, Md.	48	Cold Harbor, Va.	28
Suffolk, Va.	2	Petersburg Assault (1864)	13
Swift Creek, Va.	3	Siege of Petersburg	15
Palmer's Creek, Va.	2	Place Unknown	3

Present, also, at Roanoke Island; South Mountain; Fredericksburg; Petersburg Mine; Fall of Richmond.

NOTES.—Organized at Hartford, and left the State Dec 16, 1861, proceeding to Annapolis, where it joined the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. It was then in Parke's (3d) Brigade, Burnside's Division, with which it was present at New Berne; its casualties there were 6 killed, and 21 wounded. In July, 1862, it moved to Newport News; here the Colonel resigned, and was succeeded by Lieutenant H. W. Kingsbury, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, who thereupon put the regiment in a high state of drill, discipline, and efficiency. In the meantime it had been assigned to the Ninth Corps — Harland's (2d) Brigade, Sturgis's (2d) Division — with which it marched to Antietam; its losses on that field were 36 killed and 103 wounded; *no missing*; Colonel Kingsbury was killed there. Under Colonel Stedman the regiment was present at Fredericksburg, but was only slightly engaged. In February, 1863, the Connecticut Brigade moved to south-eastern Virginia, and the Eleventh passed that year in the vicinity of Suffolk and Norfolk, during which it was engaged in several expeditions into the enemy's country, and in some minor engagements. It re-enlisted and received a large number of recruits, taking the field in 1864 with 882 enlisted men present. In the various actions at Drewry's Bluff it lost 15 killed, 65 wounded, and 127 captured; at Cold Harbor, the casualties were 12 killed, 92 wounded, and 6 missing, Major Joseph H. Converse receiving a mortal wound. The Regiment was then in the Eighteenth Corps. Colonel Stedman was killed in the trenches before Petersburg. In December, 1864, the regiment was transferred to Ripley's (1st) Brigade, Devens's (3d) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps.

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.....	2	11	13	.	18	18	180
B.....	2	21	23	.	16	16	163
C.....	1	16	17	.	24	24	183
D.....	.	23	23	.	19	19	173
E.....	3	13	16	.	15	15	151
F.....	2	23	25	.	16	16	167
G.....	2	15	17	1	21	22	146
H.....	1	29	30	.	18	18	186
I.....	2	22	24	.	21	21	192
K.....	2	14	16	.	22	22	160
Totals.....	17	188	205	1	191	192	1,724

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
Bristoe 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
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10		

Present, also, at Falling Waters; Auburn; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; High Bridge; Farmville; 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's (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 afternoon 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 there by Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel A. Moore, and its casualties were 6 killed, 90 wounded, and 19 missing. In March, 1864, it was transferred to Gibbon's (2d) Division, in which it remained without further change. In December, 1864, the regiment had become reduced to 180 men for duty; it was armed with Sharpe's rifles, and though small in numbers, was considered one of the best in the division. In the final battles of the war its percentage of loss was heavy in each action, although not numerically large.

FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS.—(19TH N. Y. CAV'Y).

MERRITT'S BRIGADE — TORBERT'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. ALFRED GIBBS, *U. S. A.*, BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A. (2) COL. THOMAS J. THORP; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	21	21	.	15	15	144
B.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	127
C.....	1	16	17	.	7	7	125
D.....	.	6	6	.	16	16	141
E.....	.	10	10	.	8	8	135
F.....	2	16	18	1	21	22	154
G.....	.	13	13	.	14	14	151
H.....	.	11	11	.	12	12	149
I.....	1	13	14	.	20	20	151
K.....	.	9	9	.	7	7	121
Totals.....	4	126	130	1	130	131	1,414

Total of killed and wounded, 461; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Deserted House, Va.....	7	Shepherdstown, Va.....	3
Suffolk, Va.....	3	Smithfield, Va.....	4
Blackwater, Va.....	2	Opequon, Va.....	4
Manassas Plains, Va.....	3	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	1
Todd's Tavern, Va.....	31	New Market, Va.....	3
Spotsylvania, Va.....	2	Port Republic, Va.....	1
Yellow Tavern, Va.....	2	Newtown, Va.....	5
Hungary, Va.....	2	Cedar Creek, Va.....	2
Old Church, Va.....	2	Loudon Valley, Va.....	1
Cold Harbor, Va.....	14	Petersburg, Va.....	4
Trevilian Station, Va.....	26	Five Forks, Va.....	1
White Post, Va.....	7		

NOTES.—Organized at Portage, N. Y., as the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, and served as such at Suffolk, Va., and in Keyes's Peninsular campaign. On July 28, 1863, it was transferred to the mounted service under the designation of the First New York Dragoons. Colonel Gibbs, who belonged to the United States Cavalry service, drilled the men in their new duties, and on the night of October 17, 1863, the Dragoons made their first fight as such at Manassas Plains. The regiment started on Grant's campaign of 1864 with about 400 carbines, and in the Wilderness (at Todd's Tavern), having dismounted, made a desperate fight, sustaining the heaviest loss of any cavalry regiment in any one action during the war; its casualties in the Wilderness amounted to 20 killed, 36 wounded, and 35 missing. At Cold Harbor, the wearied troopers were sleeping on the ground, bridle-rein in hand, when they were awakened and ordered into the breastworks, which they gallantly defended while their band played gaily during the entire fight. At Trevilian Station, the remnant of the Dragoons were actively engaged, their casualties in that action amounting to 16 killed, 61 wounded, and 8 missing. After fighting under Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah campaign, and sharing the glories of the final scenes at Appomattox, the regiment was mustered out, June 30, 1865. The Dragoons ranked high in the estimation of its various brigade and division generals, as a regiment of superior discipline and efficiency. During all its mounted service the regiment was in the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY — "HARRIS LIGHT."

MCINTOSH'S BRIGADE — WILSON'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. J. MANSFIELD DAVIES.

(2) COL. JUDSON KILPATRICK, *U. S. A.*, BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.

(3) COL. HENRY E. DAVIES JR. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V.

(4) COL. OTTO HARRHAUS.

(5) COL. WALTER C. HULL (Killed)

(6) COL. ALEXANDER M. RANDOL, *U. S. A.*, BVT. BRIG-GEN., U. S. A.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	.	2	.	3	3	36
Company A.....	.	4	4	.	20	20	241
B.....	1	6	7	.	42	42	259
C.....	1	13	14	.	14	14	207
D.....	2	5	7	.	25	25	211
E.....	.	5	5	1	13	14	195
F.....	.	16	16	.	20	20	174
G.....	.	8	8	1	21	22	237
H.....	.	19	19	.	20	20	201
I.....	.	12	12	.	12	12	179
K.....	1	9	10	.	9	9	153
L.....	1	5	6	.	16	16	207
M.....	1	10	11	.	19	19	228
Totals.....	9	112	121	2	234	236	2,528

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 91.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Falmouth, Va., April 17, 1862.....	6	Robinson's Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863	1	Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864	3
Rapidan Station, Va., Aug. 18, 1862	1	White's Ford, Va., Sept. 22, 1863..	3	Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 2, 1864....	1
Rappahannock, Va., Aug. 20, 1862	2	Hazel River, Va., Oct. 6, 1863....	1	Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.....	3
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 28, '62	2	Culpepper, Va., Oct. 11, 1863.....	1	Luray Valley, Va., Sept. 22, 1864..	3
Manassas, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.....	12	Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863	3	Bridgewater, Va., Oct. 4, 1864....	1
Leesburg, Va., Sept. 18, 1862.....	1	Raccoon Ford, Va., Dec. 5, 1863..	1	New Market, Va., Oct. 8, 1864....	1
Salem, Va., Nov. 9, 1862.....	1	Richmond Raid, Va., Mch. 1, 1864	2	Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1864...	3
Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.	5	New Kent C. H., Va., Mch. 3, 1864	1	Mt. Jackson, Va., Nov. 22, 1864....	4
Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.....	18	Craig's Church, Va., May 5, 1864..	5	Ashland, Va., Mch. 15, 1865.....	2
Middleburg, Va., June 19, 1863...	2	Hanover C. H., Va., May 29, 1864	2	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.....	7
Upperville, Va., June 20, 1863....	1	Stony Creek, Va., June 28, 1864...	2	Deep Creek, Va., April 3, 1865....	6
Jones's Cross Roads, Va., July 10, '63	2	Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864	4	Appomattox, Va., April 8, 1865...	2
Brandy Station, Va., Sept. 14, 1863	1	Charlestown, W. Va., Aug. 22, 1864	2	On Picket and at Places Unknown	3

Present, also, at many other engagements in which it lost men wounded or captured, but none killed.

NOTES.—Called the "Harris Light" in honor of the Honorable Ira Harris, of Albany, N. Y., then United States Senator. The Second was ably officered and was one of the most famous of the New York cavalry regiments. Colonel Hull was killed at Cedar Creek, and Major O'Keefe fell in the final campaign. The Second was recruited from New York City, Long Island, Rensselaer and Washington counties, with two companies from Indiana, and two from Connecticut. The term of enlistment expired in September, 1864, when it returned home, leaving about 350 men in the field composed of recruits with unexpired terms, and veterans who had reënlisted. These men were organized into a battalion of four companies, and eight more companies composed of fresh recruits were added. These eight companies, which were raised in Cortland and Onondaga counties, were enlisted for one year only. While on Pope's campaign, Aug. 16-31, 1862, the Second lost 11 killed, 27 wounded, and 45 captured or missing; total, 83. In the cavalry action at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863, it lost 16 killed, 19 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 50. In 1863 the regiment was in Gregg's (2d) Division, but in 1864-65 it served in Wilson's (3d) Division,— afterward Custer's.

EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY — "ROCHESTER REGIMENT."

CHAPMAN'S BRIGADE — WILSON'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS A. P.

(1) COL. SAMUEL J. CROOKS.

(2) COL. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, *U. S. A.* (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM L. MARKELL.

(4) COL. WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN; Bvt. Brig.-Gen.

(5) COL. EDMUND H. POPE; 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	2	28
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	25	25	224
B.....	1	13	14	.	26	26	229
C.....	1	7	8	1	19	20	209
D.....	2	10	12	.	16	16	201
E.....	4	8	12	.	17	17	185
F.....	1	5	6	.	15	15	125
G.....	.	4	4	2	10	12	175
H.....	2	7	9	.	21	21	133
I.....	.	7	7	1	10	11	182
K.....	1	6	7	.	17	17	140
L.....	1	6	7	.	11	11	125
M.....	.	8	8	.	12	12	132
Totals.....	14	91	105	5	200	205	2,088

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 52.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Winchester, Va. May 24, 1862.....	2	Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 1, 1863..	3	Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 26, 1864..	2
Snickersville, Va. Oct. 27, 1862....	1	In Action, Va. Oct. 10, 1863.....	1	Snicker's Gap, Va., Sept. 17, 1864..	2
Barbee's X Roads, Va., Nov. 5, 1862	1	Stevensburg, Va. Oct. 11, 1863....	3	Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.....	3
Sulphur Springs, Va. Nov. 8, 1862.	1	Culpeper, Va., Oct. 12, 1863.....	1	Columbia Furnace, Va. Oct. 7, '64	1
Amissville, Va., Nov 10, 1862.....	1	Oak Grove, Va., Oct. 15, 1863.....	1	Mount Olive, Va., Oct 9, 1864.....	1
Jefferson, Va., Nov 14, 1862.....	1	Barnet's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864... 2		Middletown, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.....	1
Dumfries, Va. March 2, 1863.....	1	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 5, 1864..	2	Waynesboro, Va., March 2, 1865... 1	
Independence, Va., March 4, 1863. 2		Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864..	1	Ashland, Va., March 15, 1865.....	1
Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863... 17		Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864	1	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865....	6
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.....	6	Meadow Bridge, Va., May 13, 1864	2	Deep Creek, Va. April 3, 1865....	1
Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863....	2	Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864....	3	Namozine Church, Va., April 3 '65.	3
Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863....	5	White Oak Swamp, Va. June 13. '64	3	Appomattox Station, Va. Apl. 8 '65	3
Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863....	1	Nottoway C. H., Va. June 23, 1864	7	Picket Line, Va.....	2
Chester Gap, Va., July 21, 1863....	2	Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.	3	Place unknown.....	2

NOTES.—The above enrollment does not include the three new companies (K, L, and M) which joined in April, 1865, at the close of the war. The regiment was organized at Rochester in November, 1861, having been recruited in that city and in its vicinity. On arriving at Washington it was assigned to Banks's Corps, and was under fire, for the first time, at Winchester, May 25, 1862, where five dismounted companies were engaged. During the Antietam campaign it served in Pleasanton's Cavalry Division, having previously distinguished itself by its escape from Harper's Ferry by passing through the besieging lines at night, and capturing some of the enemy's trains while on the way. It fought under Pleasanton in the famous cavalry battle at Beverly Ford, where it sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment on the field, its casualties amounting to 12 killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing. Colonel Davis was killed in a personal encounter in this action. At Gettysburg the Eighth fought in Gamble's Brigade, Buford's Division—the brigade which opened that historic battle. During Sheridan's raids and the Shenandoah campaign, in 1864, the regiment served in Wilson's (3d) Division. This division was commanded by General Custer in the final campaign of 1865.

TENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY — "PORTER GUARD."

DAVIES'S BRIGADE — GREGG'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. JOHN C. LEMMON.

(2) COL. WILLIAM IRVINE.

(3) COL. M. H. AVERY; 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	21
Company A	1	9	10	.	10	10	171
B . . . . .	.	7	7	1	15	16	188
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	7	7	161
D	1	12	13	.	7	7	152
E . . . . .	.	6	6	.	14	14	160
F	1	8	9	.	9	9	167
G	1	9	10	.	15	15	162
H	1	7	8	.	21	21	187
I	1	7	8	.	14	14	166
K	1	7	8	.	18	18	150
L . . . . .	.	8	8	.	10	10	155
M	1	2	3	.	7	7	189
Totals	9	93	102	1	148	149	2,029

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included). 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Leesburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1862.	1	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864.	3	Boydton Road, Va. Oct. 27, 1864.	6
Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863.	6	Near Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864	3	Prince George C.H., Va. Nov. 2, 1864	1
Middleburg, Va., June 19, 1863.	5	Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.	17	Disputanta Station, Va., Nov. 18, '64	3
Middleburg, Va., June 26, 1863.	1	Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864	7	Stony Creek Station, Va., Dec. 1, 1864	3
Gettysburg Pa., July 2, 1863.	3	King and Queen C.H., June 24, 1864	2	Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865	1
Shepherdstown, Va., July 16, 1863.	2	St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, '64	7	Dinwiddie C. H., Va., March 31, 1865	2
Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 1863	4	Deep Bottom, Va., July 29, 1864.	2	Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.	3
Auburn, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.	2	Lee's Mills, Va., July 31, 1864.	2	Farmville, Va., April 7 1865.	1
Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14 1863.	2	Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.	2	On Picket, Va.	2
Morrisville, Va. April 17, 1864.	2	Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 1, '64	5	Place unknown.	2

Present, also, at several other engagements in which it lost men, wounded or captured, but none killed.

NOTES.—Organized at Elmira during the fall of 1861, from companies recruited in the counties of Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Fulton, Onondaga and Steuben. During the winter of 1861-2 the regiment was stationed at Gettysburg. It was mounted during the summer of 1862, and commenced active service in the Manassas campaign of that year. It served in Bayard's Brigade at Fredericksburg, and participated in the Stoneman Raid of the Chancellorsville campaign, at which time it was in the Second Cavalry Division (General D. M. Gregg's), and in which it served until the close of the war. General Crook commanded this division in the final campaign, 1865. The brigade was commanded by General J. I. Gregg, but in May, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade,—General H. E. Davies, Jr. The regiment encountered its hardest fighting at Hawes's Shop (or Hanover town) where it lost 13 killed, 27 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 42. At Beverly Ford (or Brandy Station) it lost 3 killed, 18 wounded, and 61 captured or missing; at Middleburg, 3 killed, 10 wounded, and 19 missing; at Trevilian Station, 4 killed, and 16 wounded; and at Boydton Road, 6 killed and 11 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Tremain, a young and promising officer, was killed at Hatcher's Run. The regiment was consolidated June 17, 1865, with the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, forming the First Provisional Cavalry. The latter regiment was mustered out a month later.

SEVENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

BROOKE'S BRIGADE -- BARLOW'S DIVISION -- SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. LEWIS O. MORRIS, B. A. (Killed).

(2) COL. EDWARD A. SPRINGSTEED (Killed).

(3) COL. RICHARD C. DURVEA, U. P. B. A.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	3	..	3	.	..	..	21
Company A . . . . .	.	24	24	.	32	32	242
B . . . . .	.	22	22	.	29	29	246
C	1	35	36	1	30	31	231
D	1	29	30	.	29	29	207
E	1	22	23	.	40	40	208
F	2	27	29	.	39	39	219
G	1	19	20	.	27	27	255
H	1	25	26	1	16	17	194
I	1	22	23	.	33	33	251
K	1	21	22	1	49	50	229
L	2	18	20	.	30	30	180
M . . . . .	.	13	13	1	20	21	184
Totals	14	277	291	4	374	378	2,667

291 killed = 10.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 806 ; missing and captured, 542 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 204.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Spotsylvania, Va.	13	Petersburg, Va., June 17-19	7
Milford Station, Va.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6
North Anna, Va.	4	Jerusalem Road, Va.	3
Picket, Va., May 28, 1864.	1	Strawberry Plains, Va.	3
Totopotomoy, Va.	28	Deep Bottom, Va.	6
Cold Harbor, Va.	127	Ream's Station, Va.	15
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	20	Picket, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.	1
Petersburg, Va., June 16.	55		

NOTES.— Recruited and organized at Albany as the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Infantry. It moved to Washington, August 19, 1862, where it was immediately assigned to duty in the forts near the city. In December following it was changed to a heavy artillery command, and the two additional companies which became necessary by reason of the change were recruited, Company L joining the regiment in August, 1863, and Company M in January, 1864. The Seventh remained on garrison duty in various forts near Washington until May 15, 1864, when it was ordered to the front to serve as infantry. It marched out of Washington with 67 officers, 6 non-commissioned staff, and 1,768 muskets, joining Grant's Army on May 17th, at Spotsylvania. It was assigned to Tyler's Division, but was transferred, a few days later, to Barlow's splendid division, and at one time—in September, 1864—it was attached to the famous Irish Brigade. It served with Barlow until February 22, 1865, when it was withdrawn from the front, and ordered to Baltimore, where it garrisoned Fort McHenry until after the close of the war. During its first hundred days of service in the field—from Spotsylvania to Ream's Station—the Seventh lost 1,254 in killed, wounded, and missing. The casualties at Cold Harbor, including the loss in the trenches, amounted to 45 killed, 259 wounded, and 114 missing; total, 418. Colonel Morris was killed there, the day after the assault, while passing along the trenches. He was an officer of the Regular Army, and a son of the Captain Morris who was killed at Monterey.

EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

TYLER'S BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COLONEL PETER A. PORTER (Killed).
(2) COLONEL WILLARD W. BATES (Killed).

(3) COLONEL JAMES M. WILLET.
(4) COLONEL JOEL B. BAKER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	3	1	4	.	..	..	19
Company A	1	20	21	.	23	23	210
B	1	55	56	.	26	26	237
C	2	37	39	.	23	23	217
D	2	26	28	.	16	16	202
E . . . . .	.	34	34	1	28	29	224
F	4	18	22	.	30	30	225
G	1	12	13	1	30	31	209
H . . . . .	.	32	32	1	19	20	215
I	1	21	22	.	25	25	197
K	1	26	27	.	26	26	204
L . . . . .	.	20	20	1	34	35	203
M	3	40	43	.	18	18	213
Totals	19	342	361	4	298	302	2,575

361 killed = 14 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 1,010; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 102.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Spotsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864	10	Ream's Station, Va.	24
North Anna, Va.	2	Boydton Road, Va.	13
Cold Harbor, Va.	207	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865	1
Petersburg Assault, Va.	42	Dabney's Mills, Va.	2
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864	34	White Oak Road, Va.	2
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	16	Picket, Va., Feb. 8, 1865	1
Deep Bottom, Va.	4	By Prison Guards.	3

Present, also, at Totopotomoy; High Bridge; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Lockport in August, 1862, as the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, the men coming from Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee counties. It was changed to heavy artillery in December, 1862, and two additional companies were added in January, 1864. The regiment performed garrison duty until May, 1864, when it was sent with the other heavy artillery commands to the front to reinforce General Grant. It was in action for the first time at Spotsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864, where it lost 8 killed, 21 wounded, and 4 missing. At Cold Harbor the Eighth lost 80 killed, 339 wounded, and 86 missing; total, 505 — it having twelve large companies engaged there. In that battle Colonel Porter led the regiment in its grand charge upon the enemy's works, and fell dead in the extreme advance. Eight officers were killed in that action.

In the assault on Petersburg the regiment made another gallant attack on the Confederate lines, in which Col. Bates and Major Blake fell mortally wounded. In the actions around Petersburg, June 15-23, 1864, the regiment lost 42 killed, 261 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 308. Though known as an artillery regiment, the men carried rifles, and were drilled as infantry. When they took the field, their full ranks — twelve companies of 150 men each — made them a very efficient organization, but their heavy losses in action soon reduced their long lines, until but few were left to witness the last fight at Appomattox. During all its service in the field, in 1864-'65, the regiment was attached to the Second Division (Gibbon's) of the Second Corps.

NINTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — RICKETTS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEPH WELLING.

(2) COL. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, JR.; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. EDWIN P. TAFT.

(4) COL. J. W. SNYDER.

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	2	19
Company A.....	.	17	17	.	30	30	313
B.....	1	19	20	.	10	10	214
C.....	.	19	19	.	32	32	242
D.....	.	18	18	.	23	23	226
E.....	2	28	30	2	26	28	270
F.....	1	13	14	.	10	10	264
G.....	.	10	10	.	18	18	247
H.....	.	16	16	.	14	14	286
I.....	.	9	9	.	16	16	227
K.....	1	28	29	.	35	35	262
L.....	.	10	10	.	17	17	321
M.....	1	11	12	.	22	22	336
Totals.....	6	198	204	3	254	257	3,227

Total of killed and wounded, 824 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 41.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Cold Harbor, Va. (8 Cos.)	43	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	4
Monocacy, Md. (8 Cos.).....	51	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	1
Opequon, Va. (8 Cos.)	22	On Picket, Va	2
Cedar Creek, Va.....	64	Place unknown.....	2
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	15		

Present, also, at Fort Stevens ; Snicker's Gap ; Charlestown ; Halltown ; Smithfield ; Hatcher's Run ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized, originally, as the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry. It was recruited in Cayuga and Wayne counties, and left Auburn on September 12, 1862. While stationed in the fortifications about Washington it was changed to heavy artillery November 9, 1862, and two additional companies, L and M, were added. Company M was organized originally at Lockport, N. Y., in October, 1862, as the Twenty-second Light Battery, and was transferred to the Ninth in February, 1863 ; Company L was organized in 1863, and joined the regiment in December of that year. During its stay within the defences of Washington the Ninth built Fort Simmons, Mansfield, Bayard, Gaines, and Foote. On May 18, 1864, the regiment left Alexandria, Va., for the front, where it was assigned, soon after its arrival, to Colonel B. F. Smith's (3d) Brigade, Ricketts's (3d) Division, Sixth Corps. With the Sixth Corps it took part in the storming of the earthworks at Cold Harbor, its first experience under fire. Only two battalions were engaged there, the Third Battalion, under Major Snyder — Cos. G, I, L and F — having been ordered on detached service with the artillery brigade ; the other two battalions were armed and drilled as infantry. Loss at Cold Harbor, 16 killed, 126 wounded, and 6 missing ; total, 148. The Third Battalion did not rejoin the regiment until October 3, 1864, the other eight companies, in the meanwhile, having fought in the bloody battles of the Monocacy and the Opequon. At Cedar Creek the three battalions were again united, the gallant bearing of the regiment in that battle evoking special mention in the official report of the division-general. It lost in that action, 43 killed and 165 wounded ; total, 208. At the Opequon it lost 6 killed and 36 wounded.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

MARSHALL'S BRIGADE—LEDLIE'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

COLONEL ELISHA G. MARSHALL, U. S. A.; BVT. MAJOR-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	19
Company A.....	.	18	18	.	28	28	211
B.....	.	15	15	.	18	18	195
C.....	1	18	19	.	22	22	215
D.....	.	17	17	.	28	28	230
E.....	.	11	11	.	18	18	192
F.....	1	22	23	.	23	23	210
G.....	.	20	20	1	20	21	202
H.....	.	11	11	.	19	19	198
I.....	.	25	25	1	39	40	230
K.....	1	20	21	.	28	28	202
L.....	1	18	19	.	23	23	191
M.....	1	25	26	.	32	32	211
Totals.....	6	220	226	2	299	301	2,506

Total of killed and wounded, 861; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 84.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.....	1	Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.....	22
Spotsylvania, Va.....	16	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	30
North Anna, Va..... } Bethesda Church, Va. }	4	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	15
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.....	43	Peebles's Farm, Va.....	7
Petersburg, Va. (assault, June 17, 1864).....	57	Fort Stedman, Va.....	26
		Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	5

Present, also, at Ny River; Totopotomoy; Boydton Road; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Organized at Rochester, N. Y., the men having been recruited mostly in Monroe, Yates, St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. Although the recruiting commenced in June, 1863, the regiment did not complete its organization until January 4, 1864. It garrisoned the forts in New York Harbor until April 23, 1864, when it was ordered to the front, and was assigned to the Ninth Corps, joining it at Warrenton, Va. On May 2, 1864, it started for the Rapidan. The regiment was in line at the Wilderness, but was only partially engaged. It was actively engaged, however, the next week, at Spotsylvania (then in Stevenson's (1st) Division), and two weeks later suffered heavily at Cold Harbor, where it lost 15 killed, 43 wounded, and 16 missing. On June 17, 1864, the Fourteenth distinguished itself by its brilliant and successful charge on the works at Petersburg; loss, 38 killed, 152 wounded, 60 missing; total, 250. Major Job C. Hedges was killed in this charge while bravely leading his battalion. At the Mine Explosion the regiment was selected to lead the assault at the Crater, and was the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works, where it captured a Confederate flag. Its casualties in this action were 10 killed, 44 wounded, and 78 missing; total, 132. The Fourteenth was on duty in the trenches, losing men daily in the constant and deadly firing which prevailed there. It also occupied Fort Stedman at the time of the Confederate sortie, March 25, 1865, and when surrounded there by the enemy, the men of the Fourteenth fought their way through the opposing lines until they reached Fort Haskell, where, in company with the remainder of the regiment which was on duty there, they succeeded in holding that important position. At the Weldon Railroad the regiment was in White's (1st) Division, and sustained a loss of 6 killed, 40 wounded and 3 missing; total, 49.

FIFTH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"DURYEE ZOUAVES."

WARREN'S BRIGADE—SYKES'S DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ABRAM DURYEE; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V.

(2) COL. G. K. WARREN, ~~2d~~ P., B. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.

(3) COL. HIRAM DURYEA; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

(4) COL. CLEVELAND WINSLOW (Killed).

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	.	.	.	16
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	3	3	148
B.....	.	22	22	.	4	4	157
C.....	.	16	16	.	8	8	146
D.....	2	19	21	.	2	2	149
E.....	.	20	20	.	5	5	154
F.....	1	16	17	.	2	2	147
G.....	1	19	20	.	2	2	152
H.....	.	10	10	.	1	1	139
I.....	1	17	18	.	3	3	152
K.....	.	22	22	.	4	4	148
Totals.....	6	171	177	.	34	34	1,508

177 killed = 11.7 per cent.

BATTLES.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.	TOTAL.
Big Bethel, Va.....	6	13	..	19
Siege of Yorktown, Va.....	..	2	..	2
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	38	110	14	162
Manassas, Va.....	79	170	48	297
Shepherdstown Ford, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	..	2	3	5
Chancellorsville, Va.....	..	2	1	3
Totals.....	123	300	66	489

Present, also, at Hanover Court House; Seven Days; Malvern Hill; Antietam.

NOTES.—Conspicuous, not only by its gay uniform, but by its precision of drill and steady bearing under fire. General Sykes once wrote that it was the best volunteer organization he ever saw. During all its active service the Fifth was in the Division of Regulars, and fully maintained its standing and right to be there. In addition to the great Generals who had served successively as its Colonels, the regiment graduated other noted ones, Generals Kilpatrick, Davies, and Hamblin having served in its line. Kilpatrick was seriously wounded at Big Bethel while a captain in the Fifth. The regiment was recruited in New York City, and was one of the first to respond to the alarm of war. At Gaines's Mill, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Duryea, it faced a musketry fire which cut down one-third of its men, and won praises from all who witnessed its remarkable efficiency and drill while in the thickest of that fight; it was in that battle that, after having received several deadly volleys, it paused at one time while still under fire to "count off" anew, so that its movements might not be deranged by the absence of its fallen men. At Manassas it took 490 into action, of whom 117 were killed or mortally wounded. The Fifth was enlisted for two years; but most of its recruits were enlisted for three years, and when the regiment was mustered out (May 14, 1863) these men were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York. After the muster-out of the Fifth, Colonel Winslow organized another regiment which bore the same number, and which rejoined the Fifth Corps, sharing the fortunes of Grant's army from the North Anna to Appomattox. Colonel Winslow fell mortally wounded at Bethesda Church, while in command of this regiment, and Colonel Frederick Winthrop, who succeeded him, was killed at Five Forks while in command of the brigade.

FORTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"MOZART REGIMENT."

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD RILEY.

(2) COL. THOMAS W. EGAN; BVT MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. MADISON M. CANNON.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	10	228	238
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	2	125	127
Died in Confederate prisons. . . . .	..	45	45
Totals	12	398	410

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Siege of Yorktown, Va.	4	3	..	7
Williamsburg, Va.	5	24	..	29
Fair Oaks, Va.	12	81	3	96
On Picket, Va., June 9, 1862	2	..	..	2
Oak Grove, Va. . . . .	..	1	1	2
Seven Days' Battles, Va.	3	18	79	100
Manassas, Va.	8	60	18	86
Chantilly, Va.	4	47	10	61
Fredericksburg, Va.	19	74	30	123
Chancellorsville, Va.	1	40	29	70
Gettysburg, Pa.	23	120	7	150
Kelly's Ford, Va. . . . .	..	4	..	4
Mine Run, Va.	1	19	..	20
Wilderness, Va.	20	156	37	213
Spotsylvania, Va.	11	57	28	96
North Anna and Totopotomoy, Va.	4	24	21	49
Cold Harbor, Va.	3	3	2	8
Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.	14	29	2	45
Strawberry Plains, Va. (six co's), July 27, 1864 . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Poplar Spring Church, Va. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Boydton Road, Va.	1	7	..	8
Hatcher's Run, Va., March, 1865.	1	3	..	4
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6	34	1	41
Totals	142	807	268	1,217

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Glendale ; Malvern Hill ; Po River ; Deep Bottom ; Sailor's Creek ; Farmville ; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Four companies of this regiment were raised in Massachusetts, but the quota of that State being full, these companies joined the Fortieth. It sustained an unusual loss in battle, and in its number of killed stands next to the head in the list of New York infantry regiments. It carried, from first to last, a large number of names on its rolls, owing to accessions and transfers from other regiments. The Eighty-seventh New York was transferred entire in September, 1862 ; five companies of three years' men from the Thirty-eighth New York were received in May, 1863 ; also, the reenlisted men and recruits of the Thirty-seventh, and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, when those regiments returned home. While on the Peninsula, the division was commanded by Kearny, and the brigade by General Birney. At Fair Oaks, under command of Colonel Egan, five companies numbering 231 officers and men were hotly engaged, every man in the color-guard falling, either killed or wounded. The original members of the regiment were mustered out in July, 1864, and the reenlisted veterans and recruits were formed into a battalion of six companies which served through the war.

FORTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY — "TAMMANY REGIMENT."

HALL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY (Died).

(2) Col. MILTON COGSWELL, *U. S. A.*

(3) Col. EDMUND C. CHARLES

(4) Col. JAMES E. MALLON (Killed)

(5) Col. WILLIAM A. LYNCH.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	11	141	152
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	68	69
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	35	35
Totals.....	12	244	256

Total enrollment, 1,210, killed, 152, percentage, 12.6.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded *</i>	<i>Missing, †</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ball's Bluff, Va.....	7	6	120	133
Siege of Yorktown, Va.....	1	..	..	1
Fair Oaks, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Tunstall's Station, Va.....	..	..	9	9
Glendale, Va.....	5	24	27	56
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	..	..	1
Antietam, Md.....	35	127	19	181
Fredericksburg, Va.....	..	19	3	22
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).....	..	9	..	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	15	55	4	74
Bristoe Station, Va.....	4	14	10	28
Mine Run, Va.....	..	..	3	3
Wilderness, Va.....	8	15	..	23
Spotsylvania, Va.....	12	28	9	49
Cold Harbor, Va.....	4	19	2	25
Petersburg, Va.....	..	11	92	103
Totals.....	92	328	298	718

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Seven Days' Battles; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES. — This regiment was organized by the "Tammany General Committee," under the patronage of the Tammany Society of New York City. It was mustered in June 22, 1861, and on the 18th of July, following, went to Washington, 1,019 strong. Colonel Kennedy died on the 22d and was succeeded by Colonel Cogswell. The regiment was assigned, October 15, 1861, to Gorman's Brigade, Stone's Division, and was engaged at Ball's Bluff, its first experience under fire, where three of the officers were killed. At Antietam — then in Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division, Second Corps — the Forty-second charged with Sedgwick into the woods around the Dunker Church, where it lost 181 out of the 345 who were engaged. At Gettysburg, under command of Colonel Mallon (Hall's Brigade, Gibbon's Division), the regiment took a conspicuous and meritorious part in the repulse of Pickett's charge. Colonel Mallon was an officer of recognized merit and gallantry, and received frequent mention in the official reports of every action in which he was engaged. He was killed at Bristoe Station. During the Wilderness campaign the Forty-second fought in Webb's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, and its depleted ranks were again thinned by the desperate fighting encountered there. The gallant old regiment was mustered out July 13, 1864, its term of enlistment having expired, and such of its members as had reënlisted, together with the recruits, were transferred to the Eighty-second New York. During its entire service it fought in the Second Division of the Second Corps.

FORTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY — "ALBANY RIFLES."

NEILL'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. FRANCIS L. VINTON, *U. S. A.*; BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. BENJAMIN F. BAKER; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. JOHN WILSON (Killed).
(4) COL. CHARLES A. MILLIKEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed or mortally wounded.....	13	110	123
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	93	94
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	27	27
Totals	14	230	244

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Yorktown, Va.....	1	5	..	6
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	2	40	29	71
Antietam, Md.....	..	1	..	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	10	1	12
Marye's Heights, Va.....	15	51	..	66
Salem Church, Va.....	4	11	123	138
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2	2	1	5
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	2	1	3
Rappahannock Station, Va.....	4	6	..	10
Wilderness, Va.....	21	106	71	198
Spotsylvania, Va.....	4	34	13	51
Cold Harbor, Va.....	2	10	..	12
Fort Stevens, D. C.....	7	29	..	36
Opequon, Va.....	2	6	..	8
Fisher's Hill, Va. (battalion).....	2	5	..	7
Cedar Creek, Va. (battalion).....	4	18	..	22
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	4	13	2	19
Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.....	3	11	1	15
Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.....	2	10	..	12
Totals	80	370	242	692

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Forty-third was a fighting regiment, and was known as such throughout the corps and at home. It was assigned to Hancock's Brigade, W. F. Smith's Division, and participated with that command in its brilliant manœuvre at Williamsburg. It was selected as one of the five crack regiments to form the famous Light Division of the Sixth Corps,—the division which took such a prominent part in the successful storming of Marye's Heights. Soon after this battle the Light Division was discontinued, and the Forty-third was placed in the Third Brigade (Second Division), in which it remained without further change. The three field officers, Col. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Fryer, and Major Wallace, were killed at the Wilderness. At Spotsylvania the regiment, though thinned and shattered, was one of the twelve picked battalions which Upton led in his historic charge, in which the Forty-third with its usual dash captured some of the enemy's flags, Captain Burhans falling dead with two stands of colors in his hands. The Third Brigade—General Bidwell commanding—bore almost the entire brunt of the battle at Fort Stevens, Washington, where the Forty-third fought under the approving eye of the President, and helped to save the Capital from Early's invading army. Lieut.-Col. Visscher was killed in this action, and every regimental commandant in the brigade was killed or wounded.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "ELLSWORTH'S AVENGERS."

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. STEPHEN W. STRYKER.

(2) COL. JAMES C. RICE; BRIG. GEN., (Killed).

(3) COL. FREEMAN CONNER.

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	15
Company A.....	.	28	28	.	14	14	158
B.....	1	14	15	.	17	17	144
C.....	.	18	18	.	15	15	137
D.....	1	13	14	.	16	16	162
E.....	.	18	18	.	14	14	152
F.....	.	20	20	.	16	16	166
G.....	.	21	21	.	16	16	182
H.....	.	17	17	.	13	13	161
I.....	1	13	14	.	13	13	156
K.....	1	16	17	2	10	12	152
Totals.....	4	178	182	2	145	147	1,585

182 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 643, total of missing and captured, 79; died in Confederate prisons, 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Rappahannock Station, Va.....	3
Hanover C. H., Va.....	34	Wilderness, Va.....	12
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	17	Spotsylvania, Va.....	21
Malvern Hill, Va.....	21	North Anna, Va.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	13	Bethesda Church, Va.....	6
Fredericksburg, Va.....	7	Petersburg, Va.....	5
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	2
Middleburg, Va.....	1	Place unknown.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	36		

Present, also, at Seven Days; Antietam; Shepherdstown; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Weldon Road.

NOTES.—The enlisted men in this regiment were the finest of any in the service. They were recruited from every county in the State, in conformity to requirements calling for unmarried, able-bodied men, not over thirty years of age, not under five feet eight inches in height, and of good moral character. The men were of a high order of intelligence, and when the regiment was organized it was found that the average age was twenty-two, and the average height five feet ten and one-half inches. The men wore a zouave uniform during the first year of their service. At Hanover Court House, its first battle, the Forty-fourth made a gallant fight, losing 27 killed and 59 wounded; at Gaines's Mill — Lieutenant-Colonel Rice commanding — it lost 5 killed, 22 wounded, and 29 missing; and at Malvern Hill, 11 killed, 84 wounded, and 4 missing, out of 225 who were engaged. The regiment was then in Butterfield's Brigade of Morell's (1st) Division. Two new companies (C and E) joined in October, 1862 (one of them composed of students from the State Normal School at Albany), and took the place of two companies which had been consolidated with the others. At Gettysburg, — then in Vincent's Brigade, Barnes's Division, — the Forty-fourth was one of the first regiments to seize and hold Little Round Top, meeting its greatest loss there; casualties, 20 killed, 82 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 111. At Manassas, — Major Freeman Conner commanding, — the regiment lost 5 killed, 48 wounded, and 18 missing, out of 12 officers and 148 men in action; at the Wilderness, it lost 4 killed and 63 wounded; and at Spotsylvania, 8 killed, 48 wounded, and 9 missing. Mustered out September 24, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

BARTON'S BRIGADE — TURNER'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D. (Died). (2) COL. WILLIAM B. BARTON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (3) COL. WILLIAM B. COAN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	2	4	1	..	1	19
Company A	2	23	25	.	13	13	223
B	1	19	20	.	12	12	215
C	4	29	33	.	12	12	229
D	2	24	26	.	17	17	214
E	1	18	19	.	14	14	202
F	1	19	20	1	11	12	224
G . . . . .	.	17	17	.	15	15	227
H	1	22	23	.	16	16	206
I	2	10	12	.	11	11	205
K	2	35	37	.	10	10	209
Totals	18	218	236	2	131	133	2,173

236 killed=10.8 per cent.

Wounded in addition to the above, 623; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 44.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Bluffton, S. C.	1	Cold Harbor, Va	17
Morris Island, S. C.	8	Petersburg Mine, Va	11
Fort Wagner, S. C.	83	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	10
Sanderson, Fla.	1	Deep Bottom, Va.	6
Olustee, Fla	47	Strawberry Plains, Va., August 16, 1864.	10
On Picket, Fla.	1	Hatcher's Run, Va.	2
Chester Heights, Va	7	Fort Fisher, N. C.	4
Drewry's Bluff, Va	22	Wilmington, N. C	4
Bermuda Hundred, Va	1	By Prison Guard	1

Present, also, at Fort Pulaski; Tybee Island; Skull Creek; Coosahatchie River; Proctor's Creek; Chaffin's Farm; Darbytown Road; Fair Oaks (1864); Fort Anderson.

NOTES.—Organized and commanded by Rev. James H. Perry, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, who had been educated at West Point, and had distinguished himself in the Mexican War. He commanded the regiment until June 18, 1862, when he died suddenly at Fort Pulaski. The Forty-eighth left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on September 15, 1861, and after a brief stay in Washington and Annapolis sailed, October 21st, for Fort Monroe, where it joined General W. T. Sherman's Expedition to Hilton Head. Shortly after the fall of Fort Pulaski, the Forty-eighth was assigned to garrison duty in the fort where it remained for one year. At Fort Wagner, in company with Strong's Brigade, the regiment participated in that memorable assault, and succeeded in entering one of the strongest bastions. They held it several hours, but for want of support had to abandon their costly prize after losing 54 killed, 112 wounded, and 76 missing; total, 242. On February 20, 1864, the regiment fought at Olustee, Fla., where it sustained a loss of 47 killed,* 163 wounded, and 34 captured, and then sailed for Virginia, where it joined the Army of the James in the campaign before Richmond and Petersburg. In this campaign it served in the Second Brigade (Barton's), Second Division (Turner's), Tenth Corps. While at Cold Harbor the division was attached, temporarily, to the Eighteenth Corps. At Fort Fisher the regiment was in Pennypacker's (3d) Brigade, Ames's Division. The Forty-eighth lost 859 men, killed and wounded, during the terrible fighting of the last twenty months of its service, — a noble record.

*Including mortally wounded.

FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"SECOND BUFFALO."

NEIL'S BRIGADE -- GETTY'S DIVISION -- SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DANIEL D. BIDWELL; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (Killed). (2) COL. ERASTUS D. HOLT (Killed). (3) COL. GEORGE H. SELKIRK.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	4	..	4	2	1	3	15
Company A	1	10	11	.	29	29	121
B	1	12	13	1	21	22	126
C	1	15	16	.	12	12	103
D	1	18	19	.	15	15	156
E	2	17	19	.	10	10	145
F	1	12	13	.	10	10	117
G	2	13	15	.	25	25	152
H . . . . .	.	5	5	1	18	19	113
I	1	17	18	1	16	17	139
K	1	7	8	.	17	17	125
Totals	15	126	141	5	174	179	1,312

141 killed = 10.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 521 · died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 24.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Yorktown, Va., April 5, 1862	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	52
Chickahominy, Va., June 27, 1862	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	5
White Oak Swamp, Va.	1	Fort Stevens, D. C.	7
Antietam, Md.	7	Charlestown, W. Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va. (1862)	2	Opequon, Va.	3
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863)	4	Cedar Creek, Va.	11
On Picket, Pa., June 4, 1863	1	Petersburg, Va.	3
Fairfield, Pa.	1	Place unknown.	2
Wilderness, Va.	39		

Present, also, at Dranesville; Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; Malvern Hill; Crampton's Pass; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Buffalo, September 18, 1861. The regiment arrived in Washington, September 21, 1861, and was assigned soon after to Davidson's Brigade, W. F. Smith's Division. In March, 1862, this division was placed in Keyes's (Fourth) Corps and accompanied it to the Peninsula; but on May 18, 1862, the division was detached and used in forming the Sixth Corps, in which command (Third Brigade, Second Division) the regiment served until the end of the war. Although the regiment participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 and 1863, its losses were comparatively small until 1864, when it encountered some hard fighting and severe losses. The Forty-ninth started on Grant's Virginia campaign, May 4, 1864, with 384 men, losing at the Wilderness, 29 killed, 54 wounded, and 6 missing, and at Spotsylvania, 24 killed, 89 wounded, and 18 missing. Among the killed in these battles were ten officers. At Spotsylvania the regiment behaved with especial gallantry, its percentage of loss in that battle being a remarkable one. Its term of service expired September 17, 1864, while fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, and the remnant of the regiment went home. The reenlisted men and recruits with unexpired terms were left in the field and formed into a battalion of four companies which served through the war. At Cedar Creek this battalion sustained a loss of 8 killed and 30 wounded. The Forty-ninth suffered a severe and unusual loss in the number of its field officers killed in action. Colonel Bidwell, who had been brevetted General, was killed at Cedar Creek; Major Ellis was mortally wounded at Spotsylvania (shot with a ramrod); Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was killed at Fort Stevens, while in command; and Colonel Holt fell in the final and victorious assault at the fall of Petersburg.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY — "SHEPARD RIFLES."

FERRERO'S BRIGADE — STURGIS'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD FERRERO ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.
(2) COL. ROBERT B. POTTER ; MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. CHARLES W. LEGENDRE ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. JOHN G. WRIGHT ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	9	193	202
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	105	107
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	69	69
Totals	<u>11</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>378</u>

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Roanoke Island, N. C.....	3	11	9	23
New Berne, N. C.....	11	60	..	71
Manassas, Va.....	10	49	17	76
Chantilly, Va.....	..	8	5	13
South Mountain, Md.....	4	12	..	16
Antietam, Md.....	19	68	..	87
Fredericksburg, Va.....	10	61	2	73
Jackson, Miss.....	..	1	..	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	..	1	..	1
Wilderness, Va.....	20	54	5	79
Spotsylvania, Va.....	11	32	..	43
North Anna, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Bethesda Church, Va.....	3	8	6	17
Petersburg Mine, Va.....	10	21	2	33
Weldon Railroad, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Peebles's Farm, Va.....	2	10	332	344
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	21	73	4	98
Totals	<u>124</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>977</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Blue Springs, Tenn. ; Campbell's Station, Tenn. ; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss. ; Cold Harbor, Va. ; Hatcher's Run ; Fort Stedman, Va. ; Fall of Petersburg, Va.

NOTES.—Recruited in New York City, and formed by uniting the "Scott Rifles," two companies, and the "Union Rifles," two companies, with the Shepard Rifles. It was mustered in by companies from July 27 to October 23, 1861. In January, 1862, it embarked at Annapolis on the Burnside Expedition, having been assigned to Reno's Brigade. At the battle of New Berne it encountered the brunt of the fighting, and sustained the severest loss of any regiment in that action. During its subsequent service it was in the Second Division which was commanded, successively, by Reno, Sturgis, and Potter. The Fifty-first distinguished itself particularly at Antietam, where, under Colonel Potter, it supported the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, of the same brigade, in their desperate charge across the stone bridge, an action which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. Following the fortunes of the Ninth Corps it served under Burnside on the Carolina coast, took part in Pope's Virginia campaign, fought under McClellan in Maryland, was present at the Siege of Vicksburg, participated in the fighting in East Tennessee, in the gallant defense of Knoxville, and then returned to Virginia in time to take part in Grant's campaigns of 1864 and the final triumphs of the following year. The regiment reënlisted in December, 1863, and in the following winter was recruited anew nearly to its maximum. During the campaigns of 1862-63 the regiment served in Ferrero's Brigade ; in the battles of 1864-65 it was in Curtin's (1st) Brigade, Potter's (2d) Division. The graves of the Fifty-first are scattered far and wide. Few regiments saw a more active service, and none left a more honorable record.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY — "GERMAN RANGERS."

ZOOK'S BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. PAUL FRANK; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. HENRY M. KARPLES.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	14	139	153
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	..	94	94
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	103	103
Totals.....	14	336	350

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	15	103	4	122
Glendale, Va.....	..	2	15	17
Antietam, Md.....	4	12	2	18
Fredericksburg, Va.....	6	37	..	43
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	31	9	43
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2	26	10	38
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	3	6	9
Mine Run, Va.....	..	3	..	3
Wilderness, Va.....	..	4	2	6
Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.....	10	44	24	78
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.....	6	35	2	43
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.....	5	36	2	43
North Anna, Va.....	..	2	..	2
Totopotomoy, Va.....	..	4	1	5
Cold Harbor, Va.....	..	5	3	8
Petersburg, Va., June 16-18, 1864.....	9	43	2	54
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	24	97	..	121
Deep Bottom, Va. (6 cos.), August 14, 1864.....	..	2	..	2
Ream's Station, Va. (6 cos.).....	..	2	29	31
White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.....	5	23	2	30
Sutherland Station, Va., April 2, 1865.....	6	27	3	36
Totals.....	95	541	116	752

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Peach Orchard ; Savage Station ; Malvern Hill ; Hatcher's Run ; Sailor's Creek ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in New York City, was mustered in by companies from August 3 to November 4, 1861. It proceeded to Washington, November 12, 1861, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, in which it remained during its entire service. In April, 1862, the Fifty-second accompanied the corps to the Peninsula, and at Fair Oaks the regiment went into its first action, where, under command of Colonel Frank, it established a reputation for efficiency under fire. Out of 320 who were engaged there, 122 were killed or wounded, while each of the field-officers had their horses shot under them. But the deadliest fighting was encountered at Spotsylvania, where the regiment participated in the hand-to-hand struggle and terrible musketry fire at the famous Angle. Here Count Van Haake and Baron Von Steuben, both of whom were Prussian officers on furlough, were killed while fighting as line officers in the Fifty-second. Major Edward Venuti was killed at Gettysburg. Col. Frank was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. He was succeeded by Col. Karples, who had been in command of the regiment much of the time, Colonel Frank having been placed in command of the brigade. The Fifty-second was composed of men of German birth; yet it fought for the flag of the Union as gallantly as ever Germans fought on the battle fields of their fatherland.

FIFTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM LINN TIDBALL. (2) COL. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE. (3) COL. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	14	129	143
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	..	65	65
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	62	62
Totals.....	<u>14</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>270</u>

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Antietam, Md.....	48	153	23	224
Fredericksburg, Va.....	5	39	..	44
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	7	7	15
Gettysburg, Pa. (4 cos.).....	6	28	..	34
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	5	2	7
Blackburn's Ford, Va., Oct. 15, 1863.....	..	1	..	1
Mine Run, Va.....	..	..	1	1
Wilderness, Va.....	2	8	4	14
Spotsylvania, Va.....	4	23	5	32
North Anna, and Totopotomoy, Va.....	5	27	..	32
Cold Harbor, Va.....	9	27	..	36
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	12	51	61	124
Strawberry Plains, Va.....	..	8	12	20
Deep Bottom, Va.....	..	18	5	23
Ream's Station, Va.....	..	4	37	41
Boydton Road, Va.....	1	5	..	6
Farmville, Va.....	..	2	..	2
Totals.....	<u>93</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>656</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Malvern Hill (August 1862); Thoroughfare Gap (1863); Williamsport; Hatcher's Run; High Bridge; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited in New York City, and in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Putnam, and Westchester. It was organized at Green Point (East New York) in October, 1861, leaving the State on the 19th of November, following. It was stationed for several months in the defences of Washington, under General Wadsworth, and remained there while the Army was on the Peninsula; but in August, 1862, the Fifty-ninth joined General McClellan's forces, which were then starting on their victorious Maryland campaign, and was assigned to Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division, Second Corps. The regiment saw its first fighting at Antietam, where it was engaged in Sedgwick's bloody affair at the Dunker church. It went into that action with 21 officers and 300 men, of whom 224 were killed or wounded. Nine officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Stetson, were killed or mortally wounded there, a loss of officers killed which was exceeded in only two other instances during the war; several other officers were wounded there, while seven of the eight color corporals were either killed or disabled. The regiment, becoming reduced in numbers, was consolidated into four companies in 1863, and took these four companies, only, into the fight at Gettysburg. It fought there in Hall's Brigade of Gibbon's (2d) Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Max Thoman, commanding the regiment, was killed there. The Fifty-ninth remained in the Second Division (Gibbon's) until the end of the war. General Alex. S. Webb commanded the brigade in the Wilderness campaign and was wounded at Spotsylvania. He was succeeded by Colonel H. B. McKeen who was killed at Cold Harbor. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY — "CLINTON GUARD."

MILES'S BRIGADE — BARLOW'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. FRANCIS C. BARLOW; MAJOR-GEN., U. S. V.

(3) COL. OSCAR K. BROADY.

(2) COL. NELSON A. MILES; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.

(4) COL. GEORGE W. SCOTT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

<i>Losses.</i>		<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	16	177	193	
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	2	90	92	
Died in Confederate prisons. . . . .	..	31	31	
Totals	18	298	316	

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.	31	73	6	110
Peach Orchard, Va. . . . .	..	4	..	4
White Oak Swamp, Va.	2	5	..	7
Glendale, Va.	6	55	18	79
Malvern Hill, Va.	2	22	3	27
Antietam, Md.	6	34	1	41
Fredericksburg, Va.	9	27	..	36
Chancellorsville, Va.	1	16	10	27
Gettysburg, Pa.	6	56	..	62
Bristoe Station, Va. . . . .	..	..	1	1
Wilderness, Va. . . . .	..	3	..	3
Corbin's Bridge, Va., May 8, 1864.	5	31	..	36
Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.	3	10	..	13
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12-18, 1864.	13	38	2	53
North Anna and Totopotomoy, Va.	1	2	..	3
Cold Harbor, Va.	2	17	3	22
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	18	78	10	106
Strawberry Plains, Va., July 27, 1864. . . . .	..	1	1	2
Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864.	2	5	7	14
Ream's Station, Va.	3	11	25	39
Sailor's Creek, Va.	2	9	1	12
Farmville, Va.	4	12	..	16
Totals	116	509	88	713

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Savage Station; Mine Run; Hatcher's Run; White Oak Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Sixty-first had the good fortune and honor to be commanded by men who proved to be among the ablest soldiers of the war. They made brilliant records as colonels of this regiment, and, being promoted, achieved a national reputation as division generals. The Sixty-first saw an unusual amount of active service and hard fighting. At Fair Oaks, under command of Colonel Barlow, they lost 110 killed and wounded, out of 432 who were in the action; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Masset, and five of the color-guard were killed in this fight. At Antietam the regiment captured two stands of colors, and at Fredericksburg, under Colonel Miles, it sustained a severe loss in proportion to its numbers, the colonel being severely wounded there. The regiment was recruited from various counties in the State, one company being composed of students from Madison University. It was organized at New York City, from August 22d to October 26, 1861. It reënlisted at the end of its three years' term, and served until July, 1865. It served through the war in the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. This division was commanded successively by Generals Richardson (killed at Antietam), Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow and Miles.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY.

IRISH BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN BURKE.
(2) COL. HENRY FOWLER.

(3) COL. RICHARD C. BENTLEY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. JOHN H. GLEASON; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.
(5) COL. JAMES D. BRADY.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed or mortally wounded.....	15	141	156
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	62	63
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	30	30
Totals	16	233	249

Total enrollment, 1,411; killed, 156; = 11.0 per cent.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	1	2	1	4
On Picket, Va., June 24, 1862.....	..	2	..	2
On Picket, Va., June 26, 1862.....	1	7	..	8
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	2	17	51	70
Antietam, Md.....	35	165	2	202
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2	38	4	44
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	3	2	6
Gettysburg, Pa. (2 cos.).....	5	10	8	23
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	2	7	9
Wilderness, Va.....	9	78	8	95
Spotsylvania, Va.....	6	22	3	31
North Anna, Va.....	..	4	..	4
Totopotomoy, Va.....	2	4	2	8
Cold Harbor, Va.....	1	23	5	29
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	11	48	19	78
Deep Bottom, Va., August 14-18, 1864.....	..	10	1	11
Ream's Station, Va.....	..	4	23	27
Sailor's Creek, Va.....	1	4	..	5
Farmville, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Totals	77	444	136	657

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Gaines's Mill; Peach Orchard; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Mine Run; Po River; Strawberry Plains; Boydton Road; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES. — Third Regiment, Irish Brigade. Like the other regiments in that brigade, the Sixty-third carried a green flag. On it was the name of the State with the regimental volunteer number. The flag instead of being blue like the State flags in other brigades, was a deep rich green, and on it was embroidered an Irish harp, a sunburst, and a wreath of shamrock. Each regiment of the brigade carried, also, the National colors — elegant silken flags which displayed the Stars and Stripes. At Antietam the regiment lost six officers killed near "Bloody Lane," and sixteen men were killed or wounded in that battle while carrying the colors; its total loss being 202 killed or wounded out of 341 who entered the field. The brigade carried the position at Antietam in the face of a severe fire; Meagher's line was then relieved by Caldwell's fine brigade, which advanced through them by breaking into columns of companies to the front, while Meagher's men retired by the right of companies to the rear, these two noted brigades executing the manœuvre as steadily as if on parade. The regiment having reënlisted, fought in all the battles of Grant's Virginia campaign, sustaining further terrible losses in men and officers, the latter including Major Thomas Tuohy, a gallant and intrepid soldier who fell mortally wounded at the Wilderness. With the other regiments of the Irish Brigade, it served throughout the war in the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "CATTARAUGUS REGIMENT."

BROOKE'S BRIGADE — BARLOW'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS J. PARKER.
(2) COL. DANIEL G. BINGHAM.(3) COL. LEMAN W. BRADLEY.
(4) COL. WILLIAM GLENNY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	13	160	173
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	5	85	90
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	29	29
Totals	18	274	292

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	30	143	..	173
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	2	11	25	38
Antietam, Md.....	8	42	..	50
Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	68	..	72
Chancellorsville, Va.....	15	21	8	44
Gettysburg, Pa.....	15	64	19	98
Auburn, Va., October 14, 1863.....	5	4	8	17
Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863.....	1	7	17	25
Mine Run, Va.....	1	2	..	3
Wilderness, Va.....	..	8	..	8
Po River, Va.....	2	10	4	16
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10	41	8	59
North Anna, Va.....	..	2	..	2
Totopotomoy, Va.....	..	2	..	2
Cold Harbor, Va.....	2	10	..	12
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	7	28	..	35
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	..	2	28	30
Deep Bottom, Va., August 14-18, 1864.....	1	1	2	4
Ream's Station, Va.....	..	4	8	12
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1864.....	4	12	1	17
White Oak Road, Va.....	3	13	1	17
Sutherland Station, Va.....	2	4	1	7
Farmville, Va.....	5	11	..	16
Totals	117	510	130	757

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Gaines's Mill; Savage Station; Peach Orchard; White Oak Swamp; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Strawberry Plains; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Formerly the Sixty-fourth Militia, but reorganized as a volunteer command at Elmira in the autumn of 1861. The regiment arrived at Washington, December 11, 1861, and went into camp near the capitol. It commenced active service in Virginia, January 2, 1862, performing picket duty, with an occasional reconnoissance, until April 5, 1862, when it sailed for the Peninsula with General McClellan's Army. It served there in Richardson's Division — afterwards Hancock's — remaining in that division (1st Division, 2d A. C.) until the end of the war. The Sixty-fourth, under Colonel Bingham, distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, where, in company with four other regiments, it held successfully an advanced skirmish-line against the persistent attack of a large force of the enemy. This line was in charge of Colonel Nelson A. Miles of the Sixty-first New York, and the brilliancy of the affair became a matter of history. The regiment fought at Gettysburg in Caldwell's Division (same division), and lost there 98 out of the 20 officers and 185 men who marched with the colors on that field.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

IRISH BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

COLONEL ROBERT NUGENT, B. A.; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	13	246	259
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	..	86	86
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	56	56
Totals.....	<u>13</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>401</u>

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	1	12	1	14
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	..	1	1	2
Peach Orchard, Va.....	1	1	4	6
White Oak Swamp, Va.....	2	15	28	45
Malvern Hill, Va.....	17	110	28	155
Antietam, Md.....	44	152	..	196
Fredericksburg, Va.....	10	95	23	128
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	7	..	10
Gettysburg, Pa. (2 cos.).....	5	14	6	25
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	..	2	2
Wilderness, Va.....	7	37	8	52
Spotsylvania, Va.....	17	82	23	122
Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	2	3	6
Cold Harbor, Va.....	5	31	5	41
Petersburg, Va. (assault June 16-18, 1864).....	3	22	18	43
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	11	26	8	45
Deep Bottom, Va., August 14-18, 1864.....	1	5	..	6
Ream's Station, Va.....	..	6	46	52
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	7	33	..	40
Sailor's Creek, Va.....	2	4	..	6
Farmville, Va.....	1	1	..	2
Totals.....	<u>138</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>998</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown ; Savage Station ; Mine Run ; Po River ; North Anna ; Strawberry Plains ; White Oak Road ; Fall of Petersburg ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—There were three regiments, each known as the Sixty-ninth New York. One of them, a militia regiment, was the one which fought at First Bull Run, and afterwards volunteered repeatedly in different emergencies ; another, the one whose losses are given above, served through the war in the famous Irish Brigade, and was the one generally known as the Sixty-ninth New York ; the other, the Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery, served in the Corcoran Legion and was known officially as the 182d New York Volunteers.

The Sixty-ninth proper, to which this page belongs, was organized in September, 1861 ; served three years, after which it reenlisted, and served through the remainder of the war, its gallantry on many fields attesting anew the fidelity and courage of the Irish soldier. At Antietam this regiment, then in Richardson's Division, fought at the Bloody Lane, where eight of its color-bearers were successively shot down. At Fredericksburg a color-sergeant of the Sixty-ninth was found dead, with the flag concealed and wrapped around his body, a bullet having pierced the flag and his heart. In that battle the regiment lost 16 officers and 112 men killed and wounded, out of 18 officers and 210 men engaged.* The Sixty-ninth lost the most men in action, killed and wounded, of any regiment from the State of New York.

* Official Records, Vol. xxi ; but Captain Saunders, in his official report, states this loss at 16 officers and 160 men.

SEVENTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "FIRST EXCELSIOR."

SICKLES'S BRIGADE — HOOKER'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. DANIEL E. SICKLES; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A. (2) COL. WILLIAM DWIGHT; BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.
(3) COL. J. E. FARNUM; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	9	181	190
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	2	52	54
Died in Confederate prisons. . . . .	..	10	10
Totals	11	243	254

Total enrollment, 1,462; killed, 190; 12.9 per cent.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Yorktown, Va . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Williamsburg, Va	79	138	113	330
Fair Oaks, Va.	2	15	1	18
Oak Grove, Va.	3	10	1	14
Malvern Hill, Va. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Bristoe Station, Va. (1862). . . . .	..	5	..	5
Manassas, Va	1	12	10	23
Fredericksburg, Va. . . . .	..	4	..	4
Chancellorsville, Va.	4	11	17	32
Gettysburg, Pa.	20	93	4	117
Wapping Heights, Va.	11	21	..	32
Mine Run, Va.	1	7	..	8
Wilderness, Va.	4	18	5	27
Spotsylvania, Va.	2	31	10	43
North Anna, and Totopotomoy, Va.	2	8	..	10
Totals	129	376	161	666

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Stafford Court House; Glendale; Chantilly; Cold Harbor; Petersburg.

NOTES.— Recruited in New York City, and mustered into service June 20, 1861, as the First Regiment, Sickles's Brigade. It left the brigade camp on Staten Island, July 23, 1861, and was stationed at Washington a few weeks, after which it performed guard duty along the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac. During the Peninsular campaign the Excelsior Brigade was in Hooker's Division, upon which fell the brunt of the battle at Williamsburg, the Seventieth, under Colonel Dwight, being in the thickest of the fighting. The regiment numbered there, according to the official report, about 700 men, and its casualty list shows a loss of nearly one-half. One more such fight would have ended its existence. Of 33 officers, in that battle, seven were killed and twenty-two wounded. Colonel Farnum commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, where it fought in Humphreys's Division, on the Emmettsburg Road in the battle of the second day, and sustained a severe loss before it yielded this advanced position and retired to the second line. During the pursuit of Lee, the Excelsior Brigade, on July 23, 1863, attacked the Confederate rear-guard at Wapping Heights, Va., a fight in which the main loss fell on the Seventieth. Upon the transfer of the Third Corps to the Second, the brigade, under command of Colonel W. R. Brewster, was assigned to Mott's Division, and from that time fought with the Second Corps until the expiration of its term of service. It was mustered out July 1, 1864, and the recruits transferred to the Eighty-sixth New York.

SEVENTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY — "THIRD EXCELSIOR."

SICKLES'S BRIGADE — HOOKER'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. NELSON TAYLOR; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. WILLIAM O. STEVENS (Killed).

(3) COL. JOHN S. AUSTIN.

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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	1	5	6	1	11	12	101
B.....	1	14	15	.	10	10	132
C.....	1	21	22	.	6	6	151
D.....	3	20	23	.	5	5	123
E.....	1	14	15	.	10	10	127
F.....	.	14	14	.	5	5	115
G.....	1	19	20	.	10	10	118
H.....	1	21	22	.	10	10	145
I.....	.	11	11	.	16	16	118
K.....	1	11	12	.	5	5	105
Totals.....	11	150	161	1	88	89	1,250

161 killed = 12.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 509; captured and missing, 158; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Williamsburg, Va.....	77	Wapping Heights, Va.....	2
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	1	Mine Run, Va.....	5
Malvern Hill, Va.....	20	Wilderness, Va.....	4
Bristoe Station, Va. (1862).....	7	Spotsylvania, Va.....	4
Manassas, Va.....	2	North Anna, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Petersburg, Va.....	3
Chancellorsville, Va.....	18	On Picket, Va.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	15		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fair Oaks, Glendale; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Deep Bottom (1 Co.); Peeble's Farm.

NOTES.—Recruited principally in New York city and Chautauqua county, Company B coming from Jamestown, N. Y., and Companies D and E from Dunkirk, N. Y. A regimental organization was effected at Staten Island, where the other regiments of Sickles's Brigade were forming, and in June, 1861, the command left for Washington. The brigade was attached to Hooker's Division and ordered on duty along the Lower Potomac, where it remained until it joined General McClellan's army in 1862. Colonel Taylor commanded the brigade at Williamsburg, where it received the principal force of the enemy's attack. The Seventy-second held an advanced position there, and lost 59 killed, 90 wounded, and 46 missing, the most of the latter being either killed or wounded. The regiment was prominently engaged at Malvern Hill, its losses in that action amounting to 14 killed and 47 wounded, out of about 300 who were in the engagement. Colonel Stevens and four other officers were killed at Chancellorsville, the regiment losing in that battle, 11 killed, 31 wounded, and 59 missing; total, 101. At Gettysburg, the Excelsior Brigade participated in General Sickles's grand battle, known as the second day's fight, the thinned ranks of the Seventy-second being again sadly depleted by the enemy's fire. Its casualties on that field were 7 killed, 79 wounded, and 28 missing; total, 114. The Excelsior Brigade was commanded, first by General Sickles, and then by Colonel Taylor, who was succeeded by Colonel W. R. Brewster. The division commanders were Hooker, Berry and Humphreys. Upon the transfer of the Third Corps to the Second, in April, 1864, the brigade was placed in Mott's (4th) Division, afterwards Birney's.

SEVENTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY — "FOURTH EXCELSIOR."

SICKLES'S BRIGADE — HOOKER'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. MICHAEL W. BURNS.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	18	138	156
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	62	63
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	14	14
Totals	<u>19</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>233</u>

Total enrollment, 1,350; killed, 156; percentage, 11.5.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Williamsburg, Va.....	17	67	20	104
Fair Oaks, Va.....	1	10	..	11
Picket Line, Va., June, 1862.....	2	3	11	16
Oak Grove, Va.....	2	25	1	28
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	1	1	5	7
Bristoe Station, Va. (1862).....	10	36	..	46
Manassas, Va.....	..	4	..	4
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	31	4	38
Gettysburg, Pa.....	51	103	8	162
Wapping Heights, Va.....	1	7	..	8
Wilderness, Va.....	6	54	6	66
Spotsylvania, Va.....	6	22	2	30
North Anna, and Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	13	..	14
Cold Harbor, Va.....	..	6	..	6
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	6	23	..	29
Strawberry Plains, Va. (8 companies).....	1	2	..	3
Deep Bottom, Va., August 14-18, 1864.....	2	2	..	4
Weldon Railroad, Va.....	..	3	..	3
Boydton Road, Va.....	1	4	29	34
Totals	<u>111</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>613</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized as the Second Fire Zouaves, having been largely recruited from the New York Fire Department. It joined Sickles's Brigade, and arrived at Washington, 897 strong, in August, 1861. The brigade was stationed at Camp McClellan, below Washington, at Good Hope, Md., and while there was assigned to Hooker's Division, which afterwards became famous by its gallant action at Williamsburg. This one division, also, fought the battle of Bristoe Station, Va., August 27, 1862 — one of the preliminary actions at Manassas — the brunt of the fight falling on the "Excelsior" Brigade, which successfully carried a strong position of the Confederates, but with a loss of forty per cent. The Seventy-third had only 8 officers and 99 men present there; three of these officers were killed. The One Hundred and Sixty-third New York was disbanded January 20, 1863, and the men transferred to the Fourth Excelsior. By this arrangement the depleted ranks of the regiment received a nominal accession of 365 men, of whom about 250 reported for duty. Colonel Brewster commanded the "Excelsior" Brigade at Gettysburg and during all its subsequent service in the field, leaving Colonel Burns in command of the regiment both in battle and camp. During the campaigns of 1864-5 it fought in Birney's (3d) Division of the Second Corps, the Third Corps having been discontinued in April, 1864, and transferred to the Second.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"FIFTH EXCELSIOR."

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—HOOKER'S DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES K. GRAHAM; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.
(2) COL. CHARLES H. BURTIS.

(3) COL. THOMAS HOLT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. WILLIAM H. LOUNSBERRY.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	8	122	130
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	57	59
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	10	10
Totals ..	<u>10</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>199</u>

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Yorktown, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Williamsburg, Va.....	36	54	53	143
Fair Oaks, Va.....	1	19	..	20
Oak Grove, Va.....	2	28	..	30
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	..	9	15	24
Bristoe Station, Va. (1862).....	10	53	1	64
Manassas, Va.....	1	15	18	34
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	22	15	40
Gettysburg, Pa.....	12	74	3	89
Wapping Heights, Va.....	4	7	..	11
Mine Run, Va.....	1	9	..	10
Wilderness, Va.....	1	16	7	24
Spotsylvania, Va.....	3	12	1	16
North Anna, Va.....	..	3	2	5
Totopotomoy, Va.....	..	4	3	7
Cold Harbor, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	2	8	..	10
Totals ..	<u>76</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>529</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Glendale; Malvern Hill; Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Deep Bottom.

NOTES.— Organized at New York in June, 1861. Preparatory to its departure for the field it was encamped on Staten Island with other regiments of Sickles's Brigade. In August, 1861, the command left New York for Washington, and was stationed near there several weeks. The brigade, having been assigned to Hooker's Division, was ordered to occupy the line of the Lower Potomac in Maryland, where it patrolled the river for twenty miles. In November, 1861, part of the regiment crossed the river with Colonel Graham on an expedition to Mathias Point, Va. In April, 1862, the brigade left its winter-quarters in Maryland to join General McClellan's advance up the Peninsula. The Seventy-fourth distinguished itself at Williamsburg, where the brigade fought in an *abattis* of felled timber, holding its position successfully against the main force of the enemy. The division was commanded at Chancellorsville by General Berry, who was killed there. The Seventy-fourth received but few recruits, and when it marched to Gettysburg its thinned ranks showed the effects of bullets and disease. Still it faced the hottest of the musketry on that historic field, with the consequent heavy percentage of loss. The Third Corps was transferred to the Second in March, 1864, and with it the Excelsior Brigade under Colonel Brewster. The brigade under this arrangement became the Second Brigade of Mott's Division. The Seventy-fourth was mustered out June 26, 1864; the reënlisted men and recruits with unexpired terms were transferred to the Fortieth New York. As only one of the "Excelsior" regiments reënlisted, the service of that famous brigade terminated in July, 1864.

SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

CUTLER'S BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. NELSON W. GREEN. (2) COL. WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (3) COL. CHARLES E. LIVINGSTONE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	1	3	.	..	..	16
Company A . . . . .	.	17	17	.	11	11	151
B	2	12	14	.	23	23	140
C	2	16	18	1	14	15	146
D	1	18	19	.	13	13	152
E . . . . .	.	16	16	.	16	16	149
F	1	15	16	.	18	18	147
G	1	15	16	.	13	13	144
H	1	17	18	.	11	11	149
I	1	18	19	.	20	20	151
K	1	16	17	.	17	17	146
Totals	12	161	173	1	156	157	1,491

173 killed = 11.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 654; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 51.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Warrenton Springs, Va.	1	North Anna, Va.	1
Gainesville, Va. }	35	Bethesda Church, Va.	4
Manassas, Va. }		Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	10
South Mountain, Md.	5	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	10
Fredericksburg, Va.	4	Weldon Railroad, Va.	2
Gettysburg, Pa.	48	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	38	Picket Line, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va.	11	Gunboat Mound City.	2

Present, also, at Antietam; Fitz Hugh's Crossing; Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Boydton Road.

NOTES.—The men of this regiment were proud of the suggestive numerals in their regimental title, and by their gallantry and patriotism proved themselves worthy of the historic figures emblazoned on their colors. The Seventy-sixth was recruited in Cortland and Otsego counties in 1861, and arrived at Washington, February 1, 1862. It was assigned soon after to Doubleday's Brigade, Hatch's Division. Its first battle was at Manassas, where the regiment under command of Colonel Wainwright was engaged at Warrenton Springs, Gainesville, and the other engagements incidental to the main one, sustaining a loss of 11 killed, 88 wounded, and 48 missing; total, 147. The Seventy-sixth met its greatest loss at Gettysburg. In the first day's battle on that field, it took 27 officers and 348 men into the fight, and in half an hour lost 32 killed, 132 wounded, and 70 missing; total, 234. Major A. J. Grover, who was in command of the regiment at Gettysburg, was among the killed. In March, 1864, the Seventy-sixth was assigned to Rice's Brigade, Wadsworth's Division, Fifth Corps. In the Wilderness, the regiment lost two color-bearers killed, and three wounded, its casualties in that battle amounting to 27 killed, 69 wounded, and 186 captured or missing; total, 282. General Rice, the brigade commander, was mortally wounded at Spotsylvania while leading the Seventy-sixth. A surgeon asked the dying general if he could place him in an easier position. Rice replied: "Yes, turn me so that I may die with my face to the enemy." The regiment was mustered out in January, 1865, its term of enlistment having expired. The reenlisted men and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.—“HIGHLANDERS.”

CHRIST'S BRIGADE—WILLCOX'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES CAMERON (Killed).

(2) COL. ISAAC I. STEVENS, *U. S.*; MAJOR-GEN (Killed).

(3) COL. ADDISON FARNSWORTH; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(4) COL. DAVID MORRISON; 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	2	19
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	13	13	133
B.....	.	14	14	.	9	9	125
C.....	.	10	10	.	11	11	140
D.....	1	14	15	.	8	8	138
E.....	1	8	9	.	9	9	115
F.....	.	7	7	.	6	6	142
G.....	.	18	18	.	5	5	142
H.....	.	10	10	.	7	7	147
I.....	.	13	13	.	5	5	135
K.....	.	9	9	.	4	4	149
Totals.....	3	116	119	1	78	79	1,385*

Total of killed, wounded and missing, 502.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.....	40	Antietam, Md.....	8
Lewinsville, Va.....	1	Blue Springs, Tenn.....	2
James Island, S. C.....	36	Fort Sanders, Tenn.....	5
Manassas, Va.....	9	Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.....	1
Chantilly, Va.....	10	Spotsylvania, Va.....	5
South Mountain, Md.....	1	Prison-guard.....	1

Present, also, at Blackburn's Ford, Va.; Pocotaligo, S. C.; Kelly's Ford, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Campbell's Station, Tenn.; Wilderness, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.; Petersburg, Va.

NOTES.—Composed mostly of Scotchmen, uniformed in their national costume, the officers wearing kilts and the men wearing pantaloons of the Cameron tartan. After active service commenced, this dress was laid aside and the United States service uniform was substituted. The men of the Seventy-ninth fully sustained the honor and military reputation of their native land, and fought for the government of their adoption as gallantly as ever Scotchmen fought on native soil or on foreign fields. Previous to the war this regiment had belonged to the State National Guard, and at the outbreak of hostilities it was among the first to tender its services. It marched to First Bull Run, where it sustained one of the heaviest losses on that field, its casualties amounting to 32 killed, 51 wounded, 115 missing or captured. Colonel Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, was killed there while in command of the regiment. At the battle of James Island (Secessionville), it was in Stevens's Division, and lost 110 men there out of 474 engaged. In August, 1862, the gallant regiment fought again on the Manassas Plains, and in the actions at Second Bull Run and Chantilly lost 9 killed, 79 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 105. General Stevens, formerly Colonel of the Highlanders, was killed at Chantilly, where, after six color-bearers of the Seventy-ninth had fallen, the General seized the flag and shouting, "Highlanders! My Highlanders! Follow your General," led the charge and fell dead amid the cheers of victory with the color-staff grasped firmly in his hand.† The regiment's term of enlistment expired May 13, 1864, the order for muster-out reaching the men while they stood in line on the bloody field of Spotsylvania. The recruits were organized into a battalion which served through the war, doing provost-duty at Corps headquarters.

* Does not include the battalion organized in 1864.

† History of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders; William Todd.

EIGHTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"ULSTER GUARD."

PAUL'S BRIGADE—DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE W. PRATT (Killed).

(2) COL. THEODORE B. GATES; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JACOB B. HARDENBURGH; 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	16
Company A.....	.	9	9	.	20	20	210
B.....	.	11	11	.	16	16	197
C.....	.	11	11	.	13	13	191
D.....	.	17	17	.	22	22	219
E.....	2	13	15	.	14	14	226
F.....	1	14	15	.	13	13	177
G.....	1	9	10	.	21	21	234
H.....	1	12	13	.	11	11	199
I.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	198
K.....	2	12	14	.	12	12	236
Totals.....	8	120	128	.	157	157	2,103

Total of killed and wounded, 439; captured and missing, 144; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 22.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Norman's Ford, Va.....	1	Antietam, Md.....	12
Rappahannock, Va.....	1	Fredericksburg, Va.....	2
Warrenton Springs, Va.....	1	Gettysburg, Pa.....	47
Manassas, Va.....	51	Petersburg, Va.....	6
Chantilly, Va.....	1	Place unknown.....	5
South Mountain, Md.....	1		

Present, also, at Beverly Ford; Gainesville; Groveton; Wilderness; Spotsylvania; North Anna; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Appomattox.

NOTES.—This regiment was from Ulster county, and was better known as the Twentieth, it having served in the State Militia for several years under that number. Although known officially as the Eightieth Infantry, it never accepted that designation, but adhered faithfully to its old militia number. Colonel Pratt, who commanded it before the war also, was a gentleman of wealth, education, and a member of the State Senate. He was killed at Manassas. At that battle the regiment was in Patrick's Brigade, Hatch's Division, and lost 32 killed, 165 wounded, and 82 missing; total, 279. At Antietam its casualties were 6 killed, 40 wounded, and 8 missing; total, 54. It distinguished itself particularly at Gettysburg by the prominent part which it took in the repulse of Pickett's charge. The regiment was then in Rowley's (1st) Brigade, Doubleday's Division; but during the battle of the third day, a part of the brigade, including the Twentieth, was under the command of Colonel Gates; its loss at Gettysburg was 35 killed, 111 wounded, and 24 missing; total, 170. In July, 1863, the regiment was detached from its corps and ordered to report to General Patrick, the Provost Marshal of the army, for duty in his department. It remained on provost-duty at General Headquarters until the final assault on Petersburg, when it joined the assaulting column and lost several in killed and wounded. The Twentieth served first as a three months' regiment, leaving Kingston, April 28, 1861, and was stationed at Annapolis Junction, and at Baltimore. It reorganized under a three years' enlistment, and left the State again, October 25, 1861. After a short stay at Washington, it crossed into Virginia, November 7, 1861, and joined Wadsworth's Brigade, going into winter quarters at Upton's Hill. The regiment was continued in service until January 29, 1866.

EIGHTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY.

MARSTON'S BRIGADE — BROOKS'S DIVISION — EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWIN ROSE, *U. S.*
(2) COL. JACOB J. DEFOREST.

(3) COL. JOHN B. RAULSTON.
(4) COL. DAVID B. WHITE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	13	129	142
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	96	97
Totals.....	14	225	239

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	25	92	20	137
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	..	1	1	2
Swift Creek, Va.....	1	4	..	5
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	2	17	4	23
Cold Harbor, Va.....	46	159	10	215
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	11	32	..	43
Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	9	50	..	59
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	..	3	..	3
Picket, and Skirmishes.....	4	26	1	31
Totals.....	98	384	36	518

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Siege of Yorktown, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; Malvern Hill, Va.; Winston, N. C.; Free Bridge, N. C.; Williamston, N. C.; Dismal Swamp, Va.; Proctor's Creek, Va.; Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Fall of Richmond.

NOTES.— Recruited principally at Oswego, in the fall of 1861. It left Oswego January 20, 1862, with 750 men, and at Albany received 250 more, who had been recruited in Oneida county. It left the State in February, 1862, and upon its arrival at Washington was assigned to Palmer's Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Corps. The regiment fought well at Fair Oaks, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel DeForest, who was wounded, and Major McAmbly, who was killed there. Upon the withdrawal of the Army from the Peninsula, the Eighty-first was retained at Yorktown with General Keyes's command. In December, 1862, the regiment was ordered to join General Foster's troops in North Carolina, where it remained on duty in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C., and Morehead, N. C., for several months. In November, 1863, it was stationed on outpost duty along the Dismal Swamp Canal, Va.

Having reënlisted, the regiment went home on a thirty days' furlough, in March, 1864, and recruited its ranks preparatory to the spring campaign. It returned to Yorktown where it was ordered to join the Eighteenth Corps, General Wm. F. Smith commanding, and was placed in Marston's (1st) Brigade, Brooks's (1st) Division. Under Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston, the Eighty-first distinguished itself in the assault on Cold Harbor, where it led the brigade in the charge, but with a loss of half its number. In this battle it sustained the heaviest loss of any infantry regiment on the field. Larger losses occurred in some of the heavy artillery regiments engaged there, but they had three times as many men in line.

In July, 1864, General Stannard succeeded to the command of the First Division and led it in its victorious assault on Fort Harrison (Chaffin's Farm). Upon the discontinuance of the Eighteenth Corps the regiment was transferred to Ripley's Brigade, Devens's Division of the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps. Colonel Raulston commanded the brigade at the battle on the Darbytown Road and, also, at other times and places. The regiment was mustered out August 31, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY — SECOND N. Y. S. M.

HARROW'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE W. TOMPKINS.

(2) COL. JAMES HUSTON (Killed).

(3) COL. HENRY W. HUDSON.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	10	171	181
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	5	59	64
Died in Confederate prisons. . . . .	..	24	24
Totals	15	254	269

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
First Bull Run, Va.	19	15	1	35
Siege of Yorktown, Va. . . . .	..	2	..	2
Fair Oaks, Va.	10	61	..	71
Seven Days' Battle, Va.	2	10	42	54
Antietam, Md.	21	92	15	128
Fredericksburg, Va.	7	14	2	23
Chancellorsville, Va. . . . .	..	3	3	6
Gettysburg, Pa.	45	132	15	192
Bristoe Station, Va.	7	19	..	26
Mine Run, Va. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Wilderness, Va.	4	13	12	29
Spotsylvania, Va.	6	37	8	51
North Anna, and Totopotomoy, Va. . . . .	..	4	..	4
Cold Harbor, Va.	7	24	3	34
Petersburg, Va.	1	9	111	121
Totals	129	436	212	777

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Blackburn's Ford ; West Point ; Savage Station ; White Oak Swamp ; Glendale ; Malvern Hill ; Po River.

NOTES.—The Second Militia commenced recruiting for the war, April 15, 1861, and arrived at Washington, May 21, 1861. The regiment, having enlisted for three years, was subsequently designated as the Eighty-second Volunteers. It was stationed near the Capital until July 3d, when it crossed into Virginia, having been assigned to Schenck's Brigade of Tyler's Division, in which command it fought at First Bull Run. On August 5, 1861, the regiment was ordered to join Gorman's Brigade, Stone's Division, Second Corps, in which command (1st Brigade, 2d Division, 2d A. C.) it remained without further change during its subsequent three years of service. At Antietam this division, under Sedgwick, fought at the Dunker Church, where it encountered an unusually severe fire. The Eighty-second took 339 men into that fight, of whom 128 fell under the terrible musketry, while the division sustained one of the largest losses encountered by any division in any one battle during the war.

The regiment was actively engaged at Gettysburg, and, in the battle of the second and third days, lost 192 killed or wounded out of the 365 who entered that fight. Colonel Huston was killed there, and the brigade (Harrow's) lost over sixty per cent. of its men. General Webb commanded the brigade during the Wilderness campaign, in which the gallant old regiment was under fire almost daily until June 25, 1864, when its term of enlistment expired. It then returned home, and the recruits and reenlisted men left in the field were transferred to the Fifty-ninth New York.

EIGHTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY — “NINTH MILITIA.”

BAXTER'S BRIGADE — ROBINSON'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN W. STILES.

(2) COL. JOHN HENDRICKSON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JOSEPH A. MOESCH (Killed).

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	9	147	156
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	71	73
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	15	15
	—	—	—
Totals.....	11	233	244

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	2	2	..	4
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	1	1	..	2
Thoroughfare Gap, Va.....	..	1	5	6
Manassas, Va.....	10	24	43	77
South Mountain, Va.....	1	1	..	2
Antietam, Md.....	6	105	3	114
Fredericksburg, Va.....	19	103	3	125
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	..	3	1	4
Gettysburg, Pa.....	6	18	58	82
Mine Run, Va.....	..	1	29	30
Wilderness, Va.....	18	82	15	115
Spotsylvania, Va.....	29	94	5	128
North Anna, Va..... } Bethesda Church, Va. } ..	1	4	..	5
Cold Harbor, Va.....	..	1	..	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	93	441	162	696

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

NOTES.—Originally the Ninth New York State Militia, of New York City. It volunteered as a regiment, and left New York May 27, 1861. During the first year of the war it served in Banks's Division, doing duty in Maryland, and along the Potomac, and in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Although known officially as the Eighty-third Volunteers, it preferred its old militia number, and always alluded to itself as the "Ninth." During Pope's campaign, it served in Hartsuff's (3d) Brigade, Ricketts's (2d) Division, McDowell's Corps, and was hotly engaged at Manassas. It accompanied the First Corps through all the hard fighting of McClellan's Maryland campaign, and then — in Taylor's Brigade, Gibbon's Division — fought at Fredericksburg, where it suffered its severest loss. Colonel Hendrickson, who commanded the regiment in this battle, was severely wounded, losing a leg. He was succeeded by Colonel Moesch, who was killed at the Wilderness while leading his men into action. The regiment, though small in numbers, distinguished itself particularly in the first day's battle at Gettysburg by the prominent part which it took in the capture of a part of Iverson's North Carolina Brigade, an affair which forms one of the interesting features in the history of that greatest of battles. In March, 1864, the First Corps was merged into the Fifth and was discontinued, but the "Ninth" still remained in Baxter's Brigade of Robinson's Division. Both Baxter and Robinson were severely wounded in the spring campaign, and were obliged to relinquish their commands. The ranks of the Ninth were again badly cut up in the fighting at Spotsylvania, but on June 7th the welcome orders to start for home were received. Only 107 officers and men were left to start on the homeward march.

EIGHTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "FOURTEENTH BROOKLYN."

CUTLER'S BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. ALFRED M. WOOD.

(2) COL. EDWARD B. FOWLER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	8	154	162
Died of disease, accidents, etc. . . . .	..	59	59
Died in Confederate prisons . . . . .	..	10	10
Totals	8	223	231

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
First Bull Run, Va	23	74	45	142
Falls Church, Va.	2	3	10	15
Rappahannock Station, Va.	2	6	1	9
Manassas, Va.	7	72	41	120
South Mountain, Md.	5	15	8	28
Antietam, Md.	6	21	..	27
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	4	..	5
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.	2	21	..	23
Gettysburg, Pa.	13	105	99	217
Mine Run, Va. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Wilderness, Va.	1	2	..	3
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8th	7	54	2	63
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10th	6	51	3	60
On Picket	1	3	..	4
*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.	—	—	—	—
Totals	76	432	209	717

Present, also, at White Sulphur Springs ; Gainesville ; Groveton ; Chancellorsville.

NOTES.— Known also as the Brooklyn Zouaves or "Red Legs." Although the regiment had existed before the war as the Fourteenth of the State Militia or National Guard, it became the Eighty-fourth of the line in the volunteer service. It was ready for the field on April 18, 1861, but marching orders were not received until May 18th, when it proceeded to Washington. Its volunteer number was furnished later, but it was not accepted; hence, it was known by both numbers. The regiment fought at First Bull Run, and, a year later, under Colonel Fowler, sustained another and a heavy loss on the same field. At Antietam, under command of Major DeBevoise, it entered the fight with about one hundred men, and "the gallant regiment" was awarded "fresh laurels" there, in the official report of General Hatch, the division general. At the first day's battle at Gettysburg, the Fourteenth attained a place in history by its efficiency under fire, the ability of its colonel, and its important service rendered there; its tactical manœuvres and prompt action on that field are mentioned in every account of that battle.

The regiment was one of the very first to open fire in that engagement, and, in connection with the Ninety-fifth New York and Sixth Wisconsin — forming a demi-brigade under command of Fowler — distinguished itself at the railroad cut in the capture of Davis's Mississippi Brigade.

The regiment was favorably known in winter-quarters as well as on the field; and while encamped near Culpeper in 1864-5, the "Brooklyn Boys" gave a series of Minstrel Entertainments, which were enjoyed and patronized by the Corps, from headquarters to the wagon train. The "Fourteenth" fought in the Wilderness Campaign, many of the men falling at Spotsylvania while expecting hourly the orders to march homeward for muster-out. On May 22, 1864, the welcome order was received, and the bronzed and battle-scarred battalion returned to Brooklyn, where it was greeted with the grandest ovation of the war.

EIGHTY-SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "STEUBEN RANGERS."

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. BENAJAH P. BAILEY
(2) COL. BENJAMIN L. HIGGINS.(3) COL. JACOB H. LANSING.
(4) COL. NATHAN H. VINCENT.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	..	3	.	..	..	12
Company A . . . . .	.	17	17	.	9	9	130
B	1	12	13	.	14	14	124
C . . . . .	.	16	16	.	18	18	136
D	1	6	7	.	11	11	125
E . . . . .	.	19	19	.	10	10	131
F . . . . .	.	15	15	.	8	8	124
G	2	26	28	1	16	17	139
H	2	17	19	.	20	20	133
I	1	13	14	.	11	11	139
K	3	18	21	1	12	13	125
Totals	13	159	172	2	129	131	1,318

172 killed = 13.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 611; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 11.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Manassas, Va.	23	Cold Harbor, Va.	5
Chancellorsville, Va.	14	Petersburg, Va. (assault 1864)	4
Beverly Ford, Va.	6	Jones House, Va., June 22, 1864.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	20	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	12
Mine Run, Va.	6	Deep Bottom, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	16	Boydton Road, Va.	6
Po River, Va.	32	Hatcher's Run, Va. (1865)	1
Spotsylvania, Va.	15	Farmville, Va.	3
North Anna, Va.	3	Place unknown.	2
Totopotomoy, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Fredericksburg; Wapping Heights; Kelly's Ford; Strawberry Plains; Poplar Spring Church; White Oak Road; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized in October, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y., from companies recruited principally in Steuben county, with some from Chemung and Onondaga. After leaving Elmira the regiment was stationed at Washington, where it performed guard duty for several months. It took the field in August, 1862,—in Piatt's Brigade—and was engaged at Manassas, where it lost 13 killed, 67 wounded, and 38 missing. At Fredericksburg, then in Whipple's Division, Third Corps, it was slightly engaged, a few men being wounded there; but at Chancellorsville the Eighty-sixth was in the thickest of the fight; in that battle the intrepid Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin was killed, and Major Higgins was seriously wounded. With sadly diminished ranks the men marched on the field at Gettysburg, where they again faced the enemy's rifles until one-third of their number had fallen; its loss there was 11 killed, 51 wounded, and 4 missing. The regiment reënlisted, and in January, 1864, went home on the customary veterans' furlough. Having been transferred to the Second Corps, it fought under Hancock in the campaigns of 1864. It sustained itself gallantly in a sharp fight at the Po River, losing 96 men there, and suffering the severest percentage of loss of any regiment in that action. It lost 201 men during the first three weeks of the Wilderness campaign—May 6th to the 25th. Its casualties during the siege of Petersburg were also very large; Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford, a brave and popular officer was killed there. The Eighty-sixth fairly earned its reputation as "the fighting regiment of the Southern Tier."

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

IRISH BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY M. BAKER.		(2) COL. PATRICK KELLY, B. G. (Killed).		(3) COL. DENIS F. BURKE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.	
<i>Losses.</i>					
Killed and mortally wounded.....	15	136	151	Officers.	<i>Total.</i>
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	3	51	54		
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	18	18		
Totals	18	205	223		
<i>Battles.</i>					
Fair Oaks, Va.....	6	19	..	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	..	1	..	<i>Wounded.*</i>	
Savage Station, Va.....	1	20	55	<i>Missing.†</i>	
White Oak Swamp, Va.....	2	10	7		
Malvern Hill, Va.....	5	28	..		
Antietam, Md.....	27	75	..		102
Fredericksburg, Va.....	17	97	13		127
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	23	20		46
Gettysburg, Pa. (2 Cos.).....	7	17	4		28
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	1	1		2
Mine Run, Va.....	..	..	1		1
Wilderness, Va.....	10	38	4		52
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12th.....	1	15	3		19
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18th.....	1	5	..		6
Totopotomoy, Va.....	..	10	..		10
Cold Harbor, Va.....	3	8	..		11
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	9	41	32		82
Deep Bottom, Va. (5 Cos.), August 14-18, 1864.....	1	12	..		13
Ream's Station, Va.....	..	3	12		15
Boydton Road, Va.....	3	11	..		14
Sailor's Creek, Va.....	1	1	..		2
*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.					
Totals	97	435	152		684

Present, also, at Yorktown; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Fourth regiment, Irish Brigade; a brigade which never lost a flag, although it captured over twenty stands of colors from the enemy. At Fredericksburg the Eighty-eighth, in company with the brigade, participated in the gallant but unsuccessful assault on Marye's Heights. The brigade was then commanded by General Meagher, and the division by General Hancock. While in line at Fredericksburg awaiting the order for the assault, little sprigs of green were distributed among the men, every officer and man in the brigade, including Meagher and his staff, placing one in his cap. After the assault had failed, a long, well-aligned row of dead lay on the crest of the hill within a few yards of the Confederate breastworks, and by each pale dead face was a sprig of Irish green. The brigade became so reduced by losses that the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth were, shortly before Gettysburg, consolidated into two companies each. At that battle, the brigade halted for a few moments, just as it neared the "wheatfield," and knelt with uncovered heads while Father Corby, the Chaplain of the Eighty-eighth, gave them his benediction; the men, rising to their feet, went into action immediately. Colonel Kelly, who commanded the brigade at Gettysburg, was afterwards killed in the assault on Petersburg, where he was again in command of the brigade. Major William Horgan fell at Fredericksburg in the desperate assault on Marye's Heights.

NINETY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY — "MORGAN RIFLES."

HAYS'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN S. CROCKER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. BENJAMIN C. BUTLER.

(3) COL. SAMUEL McCONIHE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. HAVILAND GIFFORD.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	6	120	126
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	2	118	120
Died in Confederate prisons. . . . .	..	12	12
Totals	8	250	258

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Harrison's Landing, Va . . . . .	..	3	..	3
Wilderness, Va.	42	213	5	260
Spotsylvania, Va	3	37	5	45
North Anna, Va.	4	17	2	23
Totopotomoy, Va.	2	10	2	14
Cold Harbor, Va	1	4	..	5
Assault on Petersburg, Va. (1864)	5	20	11	36
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	13	23	21	57
Deep Bottom, Va.	2	18	51	71
Poplar Spring Church, Va. . . . .	..	3	..	3
Boydton Road, Va.	4	18	30	52
Sailor's Creek, Va.	5	30	..	35
Totals	81	396	127	604

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Williamsburg; Tunstall's Station; Antietam; Strawberry Plains; Peebles's Farm; Hatcher's Run; Jettersville; High Bridge; Appomattox.

Present, also, as *Headquarters Guard*, at Seven Days' Battle; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Mine Run.

NOTES.— Organized at Albany in January, 1862, from companies recruited principally in Washington county. It was formed by uniting four companies of sharpshooters, which had been recruited through the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Butler, with companies formed under the superintendence of Colonel Crocker. The regiment left Albany on the 14th of February, 1862, with 998 rank and file, going to New York, where it encamped on Riker's Island until March 7th, when it went to Washington. Upon its arrival there it was attached to Palmer's Brigade of Casey's Division, and on March 30, 1862 embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsula campaign. The Ninety-third was detailed, May 21, 1862, as a guard at General Headquarters, and was retained on that duty successively by Generals Burnside, Hooker and Meade. The regiment was among the first to reënlist, going home in January, 1864, on the usual thirty days' furlough allowed to veteran or reënlisted regiments. After nearly two years' service at Army Headquarters, it was ordered on April 19, 1864, to report to General Birney's Division for duty, where it was assigned to Hays's (2d) Brigade. Under command of Colonel Crocker, the regiment earned new laurels at the Wilderness, in which it lost 17 officers and 243 men killed and wounded, out of 433 who were engaged, its gallantry in battle eliciting the hearty thanks of its division commander. The Ninety-third was a great favorite at headquarters on account of its superior discipline, drill, and general efficiency. Having reënlisted at the expiration of its three years' term, it preserved its organization through the war, and was mustered out June 29, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "CONKLING RIFLES."

BAXTER'S BRIGADE — ROBINSON'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES WHEELOCK; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (Died).

(2) COL. JOHN P. SPOFFORD; 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	19
Company A	1	9	10	.	15	15	187
B . . . . .	.	17	17	.	14	14	201
C . . . . .	.	13	13	.	15	15	215
D	3	15	18	.	11	11	222
E	1	15	16	.	16	16	189
F	1	26	27	.	14	14	222
G	2	16	18	.	13	13	204
H	2	17	19	.	19	19	220
I . . . . .	.	16	16	.	23	23	207
K	1	25	26	.	16	16	219
Totals	12	169	181	1	156	157	2,105

Total of killed and wounded, 704; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 51.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Manassas, Va.	15	White Oak Swamp, Va. (1864)	1
South Mountain, Md.	3	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	12
Antietam, Md.	37	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	16
Fredericksburg, Va.	6	Weldon Railroad, Va.	10
Gettysburg, Pa.	16	Hatcher's Run, Va.	8
Wilderness, Va.	25	Gravelly Run, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	14	Five Forks, Va.	3
North Anna, Va.	1	Picket Line, Va.	1
Cold Harbor, Va.	11		

Present, also, at Cedar Mountain; Rappahannock; Thoroughfare Gap; Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; White Oak Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Known also as the Third Oneida, being composed almost wholly of men from Oneida and Herkimer counties. It was mustered in at Boonville, N. Y., on February 19, 1862, leaving that place on March 12th. It arrived at the National Capital on the 20th, where it went into camp at Fort Corcoran. In April, 1862, it was assigned to Duryée's Brigade, and in May took the field with Ricketts's Division of McDowell's Corps. The Ninety-seventh was under fire at Cedar Mountain and at Rappahannock, losing a few wounded men in those engagements; but at Manassas, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spofford, it was actively engaged, losing 7 killed, 42 wounded, and 62 captured or missing; total, 111. The regiment suffered its severest loss at Antietam, where it was commanded by Major Northrup, its casualties in that action amounting to 24 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing; total, 107. The Ninety-seventh — then in Robinson's Division, Baxter's Brigade — made a gallant and successful charge at Gettysburg, capturing the colors of the Twentieth North Carolina and 382 men. Its loss in that battle was 12 killed, 36 wounded, and 78 missing or captured. The regiment was transferred to the Fifth Corps in March, 1864, and served afterwards in that corps until the end of the war. It was hotly engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, in which it lost 15 killed, 71 wounded, and 13 missing; and at Spotsylvania, where it lost 6 killed, 67 wounded, and 2 missing. In its various battles two color-bearers were killed and three wounded, while twenty more were killed or wounded in the color-guard. The Ninety-seventh served in the Second Division (First Corps), known successively as Ricketts's, Gibbon's, Robinson's, and Crawford's (5th A. C.).

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

PLAISTED'S BRIGADE — TERRY'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES M. BROWN (Killed).

(2) COL. GEORGE B. DANDY, B. A.; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. A.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	12	182	194
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	131	132
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	71	71
Totals.....	<u>13</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>397</u>

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
On Picket, Va., May 30, 1862.....	2	3	..	5
Fair Oaks, Va.....	19	86	71	176
Yorktown, Va., Nov. 15, 1862.....	1	3	3	7
Folly Island, S. C.....	1	..	..	1
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.....	49	97	29	175
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	11	31	7	49
Walthall Junction, Va.....	2	15	4	21
Proctor's Creek, Va } Drewry's Bluff, Va. }	8	106	145	259
Strawberry Plains, Va.....	1	5	..	6
Deep Bottom, Va.....	6	50	25	81
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	4	23	..	27
Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	..	1	1	2
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.....	1	7	..	8
Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	1	13	3	17
Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.....	14	58	..	72
Totals.....	<u>120</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>906</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Williamsburg ; Bottom's Bridge ; White Oak Swamp ; Malvern Hill ; Wood's Cross Roads ; Cole's Island ; Morris Island ; Bermuda Hundred ; Grover House ; Hatcher's Run ; Pursuit of Lee ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The One Hundredth was recruited in Buffalo, and on March 7, 1862, started from there, 960 strong, arriving at Washington March 12th. It embarked on March 21st for Fort Monroe, where it joined General McClellan's Army, having been assigned to Naglee's (1st) Brigade, Casey's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps. Colonel Brown was killed at Fair Oaks, after which Colonel George B. Dandy, of the Regular Army, was assigned to the command of the regiment.

The One Hundredth was present at all the operations in Charleston Harbor in June, 1863, and, under command of Colonel Dandy, shared in the desperate assault on Fort Wagner. In this action the regiment behaved with signal gallantry, and although the attack was unsuccessful, the flag of the One Hundredth—the one presented by the Board of Trade, Buffalo—was planted on the fort, the daring color-sergeant falling dead beside it. In May, 1864—then in Plaisted's (3d) Brigade, Terry's (1st) Division, Tenth Corps—the regiment sailed up the James River with Butler's Army, and was subsequently engaged in all its battles. In December, 1864 the Tenth Corps was discontinued, and the regiment became a part of Plaisted's (3d) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. At the Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, it made a gallant and successful assault on Fort Gregg, in which Major James H. Dandy, an able and meritorious officer, was killed. In July, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, and on August 28th, following, was mustered out of service.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "2D ST. LAWRENCE."

MORRIS'S BRIGADE — RICKETTS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD C. JAMES.

(2) COL. FREDERICK E. EMBRICK.

(3) COL. ANDREW N. McDONALD.

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	2	1	1	2	15
Company A . . . . .	.	15	15	.	15	15	136
B	2	11	13	.	20	20	148
C . . . . .	.	16	16	.	15	15	143
D	1	14	15	1	16	17	138
E	2	12	14	1	18	19	137
F	1	7	8	1	14	15	128
G	1	10	11	.	17	17	131
H . . . . .	.	15	15	.	16	16	134
I	2	10	12	.	18	18	132
K . . . . .	.	16	16	.	16	16	125
Totals.	10	127	137	4	166	170	1,367

137 killed = 10.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 492; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 52.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fairmont, W. Va	3	Monocacy, Md.	30
Martinsburg, W. Va.	1	Charlestown, W. Va.	2
Culpeper, Va., Oct. 11, 1863	3	Opequon, Va	11
Mine Run, Va.	3	Fisher's Hill, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	5	Cedar Creek, Va	15
Spotsylvania, Va.	13	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	12
Cold Harbor, Va	35	Sailor's Creek, Va.	1
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864	1	On Picket, Va., Oct. 31, 1863.	1

Present, also, at Wapping Heights; Siege of Petersburg; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The One Hundred and Sixth was a St. Lawrence county regiment, organized at Ogdensburg, N. Y. It was mustered into the United States service on August 27, 1862, for three years. In September, 1862, it was ordered to New Creek, W. Va. Companies D and F were captured, April 29, 1863, at Fairmont, W. Va., where they defended a railroad bridge for several hours against a large force of Confederates. The captured men were immediately released on parole. The regiment left North Mountain, June 13, 1863, and, with the other troops in that vicinity, retired before the advance of Lee's army. It joined the Army of the Potomac, July 10, 1863, while near Frederick, Md., and with other new material was organized as the Third Division (Carr's) of the Third Corps. This division was transferred, in March, 1864, to the Sixth Corps, and its command given to General Ricketts.

While in the Sixth Corps the regiment saw hard service and almost continuous fighting. At Cold Harbor it lost 23 killed, 88 wounded, and 23 missing,—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townsend and three other officers being among the killed. The Corps was ordered soon after to Maryland, where, at the battle of Monocacy, the regiment sustained another severe loss. It was actively engaged in the Shenandoah Valley, in all the battles of the Corps, and then, returning to Petersburg, participated in the final campaign. At Spotsylvania the casualties in the regiment aggregated 6 killed and 32 wounded; at the Opequon, 6 killed, 45 wounded, and 3 missing; and at Cedar Creek, 8 killed and 45 wounded. General Ricketts was wounded at Cedar Creek, after which the division was commanded by General Seymour.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE—WILLCOX'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. BENJAMIN F. TRACY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. ISAAC S. CATLIN; BVT. MAJOR-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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	.	18	18	.	17	17	127
B.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	136
C.....	2	15	17	.	19	19	154
D.....	.	17	17	.	14	14	124
E.....	.	17	17	.	14	14	125
F.....	2	17	19	.	14	14	123
G.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	135
H.....	.	28	28	.	21	21	130
I.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	136
K.....	1	12	13	.	25	25	146
Totals.....	5	160	165	.	164	164	1,353

165 killed = 12.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 614; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 41.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.....	21	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	12
Spotsylvania, Va.....	48	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	9
Hanover town, Va.....	2	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1
Cold Harbor, Va.....	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	7
Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.....	45	On Picket, Va.....	1
Petersburg, Va., Mine Explosion.....	15		

Present, also, at Ny River; North Anna; Totopotomoy; Bethesda Church; Boydton Road; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—Organized at Binghamton, N. Y., and mustered into the United States service on August 28, 1862. The companies were raised in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—Broome, Tompkins and Tioga counties. The regiment left Binghamton promptly, proceeding to Annapolis Junction, Md., where it was placed on guard-duty along the line of railroad to Washington, a few of the companies being stationed at Laurel, Md. It remained there the rest of the year and during all of 1863. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the Ninth Corps, then assembling at Annapolis, and it accordingly took the field in the ranks of that battle-tried command. It was assigned to Hartranft's (1st) Brigade, Willcox's (3d) Division—afterward's Harriman's Brigade of Willcox's (1st) Division. Colonel Tracy resigned May 20, 1864, and Colonel Catlin, a gallant and meritorious officer, succeeded to the command. The corps left Annapolis, April 23, 1864, and crossing the Rappahannock on May 5th, the One Hundred and Ninth was engaged the next day at the Wilderness, in its first battle, where it lost 11 killed, 64 wounded, and 1 missing. In the charge of the Ninth Corps at Spotsylvania, the regiment lost 25 killed, 86 wounded, and 29 missing; in the assault on Petersburg, June 17, 1864, 26 killed, 81 wounded, and 20 missing; at the Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864, 11 killed, 24 wounded, and 18 missing; and at the Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864, 7 killed, 12 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment was under fire at the battle on the Boydton Road, October 27, 1864, with a slight loss in wounded and missing, but none killed. It suffered severely while in the trenches before Petersburg, where for several weeks it lost men daily, either killed or wounded. During its eleven months in the field the hard fighting cost the regiment 614 men in killed and wounded, aside from the missing or prisoners. It was mustered out of service June 4, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

WILLARD'S BRIGADE — HAYS'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COLONEL JESSE SEGOINE.

(2) COL. CLINTON D. McDOUGALL; 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	.	..	..	13
Company A	2	27	29	.	22	22	199
B . . . . .	.	10	10	.	11	11	142
C	2	15	17	.	18	18	177
D	2	22	24	1	30	31	186
E	1	28	29	.	17	17	172
F	3	14	17	1	15	16	180
G . . . . .	.	31	31	.	13	13	188
H . . . . .	.	22	22	.	16	16	183
I . . . . .	.	19	19	.	18	18	169
K . . . . .	.	21	21	.	18	18	171
Totals	10	210	220	2	178	180	1,780

220 killed = 12.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 778; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 74.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Bolivar Heights, Va.	5	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	16
Gettysburg, Pa.	88	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	4
Bristoe Station, Va.	4	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864	5
Wilderness, Va.	59	Ream's Station, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va.	15	White Oak Road, Va.	7
North Anna, Va.	1	Sutherland Station, Va.	10
Totopotomoy, Va.	4	On Picket, June 11, 1864.	1

Present, also, at Auburn; Cold Harbor; Mine Run; Morton's Ford; Deep Bottom; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Auburn, N. Y., from companies recruited in Cayuga and Wayne counties. The regiment was mustered into service on August 20, 1862, and left Auburn the following day for Harper's Ferry, where, after joining that ill-fated garrison, it was included in its surrender shortly afterwards. The men were released on parole, but were not declared exchanged until December, 1862, when they entered the field again, and went into winter quarters at Centreville, Va., remaining there several months in a brigade commanded by General Alex. Hays. On June 25, 1863, the brigade joined the Second Corps which was then marching by on its way to Gettysburg. The regiment left two companies on guard at Accotink Bridge; with the remaining eight companies, numbering 390 men, it was engaged at Gettysburg on the second day of the battle, in the brilliant and successful charge of Willard's Brigade, losing there 58 killed, 177 wounded, and 14 missing; total, 249. The regiment did some more good fighting at the Wilderness, where it lost 42 killed, 119 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 178 — over half of its effective strength. Its casualties in the fighting around Spotsylvania amounted to 22 killed, 37 wounded, and 13 missing. From Gettysburg until the end, the regiment fought under Hancock in the Second Corps, participating in every battle of that command. While on the Gettysburg campaign, and subsequently at Bristoe Station, Mine Run and Morton's Ford, the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division (Alex. Hays's). Just before the Wilderness campaign it was placed in Frank's (3d) Brigade, Barlow's (1st) Division. This brigade (Frank's) was also composed entirely of New York troops, the 39th, 111th, 125th and 126th, to which were added in April, 1864, the 52d and 57th; and, later on, the 7th N. Y.; all crack fighting regiments.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW YORK INF.—“CHAUTAUQUA REG'T.”

CURTIS'S BRIGADE—AMES'S DIVISION—TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JEREMIAH C. DRAKE (Killed).

(2) COL. JOHN F. SMITH (Killed).

(3) COL. EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	2	1	3	16
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	12	12	144
B.....	.	7	7	.	26	26	136
C.....	1	17	18	.	20	20	171
D.....	.	18	18	.	14	14	146
E.....	.	14	14	1	26	27	154
F.....	.	12	12	.	12	12	143
G.....	1	12	13	.	18	18	145
H.....	1	19	20	.	16	16	157
I.....	1	3	4	.	25	25	133
K.....	1	10	11	.	20	20	136
Totals.....	9	122	131	3	190	193	1,481

Total of killed and wounded, 451; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Deserted House, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	54
Suffolk, Va.....	3	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	18
Carrsville, Va.....	1	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	14
Black's Island, S. C.....	1	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	11
Fort Wagner, S. C.....	2	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
Olustee, Fla.....	1	Fort Fisher, N. C.....	15
Proctor's Creek, Va.....	3	Faissons, N. C.....	1
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	4	Picket Line.....	1

Present, also, at Seabrook; John's Island; Petersburg Mine; Cape Fear; Fort Anderson; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Upon its organization, the command of the regiment was tendered to Colonel Drake, who was then a captain in the Forty-ninth New York Infantry. He was a graduate of Rochester University, a clergyman, and had left the pastorate of a Baptist Church in Westfield, N. Y., at the first call for troops. The One Hundred and Twelfth was organized at Jamestown, N. Y., from companies raised in Chautauqua county, and was mustered into the United States service, September 11, 1862. The regiment embarked, September 16, 1862, for Fort Monroe, proceeding from there to Suffolk, Va., where it sustained a severe loss by disease. In June, 1863 — then in Foster's Brigade of Getty's Division — the regiment marched up the Peninsula on a campaign memorable for the heat and long, rapid marches. In August, 1863, it went to Folly Island, S. C., taking part in the operations about Charleston Harbor; then, on February 23, 1864, sailed for Florida, encamping at Jacksonville until April 21st, when the Division embarked for the battle-fields of Virginia. Arriving at Yorktown, it was assigned to Drake's (2d) Brigade, Ames's (3d) Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and soon after sailed up the James River to Bermuda Hundred, where it disembarked on the 6th of May. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, a very popular officer, was mortally wounded at Drewry's Bluff (May 16th), and Colonel Drake, who was in command of the brigade, was killed at Cold Harbor, where, in an assault, the regiment lost 28 killed, 140 wounded, and 12 missing. At Chaffin's Farm, its casualty list showed 6 killed, 38 wounded, and 16 missing; and at Darbytown Road, 4 killed, 28 wounded, and 3 missing. In December, 1864, it sailed with Ames's Division to Fort Fisher, N. C., where it took a prominent part in the assault on that stronghold, and where Colonel Smith was killed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

BEAL'S BRIGADE — DWIGHT'S DIVISION — NINETEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ELISHA B. SMITH (Killed).

(2) COL. SAMUEL R. PER LEE; 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	.	..	..	16
Company A . . . . .	.	14	14	1	24	25	113
B	1	10	11	.	22	22	120
C	1	12	13	.	21	21	113
D	1	16	17	.	20	20	115
E . . . . .	.	10	10	1	15	16	110
F	1	15	16	.	14	14	120
G	2	10	12	.	10	10	105
H	2	9	11	.	22	22	110
I . . . . .	.	8	8	.	20	20	106
K . . . . .	.	8	8	.	24	24	106
Totals	9	112	121	2	192	194	1,134

121 killed=10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 423.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Bisland, La.	3	Opequon, Va.	44
Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.	21	Cedar Creek, Va.	38
Port Hudson Trenches, La.	7	Guerillas.	1
Sabine Cross Roads, La.	2	Place unknown.	2
Pleasant Hill, La.	3		

Present, also, at Cane River, Mansura ; Fisher's Hill.

NOTES.—Organized at Norwich, N. Y., leaving there on September 6, 1862, and journeying to Binghamton on canal boats, a long line of them being used for the purpose. Seven of the companies had been recruited in Chenango county, and three in Madison. The regiment sailed from Baltimore on November 6, 1862, for New Orleans, where it was assigned to Weitzel's Brigade, Augur's Division, Nineteenth Corps, and stationed at Brashear City, La.

Its first experience under fire was at Fort Bisland, April 12, 1863, where several men were wounded, some of them mortally. After the Teche Campaign,—a march through "the garden of Louisiana,"—the One Hundred and Fourteenth, on May 30, 1863, joined its Corps, which had already invested Port Hudson, and for forty days participated in the incessant fighting which echoed through the magnolia woods about the works. In the grand assault of June 14th, Colonel Smith, while in command of the brigade, was killed. The total loss of the regiment during the siege of Port Hudson was 11 killed, 60 wounded, and 2 missing.

On March 15, 1864,—in Dwight's (1st) Brigade, Emory's (1st) Division,—it started on Banks's Red River campaign, traversing the Teche country for the sixth time, and fighting at Sabine Cross Roads, where Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, the regimental commandant, was wounded. The Nineteenth Corps having been ordered to Virginia, the One Hundred and Fourteenth embarked for Washington on July 15, 1864, and after marching through Maryland, fought under Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah campaign against Early. At the battle of the Opequon, the regiment lost 185 men killed and wounded — three-fifths of those engaged — eliciting by its gallantry a complimentary notice from the Division General. At Cedar Creek it lost 21 killed, 86 wounded, and 8 missing. The regiment was mustered out at Elmira on June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY — "IRON HEARTS."

BARTON'S BRIGADE — TURNER'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COLONEL SIMEON SAMMON.

(2) COLONEL NATHAN J. JOHNSON.

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	.	2	2	17
Company A.	1	20	21	.	19	19	108
B.	1	10	11	.	12	12	110
C.	2	18	20	.	15	15	113
D. ....	.	10	10	.	20	20	115
E. ....	.	11	11	.	25	25	129
F.	1	10	11	.	17	17	117
G.	1	13	14	.	17	17	124
H. ....	.	12	12	.	19	19	114
I. ....	.	13	13	.	27	27	131
K.	1	10	11	.	15	15	118
Totals.	7	128	135	.	188	188	1,196

135 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 494; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 45.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Harper's Ferry, Va.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	6
Olustee, Fla.	54	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	14
Lake City, Fla.	1	Deep Bottom, Va.	17
Chesterfield Heights, Va.	10	Chaffin's Farm, Va.	6
Drewry's Bluff, Va.	3	Darbytown Road, Va.	7
Proctor's Creek, Va.	1	Fort Fisher, N. C.	13
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	1	On Picket, July 26, 1864.	1

Present, also, at Petersburg Mine; Fort Anderson; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Recruited in July and August, 1865, from the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. Leaving the rendezvous at Fonda on the 29th of August, it arrived two days later at Sandy Hook, Md., where arms and equipments were furnished. Two weeks afterwards the entire regiment was captured at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and after being paroled was ordered to Chicago to await exchange. During 1863, the regiment was stationed at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., and thence, on February 5, 1864, sailed for Florida. At the battle of Olustee, Fla., the regiment made a gallant fight, losing over 300 in killed, wounded or missing. Leaving Jacksonville, Fla., on the 15th of April, 1864, the One Hundred and Fifteenth sailed with the Tenth Corps for Virginia, where it joined General Butler's Army of the James and was assigned to Barton's (2d) Brigade, Turner's (2d) Division, Tenth Corps. In the actions around Drewry's Bluff and Bermuda Hundred, May 6-16, 1864, it lost 6 killed, 87 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 100. While at Cold Harbor the brigade was attached temporarily to the Eighteenth Corps, but on its return to the James it rejoined the Tenth Corps and went into position before Petersburg. Recrossing the James, the regiment was engaged at Deep Bottom, where it lost 5 killed, 44 wounded, and 24 missing; total, 73. At the battle of Chaffin's Farm, the regiment was in the fight at Fort Gilmer, where it lost half of its number present in action; on October 27, 1864, it joined in the advance on Richmond on the Darbytown Road, in which affair the One Hundred and Fifteenth sustained considerable loss from a volley fired into them, through mistake, by the Ninth Maine. In December, 1864, the Tenth Corps was discontinued, and the regiment was transferred to Ames's (2d) Division of the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps. At Fort Fisher the regiment fought in Bell's (3d) Brigade, Ames's Division, many of the lives lost there occurring at the explosion of the magazine the day after the Fort was taken. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

CURTIS'S BRIGADE—TURNER'S DIVISION—TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM R. PEASE, *U. S. A.*; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. ALVIN WHITE. (3) COL. RUFUS DAGGETT; 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. . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A	2	10	12	.	11	11	136
B	1	10	11	1	14	15	143
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	10	10	139
D	1	11	12	.	14	14	145
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	11	11	134
F	2	11	13	.	12	12	152
G	1	10	11	.	14	14	145
H . . . . .	.	14	14	.	12	12	133
I . . . . .	.	15	15	.	17	17	155
K . . . . .	.	20	20	.	20	20	147
Totals	7	123	130	1	135	136	1,445

Total of killed and wounded, 479; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Morris Island, S. C.	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	23
Drewry's Bluff, Va.	25	Chaffin's Farm, Va.	28
Cold Harbor, Va.	4	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.	11
Petersburg, Va. (assault 1864).	8	Fort Fisher, N. C.	30

Present, also, at the Siege of Suffolk; Battery Wagner; Seabrook; John's Island; Swift Creek; Petersburg Mine; Bermuda Hundred; Fort Anderson; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Organized in Oneida county in August, 1862. It was stationed at Tennallytown, Md., until April, 1863, when it went to Suffolk, Va. After participating in the Peninsular campaign of 1863, it joined the troops on Folly Island, S. C., where it took part in the siege of Fort Wagner and the operations about Charleston Harbor. In April, 1864, the One Hundred and Seventeenth sailed for Virginia, and joined the Army of the James, having been assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division (Turner's), Tenth Corps. It landed at Bermuda Hundred on the 6th of May, and ten days later it was hotly engaged at Drewry's Bluff, where Colonel White was wounded. Loss: 20 killed, 62 wounded, and 7 missing. At Chaffin's Farm the regiment fought gallantly, losing 15 killed, 76 wounded, and 33 missing. At the battle on the Darbytown Road, October 27, 1864 — still in the First Brigade (General Curtis's), Second Division (General Foster's)—the regiment sustained a loss of 6 killed, 42 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 52. In December the Tenth Corps was discontinued, and Curtis's Brigade was placed in Ames's (2d) Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps. On December 7, 1864, the regiment sailed with Butler's Expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., where it disembarked; Captain Stevens, with Companies H, and B, made a short reconnoissance in which they intercepted and captured a battalion of 230 men belonging to the Fourth North Carolina Reserves. The troops re-embarking returned to Virginia, but were immediately ordered back to Fort Fisher, this second expedition being under the command of General Terry, under whose direction a successful assault was made, in which the One Hundred and Seventeenth took a conspicuous part and sustained a heavy loss. After sharing in Terry's North Carolina campaign of 1865, — then in Daggett's (1st) Brigade, Ames's (2d) Division, Tenth Corps, — the regiment was left on duty at Raleigh, N. C., where it was mustered out on June 9, 1865. The recruits and reënlisted men (about 250) were transferred to the Fortieth New York. While at Cold Harbor the regiment with its brigade was attached for a short time to the Eighteenth Corps, but the arrangement was only a temporary one.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

BREWSTER'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE H. SHARPE; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.
(2) COL. CORNELIUS D. WESTBROOK.(3) COL. JOHN R. TAPPAN.
(4) COL. ABRAM L. LOCKWOOD.

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	2	17
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	21	21	148
B.....	.	12	12	1	16	17	197
C.....	.	11	11	.	17	17	156
D.....	2	10	12	.	14	14	136
E.....	1	15	16	.	14	14	159
F.....	.	11	11	.	21	21	184
G.....	1	22	23	.	14	14	148
H.....	4	12	16	1	13	14	166
I.....	1	20	21	.	21	21	164
K.....	1	14	15	.	27	27	151
Totals.....	11	140	151	3	179	182	1,626

Total of killed and wounded, 587 ; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 51.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	13	Cold Harbor, Va.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	54	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	25
James City, Va.....	3	Strawberry Plains, Va.....	1
Mine Run, Va.....	4	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	11	Boydton Road, Va.....	13
Spotsylvania, Va.....	3	Hatcher's Run, Va. (March 25, 1865).....	12
North Anna, Va.....	1	White Oak Road, Va.....	4
Totopotomoy, Va.....	3	Picket Line, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Fredericksburg ; Wapping Heights ; Kelly's Ford ; Po River ; Deep Bottom ; Sailor's Creek ; Farmville ; Appomattox.

NOTES. — Recruited in Ulster and Greene counties (Tenth Senatorial District), and organized at Kingston, N. Y. It was mustered into service on August 22, 1862, with 900 men, and was ordered immediately to Washington, where it went into Camp near the Chain Bridge. It was attached, soon after, to the famous Excelsior Brigade, in which command it was under fire at Fredericksburg, where a few of the men were wounded. The regiment was actively engaged at Chancellorsville — then in Berry's Division — exhibiting a commendable steadiness and efficiency. Its loss in that battle was 4 killed, 49 wounded, and 13 missing. At Gettysburg — in Humphreys's Division — it became involved in the disaster of the second day's battle, but like the rest of the Third Corps, it fell back in good order to the second line, fighting as it went. Its casualties in this battle aggregated 30 killed, 154 wounded, and 19 missing ; total, 203. Eight officers were killed and 9 wounded in that battle. The Third Corps having been merged into the Second, the One Hundred and Twentieth was placed in Brewster's Brigade of Mott's Division, and from that time fought under the Second Corps flags, the men, however, retaining their old Third Corps badge. Mott's Division having been discontinued, the Excelsior Brigade was placed in Birney's (3d) Division, becoming the Fourth Brigade. General Mott succeeded eventually to the command of this division, and Colonel McAllister to that of the brigade. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 5 killed, 48 wounded, and 8 missing ; at the battle on the Boydton Road, 8 killed, 30 wounded, and 21 missing ; at Hatcher's Run, 6 killed, 32 wounded, and 46 missing. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY.

UPTON'S BRIGADE — WRIGHT'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. RICHARD FRANCHOT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

(2) COL. EMORY UPTON; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.

(3) COL. EGBERT OLCOTT, B. A.

COMPANIE	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff . . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	18
Company A	1	21	22	2	11	13	189
B	1	21	22	.	12	12	188
C	2	17	19	1	13	14	196
D	1	20	21	.	8	8	168
E . . . . .	.	18	18	.	12	12	197
F	2	17	19	1	13	14	182
G	2	20	22	.	15	15	197
H	3	20	23	.	11	11	184
I . . . . .	.	25	25	.	12	12	188
K	2	33	35	.	10	10	190
Totals	14	212	226	4	117	121	1,897

1,426 enrolled during the war; 226 killed = 15.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 839; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	4	Charlestown, W. Va.	2
Salem Heights, Va.	97	Opequon, Va.	3
Rappahannock Station, Va.	6	Cedar Creek, Va.	17
Wilderness, Va.	20	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va.	60	Hatcher's Run, Va.	1
Cold Harbor, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.	1
Skirmish, Va., May 7, 1863.	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	1
Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.	1	Sailor's Creek, Va.	10

Present, also, at Crampton's Gap; Gettysburg; Funkstown; Mine Run; Fort Stevens; Fisher's Hill; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Organized at Herkimer, N. Y., from companies raised in the Twentieth Senatorial District — Otsego and Herkimer counties. It was mustered into service on August 23, 1862, and the next week started for the scene of active operations. It was immediately ordered to join General McClellan's Army, then in Maryland, and it did so in time to witness the fighting at Crampton's Gap. It was assigned to Bartlett's Brigade, Brooks's Division, Sixth Corps, in which command (Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps) it served during its entire service. The regiment faced a terrible fire of musketry at Salem Church, Va., where it lost 48 killed, 173 wounded, and 55 missing; total, 276, out of 453 officially reported as present. The missing ones were mostly all killed or wounded, and the loss was the heaviest sustained by any regiment in that battle. Colonel Upton was an officer of rare ability, and the regiment, which was composed of unusually good material, soon became, under Upton's care, a very efficient one. In the battle of Spotsylvania, May 10th, Colonel Upton commanded, and led in person, an assaulting column of twelve picked regiments belonging to the Sixth Corps, the One Hundred and Twenty-first being placed in the advance, an honor which cost it dear. Its losses at Spotsylvania amounted to 49 killed and 106 wounded; none missing. The regiment captured four flags at Rappahannock Station, and two at Sailor's Creek. Its casualties at the Wilderness were 15 killed, 37 wounded, and 21 missing; and at Cedar Creek, 10 killed, 42 wounded, and 5 missing. General Wright commanded the division at the Wilderness; General Russell at the Opequon; and General Wheaton at Cedar Creek.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INF.—“ORANGE BLOSSOMS.”

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. A. V. H. ELLIS; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. FRANCIS M. CUMMINS.

(3) COL. CHARLES H. WEYGANT.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	..	2	.	..	..	14
Company A	1	11	12	1	8	9	122
B . . . . .	.	15	15	.	9	9	152
C	1	17	18	.	8	8	118
D . . . . .	.	9	9	.	12	12	148
E . . . . .	.	14	14	.	11	11	121
F	1	14	15	.	9	9	100
G	1	16	17	.	10	10	113
H	2	14	16	.	8	8	129
I	1	15	16	.	8	8	132
K	2	12	14	.	9	9	171
Totals.	11	137	148	1	92	93	1,320

148 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 516; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.	57	Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.	3
Beverly Ford, Va.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	5
Gettysburg, Pa.	35	Boydton Road, Va.	4
Wapping Heights, Va.	1	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865.	1
Mine Run, Va.	2	Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865.	1
Wilderness, Va.	8	Sailor's Creek, Va.	6
Spotsylvania, Va.	18	On Picket, Va., September 14, 1864.	1
North Anna, Va.	2	On Picket, Va., September 15, 1864.	1
Totopotomoy, Va.	1		

Present, also, at Manassas Gap; Fredericksburg; Auburn; Cold Harbor; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Poplar Spring Church; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Recruited in Orange county in August, 1862, and organized at Goshen, N. Y. It was mustered into service there, and five days later it crossed the Potomac, 930 strong. After two months' service in Virginia, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. It was placed in Whipple's Division, with which command it was under fire at Fredericksburg, and hotly engaged at Chancellorsville. In the latter engagement it lost 28 killed, 161 wounded, and 15 missing; a total of 204 out of 550 engaged. The regiment marched on the field of Gettysburg with 290 officers and men, of whom 28 were killed, 57 wounded, and 5 missing. Colonel Ellis and Major Cromwell were killed there, reeling lifeless from their saddles while cheering and encouraging their men. The regiment has erected a costly monument at Gettysburg, which is surmounted by a life-size marble statute of their heroic colonel. In April, 1864, the Third Corps was ordered discontinued, after which the "Orange Blossoms" served in the ranks of the Second Corps, but the men still retained the old diamond-shaped badge on their caps, and the piece of orange ribbon on their coats. In July, 1864, Mott succeeded to the command of Birney's Division (3d Division, 2d A. C.), and General DeTrobriand to the command of Ward's old Brigade. In Hancock's celebrated charge at Spotsylvania — May 12th — the regiment was in the front line, where its diminished ranks were again decimated, Colonel Cummins and Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant being wounded in the assault. Its losses at Spotsylvania were 7 killed, 46 wounded, and 8 missing; total, 61.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

FRANK'S BRIGADE — BARLOW'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE L. WILLARD · B. A. (Killed).

(2) COL. LEVIN CRANDELL.

(3) COL. JOSEPH HYDE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	1	12	13	.	8	8	142
B.....	.	10	10	1	11	12	115
C.....	.	10	10	.	9	9	122
D.....	3	14	17	.	10	10	128
E.....	1	7	8	.	19	19	129
F.....	2	10	12	.	8	8	136
G.....	.	16	16	.	11	11	122
H.....	3	13	16	.	8	8	107
I.....	2	10	12	.	13	13	121
K.....	.	10	10	.	15	15	110
Totals.....	15	112	127	1	112	113	1,248

127 killed = 10.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 464; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 58.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	2	Cold Harbor, Va.	4
Gettysburg, Pa.	38	Petersburg Assault, Va.	16
Bristoe Station, Va.	4	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6
Wilderness, Va.	9	Deep Bottom, Va.	1
Po River, Va.	6	Ream's Station, Va.	3
Spotsylvania, Va.	16	White Oak Road, Va.	6
Spotsylvania, Va. (May 18)	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	4
Totopotomoy, Va.	7	By Prison Guard	1

Present, also, at Mine Run; Morton's Ford; North Anna; Jerusalem Road; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek, Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Recruited and organized at Troy, N. Y. It was mustered into the United States service August 29, 1862, and left the State immediately, en route for Harper's Ferry, where it was captured on September 15th, at the surrender of that post. The captured garrison was immediately paroled, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth proceeding to Annapolis, from whence it was sent to a paroled camp at Chicago, Ill., there to await notice of its exchange. After a two months' stay at Chicago, the men were declared exchanged, upon which the regiment returned to Virginia. During the winter and spring of 1863 it was encamped at Centreville, Va., where it was attached to General Alex. Hays's Brigade. In June, 1863, that command joined the Army of the Potomac, and marched with it to Gettysburg, where Colonel Willard was killed while in command of the brigade, the regiment losing there 26 killed, 104 wounded, and 9 missing. At Gettysburg the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was in Alex. Hays's (3d) Division, Second Corps; and it fought under Hays again at Bristoe Station, an action in which the regiment particularly distinguished itself by its dash and intrepid bearing in a critical situation. In 1864, it was transferred to Barlow's (1st) Division, and took a prominent part in the bloody fighting about Spotsylvania. Lieutenant-Colonel Myer fell mortally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. The casualties in the regiment at the Wilderness were 6 killed, 17 wounded, and 5 missing; at Po River and Spotsylvania, 10 killed, 74 wounded, and 6 missing; at North Anna and Totopotomoy, 5 killed and 6 wounded. It commenced the final campaign of 1865 with 12 officers and 219 men "present for duty," although the names of 547 men were still carried on the rolls.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

WILLARD'S BRIGADE — ALEX. HAYS'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. ELIAKIM SHERRILL (Killed).
(2) COL. JAMES M. BULL.(3) COL. WILLIAM H. BAIRD (Killed).
(4) COL. IRA SMITH BROWN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	1	4	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	12	12	106
B.....	1	25	26	.	12	12	101
C.....	.	14	14	.	11	11	107
D.....	.	20	20	.	15	15	111
E.....	1	12	13	.	14	14	103
F.....	2	14	16	.	12	12	104
G.....	1	13	14	.	11	11	96
H.....	4	9	13	1	12	13	102
I.....	1	8	9	.	11	11	94
K.....	2	11	13	.	12	12	98
Totals.....	16	137	153	1	122	123	1,036

153 killed = 14.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 535; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Maryland Heights, Md.....	17	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa.....	64	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).....	10
Auburn Ford, Va., Oct. 13, 1864 }.....	5	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	2
Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 13, 1864 }.....	7	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	3
Morton's Ford, Va.....	3	Deep Bottom, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	18	Ream's Station, Va.....	3
Po River, Va.....	5	Picket, Va., Oct. 20, 1864.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	6	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	2
Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	Sutherland Station, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Mine Run; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Boydton Road; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited at Geneva, N. Y., from the counties of Ontario, Seneca, and Yates. It was under fire for the first time at Maryland Heights, where it received the main force of the enemy's attack, a large share of the casualties occurring in its ranks. During the fighting at Harper's Ferry it lost 13 killed and 42 wounded; total, 55. The regiment was surrendered two days after, together with the rest of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, and being paroled immediately was ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it spent two months in Camp Parole, awaiting notice of its exchange. Returning to Virginia, the winter of 1862-3 was passed in camp at Union Mills, Va. In June, 1863, it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was placed in Willard's Brigade, Alex. Hays's (3d) Division, Second Corps, with which it marched to Gettysburg, where the regiment won honorable distinction, capturing five stands of colors in that battle. Colonel Willard, the brigade commander, being killed there, Colonel Sherrill succeeded him, only to meet the same fate, while in the regiment the casualties amounted to 40 killed, 181 wounded, and 10 missing; total, 231. At Bristoe Station the regiment won additional honors by its conspicuous gallantry, and sustained the heaviest loss in that action; casualties, 6 killed, 33 wounded, and 10 missing; total, 49. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth having been transferred to Barlow's (1st) Division, entered the spring campaign of 1864 with less than 300 men, of whom 100 were detailed at headquarters as a provost-guard. Its casualties at the Wilderness were 5 killed, 62 wounded, and 9 missing; and at Po River and Spotsylvania, 6 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing. Colonel Baird was killed at Petersburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

GREENE'S BRIGADE—GEARY'S DIVISION—TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DAVID IRELAND, B. A. (Died).

(2) COL. KOERT VAN VOORHES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff . . . . .	.	..	..	2	1	3	14
Company A	2	12	14	.	15	15	113
B	1	11	12	.	12	12	128
C . . . . .	.	14	14	.	13	13	105
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	16	16	103
E	1	11	12	.	14	14	110
F . . . . .	.	13	13	.	16	16	121
G	1	15	16	.	22	22	109
H . . . . .	.	10	10	.	17	17	104
I	1	11	12	.	12	12	102
K . . . . .	.	12	12	2	13	15	102
Unassigned Co. (1865) . .	.	1	1	.	12	12	...
Totals	6	121	127	4	163	167	1,111

127 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 490; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 7.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.	5	Pine Knob, Ga.	10
Gettysburg, Pa.	52	Nose's Creek, Ga.	1
Wauhatchie, Tenn.	31	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	1
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	10	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	12
Ringgold, Ga.	1	Atlanta, Ga.	1
Resaca, Ga.	1	Siege of Savannah, Ga.	2

Present, also, at Missionary Ridge; Rocky Face Ridge; Cassville; Lost Mountain; Sherman's March; The Carolinas; Averasboro.

NOTES.—Organized at Binghamton, N. Y., from companies raised in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, — Broome, Tompkins, and Tioga counties. Recruiting commenced August 15, 1862, the full regiment being mustered into service on the 25th of the following month. Leaving Binghamton, two days later, 1,008 strong, it went to Harper's Ferry, arriving there on September 30, 1862. While there it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division (Geary's), Twelfth Corps—the "White Star" Division—in which it remained permanently. This regiment won special honors at Gettysburg, then in Greene's Brigade, which, alone and unassisted, held Culp's Hill during a critical period of that battle against a desperate attack of vastly superior force. The casualties in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh at Gettysburg exceeded those of any other regiment in the Corps, amounting to 40 killed, 87 wounded, and 10 missing. The gallant defense of Culp's Hill by Greene's Brigade, and the terrible execution inflicted by its musketry on the assaulting column of the enemy form one of the most noteworthy incidents of the war. The Twelfth Corps left Virginia in September, 1863, and went to Tennessee, joining Grant's Army at Chattanooga. In the month following their arrival the regiment was engaged in the midnight battle at Wauhatchie, Tenn., where it lost 15 killed and 75 wounded; and, a few weeks later, fought with Hooker at Lookout Mountain in the famous "battle above the clouds;" casualties in that battle, 6 killed and 32 wounded. In April, 1864, the corps number was changed to the Twentieth, General Hooker being placed in command. A large accession was received from the Eleventh Corps, but Colonel Ireland and General Geary retained their respective commands. The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh shared in all the marches and battles of the Atlanta campaign, and then marched with Sherman to the Sea.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

WEED'S BRIGADE — AYRES'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. PATRICK H. O'RORKE, *U. S. A.* (Killed).
 (2) COL. GEORGE RYAN, *U. S. A.* (Killed).

(3) COL. ELWELL S. OTIS, *BVT. BRIG.-GEN.*
 (4) COL. WILLIAM S. GRUNTSYNN.

COMPANIES	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	2	5	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	1	20	21	.	20	20	173
B.....	.	11	11	.	13	13	148
C.....	.	15	16	.	17	17	187
D.....	1	11	11	1	21	22	162
E.....	.	20	20	.	16	16	171
F.....	.	10	10	1	14	15	167
G.....	.	13	13	.	9	9	172
H.....	1	19	20	.	16	16	180
I.....	1	13	14	.	21	21	176
K.....	1	7	8	.	21	21	156
Totals.....	8	141	149	2	168	170	1,707

Total of killed and wounded, 533; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 77.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	4	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	41	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	7
Wilderness, Va.....	55	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	17	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	5
Bethesda Church, Va.....	3	White Oak Road, Va.....	3
Picket Line, Va.....	2	Five Forks, Va.....	6

Present, also, at Fredericksburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run · North Anna; Totopotomoy; White Oak Swamp (1864); Appomattox.

NOTES. — Organized at Rochester, N. Y., and mustered into service September 13, 1862, leaving the State on September 20. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in November, and was assigned to Warren's (3d) Brigade, Sykes's (2d) Division, Fifth Corps. It was present with this command at Fredericksburg, where it was under fire for the first time, a few of the men being wounded there. Colonel O'Rorke was killed at Gettysburg while leading his men into action on Little Round Top, where their prompt action aided largely in seizing that important position, the regiment losing there 26 killed, 89 wounded, and 18 missing; total 133. The One Hundred and Fortieth was then in Ayres's Division — the division of regulars. In 1864 the regulars were brigaded in one command under Ayres, and the One Hundred and Fortieth was placed in the same brigade; the division was commanded by General Charles Griffin. But in June, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade of Ayres's (2d) Division. This brigade was commanded in turn by Colonel Gregory, General Joseph Hayes, Colonel Otis, and General Winthrop. The latter officer fell mortally wounded at Five Forks. The regiment was in the hottest of the fighting at the Wilderness, and suffered severely there, losing 23 killed, 118 wounded, and 114 captured or missing; total, 255. Three days later — on May 8th — it was engaged in the first of the series of battles at Spotsylvania, in which action Colonel Ryan and Major Milo L. Starks were killed. At Spotsylvania the casualties in the regiment were 12 killed and 48 wounded; and at the Weldon Railroad, 4 killed, 19 wounded, and 51 captured or missing. The regiment was composed of exceptionally good material; the men were a neat, clean lot, and in their handsome Zouave costume attracted favorable attention wherever they appeared.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY.

CURTIS'S BRIGADE — TURNER'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ROSCIUS W. JUDSON ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. NEWTON M. CURTIS ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. ALBERT M. BARNEY ; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	17	17	152
B.....	2	16	18	.	16	16	153
C.....	1	14	15	.	16	16	123
D.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	118
E.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	135
F.....	.	10	10	1	18	19	140
G.....	.	13	13	.	14	14	133
H.....	.	11	11	1	17	18	136
I.....	.	14	14	.	17	17	132
K.....	.	15	15	.	18	18	134
Totals.....	3	126	129	2	161	163	1,370

Total of killed and wounded, 502; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
John's Island, S. C.	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	16
Drewry's Bluff, Va.	22	Chaffin's Farm, Va.	16
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	20	Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864.	22
Cold Harbor, Va.	5	Fort Fisher, N. C.	21
Petersburg Mine, Va.	4	Place unknown.	2

Present, also, at Siege of Suffolk; Petersburg Assault; Fort Anderson; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Organized at Ogdensburgh from companies recruited in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and was mustered in September 29, 1862. Proceeding immediately to Washington, it remained on duty there until April 19, 1863, when it moved to Suffolk, Va. It participated in the campaign of Gordon's Division, up the Peninsula in June, and in the Maryland march, soon after Gettysburg. From Warrenton, Va., the regiment went to Morris Island, S. C., arriving there August 17, 1863. In the following May, the One Hundred and Forty-second returned to Virginia, and joined Butler's Army of the James, having been assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division (Turner's), Tenth Corps. While at Cold Harbor the division was attached for a short time to the Eighteenth Corps. The losses in the regiment at Drewry's Bluff and Bermuda Hundred — May 16–20, 1864 — were 19 killed, 78 wounded, and 22 missing; at Chaffin's Farm, 6 killed, 51 wounded, and 10 missing; and at Darbytown Road, 8 killed, 90 wounded, and 5 missing. In December, 1864, the Tenth Corps was merged in the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps, the regiment being placed in Curtis's (1st) Brigade, Ames's (2d) Division. In the same month this division, including the One Hundred and Forty-second, sailed with Butler on the first expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C. It landed there, and when the brigade was recalled from its advance the regiment had secured a position near to and in rear of the fort,— so near that Lieutenant Walling had captured a battle flag which had been shot down from the parapets. A battalion of the enemy were captured by the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, and the whole opposition of the Confederates was so weak that the officers believed that the fort could have been taken then with small loss. The statements of General Curtis and other officers were so positive on this point, that General Grant was largely influenced by them in his decision to order a second attempt. In this second affair, which was successful, General Curtis led the assault and fell seriously wounded, but survived to enjoy his honors as the "Hero of Fort Fisher."

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

AYRES'S BRIGADE—GRIFFIN'S DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. KENNER GARRARD, *U. S. A.*; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.

(2) COL. DAVID T. JENKINS (Killed).

(3) COL. JAMES GRINDLAY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	..	2	.	..	..	18
Company A . . . . .	.	15	15	.	14	14	174
B	2	12	14	.	23	23	181
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	14	14	172
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	22	22	173
E	1	13	14	1	25	26	170
F . . . . .	.	21	21	.	22	22	180
G	1	7	8	.	13	13	151
H	1	17	18	.	13	13	152
I . . . . .	.	10	10	1	22	23	170
K . . . . .	.	10	10	.	11	11	166
Totals	7	126	133	2	179	181	1,707

Total of killed and wounded, 482; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 81.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va	1	Totopotomoy, Va.	1
Chancellorsville, Va.	5	Bethesda Church, Va.	7
Gettysburg, Pa.	7	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	8
Williamsport, Md.	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	4
Mine Run, Va.	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.	6
Wilderness, Va.	65	White Oak Road, Va.	13
Spotsylvania, Va.	7	Five Forks, Va.	5
North Anna, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Rappahannock Station; Bristoe Station; White Oak Swamp (1864); Hatcher's Run; Chapel House; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Recruited in Oneida county, and organized at Rome, N. Y. It was mustered into the service of the United States on October 10, 1862, and proceeded immediately to Washington. In November, 1862, it joined the Army of the Potomac at Snicker's Gap, Va., where it was assigned to Warren's Brigade, Sykes's Division, Fifth Corps, a division composed mostly of regulars. It marched with them to Fredericksburg, where it participated in its first battle. When the Duryée Zouaves were mustered out, in May, 1863, the recruits of that famous regiment were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth; they numbered 283 men, and were a valuable accession. In 1864, a similar transfer was made from the Forty-fourth New York when this regiment went home. The regiment encountered its severest fighting at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where it suffered a terrible loss, not only in killed and wounded, but in captured men, nearly 200 having been taken prisoners. Colonel Jenkins and Major Henry H. Curran were killed in that bloody encounter, while the total loss of the regiment was 20 killed, 67 wounded, and 225 captured or missing. In 1865, the regiment was in Winthrop's (1st) Brigade, Ayres's (2d) Division, and was prominently engaged in that command at the battles of White Oak Road, and Five Forks, General Winthrop being killed in the latter engagement while leading a successful charge of the brigade. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth was well drilled, and at one time wore a conspicuous Zouave uniform. General Joseph Hayes, its last brigade commander, in taking leave of the regiment wrote,—that "associated for a long time with the infantry of the Regular Army, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth yields the palm to none." The war having ended, the regiment was mustered out of service July 16, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

CUTLER'S BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. ANDREW S. WARNER.

(2) COL. JOHN G. BUTLER.

(3) COL. FRANCIS C. MILLER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	19	19	.	14	14	211
B.....	.	17	17	.	18	18	215
C.....	.	20	20	.	20	20	212
D.....	2	11	13	1	19	20	201
E.....	2	12	14	.	20	20	207
F.....	2	12	14	1	26	27	203
G.....	.	25	25	.	10	10	212
H.....	.	7	7	.	26	26	200
I.....	2	9	11	.	11	11	214
K.....	1	22	23	.	11	11	212
Totals.....	9	154	163	2	175	177	2,102

Total of killed and wounded, 581; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 62.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.....	2	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	76	Petersburg Assault, Va., June 16-17, 1864.....	15
Haymarket, Va.....	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Mine Run, Va.....	2	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	5
Wilderness, Va.....	28	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	6
Spotsylvania, Va.....	11	White Oak Road, Va.....	2
North Anna, Va.....	2	Five Forks, Va.....	4
Bethesda Church, Va.....	2	Picket Line.....	1

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Totopotomoy; Boylton Road; Hicksford; Chapel House; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The One Hundred and Forty-seventh was organized in the city of Oswego, N. Y., from companies recruited in Oswego county, and was mustered into service on September 23, 1862. Its first casualties in battle occurred May 29, 1863, in the affair at Fitz Hugh's Crossing below Fredericksburg, one of the preliminary movements of the Chancellorsville campaign. The regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, then marched to Gettysburg. The brigade—Cutler's—was the first infantry to arrive on that field, and to it fell the honor of opening that famous battle, the first volley coming from the rifles of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.* When Cutler's troops were forced back, the order to retire failed to reach the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, as Colonel Miller fell wounded and senseless just as he received it, and so the gallant band, under Major Harney, continued to hold their ground. A temporary success near by enabled them to retire in good order; but not all of them, for of the 380 who entered that fight, 76 were killed or mortally wounded, 146 were wounded, and 79 were missing; total, 301.†

During Grant's bloody campaign of 1864-5, the regiment fought in Warren's Fifth Corps, being actively engaged in all its battles. In December, 1864, the remnant of the Seventy-sixth New York infantry was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York.

* This honor is also claimed by the Fourteenth Brooklyn, of the same brigade; but, after listening attentively to an exhaustive argument, made on the ground, and in which both parties were ably represented by surviving participants, the evidence appeared to favor the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.

† From inscription on monument at Gettysburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

GREENE'S BRIGADE — GEARY'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY A. BARNUM ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. NICHOLAS GRUMBACH.

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	.	..	..	14
Company A .....	.	11	11	.	8	8	112
B .....	.	17	17	.	9	9	128
C .....	.	15	15	.	8	8	122
D .....	.	10	10	.	9	9	134
E .....	.	11	11	.	7	7	135
F .....	.	15	15	.	6	6	92
G .....	.	10	10	.	8	8	101
H .....	.	13	13	.	8	8	136
I	1	12	13	.	10	10	87
K	2	15	17	.	5	5	94
Totals	4	129	133	.	78	78	1,155

133 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 486.

BATTLES.	K.&M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	38	Lost Mountain, Ga.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa.....	12	Pine Knob, Ga.....	7
Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	3	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	7
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	12	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	23
Ringgold, Ga.....	6	Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Resaca, Ga.....	3	Siege of Savannah, Ga.....	3
New Hope Church, Ga.....	12	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Missionary Ridge ; Rocky Face Ridge ; Averasboro ; Bentonville ; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—The companies composing this regiment were recruited in Onondaga county, and organized at Syracuse, N. Y. It was mustered in on September 18, 1862, the Colonelcy having been accepted by General Barnum, who had already served with distinction as Major of the Twelfth New York. The regiment left Syracuse on September 23, 1862, and within a short time joined General McClellan's army. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, Geary's Division, Twelfth Corps, in which command it fought at Chancellorsville, losing there 15 killed, 68 wounded, and 103 captured or missing. At Gettysburg the regiment participated in the famous defense of Culp's Hill, made by Greene's Brigade, in which the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, fighting behind breastworks, lost 6 killed, 46 wounded, and 3 missing, but inflicted many times that loss on its assailants. With the Twelfth Corps, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and the Onondaga boys fought as bravely in Tennessee as in Virginia or at Gettysburg. At Lookout Mountain, Tenn., they captured five flags while fighting under Hooker in that memorable affair, their casualties amounting to 10 killed and 64 wounded. Before starting on the Atlanta campaign the Twelfth Corps was designated the Twentieth, its command being given to General Hooker. The regiment started on that campaign with 380 fighting men, of whom 136 were killed or wounded before reaching Atlanta. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Randall, a gallant and skilful officer, was killed at Peach Tree Creek, in which action the regiment sustained its heaviest loss while on that campaign, its casualties there aggregating 17 killed, 25 wounded, and 10 missing. The regiment after marching with Sherman to the Sea was actively engaged in the Siege of Savannah, and then marched through the Carolinas on the final campaign which ended in the surrender of Johnson.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

MURPHY'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN E. McMAHON (Died).

(2) COL. JAMES P. McMAHON (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM DE LACEY; 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	2	2	1	3	13
Company A	2	10	12	.	10	10	84
B	2	13	15	.	9	9	86
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	10	10	94
D	1	4	5	.	10	10	82
E . . . . .	.	10	10	1	16	17	91
F . . . . .	.	13	13	.	11	11	87
G	3	11	14	.	12	12	96
H	1	6	7	.	20	20	101
I . . . . .	.	13	13	.	7	7	99
K . . . . .	.	15	15	.	20	20	95
Totals	10	106	116	3	126	129	928

116 killed=12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 437; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 60.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Deserted House, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	14
Suffolk, Va.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	7
Edenton Road, Va.	1	Ream's Station, Va.	7
Franklin, Va.	1	Boydton Road, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.	24	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	1
Cold Harbor, Va.	56	Salisbury Prison, N. C.	1

Present, also, at North Anna; Totopotomoy; Deep Bottom; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—One of the four regiments forming the Corcoran Legion, a brigade composed, mostly, of Irish soldiers. The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth was recruited in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and in the counties of Niagara and St. Lawrence. It was organized in New York City, and mustered into service on November 19, 1862. The Legion was ordered to the Peninsula soon after, where it was placed in the Seventh Corps. On the 29th of January, 1863, the brigade started on the Blackwater Expedition (General Corcoran commanding the Division), during which it saw its first fighting, at the affair known as the Deserted House. The gallant behavior of the Legion in this engagement elicited a General Order from Department Headquarters which was highly complimentary to the command. In April, 1863, it was actively engaged in the Siege of Suffolk. General Corcoran commanded the Legion up to the time of his death, which occurred at Fairfax, Va., December 22, 1863. From July, 1863, until May, 1864, the Legion was stationed near Washington, after which it joined Grant's army at Spotsylvania, where it was assigned to Gibbon's (2d) Division, Second Corps. At Cold Harbor it was in the assaulting column, and succeeded in carrying the portion of the enemy's works in its immediate front, but with a heavy loss in men and officers. Seven officers of the regiment were killed in that assault, including Colonel McMahon, who was shot down after having with his own hands planted the regimental colors on the Confederate works; the regiment, however, was obliged to fall back, owing to the failure at other points of the line, having lost 16 killed, 59 wounded, and 82 missing. The Legion was commanded at Spotsylvania by Colonel Murphy (182d N. Y.), who afterwards fell mortally wounded at Dabney's Mills. The casualties in the regiment at Spotsylvania were 12 killed, 66 wounded, and 14 missing; total, 92. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY

DRAKE'S BRIGADE — AMES'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CLARENCE BUELL.

(2) COL. JOHN McCONIHE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. ALONZO ALDEN.

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	2	.	1	1	18
Company A	2	13	15	.	20	20	147
B . . . . .	.	14	14	.	6	6	131
C	1	15	16	.	12	12	154
D	2	14	16	1	10	11	161
E	1	20	21	1	16	17	162
F	1	20	21	.	18	18	148
G . . . . .	.	12	12	.	11	11	122
H	1	11	12	.	13	13	127
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	8	8	156
K	1	15	16	1	10	11	141
Totals	10	147	157	3	125	128	1,467*

157 killed = 10.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 618; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Suffolk, Va	2	Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864	26
Fort Wagner, S. C.	4	Petersburg Mine, Va	7
Chester Station, Va. }	14	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	18
Walthall Junction, Va. }	12	Dutch Gap, Va., August 13, 1864	8
Bermuda Hundred, Va	2	Chaffin's Farm, Va	6
Cold Harbor, Va	19	Fort Fisher, N. C.	†39

Present, also, at Edenton Road; Carrsville; Blackwater; Zuni; Nansemond; South Anna; Drewry's Bluff; Darbytown Road; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Organized at Troy, N. Y., and mustered in by companies during September and October, 1862, the men coming from Rensselaer and Washington counties. The regiment was actively engaged in the defence of Suffolk, Va., April, 1863, where it served in Foster's Brigade, Corcoran's Division. In the following summer it participated in the operations about Charleston Harbor, and in May, 1864, it moved with the Army of the James to Bermuda Hundred. The regiment disembarked there with Butler's Army, and hard fighting, with its consequent heavy losses, immediately ensued. At Cold Harbor it fought in Martindale's Division; Colonel McConihe was killed in that battle. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth held a perilous position in the trenches before Petersburg, losing men there, killed or wounded, almost every day. While there, on the evening of June 30, 1864, the brigade (Barton's) was ordered to charge the enemy's lines, so that, under cover of their fire, Curtis's Brigade could throw up an advanced rifle-pit; but the regiment while going into position was prematurely discovered by the enemy, and thereby drew upon themselves a severe fire, which not only frustrated the plan, but cost the regiment many lives. The regiment was one of those selected for the expedition against Fort Fisher; it was then in Bell's (3d) Brigade, Ames's Division, Tenth Corps, and took part in the desperate but victorious assault on that stronghold. A large proportion of its losses there, however, occurred at the explosion of the magazine, after the fort had been captured. After the fall of Fort Fisher, the regiment accompanied the Tenth Corps in its advance on Wilmington. It was mustered out July 19, 1865.

* Does not include men transferred from the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, after the war had ended.

† Including those killed by the explosion of the magazine, the day after the fort was captured.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

MURPHY'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) Col. PETER McDERMOTT.

(2) Col. JAMES P. McIVOR; Bvt. Major-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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	107
B.....	1	17	18	1	9	10	127
C.....	1	8	9	.	8	8	93
D.....	1	15	16	.	10	10	92
E.....	1	13	14	.	11	11	96
F.....	2	6	8	.	12	12	89
G.....	1	7	8	.	8	8	100
H.....	1	12	13	.	9	9	96
I.....	.	13	13	1	9	10	87
K.....	1	15	16	.	10	10	100
Totals.....	10	119	129	2	96	98	1,002

129 killed = 12.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 481; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 48.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Suffolk, Va.....	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	11
Carrsville, Va.....	1	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	6
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.....	12	Deep Bottom, Va.....	3
North Anna, Va.....	43	Ream's Station, Va.....	8
Cold Harbor, Va.....	4	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Petersburg, Va., June 16-18, 1864.....	36	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Deserted House; Suffolk; Edenton Road; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Vaughn Road; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES. — When General Corcoran returned from his year of imprisonment in Richmond, he raised the brigade of Irish regiments known as the Corcoran Legion, composed of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Seventieth, and One Hundred and Eighty-second (Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M.) New York regiments. The One Hundred and Seventieth was recruited in New York and Brooklyn, and was mustered in at Staten Island on October 7, 1862. It embarked for Fort Monroe in November, and after a few weeks' service on the Peninsula went to Suffolk. It was actively engaged in the defence of Suffolk, at which time the Legion was commanded by Colonel Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., and the division by General Corcoran — the First Division, Seventh Corps. It remained on duty in that vicinity until July, 1863, when the Legion (General Corcoran commanding) was ordered to Washington, where it performed garrison and outpost duty. In May, 1864, it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in Gibbon's (2d) Division of the Second Corps, the Legion, under command of Colonel Murphy, arriving just in time to take part in the closing battles around Spotsylvania. At the North Anna the One Hundred and Seventieth encountered a severe musketry fire, its casualty list there being the largest of any regiment in that battle: loss, 22 killed, 55 wounded, and 22 missing; total, 99. It met with another heavy loss at Petersburg, June 16-22, 1864, where its casualties amounted to 22 killed, 111 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 136. Most of this loss occurred in the assault of June 16. The regiment was again hotly engaged at Ream's Station, where Major Donnelly was killed. From June, 1864, until the close of the war, the Legion, together with the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, formed the Second Brigade of the Second Division, Second Corps.

FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.

DAVIES'S BRIGADE—D. M. GREGG'S DIVISION—CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. WILLIAM HALSTED.

(2) COL. PERCY WYNDHAM.

(3) COL. JOHN W. KESTER.

(4) COL. HUGH J. JANEWAY (Killed).

(5) COL. MYRON H. BEAUMONT.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	..	4	2	..	2	23
Company A.....	.	15	15	.	18	18	270
B.....	.	12	12	1	16	17	257
C.....	.	5	5	.	8	8	246
D.....	.	9	9	.	14	14	211
E.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	226
F.....	1	5	6	.	17	17	186
G.....	1	8	9	1	18	19	229
H.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	229
I.....	2	11	13	.	16	16	242
K.....	.	10	10	.	21	21	248
L.....	1	9	10	.	17	17	246
M.....	3	8	11	.	14	14	233
Totals.....	12	116	128	4	185	189	2,846

Total of killed and wounded, 457; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 35.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Picket, Va., Feb. 25, 1862.....	1	Guerrillas, Va., Dec. 17, 1863.....	1	Bellefield Station, Va., Dec. 10, 1864	4
Rappahannock, Va., May 14, 1862.	1	Warrenton, Va., Jan. 15, 1864.....	1	Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865..	3
Strasburg, Va., June 1, 1862.	1	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 5, 1864..	21	Picket, Va., March 4, 1865.....	1
Woodstock, Va., June 2, 1862... .	1	Beaver Dam, Va., May 9, 1864... .	1	Dinwiddie C. H., March 30, 1865..	2
Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862... .	3	Richmond Raid, Va., May —, 1864	2	Chamberlain's Creek, March 31, '65	1
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862	2	Hanover town, Va., May 26, 1864..	1	Burke's Station, Va., April 4 1865.	2
Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 20, 1862.	1	Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864..	21	Amelia Springs, Va., April 5, 1865.	3
Rappahannock, Va., Aug. 21, 1862.	1	Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864..	2	Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.	2
Aldie, Va., Oct. 31, 1862.....	1	Petersburg, Va., July —, 1864... .	2	Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.....	2
Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863	4	Shenandoah, Va., July —, 1864....	1	Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865....	1
Aldie, Va., June 22, 1863.....	1	Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864... .	7	Andersonville Prison.....	1
Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 1863	8	Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864..	2	Place unknown.....	5
Mountain Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.	10	Vaughn Road, Va., Oct. 1, 1864... .	4		

NOTES.—Of the 272 cavalry regiments in the Union Army, the First New Jersey stands sixth in point of losses in action. It was organized at Trenton, N. J., August 14, 1861, and arrived at Washington the same month, where it remained encamped during the succeeding fall and winter. In February, Colonel Halsted resigned, and was succeeded by Percy Wyndham, an officer of the Italian army who had seen some service in Europe. The regiment took the field early in 1862, entering upon a series of arduous and perilous campaigns which ended only with the war. In addition to the actions above mentioned, the regiment was engaged in a large number of affairs in which it lost men wounded or captured. In 1862 it served in General Bayard's cavalry brigade; at Gettysburg, it was in McIntosh's (1st) Brigade, Gregg's (2d) Division, Cavalry Corps; in 1864 Davies commanded this brigade, in which the regiment remained without further change. Colonel Janeway fell at Amelia Springs; Lieutenant-Colonel Virgil Broderick and Major John H. Shelmire were killed at Brandy Station; Major James H. Hart was killed at Dinwiddie C. H., March 31, 1865.

FIRST NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE—WRIGHT'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY; *U. S. A.*, BRIG. GEN. U. S. V.(2) COL. ALFRED T. TORBERT; *U. S. A.*, BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.

(3) COL. MARK W. COLLETT (Killed).

(4) COL. WILLIAM HENRY.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	5	5	120
B.....	.	12	12	.	5	5	125
C.....	2	23	25	.	7	7	142
D.....	.	16	16	.	14	14	125
E.....	.	23	23	.	11	11	126
F.....	1	13	14	.	5	5	110
G.....	2	8	10	1	10	11	114
H.....	1	12	13	.	8	8	127
I.....	.	8	8	.	7	7	114
K.....	1	18	19	.	18	18	204
Totals.....	9	144	153	1	90	91	1,324

153 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 546; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Picket, Va., Oct. 15, 1861.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Gaines' Mill, Va.....	44	Cold Harbor, Va.....	8
Manassas, Va.....	11	Snicker's Gap, Va.....	1
Crampton's Pass, Md.....	9	Winchester, Va.....	1
Salem Heights, Va.....	19	Cedar Creek, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	37	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	8

Present, also, at West Point; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Glendale; Chantilly; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Fisher's Hill; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Trenton, May 21, 1861. Arriving at Washington June 29th, it was assigned to the First Jersey Brigade, and during the following fall and winter was stationed in Virginia, near Fairfax Seminary. In April, 1862, the division—Franklin's—moved to Yorktown and joined the Peninsular army, the brigade, under General Taylor, becoming the First Brigade of Slocum's (1st) Division, Sixth Corps. The regiment was slightly engaged at West Point, and at Gaines's Mill encountered a severe musketry fire, losing 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 58 missing; Major David Hatfield fell, mortally wounded, at Gaines's Mill. The brigade was engaged at Manassas, August 27, 1862, in the action at Bull Run Bridge, in which the First Regiment lost 132 in killed, wounded and prisoners; General George W. Taylor, the brigade commander, was mortally wounded in this affair, while the brigade lost 339 out of about 1,100 engaged. General Brooks commanded the division at Salem Church, a bloody repulse in which the regiment lost 7 killed, 71 wounded, and 27 missing; Colonel Collett was killed at the close of the action. In the Wilderness campaign the division was commanded by General Wright: the casualties of the regiment at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, May 5-14, were 20 killed, 156 wounded, and 48 missing. During all its active service it had been in the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. It was mustered out June 23, 1864; the recruits and reenlisted men were formed into a battalion of three companies which remained in the corps during the war.

THIRD NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE — WRIGHT'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE W. TAYLOR; BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. HENRY W. BROWN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff. . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	18
Company A . . . . .	.	15	15	.	9	9	118
B	1	17	18	.	5	5	124
C	2	11	13	.	10	10	124
D . . . . .	.	12	12	.	7	7	118
E	1	18	19	.	8	8	131
F . . . . .	.	11	11	.	8	8	109
G	1	14	15	.	7	7	118
H	1	15	16	1	8	9	125
I	3	18	21	.	10	10	128
K . . . . .	.	17	17	.	8	8	125
Totals.	9	148	157	1	80	81	1,238

157 killed = 12.6 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 537; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 9.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Scout duty, Va. (1861)	1	Salem Heights, Va.	22
Munson's Hill, Va.	2	Gettysburg, Pa.	1
Burke's Station, Va.	1	Wilderness, Va., May 5	4
Williamsburg, Va.	1	Spotsylvania, May 8th	13
Gaines's Mill, Va.	58	Spotsylvania, May 9th	5
Glendale, Va.	1	Spotsylvania, May 10th	7
Manassas, Va.	6	Spotsylvania, May 12th	18
Crampton's Gap, Md.	13	Cold Harbor, Va.	4

Present, also, at West Point; Glendale; Chantilly; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Petersburg; Opequon; Cedar Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.— The regiment was fully organized, officered, and equipped by May 18, 1861, but was not mustered into the United States service until June 4th. It left the State, 1,051 strong, on June 28, 1861, and was placed in the First Jersey Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments; the brigade, under command of General Kearny, was encamped for several months at Fairfax Seminary, engaged on outpost duty and occasional scouting expeditions. In 1862 the brigade was assigned to the First Division (Slocum's), Sixth Corps, in which division it served during the war without further change. The regiment met with a severe loss at Gaines's Mill, its casualties on that field amounting to 35 killed, 136 wounded, and 44 missing; total, 215. The brigade, under Colonel Brown, encountered more hard fighting at Salem Church, the loss of the regiment in that battle aggregating 11 killed, 69 wounded, and 15 missing. Its hardest fighting and greatest percentage of loss occurred in the Wilderness campaign, where the remnant of the regiment was engaged in some of the most desperate fighting of the war; its losses during the bloody contest at Spotsylvania, were 20 killed, 98 wounded, and 30 missing; total, 148. On the day after the assault at Cold Harbor, the regiment was ordered home for muster-out. The recruits and reenlisted men were consolidated into one company which remained in the First Division, being known as Company A, Third New Jersey Battalion.

FOURTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE—WRIGHT'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES H. SIMPSON: ~~U. S. A.~~, BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.
 (2) COL. WILLIAM H. HATCH (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM C. BIRNEY; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V.
 (4) COL. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL; BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	1	3	.	..	..	23
Company A	1	15	16	.	10	10	208
B . . . . .	.	17	17	.	9	9	198
C . . . . .	.	16	16	.	10	10	204
D . . . . .	.	19	19	.	9	9	193
E . . . . .	.	13	13	.	11	11	162
F . . . . .	.	14	14	.	7	7	187
G . . . . .	.	14	14	.	16	16	178
H . . . . .	.	15	15	1	10	11	177
I . . . . .	.	18	18	1	9	10	165
K	2	14	16	.	12	12	172
Totals	5	156	161	2	103	105	1,867

Original enrollment, 909; killed, 131; percentage, 14.4.

Total of killed and wounded, 588; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 27.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Picket, Va., Oct. 28, 1861	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	31
Gaines's Mill, Va.	52	Cold Harbor, Va.	6
Manassas, Va.	2	Snicker's Gap, Va.	1
Crampton's Gap, Md.	12	Winchester, Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	1	Opequon, Va.	5
Fredericksburg, Va.	11	Cedar Creek, Va.	5
Wilderness, Va.	27	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	5

Present, also, at West Point; Seven Days Battle; Chantilly; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Trenton, and mustered in August 19, 1861. It left the State the next day, proceeding to Virginia where it was assigned to the famous Jersey Brigade, then under command of General Kearny. The brigade was encamped in Virginia for several months, engaged on picket duty and in perfecting its drill and discipline. On March 7, 1862, it broke camp and participated in the advance on Manassas. In April, the brigade embarked for the Peninsula, and upon the evacuation of Yorktown sailed up the York to West Point where it disembarked and was present at the action which occurred there. At Gaines's Mill the regiment, in company with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, held its ground after all other troops had fallen back, and being surrounded was forced to surrender; the casualties were 45 killed, 103 wounded, and 437 captured or missing. The Jersey Brigade distinguished itself in Slocum's brilliant and victorious charge up the mountain-side at Crampton's Gap, the brigade being commanded by General Torbert; the loss in the Fourth was 10 killed and 26 wounded. At First Fredericksburg the regiment lost 9 killed, 35 wounded, and 36 missing; Colonel Hatch was mortally wounded there. In the fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, the regiment lost 23 killed, 139 wounded, and 23 missing; total, 185. A large number of recruits and conscripts were received in the latter part of 1864, but the most of them joined after the fighting was about over.

FIFTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

SECOND JERSEY BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL H. STARR; B. A.

(2) COL. WILLIAM J. SEWELL; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. ASHBEL W. ANGELL.

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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	1	23	24	.	15	15	233
B.....	.	11	11	.	4	4	129
C.....	2	8	10	.	4	4	158
D.....	1	15	16	.	9	9	246
E.....	2	10	12	.	10	10	140
F.....	.	11	11	.	8	8	108
G.....	1	10	11	.	10	10	155
H.....	2	8	10	.	11	11	137
I.....	2	12	14	.	5	5	134
K.....	1	17	18	.	9	9	114
Totals.....	12	126	138	.	85	85	1,569

Original enrollment, 861; killed, 98; percentage, 11.3.

Total of killed and wounded, 524; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Yorktown, Va.....	4	McLean's Ford, Va.....	1
Williamsburg, Va.....	24	Wilderness, Va.....	18
Fair Oaks, Va.....	6	Spotsylvania, Va.....	1
Malvern Hill, Va.....	2	North Anna, Va.....	3
Manassas, Va.....	12	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Chancellorsville, Va.....	28	Petersburg, Va.....	10
Gettysburg, Pa.....	25	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Glendale; Malvern Hill; Bristoe Station (1862); Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Deep Bottom; Boydton Road.

NOTES.—Organized, officered, and equipped by August 22, 1861, and on the following week it went to Washington, encamping on Meridian Hill. It was assigned to the Second Jersey Brigade, which was composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New Jersey regiments. This brigade afterwards became the Third Brigade of the Second (Hooker's) Division, Third Corps. In December, 1861, it moved to Budd's Ferry, Md., about 45 miles below Washington, where it remained on duty until April, 1862, when it joined McClellan's Army, then in front of Yorktown. Hooker's Division did most of the fighting at Williamsburg, in which action the regiment lost 9 killed, 67 wounded, and 27 missing. At Chancellorsville the brigade was conspicuous for its efficiency, the Fifth capturing three of the enemy's flags; its casualties there were 13 killed, 102 wounded, and 6 missing, out of 320 present, as officially reported. General Mott, the gallant commander of the brigade, being wounded, Colonel Sewall succeeded him during the rest of the action; General Berry, the division general, was killed. At Gettysburg, the casualties were 13 killed, 65 wounded, and 16 missing; Colonel Sewall was among the wounded. In March, 1864, upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps, the brigade was transferred to Mott's Division of the Second Corps; it ceased to exist as a distinctive Jersey Brigade, as four regiments from other States were added. The losses of the regiment in May and June, 1864, were 15 killed, 129 wounded, and 12 missing. It was mustered-out at Trenton, N. J., September 7, 1864; the recruits and reënlisted men were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and transferred to the Seventh New Jersey.

SIXTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

SECOND JERSEY BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES T. HATFIELD.

(2) COL. GERSHOM MOTT; MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. GEORGE C. BURLING; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(4) COL. STEPHEN R. GILKYSON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	15
Company A.....	.	16	16	.	7	7	130
B.....	.	11	11	.	6	6	142
C.....	1	12	13	.	6	6	130
D.....	.	11	11	.	7	7	123
E.....	.	13	13	.	3	3	123
F.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	106
G.....	.	14	14	.	8	8	129
H.....	.	11	11	.	9	9	138
I.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	132
K.....	.	13	13	.	5	5	126
Totals.....	3	124	127	1	71	72	1,294

Original enrollment, 898; killed, 115; percentage, 12.8.

Total of killed and wounded, 433; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 8.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Williamsburg, Va.....	59	Wilderness, Va.....	9
Fair Oaks, Va.....	7	Spotsylvania, Va.....	3
Manassas, Va.....	21	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	8
Chancellorsville, Va.....	11	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	5	Guerillas, Va., May 18, 1864.....	1
McLean's Ford, Va.....	1		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Bristoe Station (1862); Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; North Anna; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Deep Bottom; Peebles's Farm; Boydton Road.

NOTES.—Organized August 19, 1861, and left the State September 10th, with 898 officers and men. Arriving at Washington it encamped on Meridian Hill with the Second Jersey Brigade. In December, 1861, the brigade was ordered on duty along the Lower Potomac, where it joined Hooker's Division. It took the field in April, 1862, moving up the Peninsula with the Third Corps. The brigade was in the thick of the fight at Williamsburg, and the "Jersey Blues" won a place in history that day; the losses there in the Sixth Regiment were 39 killed, 74 wounded, and 26 missing; among the killed were Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Van Leer, who was in command at that battle, and Adjutant Aaron Wilks. Lieutenant-Colonel Mott of the Fifth was transferred to the colonelcy of the Sixth soon after this battle. The brigade, under General Mott, distinguished itself at Chancellorsville by the persistency with which it held its ground and repulsed the repeated advances of the enemy, the regiment lost there 6 killed, 53 wounded, and 8 missing. The brigade was transferred in March, 1864, to the Second Corps, becoming the First Brigade (McAllister's) of Mott's (4th) Division. This division was subsequently merged into Birney's (3d) Division, and later on, Mott succeeded Birney. The losses of the regiment during May and June, 1864, were 15 killed, 99 wounded, and 6 missing. It fought in the ranks of the Second Corps until August, 1864, when it was ordered home for muster-out. The recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field, were transferred to the Eighth New Jersey.

SEVENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

SECOND JERSEY BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEH W. REVERE; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. LOUIS R. FRANCINE; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. FRANCIS PRICE; 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	2	19
Company A.....	.	19	19	.	16	16	302
B.....	3	11	14	.	10	10	280
C.....	.	17	17	.	18	18	273
D.....	.	12	12	.	18	18	326
E.....	2	13	15	.	9	9	215
F.....	2	11	13	.	3	3	231
G.....	1	11	12	1	5	6	220
H.....	1	12	13	.	15	15	273
I.....	1	8	9	.	12	12	206
K.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	238
Totals.....	11	126	137	2	121	123	2,583

Original enrollment, 920; killed, 102; percentage, 11.

Total of killed and wounded, 485; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 18.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Williamsburg, Va.....	40	Totopotomoy, Va.....	2
Oak Grove, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864.....	15
Manassas, Va.....	6	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	5
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Chancellorsville, Va.....	10	Picket, Va., Nov., 1864.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	24	Armstrong House, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	3	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10	Farmville, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Glendale; Bristoe Station (1862); Chantilly; McLean's Ford; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; North Anna; Deep Bottom; Peeble's Farm; Boydton Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Seven companies proceeded to Washington, Sept. 19, 1861; the others followed on Oct. 3d; the whole regiment, 920 strong, encamping on Meridian Hill, where it remained until December, when it moved to Budd's Ferry, Md. In company with the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, it formed what was known as the Second Jersey Brigade, and was assigned to Hooker's Division, Third Corps. It was hotly engaged at Williamsburg, where its casualties aggregated 26 killed, 90 wounded, and 7 missing. General Mott commanded the brigade, and General Berry the division at Chancellorsville, a battle in which the brigade rendered good service, and the Seventh captured five stands of colors; the Seventh lost there 6 killed, and 41 wounded. The brigade was commanded at Gettysburg by Colonel George C. Burling (Sixth New Jersey), the losses in the regiment amounting to 15 killed, 86 wounded, and 13 missing; Colonel Francine was mortally wounded in the battle of the second day. In March, 1864, the Third Corps was merged into the Second, the brigade being assigned to Mott's Division. The regiment encountered hard fighting at Spotsylvania, and in the assault on Petersburg, June 18th; its losses in May and June, 1864, amounting to 12 killed, 97 wounded, and 60 captured or missing. In November, 1864, the men of the Fifth New Jersey Battalion were transferred to the Seventh, and it also received a large number of conscripts and recruits. The original members were mustered out at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 7, 1864, but enough men remained in the field to preserve the organization.

EIGHTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

SECOND JERSEY BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. ADOLPH J. JOHNSON.

(2) COL. JOHN RAMSEY; BVT. MAJOR-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	.	..	..	20
Company A . . . . .	.	16	16	.	14	14	234
B . . . . .	.	17	17	.	9	9	249
C	2	16	18	.	15	15	245
D . . . . .	.	17	17	.	8	8	236
E	2	18	20	.	10	10	231
F	1	17	18	.	8	8	218
G	1	14	15	1	8	9	228
H	1	18	19	.	12	12	263
I	1	17	18	.	20	20	270
K . . . . .	.	17	17	.	5	5	213
Totals	9	167	176	1	109	110	2,407

Of the 889 originally enrolled, 127 were killed = 14.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 624; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Williamsburg, Va.	42	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	7
Fair Oaks, Va., June 16, 1862.	1	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	4
Glendale, Va.	2	Picket Line, Petersburg.	7
Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.	2	Deep Bottom, Va.	4
Manassas, Va.	10	Boydton Road, Va.	12
Chancellorsville, Va.	32	Hatcher's Run, Va.	20
Gettysburg, Pa.	12	Armstrong House, Va., March 25, 1865.	1
Wilderness, Va.	11	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	4
Totopotomoy, Va.	4	Farmville, Va.	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; Malvern Hill; Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; Spotsylvania; North Anna; Cold Harbor; Poplar Spring Church; Amelia Springs; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The above enrollment may give an erroneous idea of the size of the regiment. Fully one-third were not enrolled until after the regiment was through its hardest fighting; they were conscripts, of whom over 400 deserted, most of them deserting before they joined the regiment, although their names went to swell the enrollment. The Eighth left the State October 1, 1861, and joined the Second Jersey Brigade at Meridian Hill, Washington. Having been assigned to Hooker's Division it fought at Williamsburg, where it lost 35 killed, 122 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 161; Major Peter M. Ryerson was among the killed. At Chancellorsville, the division (Berry's) took a prominent part, the Jersey Brigade encountering there the severest fighting in its experience. The Eighth lost in that battle, 18 killed, 101 wounded, and 6 missing, out of 268 muskets officially reported present. Humphreys commanded Hooker's old division at Gettysburg, where the casualties of the regiment amounted to 7 killed, 38 wounded, and 2 missing, out of a small number engaged. When the Third Corps was broken up, in March, 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps and General Mott placed in command. The regiment fought in all the succeeding battles of the Second Corps, earning laurels for itself and for its State. At Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864, it numbered only about 100 men; under the gallant Ramsey it won official mention for its admirable bearing in that battle.

ELEVENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT McALLISTER ; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. JOHN SCHOONOVER.

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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	6	6	.	5	5	157
B.....	2	11	13	.	11	11	168
C.....	1	6	7	.	10	10	184
D.....	2	17	19	.	12	12	195
E.....	2	16	18	.	12	12	172
F.....	.	10	10	.	12	12	174
G.....	1	15	16	.	14	14	181
H.....	1	13	14	.	17	17	170
I.....	1	26	27	.	5	5	178
K.....	.	11	11	.	9	9	162
Totals.....	11	131	142	.	107	107	1,756

Original enrollment, 979 ; killed, 117 ; percentage, 11.9.

Total of killed and wounded, 502 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	4	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	10
Chancellorsville, Va.....	35	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	40	Picket, Petersburg, Va.....	7
Mine Run, Va.....	11	Boydton Road, Va.....	7
Wilderness, Va.....	1	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	4
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10	Armstrong House, Va.....	2
Barker's Mills, Va.....	2	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Skirmishes, Va.....	2		

Present, also, at Wapping Heights ; Kelly's Ford ; North Anna ; Totopotomoy ; Cold Harbor ; Deep Bottom ; Peebles's Farm ; Amelia Springs ; Farmville ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Eleventh reported at Washington, August 26, 1862, and moved directly into Virginia where, in November, it was assigned to Carr's (1st) Brigade, Sickles's (2d) Division, Third Corps. The regiment made a splendid fight at Chancellorsville, the division, under General Berry, taking a very prominent part ; Berry was killed and the regimental casualties amounted to 18 killed, 146 wounded, and 5 missing ; total, 169, out of about 500 present for duty. The division was commanded by Humphreys, at Gettysburg, and in the battle of the second day fought at the Emmettsburg Road. The Eleventh took 275 officers and men into that action, losing 17 killed, 124 wounded, and 12 missing ; total, 153. Major Phillip J. Kearney was mortally wounded in this battle. In the action at Locust Grove (Mine Run), November 27, 1863, the regiment lost 6 killed, 20 wounded, and 4 missing. This was the last battle of the Third Corps, for in March, 1864, the War Department issued the foolish and unjust order directing that the gallant organization be broken up and transferred to the Second Corps. The Eleventh thereupon became part of McAllister's Brigade, Mott's Division, Second Corps, in which Corps it fought during the remainder of the war. This brigade distinguished itself in the action at the Boydton Road, Colonel McAllister receiving a brevet brigadier's commission for his services on that field. A large number of conscripts were sent to the regiment in 1864-5, but the fighting was done, for the most part, by the original regiment.

TWELFTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — HAYS'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT C. JOHNSON.

(2) COL. JOHN H. WILLETTS.

COL. JOHN WILLIAM: 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	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	1	14	15	.	12	12	193
B.....	.	17	17	.	11	11	179
C.....	1	17	18	.	8	8	188
D.....	1	9	10	.	12	12	170
E.....	1	21	22	.	12	12	180
F.....	1	26	27	.	11	11	183
G.....	1	15	16	.	7	7	177
H.....	1	16	17	.	5	5	176
I.....	.	18	18	.	11	11	200
K.....	1	15	16	.	10	10	184
Totals.....	9	168	177	.	99	99	1,848

Original enrollment, 992; killed, 163; percentage, 16.8.

Enrollment prior to Lee's surrender, 1,548; killed, 177; percentage, 11.4.

Total killed and wounded, 587; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 14.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	48	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	7
Gettysburg, Pa.....	28	Deep Bottom, Va.....	1
Bristoe Station, Va.....	2	Ream's Station, Va.....	4
Morton's Ford, Va.....	2	Boydton Road, Va.....	5
Wilderness, Va.....	23	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	27	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	4
North Anna, Va.....	4	Place Unknown.....	1
Cold Harbor, Va.....	20		

Present, also, at Auburn Mills; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Left the State September 7, 1862, joining the main Army in December, when it was placed in the Second Brigade (Wm. Hays's), Third Division (French's), Second Corps. In this brigade it fought at Chancellorsville, its first battle; its casualties there were 24 killed, 132 wounded, and 22 missing; total, 178. General Alex. Hays led the division at Gettysburg, and General Thomas A. Smyth, the brigade. During that battle the Twelfth distinguished itself on the afternoon of the second day by a gallant charge of four companies, in which they captured the Bliss barn, a building situated midway between the lines, and filled with the enemy's sharpshooters; seven Confederate officers and 92 men were captured by the Jerseymen in this notable affair; but, not without severe loss to the four companies engaged. The losses of the entire regiment at Gettysburg were 23 killed, 83 wounded, and 9 missing. Upon the reorganization of the Army, in March, 1864, the regiment was placed in Carroll's (3d) Brigade of Gibbon's (2d) Division, a famous brigade in which seven States were represented. The Twelfth crossed the Rapidan with 425 men, of which number 177 were killed or wounded during the bloody week of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Davis, who commanded at these battles, was killed at Spotsylvania. The Twelfth made a charge at North Anna, deployed in one rank, which General Smyth pronounced the finest he ever saw. Another hard fight, this time at Cold Harbor, and the regiment was reduced to 90 muskets. In February, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel William of the Eighth New Jersey was promoted to the colonelcy of the Twelfth.

FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

MORRIS'S BRIGADE—RICKETTS'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM S. TRUEX; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. CALDWELL K. HALL; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. JACOB J. JANEWAY.

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	.	..	..	16
Company A	1	12	13	.	17	17	118
B	1	12	13	.	9	9	113
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	5	5	153
D	1	11	12	.	12	12	133
E	1	15	16	.	11	11	123
F . . . . .	.	17	17	.	11	11	137
G . . . . .	.	7	7	.	11	11	108
H	2	23	25	.	8	8	114
I	1	17	18	.	11	11	137
K . . . . .	.	15	15	.	15	15	160
Totals.	8	139	147	.	110	110	1,312

147 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 524; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 32.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mine Run, Va.	17	Monocacy, Md.	40
Wilderness, Va.	2	Opequon, Va.	12
Spotsylvania, Va.	5	Fisher's Hill, Va.	1
Hanover Court House, Va. (1864).	1	Cedar Creek, Va.	6
Cold Harbor, Va.	57	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	3
Picket, Va., June 6, 1864.	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	2

Present, also, at Wapping Heights; Kelly's Ford; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Freehold, N. J., and left the State, 1,007 strong, on September 2d, 1862. Colonel Truex had served as major, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall as adjutant, of the Fifth N. J. V. It was ordered on guard duty along the B. & O. R. R. near Monocacy, Md., where it remained until June, 1863, when it moved to Harper's Ferry. In the following month, upon Lee's invasion, the garrison (French's Division) was withdrawn to Frederick, where it joined the Army of the Potomac soon after Gettysburg, becoming the Third Division of the Third Corps. The regiment was under fire at Locust Grove (Mine Run) for the first time, where it lost 14 killed, and 49 wounded; its casualties were the largest, numerically, of any regiment engaged in the various actions incidental to the Mine Run campaign. Upon the discontinuance of the third Corps, March, 1864, the division was transferred to the Sixth Corps as Ricketts's Third Division, the regiment being placed in Morris's (1st) Brigade. Its casualties in May and June, 1864, nearly all of which occurred at Cold Harbor, were 29 killed, 107 wounded, and 15 missing; the latter were mostly killed. In July the division returned to Maryland to meet Early's invasion, and at the Monocacy the regiment lost 24 killed, 87 wounded, and 29 missing, out of 350 men engaged. In the battle of the Opequon, Major Peter Vredenburgh was killed while leading a charge on a battery, the regiment losing in that action 6 killed, and 56 wounded. Colonel Truex commanded the brigade in the final and victorious assault of the corps on the works at Petersburg.

FIFTEENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE — WRIGHT'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL FOWLER.

(2) COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE, B. B. BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.

(3) COL. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL; BVT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. V.

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	2	3	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	2	28	30	.	17	17	172
B.....	.	27	27	1	10	11	170
C.....	2	22	24	.	13	13	171
D.....	1	34	35	.	15	15	185
E.....	.	22	22	.	14	14	165
F.....	1	21	22	.	12	12	164
G.....	.	16	16	.	12	12	170
H.....	.	25	25	.	11	11	161
I.....	.	17	17	.	16	16	155
K.....	1	18	19	.	11	11	174
Totals.....	8	232	240	1	131	132	1,702

240 killed = 14.1 per cent.

Of the 947 originally enrolled, 190 were killed = 20 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 856; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	8	North Anna, Va.....	1
Salem Heights, Va.....	41	Cold Harbor, Va.....	18
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1	Winchester, Va.....	4
Brandy Station, Va.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	9
Wilderness, Va.....	7	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	4
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8.....	31	Cedar Creek, Va.....	27
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10.....	5	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	3
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.....	80		

Present, also, at Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Hanover C. H. (1864); Weldon Railroad; Strasburg; Charlestown; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Fifteenth left the State Aug. 27, 1862, with 947 officers and men. Colonel Fowler was forced to resign within a few months on account of ill health, and died before the close of the war. He was succeeded by Penrose, then a Lieutenant in the Third United States Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell had served with honor in the Third New Jersey, and, as Colonel Penrose was in command of the brigade much of the time, led the Fifteenth in most of its battles. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry on October 1, 1862, and was assigned to the First Jersey Brigade, Brooks's (1st) Division, Sixth Corps; it remained in the First Division during its entire term of service. It was under fire at the first battle of Fredericksburg, sustaining a small loss, but in the second battle at that place — Salem Church — it lost 24 killed, 126 wounded, and 4 missing. On May 4, 1864, the regiment crossed the Rapidan with 15 officers and 429 muskets available in action; nearly 300 of these fell at Spotsylvania, the muster-out rolls bearing the names of 116 who were killed or mortally wounded there. In two weeks the command was reduced to 6 officers and 136 muskets. The remnant of the regiment fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, where they sustained another terrible percentage of loss at Cedar Creek; Major Lambert Boeman was killed in that action. The rolls of the Fifteenth were swelled by large accessions of conscripts and substitutes who joined in the winter of 1864-5, but not until most of the fighting was over. The loss of life fell largely on the old regiment.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY (80TH PA. VOLS.)

MINTY'S BRIGADE — GARRARD'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. C.

(1) COL. GEORGE C. WYNKOOP.

(2) COL. WILLIAM B. SIPES.

(3) COL. CHARLES C. McCORMICK, 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.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	24
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	16	16	222
B.....	1	7	8	.	20	20	211
C.....	1	8	9	.	14	14	215
D.....	.	4	4	3	20	23	190
E.....	1	9	10	1	18	19	196
F.....	.	10	10	.	9	9	217
G.....	1	14	15	.	12	12	202
H.....	.	7	7	.	11	11	203
I.....	.	6	6	1	17	18	214
K.....	2	3	5	.	24	24	206
L.....	.	7	7	.	14	14	201
M.....	.	8	8	.	10	10	201
Totals.....	8	94	102	5	185	190	2,502

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862.....	4	Unionville, Tenn., March 6, 1863..	3	Lovejoy's Station, Aug. 20, 1864... 10	
McMinnville, Tenn., July 6, 1862..	1	Snow Hill, Tenn., April 3, 1863 ...	2	Vining's Station, Sept. 2, 1864.....	1
Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862	11	Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863..	9	Rome, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.....	2
Verbilla, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1862.....	1	Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863 .	6	Lead's X Roads, Nov. 1, 1864.....	2
Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1862....	2	Mission Ridge, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1863	2	Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 29, 1864 ...	2
Fayetteville, Tenn., Sept., 9, 1862.	1	Cumberland Mountains, Oct. 4, '63	1	Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.....	7
Brentwood, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1862..	1	Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.....	5	Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865. ...	2
Bear Wallow, Ky., Sept. 20, 1862..	1	Big Shanty, Ga., June 9, 1864.....	2	Near Macon, Ga., May 5, 1865....	2
Lavergne, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862. ...	1	McAfee's X Roads, June 11, 1864..	2	Picket Duty	2
Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862.	1	Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864	3	Guerrillas.....	2
Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862	5	Flat Rock, Ga., July 28, 1864.....	1	Place unknown.....	2
		Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864.....	3		

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg in the fall of 1861, from companies in various parts of the State. It left Harrisburg, December 19, 1861, and went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where it was placed in a Camp of Instruction, but after a four weeks' stay took the field in Kentucky and Tennessee. The Second and Third Battalions were actively engaged, May 5, 1862, in an affair at Lebanon, Tenn.; the Third Battalion, on July 13, 1862, was overpowered and captured after a hard contest at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Seventh distinguished itself by a gallant charge through the streets of Shelbyville, Tenn., on June 27, 1863. This charge was made by three companies under Captain Davis, who with his men dashed through the main street, up to the public square, in which there was a battery commanding the approach. The men rode through the fire of canister up to the muzzles of the guns, into the battery, fought for a while over the cannons, and then, aided by troops which entered the town at other points, drove the garrison through the streets, out into the country and into the Duck River. The Seventh lost two officers killed in this charge. The regiment reënlisted in the spring of 1864, and then accompanied Sherman's Army on the Atlanta campaign. It participated, in the spring of 1865, in Wilson's expedition to the Gulf, and — in Long's Division — took part in the daring and successful assault on the enemy's intrenchments at Selma, Ala.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY (108TH PA. VOLS.)

SPEAR'S BRIGADE — KAUTZ'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSIAH HARLAN.

(2) COL. SAMUEL P. SPEAR; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. FRANK A. STRATTON; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	23
Company A.....	1	8	9	.	17	17	181
B.....	2	8	10	.	12	12	175
C.....	1	3	4	.	13	13	192
D.....	.	7	7	.	18	18	161
E.....	3	19	22	.	13	13	177
F.....	1	7	8	.	23	23	180
G.....	.	8	8	.	13	13	176
H.....	.	10	10	.	13	13	168
I.....	1	9	10	.	13	13	175
K.....	.	9	9	.	18	18	184
L.....	1	11	12	.	15	15	149
M.....	1	9	10	.	12	12	182
Totals.....	11	108	119	.	180	180	2,123

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 64.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Suffolk, Va., May 30, 1862.....	1	Suffolk, Va., June 4, 1863.....	3	Ream's Station, June 29, 1864... ..	27
Franklin, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.....	1	South Anna, Va. June 26, 1863....	2	Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864. . .	11
Cassville, Va., Oct. 15, 1862.....	1	Guerrillas, Va., Sept. 12, 1863... .	1	James River, Va., Oct. 3, 1864....	1
Beaver Dam, Va. Dec. 2, 1862....	1	Blackwater, Va., Nov. 10, 1863 ...	1	Darbytown Road, Oct. 7, 1864.....	14
Deserted House, Jan. 30, 1863	2	Jarrett's Station, May 7, 1864.....	4	Richmond, Va., Oct. 30, 1864.....	1
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10, 1863.....	1	Flat Creek Bridge, May 14, 1864 . .	5	New Market Heights, Dec. 10, 1864	2
Suffolk, Va. March 12, 1863.....	1	City Point, Va., May 17, 1864. ...	3	Guerrillas, Va., Feb. 15, 1865.....	1
Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863.....	3	Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864.....	5	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.....	7
Suffolk, Va., April 13, 1863.....	1	Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864... .	1	Deep Creek, Va., April 3, 1863 ...	1
Suffolk, Va., April 15, 1863.....	2	Staunton Bridge, June 27, 1864....	3	Andersonville Prison.....	1
Carrsville, Va., May 17, 1863.....	1	Fair Oaks, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.....	1	Place unknown	9

NOTES.—The Eleventh was raised originally as an independent regiment under special authority from the War Department, but was afterwards placed in the Pennsylvania line. Some of the companies were raised in other states; two came from New York, one from Iowa, one from Ohio, and one from New Jersey. It organized at Philadelphia, October 5, 1861, and the same month went to Virginia, 1130 strong. After a month's stay in a camp of instruction it proceeded to Fort Monroe, where it spent six months or more in drill and light duty. Active service commenced in May, 1862, some of the companies doing duty near Suffolk, while five companies served with General McClellan's Army on the Peninsula. In 1863, the regiment was employed on scouting and outpost duty in the vicinity of Suffolk and the Blackwater, during which several minor affairs or skirmishes occurred, with considerable loss in wounded and killed. Over 400 of the men reënlisted in the fall of 1863, which, with the recruits, preserved the organization of the regiment after its term had expired. In 1864, it fought in Kautz's Cavalry Division (afterwards Mackenzie's), and at Ream's Station lost over one hundred in killed and wounded, including three officers killed. At Five Forks another sharp contest occurred, in which Major Monroe and two officers were killed, together with several of their men.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (34TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY).

FISHER'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SENECA G. SIMMONS, *U. S. A.* (Killed).

(2) COL. JOSEPH W. FISHER; 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.....	4	..	4	.	..	..	19
Company A.....	2	13	15	.	10	10	112
B.....	2	7	9	.	9	9	115
C.....	.	18	18	.	7	7	96
D.....	1	11	12	.	6	6	101
E.....	1	22	23	.	6	6	101
F.....	1	8	9	.	5	5	96
G.....	1	16	17	.	4	4	97
H.....	.	10	10	.	6	6	111
I.....	2	7	9	.	10	10	110
K.....	.	15	15	.	5	5	88
Totals.....	14	127	141	.	68	68	1,046

141 killed = 13.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 481.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va.....	16	Fredericksburg, Va.....	46
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	13	Bristoe Station, Va.....	3
Glendale, Va.....	29	Guerillas; Brentsville, Va.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	4	Wilderness, Va.....	5
South Mountain, Md.....	3	Spotsylvania, Va.....	16
Antietam, Md.....	4	Picket, Sept. 16, 1862.....	1

Present, also, at Malvern Hill; Gettysburg; Mine Run; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1861, from companies recruited in the central counties of the State. The regiment was immediately assigned to duty at Cumberland, Md., but in August it marched to Washington, and joined the division of Pennsylvania Reserves encamped at Tenallytown. It was placed in the First Brigade, then commanded by General John F. Reynolds; the division was commanded by General George A. McCall. The Reserves marched into Virginia in October, 1861, where they performed the duties incident to an army of occupation until June 9, 1862, when they were ordered to reinforce General McClellan's Peninsular Army. The regiment was, soon after, engaged at Mechanicsville, where it received the hottest of the enemy's fire. It fought well the next day at Gaines's Mill, and three days later again faced the enemy at Glendale. Colonel Simmons was killed there while in command of the brigade; the regiment losing 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 49 missing. It met with another severe loss at Fredericksburg, the casualties in that battle amounting to 18 killed, 87 wounded, and 61 missing; total, 166. Major Frank Zentmeyer was among the killed, and the missing ones were all killed or wounded. The Fifth participated in the opening battles of General Grant's campaigns in Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel George Dare, who was in command, was killed at the Wilderness. The regiment left the field on May 31, 1864, and proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was mustered-out, June 13, 1864.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (37TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY).

FISHER'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE S. HAYS.

(2) COL. SILAS M. BAILEY.

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	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	.	20	20	.	5	5	116
B.....	1	22	23	.	4	4	95
C.....	.	13	13	.	4	4	97
D.....	2	9	11	.	6	6	116
E.....	.	17	17	.	7	7	88
F.....	.	14	14	.	8	8	95
G.....	.	15	15	.	8	8	101
H.....	.	7	7	.	9	9	90
I.....	1	21	22	.	8	8	149
K.....	.	15	15	.	9	9	98
Totals.....	5	153	158	.	68	68	1,062

158 killed = 14.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 490; Total of captured and missing, 147.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va.....	4	South Mountain, Md.....	22
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	29	Antietam, Md.....	15
White Oak Swamp, Va.....	1	Fredericksburg, Va.....	44
Glendale, Va.....	19	Wilderness, Va.....	7
Manassas, Va.....	7	Spotsylvania, Va.....	10

Present, also, at Dranesville; Malvern Hill; Chantilly.

NOTES.—Organized at Pittsburg, June 28, 1861, arriving at Washington, July 23d. The Reserves took the field in October, crossing into Virginia where they were engaged on outpost duty for several months. In May, 1862, the division advanced to Fredericksburg, but returning immediately embarked for the Peninsula where it joined General McClellan's Army, then in front of Richmond. Two weeks later the regiment took part in the Seven Days Battles, its losses amounting to 32 killed, 113 wounded, and 85 missing; total, 230. Returning to the Rappahannock, the division was transferred to McDowell's Corps — afterwards the First. Throughout the battle summer and autumn of 1862, the Eighth fought in every engagement, and then the remnant of the gallant regiment marched to the field of Fredericksburg. There the Reserves, under Meade, charged a strong position of the enemy, and, though successful at points, were finally repulsed, the Eighth losing 131 men, or half its number. In February, 1863, the Reserves were ordered into the defences of Washington, having been withdrawn from active service in order that they might rest and recruit their shattered ranks. The Eighth remained there until the spring of 1864, when it rejoined the Army of the Potomac, the division having been again assigned to the Fifth Corps. The regiment fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and then on May 17, 1864, while confronting the enemy's lines, received the welcome order which announced the expiration of its term of service.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (38TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY).

JACKSON'S BRIGADE — MEADE'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. CONRAD F. JACKSON; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. ROBERT ANDERSON.

(3) MAJOR CHARLES BARNES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	.	.	17
Company A.....	2	15	17	1	2	3	128
B.....	1	11	12	.	7	7	99
C.....	1	14	15	.	3	3	105
D.....	.	13	13	.	.	.	91
E.....	.	14	14	.	6	6	110
F.....	.	14	14	.	7	7	118
G.....	1	7	8	.	8	8	101
H.....	.	13	13	.	5	5	114
I.....	1	14	15	.	7	7	104
K.....	.	16	16	.	4	4	101
Totals.....	6	131	137	1	49	50	1,088

137 killed = 12.5 per cent.

Total casualties, 71 killed, 336 wounded, 100 missing.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Dranesville, Va.....	4	Antietam, Md.....	31
Mechanicsville, Va.....	2	Fredericksburg, Va.....	14
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	12	Culpeper C. H., Va.....	1
Glendale, Va.....	25	Picket, Sept. 25, 1861.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	28	Gunboat Service, June 2, 1862.....	1
South Mountain, Md.....	17	Place Unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Malvern Hill; Gettysburg; Mine Run; Wilderness.

NOTES.—Organized at Pittsburg, June 28, 1861, eight of the companies coming from Allegheny County, one from Crawford, and one from Beaver. The regiment arrived at Washington, July 26, 1861, where it joined McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, then encamped at Tenallytown, Md. It remained there until October, at which time the Reserves marched into Virginia. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, General E. O. Ord; this brigade fought the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, one of the first of the Union victories. The division marched with McDowell in his advance on Manassas, in the spring of 1862, and then was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where it was actively engaged in the Seven Days Battle. At Glendale it made a desperate fight over Cooper's Battery, in which affair it captured the colors of the Tenth Alabama. Rejoining McDowell's Corps it fought at Manassas, where it lost 12 killed, 52 wounded, and 35 missing. Closely following, came South Mountain and Antietam, the casualties in the latter amounting to 17 killed, and 66 wounded. General C. F. Jackson, the brigade commander and former Colonel of the Ninth, fell mortally wounded at Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1864, the regiment crossed the Rapidan with Grant, but on May 4th, while in line of battle at the Wilderness ready to go into action, its term of service expired, and the men were ordered to return to Washington for muster-out.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (39TH PA. INFANTRY).

FISHER'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN S. McCALMONT, *Col. P.*
(2) COL. JAMES T. KIRK.(3) COL. ADONIRAM J. WARNER; BVT. BRIG. GEN.
(4) COL. IRA AYER, JR.

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	14
Company A	2	22	24	.	4	4	126
B . . . . .	.	11	11	.	5	5	106
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	6	6	109
D . . . . .	.	15	15	.	3	3	108
E . . . . .	.	15	15	.	3	3	107
F . . . . .	.	17	17	.	3	3	111
G	1	14	15	.	5	5	121
H	2	15	17	.	4	4	100
I . . . . .	.	23	23	.	9	9	143
K	1	11	12	.	4	4	105
Totals	7	153	160	.	47	47	1,150

160 killed = 13.9 per cent.

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 14; total casualties 97 killed, 336 wounded, 136 missing; a large proportion of the latter were killed.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va.	4	Gettysburg, Pa.	2
Gaines's Mill, Va.	42	Bristoe Station, Va.	1
Glendale, Va.	27	Manassas Junction, April 15, 1864.	2
Manassas, Va.	22	Wilderness, Va.	6
South Mountain, Md.	8	Spotsylvania, Va.	18
Antietam, Md.	1	North Anna, Va.	2
Fredericksburg, Va.	24	Bethesda Church, Va.	1

Present, also, at Dranesville; Malvern Hill; Mine Run; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—Recruited in Western Pennsylvania in May, 1861, with rendezvous at Pittsburg. The men were of more than usual intelligence and education. Company I was recruited from the students at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., while Company D came from Jefferson College; the other companies were composed largely of similar material, teachers and pupils serving in the ranks together. The regiment arrived at Washington July 24, 1861, and joined the Reserves at their Camp of Instruction, Tenallytown, Md. It participated in the brilliant success of Ord's Brigade at Dranesville, Va., December 20, 1861, and early in the following spring marched with the Reserves in the advance on Manassas. In June, 1862, the division under General McCall was ordered to the Peninsula where it was assigned to General Fitz John Porter's Corps—the Fifth—and fought with Porter at Gaines's Mill. The loss of the Tenth in that engagement was 23 killed, 86 wounded, and 25 missing; total, 134. After leaving the Peninsula, the Reserves rejoined the First Corps, but owing to their heavy losses in 1862, they were ordered soon after the battle of Fredericksburg to return to Washington that they might rest and recruit. Hence, they were absent from Chancellorsville; but when they heard that their native State was invaded, they petitioned for orders to march to its defence, and two of the three brigades, accordingly, rejoined the army and fought at Gettysburg.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (40TH PA. INFANTRY).

McCANDLESS'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS F. GALLAGHER; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. SAMUEL M. JACKSON; 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	.	..	..	18
Company A	2	19	21	.	18	18	120
B	1	22	23	.	6	6	117
C	2	19	21	.	8	8	109
D	2	22	24	1	13	14	124
E	1	25	26	.	11	11	119
F . . . . .	.	8	8	.	11	11	107
G	1	23	24	.	6	6	98
H	1	13	14	.	8	8	114
I . . . . .	.	11	11	.	15	15	125
K	1	22	23	.	16	16	128
Totals.	11	185	196	1	112	113	1,179

196 killed = 16.6 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 681; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 22.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va.	1	Gettysburg, Pa.	5
Gaines's Mill, Va. (9 Cos.)	71	Bristoe Station, Va.	2
Glendale, Va. (Co. B.)	9	Wilderness, Va.,	10
Manassas, Va.	14	Spotsylvania, Va.	2
South Mountain, Md.	16	Bethesda Church, Va.	6
Antietam, Md.	10	Place unknown.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	49		

Present, also, at Dranesville; Malvern Hill; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—The Eleventh sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in the Pennsylvania Reserves, while its percentage of loss is among the largest of any in the war. It was recruited in Western Pennsylvania, and arrived July 26, 1861, at Washington, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, which was then commanded by General Meade. At Gaines's Mill, the Eleventh held its position in the face of a terrible fire until the other troops had been forced to fall back, when, being surrounded by the enemy, it was obliged to surrender; Company B was detailed on fatigue duty just before the fight commenced, and thus escaped the fate of their comrades. The captured men and officers were exchanged August 5th, rejoining the Army before it left the Peninsula. Resuming their place in the First Corps, the Reserves took part in the battles of Manassas and South Mountain; when they entered the field at Antietam, the Eleventh had less than 200 men in line. Some recruits were obtained, and some of the wounded returned, so that it went into action at Fredericksburg with 394 officers and men; of these, 211 were killed or wounded. After a few months of needed rest at Washington the Reserves were assigned to the Fifth Corps, in which command they served at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness campaign. The Eleventh was relieved from duty, May 30, 1864, and ordered home for muster-out, the recruits having been transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES — "BUCKTAILS."

McCANDLESS'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS L. KANE; BYT. MAJ. GEN.

(2) COL. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

(3) COL. HUGH W. McNEIL (Killed).

(4) COL. CHARLES F. TAYLOR (Killed).

(5) MAJOR W. R. HARTSHORN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	1	3	.	..	..	16
Company A	2	20	22	.	7	7	113
B	1	13	14	.	7	7	102
C	1	14	15	.	9	9	103
D	1	13	14	.	9	9	107
E .....	.	11	11	.	11	11	118
F	1	14	15	1	8	9	113
G .....	.	18	18	.	12	12	119
H	2	15	17	.	9	9	128
I	1	17	18	.	7	7	126
K .....	.	15	15	1	9	10	120
Totals	11	151	162	2	88	90	1,165

162 killed = 13.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 604; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Dranesville, Va.	4	South Mountain, Md.	19
Harrisonburg, Va. (Cos. G, C, H, I)	15	Antietam, Md.	11
Cross Keys, Va. (Cos. G, C, H, I)	3	Fredericksburg, Va.	35
Mechanicsville, Va. (Cos. A, B, D, E, F, K)	5	Gettysburg, Pa.	12
Gaines's Mill, Va. (Cos. A, B, D, E, F, K)	1	Wilderness, Va.	7
Glendale, Va. (Cos. A, B, D, E, F, K)	15	Spotsylvania, Va.	23
Catlett's Station, Va.	1	Bethesda Church, Va.	4
Manassas, Va.	7		

Present, also, at New Creek; Malvern Hill; Williamsport; Mine Run; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—Known also as the First Pennsylvania Rifles, or Kane Rifles. It was recruited in April, 1861, from the lumbermen of the Pennsylvania forests; the men were strong and hardy, each being a skillful marksman, armed with his own rifle. The regiment was subsequently armed with Sharpe's rifles, and then again with Spencer seven-shooters. Each man wore a bucktail on his hat, and hence their name; one which became famous throughout the army, because of the extraordinary efficiency of the regiment. It took the field in June, proceeding to Cumberland, Md., in which vicinity it was actively engaged on scout and picket duty until October, when it joined its division—the Pennsylvania Reserves—at Washington. In the spring of 1862, four companies, under Colonel Kane, served in the Shenandoah Valley, while the others accompanied the Reserves to the Peninsula. The regiment was united again at Manassas, in which battle they were engaged, and then marched with General McClellan to Antietam, where Colonel McNeil was killed. The Bucktails met with a severe loss at Fredericksburg, their casualties there amounting to 19 killed, 113 wounded, and 29 missing; total, 161. At Gettysburg the brigade, led by the gallant McCandless, rendered good service near Little Round Top. Colonel Taylor, who was killed there, was a brave officer and a gentleman of culture and accomplishments; he was a brother of Bayard Taylor. The Bucktails did good work under Grant at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, after which they were mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., June 11, 1864, their term of service having expired.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

PAUL'S BRIGADE — ROBINSON'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

COL. RICHARD COULTER; BVT. MAJOR-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.....	2	..	2	1	1	2	17
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	190
B.....	2	24	26	.	15	15	206
C.....	.	26	26	.	21	21	220
D.....	2	20	22	1	19	20	208
E.....	1	24	25	.	25	25	223
F.....	.	24	24	2	16	18	199
G.....	.	26	26	.	25	25	203
H.....	1	21	22	.	11	11	194
I.....	3	33	36	.	17	17	206
K.....	1	16	17	.	17	17	186
Totals.....	12	224	236	4	177	181	2,052

236 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 869; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 44.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
{ Thoroughfare Gap, Va.....	22	{ Spotsylvania, Va., May 8th.....	8
{ Manassas, Va.....	50	{ Spotsylvania, Va., May 10th.....	13
Rappahannock, Va.....	1	{ Spotsylvania, Va., May 12th.....	2
Antietam, Md.....	29	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	6
Fredericksburg, Va.....	17	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	13	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	12
Wilderness, Va.....	30	Gravelly Run, Va.....	10
North Anna, Va.....	2	Five Forks, Va.....	7
Cold Harbor, Va.....	9		

Present, also, at Cedar Mountain; Chantilly; South Mountain; Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Originally a three months regiment which was organized in April, 1861, and was under fire July 2, 1861, at Falling Waters, Md. Reëntering the service for three years, it was again mustered in at Harrisburg, Pa. It left there November 27, 1861, and proceeded to Annapolis with nine companies, numbering 813 officers and men; the tenth company joined the command nine months later, on the eve of its first battle — at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. In May, 1862, it joined McDowell's Corps, having been assigned to Hartsuff's (3d) Brigade, Rickett's (2d) Division, in which command it fought at Manassas; it lost there 44 killed, 114 wounded, and 88 missing; a total of 246, including the losses at Thoroughfare Gap and Rappahannock; Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was among the killed. The whole brunt of the fight at Thoroughfare Gap fell on the Eleventh. Three weeks later the men were again hotly engaged at Antietam, where 124 more fell under the enemy's fire. The reënlisted men received their furlough in February, 1864, and went home, 276 in number, returning the next month with 314 additional recruits. The regiment entered Grant's campaign as a part of Baxter's Brigade, Robinson's Division, Fifth Corps, in which command it was engaged at the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, Major Keenan losing his life in the latter battle. While carrying the State flag of the Eleventh, three color bearers were killed, and eleven wounded. The service of this regiment was a long and active one, and its loss in battle was exceptionally large.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM F. SMALL.

(2) COL. BENJAMIN C. TILGHMAN ; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. ROBERT L. BODINE ; 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	21
Company A.....	1	14	15	.	11	11	154
B.....	.	13	13	.	2	2	143
C.....	.	12	12	.	9	9	149
D.....	.	15	15	.	5	5	157
E.....	.	17	17	.	9	9	136
F.....	.	17	17	.	7	7	148
G.....	1	10	11	.	8	8	144
H.....	1	13	14	.	9	9	169
I.....	2	15	17	.	5	5	158
K.....	1	16	17	1	6	7	144
Totals.....	6	143	149	2	71	73	1,523

Total of killed and wounded, 489; captured and missing, 65; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Chancellorsville, Va.....	28
Williamsburg, Va.....	7	Gettysburg, Pa.....	65
Oak Grove, Va.....	2	Mine Run, Va.....	10
Seven Days Battle, Va.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	5
Manassas, Va.....	11	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Fredericksburg, Va.....	6		

Present, also, at Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Chantilly; Kelly's Ford; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—The Twenty-sixth was one of the first regiments that marched to the defence of the National Capital. In company with the Sixth Massachusetts, it was attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore, on April 19, 1861, in which affair the regiment lost one man killed and several wounded. The regiment was not mustered-in until May 5th, when it was sworn in for three years; the enrollment, however, included very few of the original command who were at Baltimore, as they had tendered their services for a short term only. The Twenty-sixth encamped at Washington in May, 1861, and in October, having been assigned to Grover's Brigade, Hooker's Division, moved to Budd's Ferry, Md., where it was stationed until the spring campaign of 1862. At Chancellorsville — in Berry's Division — it made a good fight, Colonel Tilghman being severely wounded, while the regiment lost 11 killed, 71 wounded, and 9 missing. Its hardest fighting occurred at Gettysburg, where, out of 382 engaged, it lost 30 killed, 176 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 213; two officers and three color bearers were killed there. In 1864 the regiment served in McAllister's Brigade, Mott's Division, Second Corps. It took part in Hancock's grand charge at Spotsylvania, and in the subsequent movements to the Pamunkey; at the latter place it embarked for Washington, June 3, 1864, en route for home. It was mustered-out at Philadelphia, June 18, 1864, the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field having been transferred to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania.

TWENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CANDY'S BRIGADE — GEARY'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN W. GEARY; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. GABRIEL DE KORPONAY.

(3) COL. THOMAS J. AHL.

(4) COL. HECTOR TYNDALE; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(5) COL. JOHN FLYNN; 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	2	1	1	2	18
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	6	6	198
B.....	1	8	9	.	10	10	185
C.....	1	15	16	.	18	18	222
D.....	.	17	17	.	8	8	231
E.....	.	11	11	.	5	5	182
F.....	1	12	13	.	9	9	201
G.....	1	13	14	.	8	8	232
H.....	.	11	11	1	9	10	205
I.....	.	10	10	.	8	8	228
K.....	.	14	14	.	18	18	239
L.....	.	5	5	.	8	8	110
M.....	.	4	4	.	3	3	110
N.....	.	7	7	1	2	3	103
O.....	.	6	6	.	1	1	110
P.....	.	7	7	.	10	10	91
Totals.....	6	151	157	3	124	127	2,665

Total of killed and wounded, 551.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Linden, Va.....	1	New Hope Church, Ga.....	3
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	2	Pine Knob, Ga.....	15
Antietam, Md.....	64	Culp's Farm, Ga.....	2
Old Wilderness Tavern, Va.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	25	Marietta, Ga.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	6	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	11
Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	1	Dalton, Ga.....	1
Ringgold, Ga.....	13	North Edisto, S. C.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	7		

Present, also, at Manassas; Lookout Mountain; Resaca; Siege of Atlanta; Siege of Savannah.

NOTES. — Organized at Philadelphia in June, 1861. Leaving there on July 27th, it proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where it was attached to General Banks's command. It remained for a year in the vicinity of the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valley, during which time it was constantly engaged on important outpost duty, varied by occasional reconnoissances or sharp skirmishes. In 1862, it was assigned to the First Brigade of Greene's (2d) Division, and fought in that command at Antietam, where, under Major Pardee, it charged the enemy's position at the Dunker Church, and checked the Confederate advance. Its loss at Antietam was 44 killed, 217 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 266; Lieutenant-Colonel Tyndale, who commanded the brigade in that battle, was severely wounded. In October, 1862, companies L, M, N, O, and P, were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and Major Pardee was promoted to the Colonelcy of that regiment. At Chancellorsville, the Twenty-eighth was commanded by Major L. F. Chapman, an intrepid and skilful officer, who lost his life there. The regimental loss at Chancellorsville was 17 killed, 60 wounded, and 24 missing; total, 101. The Twenty-eighth was afterwards transferred to the Western Army, in which it fought at Lookout Mountain, and in the long and bloody Atlanta campaign.

FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BLISS'S BRIGADE — POTTER'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS WELSH; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. JOHN I. CURTIN; 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	2	.	..	..	19
Company A.....	1	20	21	.	21	21	197
B.....	.	19	19	.	22	22	205
C.....	1	21	22	.	25	25	195
D.....	2	14	16	.	24	24	183
E.....	1	33	34	.	25	25	188
F.....	2	13	15	.	27	27	216
G.....	.	19	19	.	25	25	185
H.....	1	29	30	.	30	30	199
I.....	3	18	21	.	23	23	186
K.....	1	27	28	.	30	30	187
Totals.....	13	214	227	.	252	252	1,960

227 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 873; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 98.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Otter Island, S. C.....	4	North Anna, Va.....	1
James Island, S. C.....	1	Bethesda Church, Va.....	1
South Mountain, Md.....	43	Cold Harbor, Va. (assault).....	41
Antietam, Md.....	6	Cold Harbor, Va. (trenches).....	4
Jackson, Miss.....	4	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	20
Blue Springs, Tenn.....	4	Picket, Petersburg, July, 1864.....	5
Campbell's Station, Tenn.....	2	Picket, Cold Harbor, June, 1864.....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	Mine Explosion, Va.....	14
Wilderness, Va.....	34	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	17
Spotsylvania, Va.....	13	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	11

Present, also, at Fredericksburg; Vicksburg, Miss.; Ny River, Va.; Weldon Railroad; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., on October 21, 1861, the men having been enlisted mostly in Tioga, Centre, and Lancaster Counties. It embarked at Baltimore, November 19th, for Fort Monroe, and after remaining there a month re-embarked for Hilton Head, S. C. It returned to Virginia in August, 1862, having been assigned to Willcox's (1st) Division, Ninth Corps; Colonel Welsh was placed in command of the brigade. At South Mountain the Forty-fifth drove the Confederates from a strong position, but their gallantry cost them a loss of 27 killed and 107 wounded. In the spring of 1863, the Ninth Corps was transferred to the Western Army; it subsequently took part in the operations about Vicksburg, and then in the fighting with Longstreet's Corps at the Siege of Knoxville, Tenn. In January, 1864, 426 of the men reënlisted for the war, thus ensuring a continuance of the regimental organization. The Ninth Corps having returned to Virginia in 1864, the regiment participated in Grant's campaigns and was hotly engaged at the Wilderness, where it lost 17 killed, 119 wounded, and 7 missing; and at Cold Harbor, where 181, or over half the regiment were killed or wounded, Major Kelsey being among the killed. The Forty-fifth took part in all the hard fighting at Petersburg, Colonel Curtin falling severely wounded in the assault of June 18. In the fighting at the crater of the exploded Mine, it captured the flag of the Sixth Virginia. The regiment was mustered out July 17, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

KNIPE'S BRIGADE — WILLIAMS'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEPH F. KNIPE ; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE ; 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.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	18
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	13	13	170
B.....	.	16	16	.	15	15	186
C.....	1	17	18	.	16	16	187
D.....	2	20	22	.	11	11	164
E.....	3	16	19	.	10	10	172
F.....	1	16	17	.	12	12	191
G.....	1	20	21	1	18	19	189
H.....	.	15	15	.	16	16	176
I.....	1	11	12	.	12	12	165
K.....	2	21	23	.	13	13	176
Totals.....	14	165	179	2	136	138	1,794

179 killed = 10 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded, 622.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Skirmish, April 26, 1862.....	1	Pine Mountain, Ga.....	4
Winchester, Va.....	12	Lost Mountain, Ga.....	1
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	55	Culp's Farm, Ga.....	8
Antietam, Md.....	7	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	7	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	51
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2	Siege of Atlanta.....	4
Decherd, Tenn. (Guerillas).....	2	Montieth Swamp, Ga.....	2
Fayetteville, Tenn. (Guerillas).....	1	Averasboro, N. C.....	1
Resaca, Ga.....	9	Bentonville, N. C.....	2
New Hope Church, Ga.....	9		

Present, also, at Kernstown, Va. ; Manassas, Va. ; Cassville, Ga. ; Savannah, Ga.

NOTES.—Organized in September, 1861, at Harrisburg, Pa., the regiment was ordered, soon after, to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Crawford's Brigade, Williams's Division, Banks's Corps, subsequently the Twelfth Corps. It remained in the vicinity of the Upper Potomac until the early part of 1862, when it moved with Banks up the Shenandoah Valley. Stonewall Jackson's presence there made an active campaign in which the Forty-sixth took a prominent part. At Cedar Mountain, Banks gave battle with his little army, and a bloody contest ensued. The Forty-sixth entered that engagement with 23 officers and 481 men ; it lost there 31 killed, 102 wounded, and 111 missing or captured ; eleven officers were killed or wounded. The regiment was in line with the Twelfth Corps at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, after which the Corps was ordered to Tennessee. Having reënlisted for the war it was granted a thirty days furlough in January, 1864, after which it returned with its ranks well recruited. The Corps number was changed to the Twentieth and the command given to General Hooker. The regiment shared in all of Sherman's hard fighting in his advance on Atlanta, during which occurred the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., in which it withstood a desperate attack ; five of the officers lost their lives in this affair. The Forty-sixth marched through Georgia and the Carolinas with Sherman ; thence through Virginia, over its old battle grounds, to Washington where it took part in the Grand Review at the close of the war.

FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BLISS'S BRIGADE—POTTER'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES NAGLE; BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. JOSHUA K. SIEGFRIED; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. GEORGE W. GOWAN (Killed).

(4) COL. ISAAC F. BRANNON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	1	3	1	..	1	21
Company A . . . . .	.	13	13	.	15	15	199
B	1	16	17	.	14	14	198
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	17	17	189
D . . . . .	.	11	11	1	17	18	198
E	1	19	20	.	12	12	180
F . . . . .	.	19	19	.	19	19	187
G	2	14	16	.	11	11	181
H	2	18	20	.	16	16	194
I	2	19	21	1	11	12	169
K	1	14	15	.	10	10	173
Totals	11	155	166	3	142	145	1,889

Total of killed and wounded, 529; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Manassas, Va.	20	North Anna, Va.	2
South Mountain, Va.	1	Bethesda Church, Va.	5
Antietam, Md.	14	Cold Harbor, Va.	16
Fredericksburg, Va.	11	Petersburg, Va. (assault).	19
Campbell's Station, Va.	1	Picket, Va., June 23, 1864.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	19
Wilderness, Va.	5	Peebles's Farm, Va.	5
Spotsylvania, Va.	27	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	15

Present, also, at New Berne, N. C.; Chantilly, Va.; Blue Springs, Tenn.; Mine Explosion, Va.; Weldon Railroad, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.

NOTES.—Recruited in the mining regions of Schuylkill County. Leaving the State, September 24, 1861, it proceeded to Fort Monroe, where it remained encamped until November 11th, when it sailed for Hatteras Island, N. C. It served in Burnside's Department, and in April, 1862, was assigned to Nagle's Brigade, Reno's Division, in which command it fought at Manassas. The regiment followed the various fortunes of the Ninth Corps in all its wanderings; fought well at Antietam and Fredericksburg; then shared the hardships of the campaign in West Tennessee; and, in 1864, having reënlisted for the war, rejoined the Army of the Potomac. At Antietam the regiment lost 8 killed, 51 wounded, and 1 missing; and at Spotsylvania, 17 killed and 86 wounded. Though an efficient regiment in battle, the Forty-eighth became famous by reason of its connection with the Mine at Petersburg. This mine was excavated entirely by the men of the Forty-eighth under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, who conceived the idea, planned and carried it out. The main gangway was over 500 feet long; 8,000 pounds of powder were successfully exploded, forming a crater 250 feet long, and 25 feet deep. Colonel Pleasants and his men received a special acknowledgment of their services in General Orders, No. 32. The regiment fought its last battle April 2, 1865, at the Fall of Petersburg, in which Colonel Gowan was killed. He entered the service as a Lieutenant, serving with honor in every campaign, only to meet his fate in the final battle.

FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

RUSSELL'S BRIGADE—WRIGHT'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM H. IRWIN; BVT. BRIG. GEN. (2) COL. THOMAS M. HULINGS, B. A. (Killed). (3) COL. BOYNTON J. HICKMAN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	1	3	.	1	1	19
Company A.....	1	16	17	.	16	16	148
B.....	2	20	22	.	20	20	164
C.....	.	13	13	.	15	15	138
D.....	.	19	19	.	16	16	147
E.....	.	21	21	.	21	21	155
F.....	.	18	18	.	21	21	156
G.....	.	29	29	.	16	16	132
H.....	2	23	25	.	16	16	126
I.....	2	23	25	.	14	14	128
K.....	.	1	1	.	12	12	*
Totals.....	9	184	193	.	168	168	1,313

193 killed = 14.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 736; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 24.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	109
Williamsburg, Va.....	1	Hanover town, Va.....	1
Garnett's Hill, Va.....	3	Cold Harbor, Va.....	10
Golding's Farm, Va.....	4	Opequon, Va.....	18
Antietam, Md.....	1	Petersburg, Va.....	6
Marye's Heights, Va.....	3	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	18
Rappahannock Station, Va.....	5	Picket, Va., June 16, 1862.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	12		

Present, also, at Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Crampton's Gap; Fredericksburg (1862); Salem Church; Gettysburg; Mine Run; Fort Stevens, D. C.; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Recruited in Mifflin, Centre, Chester, Huntingdon, and Juniata Counties. It arrived at Washington September 22d, 1861, where it was assigned to Hancock's Brigade of Wm. F. Smith's Division, a brigade composed of exceptionally good regiments. Under its able general the brigade soon won distinction at Williamsburg, where, by its brilliant and effective manœuvres, it aided materially in securing a victory; that it accomplished the same with but little loss, reflected all the more credit on its "superb" commander. In the spring of 1863 the Forty-ninth was transferred to the Third Brigade, First (Brooks's) Division, Sixth Corps, in which command it remained during the rest of the war. The brigade—Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Wisconsin—distinguished itself particularly at Rappahannock Station, carrying the enemy's works by a bayonet charge in which some of the regiments lost heavily. However fortunate the Forty-ninth may have been in previous battles, it was destined to suffer a terrible loss at Spotsylvania. In that battle it was one of the twelve selected regiments which formed the assaulting column under the gallant Upton. In that charge, 260 of its men were cut down by the enemy's fire, and Colonel Hulings and Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Miles were killed. Two days later the regiment was engaged in the bloody contest at the "Angle" with still further loss. From May 6th to May 13th, 1864—including the Wilderness and Spotsylvania—this regiment lost 317, in killed or wounded, out of the 530 who crossed the Rapidan.

*Consolidated with Company B, January, 1863.

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CHRIST'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. WILLIAM H. TELFORD.

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	.	..	..	17
Company A . . . . .	.	21	21	.	21	21	203
B . . . . .	.	8	8	1	13	14	164
C	1	25	26	.	12	12	177
D	1	18	19	.	32	32	215
E	1	19	20	.	23	23	181
F . . . . .	.	14	14	2	15	17	182
G . . . . .	.	12	12	1	17	18	189
H	2	12	14	.	16	16	176
I . . . . .	.	11	11	.	14	14	164
K	2	16	18	.	17	17	221
Totals	8	156	164	4	180	184	1,889

Total of killed and wounded, 594; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 76.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Pocotaligo, S. C.	4	Wilderness, Va.	20
Picket, S. C., 1862.	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	41
Manassas, Va.	16	North Anna, Va.	1
Chantilly, Va.	11	Cold Harbor, Va.	8
South Mountain, Md.	1	Petersburg, Va. June 17, 1864.	16
Antietam, Md.	12	Petersburg Mine, Va.	3
Jackson, Miss.	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	12
Blue Springs, Tenn.	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.	9
Campbell's Station, Tenn.	2	Peeble's Farm, Va.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3		

Present, also, at Coosa River, S. C.; Fredericksburg; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., in September, 1861, having been recruited in the central part of the State. Proceeding to Annapolis it was brigaded with General Stevens's command, and in October sailed with General Sherman's (T. W.) expedition to Hilton Head, S. C. The regiment remained in this department several months, during which time it had a varied experience in campaigning and fighting; at Pocotaligo, Captain Charles H. Parker was killed while bravely leading a forlorn hope across the string pieces of an abandoned bridge. In July, 1862, the Fiftieth joined the Ninth Corps at Fort Monroe, then on its way to reinforce Pope. It was actively engaged in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly, in which the regiment lost 19 killed, 119 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 153. After more hard fighting, at Antietam, it was transferred with the Corps to the West, where it participated in the Siege of Vicksburg, it being then in Potter's (2d) Division. In the fighting before Jackson, Miss., the regiment lost its Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas S. Brenholz, who was mortally wounded there. The Fiftieth shared the privations and dangers of the campaign at Knoxville, Tenn., and then returned to Virginia in the spring of 1864, it having reënlisted in the meanwhile and received its veteran furlough. It fought under Grant from the Rapidan to Appomattox, and was mustered out July 30, 1865. Its casualties at Spotsylvania were 23 killed, 109 wounded, and 113 captured or missing. At the dedication of the Gettysburg monument, July 4, 1865, the Fiftieth was present by order of the War Department as a representative of the army.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE—WILLCOX'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN F. HARTRANFT; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. WILLIAM J. BOLTON; 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.	2	..	2	.	..	..	18
Company A	1	25	26	.	20	20	228
B	1	10	11	.	6	6	174
C	2	18	20	.	17	17	191
D	2	15	17	.	17	17	206
E . . . . .	.	11	11	.	8	8	181
F	1	17	18	.	9	9	201
G . . . . .	.	19	19	.	17	17	228
H	1	17	18	.	14	14	235
I	1	14	15	.	15	15	187
K	1	19	20	.	14	14	196
Totals	12	165	177	.	137	137	2,045

Total of killed and wounded, 647; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 41.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
New Berne, N. C.	1	North Anna, Va.	2
Camden, N. C.	4	Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.	17
Manassas, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va. (assault)	14
Antietam, Md.	8	Petersburg Mine, Va.	6
South Mountain, Md.	32	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	15
Fredericksburg, Va.	23	Weldon Railroad, Va.	8
Milldale, Miss.	1	Boydton Road, Va.	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	Fort Stedman, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	17	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	23		

Present, also, at Roanoke Island, N. C.; Chantilly, Va.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Campbell's Station, Tenn.; Reams's Station, Va.; Peebles's Farm, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, November 7, 1861. In January, 1862, it sailed from Annapolis with Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, having been assigned to Reno's Brigade. It returned to Virginia with the Ninth Corps in August, 1862, and was engaged at the battles of Manassas; it was then in Ferrero's Brigade of Reno's Division. The Fifty-first achieved historic prominence at Antietam by its famous charge across the stone bridge which spans the Antietam Creek. The enemy's rifle pits and batteries commanded the approaches to this bridge; after repeated attempts by other troops, Colonel Hartranft led his regiment across the narrow roadway of the span, and gained a position on the opposite bank. In this daring affair the regiment was ably supported by the Fifty-first New York under Colonel Robert B. Potter. The casualties of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania at the bridge, and in the subsequent fighting of that day, amounted to 21 killed, and 99 wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Bell being among the killed. The regiment afterwards fought with the Ninth Corps in Mississippi and Tennessee. It reënlisted, went home on furlough, was fully recruited, and then served under Grant in the Virginia campaigns. At Cold Harbor it took part in an advance against the enemy's lines in which Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Schall, who was in command, was killed while leading his men.

FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BROOKE'S BRIGADE—BARLOW'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN R. BROOKE ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. OCTAVIUS S. BULL.

(3) COL. WILLIAM R. MINTZER ; 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	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	.	25	25	.	21	21	207
B.....	.	14	14	.	19	19	174
C.....	.	15	15	.	18	18	178
D.....	1	27	28	.	19	19	210
E.....	.	10	10	.	8	8	163
F.....	1	19	20	.	21	21	206
G.....	.	25	25	1	23	24	246
H.....	.	21	21	.	19	19	209
I.....	1	21	22	.	18	18	211
K.....	1	18	19	.	27	27	171
Totals.....	5	195	200	1	193	194	1,993

200 killed = 10 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 787; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 56.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.....	22	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Seven Days Battle, Va.....	3	Cold Harbor, Va.....	16
Antietam, Md.....	8	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).....	18
Fredericksburg, Va.....	39	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	9
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Deep Bottom, Va.....	4
Gettysburg, Pa.....	11	Ream's Station, Va.....	1
Bristoe Station, Va.....	1	Picket, Va., Oct. 18, 1864.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	2	White Oak Road, Va.....	20
Spotsylvania, Va.....	41	Farmville, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Yorktown ; Gaines's Mill ; Peach Orchard ; Savage Station ; White Oak Swamp ; Malvern Hill ; Mine Run ; Po River ; North Anna ; Strawberry Plains ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruiting commenced in September, 1861, the companies being raised in various counties. An organization was effected at Harrisburg, November 5, 1861, after which the regiment proceeded immediately to Washington. It wintered in Virginia, near Alexandria, and then went with General McClellan to the Peninsula, having been assigned to French's (3d) Brigade, Richardson's (1st) Division, Second Corps, remaining in that famous division throughout its service. Its first experience in battle was at Fair Oaks ; Major Thomas Yeager was killed there, the total loss of the regiment amounting to 13 killed, 64 wounded, and 17 missing. General Richardson was killed at Antietam, and General Hancock succeeded to the command of the division. General Zook commanded the brigade at Fredericksburg, where, in that bloody assault, the Fifty-third lost 21 killed, 133 wounded, and 1 missing, out of the 283 men who were in line that day. In December, 1863, the regiment reenlisted for the war, and so was present at all the battles of the Second Corps. It participated, with severe loss, in Hancock's charge at Spotsylvania, in the assaults at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was actively engaged in the battle near Hatcher's Run, on March 31, 1865, an engagement known as White Oak Road, or Boydton Road. Its losses at Spotsylvania were 26 killed, 123 wounded, and 28 missing ; total, 177. The regiment was mustered out June 30, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

WHITE'S BRIGADE — AMES'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

Col. RICHARD WHITE.

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	2	19
Company A.....	.	22	22	.	37	37	195
B.....	.	22	22	1	30	31	179
C.....	.	15	15	.	31	31	158
D.....	1	15	16	.	28	28	166
E.....	1	18	19	.	22	22	168
F.....	2	18	20	.	25	25	170
G.....	.	22	22	1	21	22	175
H.....	.	15	15	.	30	30	163
I.....	2	28	30	.	20	20	167
K.....	1	26	27	.	23	23	198
Totals.....	7	201	208	3	268	271	1,758

208 killed = 11.8 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 782 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 96.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Edisto Island, S. C.....	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault, June 15, 1864).....	46
Pocotaligo, S. C.....	6	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	12
Swift Creek, Va.....	6	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	15
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	58	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 30, 1865.....	6
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	10	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Cold Harbor, Va.....	41	Rice's Station, Va.....	1
Picket, S. C., March 29, 1862.....	1	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, Pa. Leaving the State November 22, 1861, it went to Fort Monroe ; thence, after a short stay, it proceeded to Hilton Head, S. C., and in February, 1862, was ordered to Edisto Island. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862, after which it was stationed for fourteen months at Beaufort, S. C. It reënlisted in January, 1864, and went home on a veteran furlough, returning in March with enough recruits to fill the ranks to the maximum. It embarked in the following month for Virginia, where it joined Butler's Army and was placed in the Third Brigade, Ames's Division, Tenth Corps, Colonel White being assigned to the command of the brigade. At Drewry's Bluff the division was attacked by Beauregard's forces, which advanced in the morning under the concealment of a thick fog ; the regiment, occupying an exposed position, received the full force of the attack, losing over 300 men killed, wounded, and captured ; Colonel White and 164 men were taken prisoners. At Cold Harbor the Fifty-fifth fought in Stannard's Brigade, Martindale's Division, Eighteenth Corps, sustaining a loss of 12 killed, 110 wounded, and 29 missing. In the assault on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, the regiment lost 24 killed, 124 wounded, and 8 missing ; total, 156. In December, 1864, the Eighteenth Corps was discontinued, upon which the regiment was assigned to Fairchild's (4th) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, in which command it took part in the closing battles of the war. The Fifty-fifth lost 750 men, killed or wounded, during the eleven months preceding Lee's surrender.

FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

GRAHAM'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM MAXWELL.

(2) COL. CHARLES T. CAMPBELL; BRIG. GEN.

(3) COL. PETER SIDES.

(4) COL. GEORGE ZINN; 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.....	2	1	3	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	1	17	18	.	20	20	210
B.....	.	16	16	.	26	26	172
C.....	.	20	20	.	24	24	166
D.....	1	13	14	.	25	25	166
E.....	3	14	17	.	17	17	142
F.....	.	15	15	.	19	19	145
G.....	.	14	14	.	19	19	124
H.....	1	13	14	.	16	16	134
I.....	3	11	14	.	26	26	152
K.....	1	15	16	.	25	25	162
Totals.....	12	149	161	.	217	217	1,591

161 killed = 10.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 593; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 50.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	38
Fair Oaks, Va.....	16	Spotsylvania, Va.....	8
Glendale, Va.....	13	North Anna, Va.....	2
Malvern Hill, Va.....	2	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	1	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Fredericksburg, Va.....	28	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	20	Boydton Road, Va.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	18	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	1
Mine Run, Va.....	1		

Present, also, at Williamsburg; Chantilly; Kelly's Ford; Po River; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., having been recruited mostly in the western part of the State. It arrived at Washington in December, 1861, where it remained a couple of months, and then marched into Virginia, encamping near Alexandria. With the Army of the Potomac, it took the field early in 1862, under General McClellan, and was actively engaged in the siege operations at Yorktown. It was then in Jameson's Brigade, Kearny's Division, Third Corps. At Fair Oaks it lost 11 killed, 48 wounded, and 1 missing, Major Culp being among the killed. At Fredericksburg, out of 316 present, there was a loss of 18 killed, 80 wounded, and 52 missing, many of the latter being killed or wounded. In that battle the brigade was commanded by General J. H. Ward. At Chancellorsville the loss was 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 18 missing; at Gettysburg, 11 killed, 46 wounded, and 58 missing; at the Wilderness, 22 killed, 128 wounded, and 3 missing. These were the casualties as officially reported. Upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps the regiment became a part of Alex. Hays's Brigade, Birney's (3d) Division, Second Corps. The hard fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania reduced the ranks so that it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies. In January, 1865, it received an accession of four companies from the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, which had also been consolidated previous to the transfer. Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn of the Eighty-fourth was made Colonel of the Fifty-seventh. The regiment was mustered out June 29, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

NEIL'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. OLIVER H. RIPPEY (Killed).
 (2) COL. GEORGE C. SPEAR (Killed).

(3) COL. GEORGE F. SMITH.
 (4) COL. ROBERT L. ORR.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	1	5	.	1	1	16
Company A.....	3	32	35	.	10	10	203
B.....	4	22	26	1	10	11	194
C.....	3	22	25	.	13	13	204
D.....	1	24	25	.	13	13	181
E.....	2	23	25	.	12	12	209
F.....	.	23	23	.	10	10	206
G.....	.	20	20	.	8	8	191
H.....	.	22	22	.	8	8	202
I.....	1	14	15	.	7	7	180
K.....	1	15	16	.	8	8	201
Totals.....	19	218	237	1	100	101	1,987

237 killed = 11.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 872; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.....	92	Fort Stevens, D. C.....	6
Malvern Hill, Va.....	4	Charlestown, W. Va.....	8
Antietam, Md.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	3
Williamsport, Md.....	2	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va. (1862).....	2	Cedar Creek, Va.....	6
Marye's Heights, Va.....	15	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.....	4
Wilderness, Va.,.....	34	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	10
Spotsylvania, Va.....	44	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Cold Harbor, Va.....	2		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Salem Heights; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—There were more officers killed in the Sixty-first Pennsylvania than in any other regiment in the entire Union Army. Colonel Rippey and four line officers were killed at Fair Oaks; Colonel Spear and a Lieutenant fell dead at the storming of Marye's Heights; Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Crosby was killed in the final and victorious assault of the Sixth Corps at Petersburg; the adjutant and four other officers lost their lives at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; another fell at Malvern Hill; another at Fort Stevens; two at Cedar Creek, and two at Charlestown in the Shenandoah. With such officers to lead there was a consequent heavy loss among their men. At Fair Oaks the Sixty-first suffered the most of any regiment in that battle, its casualties amounting to 68 killed, 152 wounded, and 43 missing; a total of 263, but not without exacting from the enemy an equivalent of loss, the official reports making mention of the large number of the enemy's dead which lay in front of the position occupied by the Sixty-first. While on the Peninsula it was in Abercrombie's Brigade, of Couch's Division, Fourth Corps. At Marye's Heights it formed part of the famous "Light Division" of the Sixth Corps, and through the Wilderness and Shenandoah campaigns it fought in Neil's (3d) Brigade, Getty's (2d) Division, Sixth Corps. Its losses at the Wilderness were 20 killed, 113 wounded, and 18 missing; at Spotsylvania, 31 killed, 102 wounded, and 6 missing. It was organized at Pittsburg in August, 1861, reenlisted in 1864, and was mustered out June 28, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

SWEITZER'S BRIGADE—GRIFFIN'S DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL W. BLACK (Killed).

(2) COL. JACOB B. SWEITZER; 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.....	5	..	5	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	6	6	105
B.....	.	9	9	.	8	8	106
C.....	1	10	11	.	8	8	112
D.....	2	8	10	.	8	8	130
E.....	.	14	14	.	13	13	158
F.....	.	20	20	.	2	2	142
G.....	2	19	21	.	6	6	161
H.....	2	16	18	.	9	9	135
I.....	1	10	11	.	8	8	114
K.....	1	9	10	.	10	10	148
L.....	.	18	18	.	5	5	118
M.....	2	9	11	.	6	6	125
Totals	17	152	169	.	89	89	1,571

169 killed = 10.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 633; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 8.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	14
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	27	Spotsylvania, Va.....	30
Malvern Hill, Va.....	21	North Anna, Va.....	1
Harrison's Landing, Va.....	1	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	13	Bethesda Church, Va.....	9
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	Petersburg, Va.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	45	Gunboat service.....	1

Present, also, at Hanover C. H.; Seven Days; Manassas; Antietam; Shepherdstown; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run.

NOTES.—Recruited in July, 1861, six companies coming from Allegheny County, the others from the western part of the State. The regiment encamped in Virginia in September, 1861, and after six months of drill, discipline, and field duty, confronted the enemy at the Siege of Yorktown. After the fall of Yorktown—in May, 1862—it moved up the Peninsula, then in Griffin's Brigade, Morell's Division, Fifth Corps, in which command it fought at Gaines's Mill. Colonel Black was killed in that battle, the regiment losing 15 killed, 73 wounded, and 76 missing. It was engaged, four days later, at Malvern Hill, where its colors were cut down five times, but were borne from the field flying. At Gettysburg the division was commanded by General Barnes; it fought there in the historic wheat field, the Sixty-second losing in that battle 28 killed, 107 wounded, and 40 missing; Major William G. Long and five line officers were killed there. The winter of 1863-4 was passed quietly in winter quarters; then, in May, 1864, with 557 men, the regiment entered upon the bloody campaign which occurred between May 6th and June 18th of that year. In the hard fighting about Spotsylvania it lost 14 killed (including Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Hall, who was in command), 112 wounded, and 18 missing; total, 144. The Sixty-second, during its active service, was always in the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Colonel Sweitzer commanding the brigade during the most of the time. The regiment was mustered out July 13, 1864, its term of service having expired.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

GRAHAM'S BRIGADE—BIRNEY'S DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. ALEX. HAYS, U. S. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (Killed).
(2) COL. A. S. MORGAN.

(3) COL. WILLIAM S. KIRKWOOD (Killed).
(4) COL. JOHN A. DANES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	4	..	4	.	..	..	17
Company A	1	23	24	.	13	13	151
B	2	11	13	.	10	10	103
C . . . . .	.	10	10	.	11	11	136
D	1	15	16	.	10	10	158
E	1	14	15	.	11	11	146
F	2	15	17	.	19	19	112
G	2	25	27	.	11	11	141
H	3	22	25	.	10	10	139
I . . . . .	.	20	20	.	11	11	132
K	1	14	15	1	27	28	106
Totals.	17	169	186	1	133	134	1,341

186 killed = 13.8 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 721 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 27.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Skirmish, Va., Nov., 1861.	1	Gettysburg, Pa.	3
Pohick Church, Va.	4	Auburn Mills, Va.	1
Yorktown, Va.	3	Kelly's Ford, Va.	2
Fair Oaks, Va.	37	Mine Run, Va.	1
Skirmish, Va., June 21, 1862.	1	Wilderness, Va.	48
Oak Grove, Va.	3	Spotsylvania, Va.	5
Glendale, Va.	14	North Anna, Va.	4
Manassas, Va.	25	Cold Harbor, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	3	Petersburg, Va.	13
Chancellorsville, Va.	17		

Present, also, at Seven Days ; Chantilly ; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.— Seven companies were recruited in Pittsburg, or in its vicinity ; the others were from the western counties. The regiment was organized in August, 1861, joining the army in October of the same year, where it was assigned to Heintzelman's Division. It performed outpost duty in Virginia for several months, during which an affair occurred on the picket line in which Captain Chapman and Quartermaster Lysle were killed. When the Third Corps moved to the Peninsula the Sixty-third went there with its brigade (Jameson's), and took part in some of the hardest fighting in that campaign. At Fair Oaks, with only eight companies in line, it held its position steadily in the face of a musketry fire which cut down over a hundred men ; 23 were killed, 79 wounded, and 20 missing. At Manassas, Colonel Hays was severely wounded, the regiment losing 15 killed, 94 wounded, and 11 missing. It was hotly engaged again, at Chancellorsville, where it lost many of its most valued officers. In that battle, Colonel Kirkwood, Adjutant McGranahan, and four line officers were killed. After the discontinuance of the Third Corps, with its gallant organization, the regiment was placed in Hays's Brigade, Birney's Division, Second Corps. General Hays was killed at the Wilderness, and in the same battle the Sixty-third lost 191 of its number killed or wounded, out of 485 in line. Its term of service expired September 9, 1864. The recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field were transferred to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, while the others, few in number, returned to their homes.

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSHUA T. OWEN, BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. DENNIS O'KANE (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM DAVIS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	1	4	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	17	17	211
B.....	.	17	17	.	13	13	204
C.....	.	19	19	.	9	9	165
D.....	2	22	24	.	11	11	176
E.....	.	5	5	1	10	11	149
F.....	1	13	14	1	14	15	170
G.....	1	22	23	.	10	10	156
H.....	2	18	20	1	5	6	154
I.....	1	20	21	.	7	7	172
K.....	1	16	17	.	11	11	141
Totals.....	12	166	178	3	107	110	1,715

178 killed = 10.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 638, died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 29.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Munson's Hill, Va.....	1	Mine Run, Va.....	1
Yorktown, Va.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	5
Fair Oaks, Va.....	2	Spotsylvania, Va.....	10
Skirmish, Va., June 18, 1862.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	10
Picket, Va., June 19, 1862.....	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	13
Savage Station, Va.....	4	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.....	8
Glendale, Va.....	8	Deep Bottom, Va.....	1
Chantilly, Va.....	1	Ream's Station, Va.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	26	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	18	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa.....	56	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	4

Present, also, at Peach Orchard; Malvern Hill; Chancellorsville; Bristoe Station; North Anna; Totopotomoy; Strawberry Plains; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.— The Philadelphia Brigade occupies a prominent place in the history of the battle of Gettysburg. Under command of General Alex. S. Webb, it held that particular point on the line which is familiar to the battle-field tourists as "the high-water mark of the Rebellion." This position was the focus of a concentrated fire during the unprecedented artillery combat of the third day; and when that storm of missiles was followed by the grand assault known as Pickett's charge, the enemy's column made its most daring and desperate thrust against that point of the line which was held by Webb and his men. It was here that Cushing's Battery made its gallant fight, and here that General Armistead, the leader of the Confederate assault, fell dead at the muzzle of one of Cushing's guns. The Sixty-ninth entered that fight with 258 officers and men, and held the stone wall in front of the brigade; it lost there 40 killed, 80 wounded and 9 missing, Colonel O'Kane and Lieutenant-Colonel Tschudy being among the killed. At Antietam, it was in Sedgwick's Division, and fought at the Dunker Church; its loss in that battle was 19 killed, 58 wounded, and 15 missing. This regiment, like the New York Sixty-ninth, was composed mostly of Irish blood, and fully sustained the reputation of the Irish soldier for gallantry in battle. It was recruited in Philadelphia, and served continuously in the Second Division of the corps. General Owen commanded the brigade in the campaigns of 1864.

SEVENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY — "CALIFORNIA REGIMENT."

PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD D. BAKER (Killed).

(2) COL. ISAAC J. WISTAR; BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. RICHARD P. SMITH.

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	.	..	..	19
Company A	1	11	12	.	7	7	177
B	3	9	12	.	6	6	138
C	1	21	22	.	10	10	192
D	2	14	16	.	13	13	163
E . . . . .	.	4	4	.	8	8	146
F . . . . .	.	8	8	1	7	8	144
G	2	18	20	.	9	9	158
H	2	22	24	.	8	8	228
I . . . . .	.	10	10	.	10	10	147
K	1	20	21	.	9	9	143
Cos. L. M. N. O. P.	1	10	11	.	11	11	...
Totals	14	147	161	1	98	99	1,655

Total of killed and wounded, 565 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Picket, Va., Sept. 21, 1861	1	Antietam, Md.	37
Falls Church, Va	3	Fredericksburg, Va. (1862)	9
Poolesville, Md.	1	Fredericksburg, Va. (1863)	1
Ball's Bluff, Va.	34	Gettysburg, Pa.	24
Fair Oaks, Va.	5	Mine Run, Va.	1
Picket, Va., June 3, 1862	1	Wilderness, Va.	5
Picket, Va., June 8, 1862	3	Spotsylvania, Va.	10
Picket, Va., June 9, 1862	1	North Anna, Va.	1
Peach Orchard, Va.	6	Bethesda Church, Va.	2
Savage Station, Va.	2	Cold Harbor, Va.	6
Glendale, Va.	8		

Present, also, at Yorktown ; Malvern Hill ; Bristoe Station ; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—Recruited in Philadelphia, May 1861, by Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from California. In July the regiment proceeded to Fort Monroe, whence, after a short stay, it returned to Washington and commenced active service in Northern Virginia. In October it was assigned to Stone's Division, and soon after took part in the affair at Ball's Bluff. Colonel Baker, who was in command of the brigade, was killed there, the regiment losing 13 killed, 40 wounded, and 228 captured or missing. The Seventy-first was organized with fifteen companies, but after the Peninsular campaign the five superfluous companies were discontinued, and the men transferred to the others. It was assigned to the Second Division of the Second Corps, in which division it remained without change. Sedgwick commanded the division at Antietam, where it was engaged in one of the bloodiest contests of the war. Its loss in that battle was 26 killed, 95 wounded, and 18 missing—one-third of its number on that field. At Gettysburg, it was stationed at the angle of the stone wall against which Armistead and his Confederate brigade made such a desperate attack during Pickett's charge. In this battle the Seventy-first, under Colonel Smith, lost 21 killed, 58 wounded, and 19 missing, out of 24 officers and 397 men carried into action. The regiment was mustered out July 9, 1864, its term of service having expired.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY — "BAXTER ZOUAVES."

PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. DEWITT C. BAXTER; 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	2	1	1	2	16
Company A	1	14	15	1	8	9	170
B	2	14	16	.	11	11	173
C	2	22	24	.	10	10	158
D	1	18	19	.	10	10	176
E	1	26	27	.	9	9	179
F . . . . .	.	16	16	.	7	7	128
G	1	11	12	.	10	10	145
H . . . . .	.	10	10	.	10	10	145
I	2	19	21	.	8	8	146
K . . . . .	.	11	11	.	7	7	160
Cos. L. M. N. O. P. . . . .	.	20	20	.	26	26	...
Totals	11	182	193	2	117	119	1,596

193 killed = 12.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 736; total of captured and missing, 165.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.	3	Mine Run, Va.	2
Picket, Va. (June 1862)	6	Wilderness, Va.	7
Savage Station, Va.	24	Spotsylvania, Va.	5
Antietam, Md.	58	Totopotomoy, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	9	Cold Harbor, Va.	6
Gettysburg, Pa.	64	Petersburg, Va.	7
Bristoe Station, Va.	1	Jerusalem Road, Va.	

Present, also, at Yorktown; Peach Orchard; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Chantilly; Chancellorsville; North Anna.

NOTES.—Recruited in Philadelphia as a "Fire Zouave" regiment. It was organized in August, 1861, with fifteen companies, five of which were disbanded in 1862 and the men distributed to the other ten companies. In the fall of 1861, the regiment was in Stone's Division, which was guarding the Maryland side of the Upper Potomac. In March, 1862, it moved up the Shenandoah Valley in Banks's command, but was transferred soon after to the Peninsular Army. There the Philadelphia Brigade was placed under command of General Wm. W. Burns, and was assigned to Sedgwick's Division. At Savage Station—one of the Seven Days battles—the regiment lost 14 killed and 85 wounded; at Antietam it fought under Sedgwick at the Dunker Church, where it lost 38 killed, 163 wounded, and 36 missing; total, 237. General Alex. S. Webb commanded the brigade at Gettysburg. In that battle the Seventy-second occupied an exposed position during the terrible artillery firing of the third day, and then took a conspicuous part in the repulse of Pickett's Virginians. The monument of the Seventy-second, which stands on that historic spot, states in its inscription, that the regiment had 473 men in line that day and that their loss was 44 killed, 145 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 191. At Mine Run, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Hesser was killed on the skirmish line, while in command of the regiment. Its shortened lines were actively engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, and then, while in the trenches before Petersburg, August, 1864, it received the order for its muster-out.

SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BARTON'S BRIGADE — TURNER'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN M. POWER.

(2) COL. D. C. STRAWBRIDGE.

(3) COL. JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

(4) COL. JOHN S. LITTELL; 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	20
Company A.....	1	20	21	.	20	20	210
B.....	2	14	16	.	28	28	209
C.....	.	14	14	1	16	17	173
D.....	.	10	10	.	18	18	208
E.....	.	13	13	.	20	20	190
F.....	2	26	28	.	21	21	203
G.....	.	13	13	.	13	13	204
H.....	3	14	17	.	17	17	169
I.....	1	20	21	.	21	21	186
K.....	.	17	17	.	18	18	170
Totals.....	9	161	170	2	192	194	1,942

Total of killed and wounded, 623; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 52.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
James Island, S. C.....	2	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	2
Pocotaligo, S. C.....	16	Cold Harbor, Va.....	9
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.....	59	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	9
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.....	7	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	9
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	2	Deep Bottom, Va.....	13
Chesterfield Heights, Va.....	7	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	3
Swift Creek, Va.....	1	Darbytown Road, Va.....	2
Drewry's Bluff, Va.....	22	Fort Fisher, N. C.....	7

Present, also, at Fort Pulaski; Wilmington.

NOTES.—Fort Wagner was a memorable locality of the war by reason of many varied incidents of siege and assault, together with the dramatic character which invested some of those thrilling scenes. There were two distinct assaults; the first occurred July 11, 1863, and the second, just one week later. The Seventy-sixth took a conspicuous part in the first assault, which was made by three regiments only; the Ninth Maine, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Seventh Connecticut — under General Strong the brigade commander. The Seventy-sixth occupied the centre of the line, its advance taking it over a ridge where it was exposed to the fire of the fort. The assault failed, but not until 180 of the regiment had been cut down. Another attempt was made on the 18th with an assaulting column of the three brigades, but it also failed, and General Strong was killed. The Seventy-sixth had the honor of participating in the successful assault on Fort Fisher. It was then in Pennypacker's Brigade, Ames's Division; General Terry commanded the expedition. As these troops remained in North Carolina, the Tenth Corps which had been discontinued was reorganized with Terry in command. General Pennypacker was badly wounded at Fort Fisher, and Colonel Littell succeeded to the command of the brigade. The Seventy-sixth was organized at Harrisburg in October, 1861; it proceeded immediately to Hilton Head, S. C., and remained in that Department until it entered the Virginia campaign of 1864. In the actions at Drewry's Bluff and its vicinity the regiment lost 15 killed, 119 wounded, and 10 missing; total, 144. It reenlisted and served through the whole period of the war.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CROSS'S BRIGADE — CALDWELL'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES MILLER (Killed).
(2) COL. CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

(3) COL. HENRY BOYD McKEEN (Killed).
(4) COL. WILLIAM WILSON.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed or mortally wounded.....	18	190	208
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	75	77
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	21	21
Totals.....	20	286	306

Total enrollment, 1,608; killed, 208 = 12.9 per cent.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fair Oaks, Va.....	8	32	51	91
On Picket, Va., June, 1862.....	2	4	1	7
Savage Station, Va.....	1	5	12	18
White Oak Swamp, Va.....	..	5	..	5
Glendale, Va.....	21	104	5	130
Malvern Hill, Va.....	6	14	2	22
Antietam, Md.....	7	44	..	51
Fredericksburg, Va.....	15	141	20	176
Chancellorsville, Va.....	4	38	19	61
Gettysburg, Pa.....	5	49	8	62
Bristoe Station, Va.....	..	5	..	5
Mine Run, Va.....	1	6	..	7
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10	63	4	77
Totopotomoy, Va.....	..	1	1	2
Cold Harbor, Va.....	8	33	3	44
Petersburg Assault, Va.....	6	18	1	25
Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	11	31	..	42
Deep Bottom, Va.....	1	6	4	11
Ream's Station, Va.....	4	9	15	28
Hatcher's Run, Va., December 8, and March 25.....	4	8	..	12
Burkesville, Va.....	3	4	..	7
Farmville, Va.....	11	23	1	35
Totals.....	128	643	147	918

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Peach Orchard; Wilderness; Po River; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Organized at Philadelphia in October, 1861. After encamping near Washington for several months, it commenced active service in the field, March, 1862.— then in Howard's (1st) Brigade, Richardson's (1st) Division, Sumner's (2d) Corps. Colonel Miller was killed in the first battle — Fair Oaks — and at Malvern Hill his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Eli T. Conner, fell dead while gallantly leading his men. The division was commanded by Hancock at Fredericksburg, where the Eighty-first took part in the memorable assault of that day, losing 176 out of 261 present on the field. Enough of the men reënlisted, in January, 1864, to ensure a continuance of the organization, and they received a veteran furlough. Hard fighting with further heavy losses were encountered in Grant's campaigns, and at Cold Harbor, Colonel McKeen, was killed, while in command of a brigade. The Eighty-first took part in all the battles of the First Division, being hotly engaged at Farmville, at which place the Second Corps fought its last battle.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN W. McLANE (Killed).

(2) COL. STRONG VINCENT; BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. O. S. WOODWARD; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(4) COL. CHAUNCEY P. ROGERS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	..	4	.	..	..	20
Company A.....	.	23	23	.	12	12	172
B.....	.	22	22	.	16	16	116
C.....	.	20	20	1	10	11	188
D.....	.	25	25	1	11	12	162
E.....	2	31	33	.	19	19	236
F.....	1	26	27	.	16	16	200
G.....	2	22	24	.	14	14	167
H.....	.	28	28	.	22	22	173
I.....	2	45	47	.	9	9	193
K.....	.	28	28	.	22	22	181
Band.....	.	1	1	.	..	..	...
Totals.....	11	271	282	2	151	153	1,808

282 killed = 15.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 971; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Hanover Court House, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va., May 8th.....	57
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	61	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10th.....	2
Malvern Hill, Va.....	50	Bethesda Church, Va.....	2
Manassas, Va.....	26	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	5	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	15
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Peebles's Farm, Va.....	10
Gettysburg, Pa.....	18	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	5
Guerrillas, Va., December 10, 1863.....	1	Gravelly Run, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	20	White Oak Road, Va.....	3
North Anna, Va.....	2	Five Forks, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; Mechanicsville; Peach Orchard; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Glendale; Antietam; Shepherdstown Ford; Aldie; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Weldon Railroad; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Eighty-third encountered more fighting and lost more men in battle than any other Pennsylvania regiment; in fact, its loss in action was exceeded by only one other in the entire Union army. None of its losses were caused by blunders, none occurred in disastrous routs; its dead always lay with their faces to the enemy. With its "twin regiment," the Forty-fourth New York, it was assigned to Butterfield's Brigade, Morell's Division, Fifth Corps. Colonel McLane was killed at Gaines's Mill, and Vincent fell at Gettysburg while in command of the brigade. At Gaines's Mill, the regiment lost 46 killed, 51 wounded, and 99 missing; four days later, at Malvern Hill, it lost 33 killed, 115 wounded, and 18 missing—a total of 362, out of the 554 present at Gaines's Mill. At Manassas, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCoy, it lost 14 killed, 72 wounded, and 11 missing, out of 224 officially reported by McCoy as present and engaged. It had the honor, at Gettysburg, of participating in the brilliant manœuvre of its brigade—Vincent's—in seizing Little Round Top at a critical moment, helping materially to save the fortunes of the day. At Spotsylvania, its casualties amounted to 21 killed, 119 wounded, and 24 missing; total, 164. General McClellan once publicly pronounced the Eighty-third "one of the very best regiments in the army."

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE — HUMPHREYS'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM G. MURRAY (Killed).

(2) COL. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN; 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.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	19
Company A.....	1	14	15	.	7	7	128
B.....	.	8	8	.	11	11	81
C.....	.	12	12	.	11	11	172
D.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	113
E.....	1	14	15	.	12	12	131
F.....	.	18	18	.	9	9	105
G.....	1	10	11	1	10	11	120
H.....	.	10	10	.	7	7	90
I.....	.	10	10	.	11	11	159
K.....	1	13	14	.	10	10	167
Totals.....	6	119	125	1	98	99	1,285

Total of killed and wounded, 491; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Kernstown, Va.....	30	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Port Republic, Va.....	3	North Anna, Va.....	3
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	1	Totopotomoy, Va.....	4
Manassas, Va.....	2	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Fredericksburg, Va.....	11	Petersburg, Va.....	8
Chancellorsville, Va.....	29	Deep Bottom, Va.....	4
Mine Run, Va.....	4	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	10		

Present, also, at Front Royal; Kelly's Ford; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.— Although a Third Corps regiment, the Eighty-fourth saw much active service while in other commands. Soon after its organization, in 1861, it was ordered to the Upper Potomac, and thence to the Shenandoah Valley where it served under General Lander, and, after his death, in Shields's Division. It was with Shields at Kernstown, and was hotly engaged there; Colonel Murray and two line officers were killed there, the regiment losing 21 killed, and 71 wounded. At Cedar Mountain and Manassas it was in Ricketts's Division, of McDowell's Corps; at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville it was in Carroll's Brigade, Whipple's Division, Third Corps. At Chancellorsville it lost 215 in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, out of 391 present. The regiment was not engaged at Gettysburg, having been detailed as a train-guard. Upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps it was again transferred, this time to Mott's Division, Second Corps. Colonel Bowman having been detailed on duty elsewhere, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Milton Opp, an experienced and efficient officer who fell mortally wounded at the Wilderness. The regiment was mustered-out in November, 1864, but enough recruits and reenlisted men remained to form a battalion of four companies. This battalion was consolidated January 13, 1865, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn of the Eighty-fourth became colonel of the Fifty-seventh. Its casualties at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania May 5-13, 1864, were 13 killed, 70 wounded, and 2 missing.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

WHEATON'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES M. McCARTER.

(2) COL. JOHN M. MARK.

(3) COL. CHARLES W. ECKMAN.

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.....	3	14	17	.	7	7	189
B.....	.	20	20	.	9	9	181
C.....	3	16	19	.	9	9	204
D.....	.	12	12	.	13	13	183
E.....	2	12	14	.	12	12	196
F.....	1	15	16	.	13	13	203
G.....	1	14	15	.	8	8	183
H.....	1	21	22	.	10	10	171
I.....	.	14	14	.	13	13	214
K.....	.	22	22	.	7	7	167
Totals.....	11	161	172	1	101	102	1,908

Total of killed and wounded, 641.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Williamsburg, Va.....	8	Fort Stevens, D. C.....	1
Fair Oaks, Va.....	40	Berryville, Va.....	1
Salem Heights, Va.....	14	Charlestown, W. Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	11
Wilderness, Va.....	34	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	2
Spotsylvania, Va.....	19	Cedar Creek, Va.....	9
Cold Harbor, Va.....	3	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.....	15
Petersburg, Va. (1864).....	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	5

Present, also, at Yorktown; Malvern Hill; Seven Days; Fredericksburg; Marye's Heights; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—This regiment was raised through the efforts of Colonel McCarter, a Methodist clergyman who had served as a Chaplain in the three months service. It was organized at Lebanon, Pa., in October, 1861. In March, 1862, it was assigned to Peck's Brigade, Couch's Division, Fourth Corps, and went to the Peninsula. The regiment was in the hottest of the fight at Fair Oaks, where it displayed remarkable steadiness under fire. Its losses there were 20 killed, 84 wounded, and 22 missing; Colonel McCarter was severely wounded and lost two horses killed. After Antietam the division was transferred to the Sixth Corps, the Ninety-third becoming a part of Rowley's Brigade, Newton's Division. General Wheaton commanded the brigade at Salem Heights, where the regiment lost 8 killed, 53 wounded, and 18 missing. In February, 1864, about 300 reenlisted, and a large number of recruits were received. The regiment entered the spring campaign of 1864 with about 750 men; in the opening battle at the Wilderness it lost 15 killed and 114 wounded, which was followed the next week by further heavy losses at Spotsylvania. It fought under Sheridan in the Valley, and at the Opequon lost 7 killed and 32 wounded. Returning to Petersburg, it was engaged with severe loss, March 25, 1865, in the advance of the Sixth Corps at the time Fort Stedman was re-captured. Having served through the whole war, it was mustered out June 27, 1865.

NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

UPTON'S BRIGADE — WRIGHT'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN M. GOSLINE (Killed).

(2) COL. GUSTAVUS W. TOWN (Killed).

(3) COL. JOHN HARPER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	6	..	6	.	..	..	14
Company A	1	23	24	.	6	6	229
B . . . . .	.	14	14	.	7	7	198
C	2	22	24	.	10	10	246
D . . . . .	.	18	18	.	8	8	205
E . . . . .	.	16	16	.	10	10	212
F	1	23	24	.	5	5	138
G	1	11	12	1	9	10	222
H . . . . .	.	15	15	.	7	7	190
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	7	7	174
K . . . . .	.	17	17	.	3	3	134
Totals	11	171	182	1	72	73	1,962

Total of killed and wounded, 667; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 13.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
West Point, Va.	8	Cold Harbor, Va.	4
Gaines's Mill, Va.	31	Petersburg, Va. (1864).	4
Crampton's Pass, Md.	2	Charlestown, W. Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	3	Fisher's Hill, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	New Market, Va.	1
Salem Heights, Va.	39	Cedar Creek, Va.	15
Gettysburg, Pa.	1	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.	1
Rappahannock Station, Va.	1	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	3
Wilderness, Va.	12	Sailor's Creek, Va.	12
Spotsylvania, Va.	41		

Present, also, at Seven Days; Marye's Heights; Mine Run; Fort Stevens; Opequon; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Ninety-fifth lost six field officers, killed in action; two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, a major and an adjutant,—a loss in mounted officers, with but one parallel in all the regiments in the war. It was raised in Philadelphia, and arrived at Washington in October, 1861. It passed the winter of 1861–2 in winter-quarters near Alexandria, Va., and took the field in March, 1862. After taking part in the advance on Manassas, it proceeded to the Peninsula, with Newton's Brigade, Franklin's Division, and with this command was engaged at West Point. Slocum succeeded to the command of the division, which, under his charge, distinguished itself at Gaines's Mill. In that battle Colonel Gosline and Major Wm. B. Hubbs were killed; the regiment lost there 10 killed, 84 wounded, and 18 missing. At Salem Heights the regiment fought in Russell's Brigade of Brooks's Division, its losses there amounting to 23 killed, 110 wounded, and 20 missing; total, 153. In this action, Colonel Town, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Adjutant Dunton, and two line officers were killed. About 250 men reënlisted, and, a large number of recruits having been received, the Ninety-fifth entered the Wilderness campaign with nearly its full complement of men. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Carroll, the commandant of the regiment, fell dead in the first day's fighting at the Wilderness. During the fighting at Spotsylvania, it lost 26 killed, 82 wounded, and 27 missing; and at Cedar Creek, 8 killed, 27 wounded, and 4 missing.

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE — BROOKS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY L. CAKE.

(2) COL. WILLIAM H. LESSIG.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	.	.	15
Company A.....	1	16	17	.	8	8	115
B.....	1	6	7	.	8	8	107
C.....	1	12	13	.	7	7	111
D.....	.	13	13	.	8	8	94
E.....	.	17	17	.	12	12	133
F.....	1	8	9	.	6	6	102
G.....	.	15	15	.	9	9	111
H.....	.	18	18	.	10	10	126
I.....	.	9	9	.	5	5	105
K.....	.	12	12	1	13	14	134
Totals.....	6	126	132	1	86	87	1,153

132 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 429; captured and missing, 64; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	18	Wilderness, Va.....	3
Crampton's Gap, Md.....	27	Spotsylvania, Va.....	59
Antietam, Md.....	2	Cedar Creek, Va.....	3
Bowling Green Road, Va }	17	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Salem Heights, Va. }			

Present, also, at West Point; Seven Days; Fredericksburg; Marye's Heights (1863); Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Petersburg; Opequon; Fisher's Hill.

NOTES.—Recruited mostly in Schuylkill County. It left the State in November, 1861, and, arriving in Virginia soon after, was assigned to Slocum's Brigade, Franklin's Division. General Slocum commanded the division at Gaines's Mill, where the regiment was engaged and received a gratifying mention in the official reports. Loss, at Gaines's Mill, 13 killed, 61 wounded, and 13 missing. It again distinguished itself in the successful charge at Crampton's Gap, where Major Lewis J. Martin was killed. It sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in that action, its casualties amounting to 20 killed and 70 wounded—fully one-fourth of the number engaged. Still harder fighting and greater losses were encountered in 1864, at Spotsylvania, where the Ninety-sixth was selected as one of the twelve regiments of the Sixth Corps to take part in Upton's charge; it proved a dearly bought honor, its losses there, and in the other fighting about Spotsylvania, amounting to 31 killed, 115 wounded, and 32 missing; total, 178. During this campaign the regiment was still in the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, General Upton commanding the brigade, and General Wright, the division. Subsequently, General Russell succeeded to the command of the division. Not enough of the men reënlisted to warrant the continuance of the regimental organization after the expiration of its term of service, which occurred September 22, 1864, while in the Shenandoah campaign. The original members of the regiment returned to their homes, and the reënlisted veterans, together with the recruits, were transferred to the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania.

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

PENNYPACKER'S BRIGADE — AMES'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY R. GUSS. (2) COL. GALUSHIA PENNYPACKER; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (3) COL. JOHN WAINWRIGHT; BVT. MAJOR-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	2	.	..	..	16
Company A . . . . .	.	13	13	.	15	15	217
B . . . . .	.	8	8	.	23	23	194
C . . . . .	.	13	13	1	25	26	213
D	2	12	14	.	12	12	181
E . . . . .	.	10	10	.	27	27	221
F . . . . .	.	25	25	.	15	15	193
G	1	10	11	.	23	23	195
H . . . . .	.	15	15	.	16	16	216
I	1	9	10	1	16	17	163
K	1	14	15	.	12	12	195
Totals	6	130	136	2	184	186	2,004

Total of killed and wounded, 519; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

Of the 1,039 originally enrolled, 104 were killed, and 117 died of disease.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
James's Island, S. C.	4	Petersburg, Va	5
Morris Island, S. C	4	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	14
Ware Bottom Church Va., May 18, 1864.	14	Petersburg Mine, Va.	11
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.	56	Strawberry Plains, Va	10
Bermuda Hundred, Va., August 25, 1864	2	Chaffin's Farm, Va.	2
Picket, S. C., April, 1863.	1	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.	2
Picket, Va., August 25, 1864	1	Fort Fisher, N. C.	9
Cold Harbor, Va.	1		

Present, also, at John's Island, S. C.; Fort Wagner, S. C.; Swift Creek, Va.; Drewry's Bluff, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.

NOTES.— Eight companies were recruited in Chester County, and the others in Delaware. It left the State November, 1861, going to Fort Monroe, and thence to Port Royal, S. C. It remained in that Department sixteen months, during which it made several expeditions along the Florida and Georgia coast, and was under fire in some minor engagements. It took part in the operations about Charleston Harbor, and in the grand assault on Fort Wagner, in which affair it was in Stevenson's Brigade of reserves. In April, 1863, it left Fernandina, Fla., and sailed for Virginia, where it joined the Army of the James,—having been assigned to White's (1st) Brigade, Ames's (3d) Division, Tenth Corps. In the fighting at Green Plains, near Bermuda Hundred, May 18th and 20th, it lost 29 killed, 186 wounded, and 22 captured or missing; total, 237; seven color bearers were shot, and Colonel Pennypacker was wounded three times. The regiment occupied an exposed position in the trenches before Petersburg, and lost men almost daily during the siege,—in addition to those lost in the fighting at the Mine Explosion. It had in the meanwhile been transferred to the Second Division, in which it afterwards remained without further change. Colonel Pennypacker commanded the brigade at Chaffin's Farm, where he was again wounded. He led the brigade, also, in its victorious assault at Fort Fisher, where he received another serious wound while planting the colors of the Ninety-seventh on the enemy's inner line of works.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY — "ROUNDHEADS."

LEASURE'S BRIGADE — STEVENSON'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DANIEL LEASURE; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. NORMAN J. MAXWELL; 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	4	..	4	.	1	1	18
Company A	1	18	19	.	22	22	184
B	2	13	15	.	17	17	184
C	1	27	28	.	20	20	198
D . . . . .	.	21	21	.	15	15	192
E . . . . .	.	30	30	.	21	21	191
F	1	22	23	2	21	23	201
G	2	20	22	.	16	16	202
H	1	12	13	.	12	12	181
I	1	6	7	.	8	8	82
K	3	19	22	.	17	17	186
M . . . . .	.	20	20	.	13	13	195
Totals	16	208	224	2	183	185	2,014

224 killed = 11.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 887; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 29.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Legare's Point, S. C.	3	North Anna, Va.	2
James Island, S. C.	13	Bethesda Church, Va.	2
Manassas, Va.	27	Cold Harbor, Va.	18
Chantilly, Va.	7	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	21
South Mountain, Md.	12	Petersburg Mine, Va.	23
Antietam, Md.	2	Weldon Railroad, Va.	7
Jackson, Miss.	1	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	5
Blue Springs, Tenn.	1	Boydton Road, Va.	1
Campbell's Station, Tenn.	1	Picket, Va., Dec. 13, 1864.	1
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.	5	Fort Stedman, Va.	22
Wilderness, Va.	4	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	44		

Present, also, at Port Royal, S. C.; Coosaw River, S. C.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Vicksburg, Miss.

NOTES.—The Pennsylvania Roundheads proved on many a hard fought field that they were worthy of their *nom de guerre*, and their ancestral namesakes. Bates, the historian, says that they were recruited in a part of the State which was settled by English Roundheads and Scotch-Irish Covenanters. Be that as it may, there was no stancher stuff in Cromwell's regiments than in the blue-coated line that dressed on the colors of the Hundredth Pennsylvania. They were well officered, Colonel Leasure being a man of remarkable soldierly ability, and although in command of the brigade most of the time, the regiment was always ably handled. Lieut.-Col. Dawson fell, mortally wounded, in the assault on Petersburg; Lieut.-Col. Pentecost was killed at Fort Stedman; Major Hamilton and Adjutant Leasure fell in the fighting at the Petersburg Mine. Five line-officers fell at Manassas, the casualties in that battle amounting to 15 killed, 117 wounded, and 8 missing. At Spotsylvania it sustained a loss of 23 killed, 110 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 135. Like all the Ninth Corps regiments its service was a varied one; it made long journeys by sea and land, and fought its battles in many and widely separated States.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

WHEATON'S BRIGADE — GETTY'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS A. ROWLEY; BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. JOSEPH M. KINKEAD.

(3) COL. JOHN W. PATTERSON (Killed).
(4) COL. JAMES PATCHELL.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	4	..	4	.	1	1	17
Company A .....	.	15	15	.	8	8	201
B	1	14	15	.	4	4	165
C	2	11	13	.	6	6	178
D	1	10	11	.	8	8	184
E .....	.	19	19	.	6	6	170
F	1	14	15	.	5	5	171
G .....	.	6	6	.	5	5	160
H .....	.	34	34	.	13	13	198
I .....	.	11	11	.	6	6	140
K	1	7	8	.	6	6	178
L .....	.	16	16	1	7	8	171
M .....	.	14	14	.	6	6	166
Totals	10	171	181	1	81	82	2,099

Total of killed and wounded, 689; total of captured or missing, 140

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K & M.W.
Williamsburg, Va.	5	Petersburg, Va. (1864)	6
Fair Oaks, Va.	18	Charlestown, W. Va.	1
Savage Station, Va.	1	Opequon, Va.	16
Malvern Hill, Va.	12	Strasburg, Va.	1
Salem Heights, Va.	21	Fisher's Hill, Va.	2
Wilderness, Va.	48	Cedar Creek, Va.	21
Spotsylvania, Va.	10	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865	2
Cold Harbor, Va.	15	Fall of Petersburg	2

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Fort Stevens; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Pittsburg in August, 1861. Five companies went to Washington that month, the others following soon after. It occupied winter-quarters near the Capitol, where the time was spent in drills and light duty. It embarked at Alexandria in March, 1862, and proceeded with General McClellan's Army to the Peninsula, where it took part in the operations before Yorktown, and did some good fighting at Williamsburg. It fought at Fair Oaks, in Peck's Brigade, Couch's Division, Fourth Corps, losing there 12 killed, 47 wounded, and 10 missing. At Malvern Hill it made a successful charge, in which Major Poland was killed. Immediately after Antietam the division was transferred, and became Newton's Division of the Sixth Corps. General Wheaton commanded the brigade in the fighting at Marye's Heights and Salem Church, in which the regiment lost 12 killed, 54 wounded, and 103 missing or captured. Nearly all the men reenlisted, and a large number of recruits were received, which enabled it to take the field in 1864 with full ranks. The regiment encountered its hardest battle at the Wilderness, where its casualties amounted to 163 in killed and wounded. Colonel Patterson was among the killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Mellwaine lost his life at Cold Harbor, and Major Coleman was killed while leading the regiment at Cedar Creek. In the latter action the regiment lost 12 killed and 80 wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

GRAHAM'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. AMOR A. McKNIGHT (Killed).
(2) COL. WILLIAM W. CORBETT.

(3) COL. CALVIN A. CRAIG (Killed).
(4) COL. JAMES MILLER.

COMPANIES	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	..	4	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	1	23	24	.	17	17	203
B.....	1	30	31	.	15	15	204
C.....	2	19	21	.	12	12	214
D.....	2	21	23	.	8	8	193
E.....	.	20	20	.	11	11	192
F.....	1	27	28	.	12	12	184
G.....	.	21	21	.	13	13	187
H.....	1	21	22	.	17	17	208
I.....	2	28	30	.	22	22	198
K.....	.	21	21	.	12	12	191
Totals.....	14	231	245	.	139	139	1,992

245 killed = 12.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded 783; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 37

BATTLES.	K & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fair Oaks, Va.....	53	Spotsylvania, Va.....	8
Oak Grove, Va.....	3	North Anna, Va.....	2
Chickahominy, Va.....	1	Totopotomy, Va.....	4
Glendale, Va.....	22	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).....	10
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Jerusalem Road, Va.....	2
Warrenton Junction, Va.....	3	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Manassas, Va.....	10	Deep Bottom, Va.....	8
Fredericksburg, Va.....	3	Weldon Railroad, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	14	Boydton Road, Va.....	11
Gettysburg, Pa.....	22	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865.....	2
Auburn, Va.....	1	Hatcher's Run, Va., March 30, 1865.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	56	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Yorktown; Williamsburg; Chantilly; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; Po River; Cold Harbor; Strawberry Plains; Poplar Spring Church; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited from the counties of Jefferson, Clarion, and Clearfield. The men were mostly from the forest regions, possessing the hardy characteristics and manly traits incidental to mountaineers and lumbermen. The regiment left its barracks in Pittsburg in November, 1861. After some hard service in the trenches before Yorktown, and some skirmishing at Williamsburg—then in Kearny's Division,—it faced the enemy at Fair Oaks, in one of the deadliest struggles of the war, winning praise from generals and historians alike. Its losses at Fair Oaks were large — 41 killed, 112 wounded, and 8 missing; total, 161. At Gettysburg, the regiment took 247 men into action, and lost 8 killed, 115 wounded, and 9 missing; total, 132, or more than half. In April, 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps, the One Hundred and Fifth being assigned to General Alex. Hays's Brigade. In the first battle of the ensuing campaign—the Wilderness—it lost 38 killed, 116 wounded, and 6 missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwalt was killed at the Wilderness, Colonel McKnight at Chancellorsville, Colonel Craig at Deep Bottom, and Major John C. Conser at the Boydton Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

KANE'S BRIGADE — GEARY'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. MATTHEW SCHLAUDECKER.

(2) COL. GEORGE A. COBHAM, JR. (Killed); BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. THOMAS M. WALKER; 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.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	20
Company A.....	1	15	16	1	14	15	166
B.....	2	19	21	.	16	16	188
C.....	.	17	17	.	14	14	197
D.....	.	19	19	.	18	18	196
E.....	.	14	14	.	21	21	194
F.....	1	13	14	1	22	23	199
G.....	.	6	6	.	14	14	175
H.....	.	9	9	1	11	12	158
I.....	1	13	14	.	13	13	179
K.....	.	13	13	.	12	12	180
Totals.....	7	138	145	4	155	159	1,852*

Total of killed and wounded, 549.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	21	New Hope Church, Ga.....	9
Antietam, Md.....	33	Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	6	Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	6	Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.....	1
Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	13	Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.....	3
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	3	Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864.....	4
Resaca, Ga.....	5	Culp's Farm, Ga., June 17, 1864.....	3
Cassville, Ga.....	1	Grier's Farm, Ga., June 21, 1864.....	3
Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	24	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	3
Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.....	1	Sherman's March (foraging).....	3

Present, also, at Manassas ; Missionary Ridge ; Ringgold, Ga. ; Rocky Face Ridge ; Savannah, Ga.

NOTES.— Recruited in Erie, Warren, and Crawford Counties, and organized at Erie in January, 1862. It was quartered in Baltimore during the following March and April. In May it joined Banks's command at Harper's Ferry, having been assigned to Prince's Brigade, of Augur's Division, in which it fought at Cedar Mountain. The regiment was commanded in that battle by Major Walker, its casualties amounting to 7 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing. The division, under General Greene, distinguished itself at Antietam by the tenacity with which it held its position near the Dunker Church. The regiment took only 243 men into that action, but lost 26 killed, 76 wounded, and 8 missing. In March, 1863, the One Hundred and Eleventh was one of ten regiments in the Army of the Potomac, especially mentioned in General Orders as standing best in the inspection reports. In September, 1863, the corps was ordered to Tennessee, and on October 28, 1863, the regiment fought at Wauhatchie, Tenn., where Major Boyle was killed. In the Atlanta campaign its fighting was continuous and severe, the hardest battle for the One Hundred and Eleventh occurring at Peach Tree Creek, where Colonel Cobham was killed. The regiment marched from Atlanta to the sea, and while in the Carolinas the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania was discontinued, and the men were transferred to its ranks.

* The enrollment includes 303 men, transferred from the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, in March, 1865, after the fighting had ended.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

IRISH BRIGADE—BARLOW'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. DENNIS HEENAN.

(2) COL. ST CLAIR MULHOLLAND; BVT. MAJ. GEN.

(3) COL. DAVID W. MEGRAW.

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	.	..	..	16
Company A	1	5	6	.	6	6	109
B . . . . .	.	6	6	.	7	7	181
C	1	6	7	.	6	6	140
D	2	11	13	1	9	10	198
E . . . . .	.	15	15	.	7	7	193
F . . . . .	.	25	25	.	12	12	144
G . . . . .	.	15	15	.	15	15	181
H . . . . .	.	15	15	.	8	8	186
I	2	15	17	.	6	6	141
K	1	24	25	.	12	12	172
Totals.	8	137	145	1	88	89	1,661

Total of killed and wounded, 528 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	25	Cold Harbor, Va.	22
Chancellorsville, Va.	2	Petersburg Assault, June 16, 1864.	10
Gettysburg, Pa.	3	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	8
Bristoe Station, Va.	1	Williams Farm, Va., June 22, 1864.	8
Wilderness, Va.	13	Deep Bottom, Va.	3
Po River, Va., May 10.	4	Ream's Station, Va.	11
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.	21	White Oak Road, March 31, 1865.	4
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18.	7	Sutherland Station, April 2, 1865.	1
Totopotomoy, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Mine Run ; North Anna ; Strawberry Plains ; Farmville ; Sailor's Creek ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Pennsylvania furnished a regiment for the famous Irish Brigade ; it was the One Hundred and Sixteenth. It was recruited in Philadelphia in the summer of 1862, and leaving the State in September, proceeded to Virginia. In October it joined the main army, then at Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the Irish Brigade, Hancock's Division. It took part in the bloody assault on Marye's Heights, where each man in the brigade placed a sprig of green in his cap just before the charge, and where so many of them fell in front of the enemy's works. The official reports state that this regiment had 247 men in line that day ; their loss was 7 killed, 67 wounded, and 14 missing ; all three of its field-officers were wounded. After this battle the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, as it had become much reduced in numbers. At Chancellorsville the regiment received words of praise from Hancock for gallant services rendered on that field. In the spring of 1864, six new companies were recruited, and the old battalion companies were filled up to their maximum. Three of the new companies were from Pittsburg ; they were raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C. Dale, who was killed at Spotsylvania. From the Wilderness to Appomattox, the One Hundred and Sixteenth was engaged in all the battles of the First Division, and proved itself worthy of a place in the brigade. Colonel Mulholland, who commanded the battalion in 1863, led the reorganized regiment in most of its battles, and was badly wounded at Spotsylvania.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.—“CORN EXCHANGE REGIMENT.”

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE—GRIFFIN'S DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES M. PREVOST; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

(2) COL. JAMES GWYN; BVT. MAJOR-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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	14	14	.	9	9	131
B.....	.	12	12	1	7	7	117
C.....	.	14	14	.	6	7	120
D.....	.	11	11	.	14	14	123
E.....	1	21	22	.	18	18	123
F.....	2	12	14	.	9	9	125
G.....	3	11	14	.	7	7	114
H.....	.	7	7	.	15	15	128
I.....	.	16	16	.	14	14	149
K.....	3	14	17	.	12	12	131
Totals.....	9	132	141	1	111	112	1,276

141 killed = 11 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 502; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 73.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shepherdstown, Va.....	78	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	14	Bethesda Church, Va.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	3	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	1
Mine Run, Va.....	1	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	11
Wilderness, Va.....	6	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	11	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.....	1	Hatcher's Run, March 29, 1865.....	1
Bowling Green, Va.....	1	Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865.....	1
North Anna, Va.....	1	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.....	1

Present, also, at Antietam; Rappahannock Station; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Known in the Corps as “the regiment that fought at Shepherdstown.” The One Hundred and Eighteenth had been in service less than three weeks when it marched on the field at Antietam. It was in the reserves there, but in the pursuit succeeding that victory it was given a place in the advance, and crossed the river at Shepherdstown Ford, close upon the enemy's rear. Advancing too far without proper support, it was attacked at a disadvantage by overpowering numbers, and forced back to the river, where, in addition to its previous loss, it had to recross the ford under a severe fire. Its casualties in this affair were 63 killed, 101 wounded, and 105 missing or prisoners, out of the 800, or thereabouts, who were engaged. Five officers were killed, and Colonel Prevost was wounded while waving the colors to encourage his men. This regiment was raised under the auspices of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, which furnished the necessary aid and means; in addition, it paid a bounty of ten dollars to each recruit. The One Hundred and Eighteenth was under a heavy fire at Fredericksburg, then in Barnes's Brigade, its losses there amounting to 5 killed, 56 wounded, and 37 missing. At Gettysburg, the division was commanded by General Barnes, and the brigade by Colonel Tilton of the Twenty-second Mass. During the campaigns of 1864-65 it was in Bartlett's (3d) Brigade, Griffin's (1st) Division, and during that time was engaged in all the battles of the Fifth Corps. It was mustered out June 1st, 1865, having received upon its return a flattering reception from the Corn Exchange.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

RUSSELL'S BRIGADE—WRIGHT'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. PETER C. ELLMAKER.

(2) COL. GIDEON CLARK; 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.	2	..	2	.	..	..	15
Company A . . . . .	.	11	11	.	6	6	115
B	3	12	15	.	6	6	121
C . . . . .	.	15	15	.	4	4	135
D	1	12	13	1	5	6	117
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	12	12	124
F . . . . .	.	10	10	.	6	6	122
G	1	14	15	.	9	9	118
H . . . . .	.	20	20	.	13	13	115
I	1	12	13	.	4	4	114
K	1	14	15	.	6	6	120
Totals	9	132	141	1	71	72	1,216

141 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 519; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va., April 29, 1863.	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	56
Salem Church, Va.	24	Hanover, Va.	1
Banks's Ford, Va., May 6, 1863.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	4
Rappahannock Station, Va.,	17	Opequon, Va.	7
Brandy Station, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va.	8
Wilderness, Va.	18	Sailor's Creek, Va.	3

Present, also, at First Fredericksburg; Marye's Heights; Gettysburg; Mine Run; Weldon Railroad; Fort Stevens; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited at Philadelphia in August, 1862. It arrived at Washington, September 1st, and after a month's stay proceeded to Harper's Ferry where it joined the Army of the Potomac. It was there assigned to General Calvin E. Pratt's Brigade of Howe's Division. The regiment was under fire at the first battle of Fredericksburg, 1862, but was not actively engaged. In the second battle—May 3, 1863—it took part in the engagement at Salem Church, where it sustained a loss of 10 killed, 74 wounded, and 38 missing, a total of 122 out of 432 present for duty. It was at that time in Russell's Brigade, Brooks's Division. In the affair at Rappahannock Station the brigade made a successful bayonet charge, capturing the works, together with a large number of prisoners, flags, and cannon. The loss in the One Hundred and Nineteenth was 7 killed, 37 wounded, and 1 missing; Colonel Ellmaker led the brigade, General Russell being in command of the division. The regiment was hotly engaged at Spotsylvania, being one of the picked regiments in Upton's storming party on May 10th; on the 12th it participated in the bloody contest at the "Angle" where Major Truefit and Captain Warner, the regimental commandants were killed. The loss at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania—May 5th to 12th—was 231 killed and wounded, out of about 400 effectives that crossed the Rapidan. It also suffered a heavy percentage of loss in the Shenandoah Valley, its previous casualties having left but few in line. Early in the spring of 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, in which command it remained without further change. This division was commanded, successively, by Generals Brooks, Wright, Russell, and Wheaton; the brigade by Generals Russell, Eustis, and Edwards.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

ROWLEY'S BRIGADE — DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

(2) COL. ALEXANDER BIDDLE.

(3) COL. JAMES S. WARNER.

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	2	1	1	2	17
Company A	1	20	21	.	10	10	105
B . . . . .	.	9	9	.	4	4	77
C	1	9	10	1	6	7	90
D . . . . .	.	10	10	.	3	3	86
E . . . . .	.	10	10	.	7	7	95
F . . . . .	.	16	16	.	8	8	96
G	1	7	8	.	2	2	75
H . . . . .	.	6	6	.	5	5	58
I . . . . .	.	10	10	.	9	9	100
K	1	6	7	.	9	9	92
Totals	5	104	109	2	64	66	891

109 killed = 12.2 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 402; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 18.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	45	Bethesda Church, Va.	2
Chancellorsville, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va.	6
Gettysburg, Pa.	29	Dabney's Mills, Va.	8
Wilderness, Va.	4	Five Forks, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	9	Salisbury Prison, N. C.	1
North Anna, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Weldon Railroad; Peeble's Farm; Boydton Road; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.— This gallant little regiment sustained a heavy loss in proportion to its numbers. At no time did it have a full complement of men, yet it distinguished itself on all occasions by its efficiency. It was recruited mostly in Philadelphia, and was organized there in September, 1862. It joined McClellan's Army in October, and was placed in McCandless's Brigade, Meade's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves. With this command it fought in its initiatory battle at Fredericksburg, with a loss of 14 killed, 114 wounded, and 10 missing; total, 138. The brigade, under Colonel Chapman Biddle, was engaged at Gettysburg in the battle of the first day, its operations being conspicuous in the history of that day. The regiment marched on that field with only 263 officers and men; of this number, 12 were killed, 106 wounded, and 61 missing or captured; many of the prisoners were wounded before they were captured. Upon the transfer of the First to the Fifth Corps, the regiment was placed in Roy Stone's Brigade, of Wadsworth's Division. It had received no recruits, and entered the spring campaign of 1864 with only 200 men. It fought in all the battles of the Fifth Corps, and in October the morning report showed only 89 men present for duty. In the spring of 1865 it entered on the final campaign in Coulter's (3d) Brigade, Crawford's (3d) Division, Fifth Corps, in which command it fought at Five Forks, and was present at the last surrender.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

WHEATON'S BRIGADE—GETTY'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

COLONEL FREDERICK H. COLLIER; 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.	2	..	2	2	..	2	16
Company A	2	23	25	1	11	12	130
B	1	16	17	.	18	18	126
C . . . . .	.	14	14	1	7	8	116
D	2	13	15	.	7	7	97
E	1	11	12	.	3	3	91
F	1	16	17	1	5	6	104
G . . . . .	.	10	10	.	6	6	100
H . . . . .	.	12	12	.	14	14	101
I	1	10	11	.	7	7	103
K . . . . .	.	10	10	.	8	8	86
Totals	10	135	145	5	86	91	1,070

145 killed = 13.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 531.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va. (1862)	1	Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864	1
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863)	17	Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864	7
Gettysburg, Pa.	4	Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864	1
Brandy Station, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864	1
Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864	45	Fort Stevens, D. C.	4
Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864	2	Opequon, Va.	6
Spotsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864	2	Flint's Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 1864	3
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864	24	Cedar Creek, Va.	6
Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864	1	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1864	4
Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864	6	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	2
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864	6	Nov. 1864, Place unknown	1

Present, also, at Antietam; Rappahannock Station; Fisher's Hill; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited principally in Pittsburg and its vicinity. It left the State September 2, 1862, and went to Washington. It joined the army just before the battle of Antietam, and was, soon after, assigned to Rowley's (3d) Brigade, Newton's (3d) Division, Sixth Corps. It was under fire with slight loss at Fredericksburg, but in the second battle on that field—1863—it was hotly engaged at Salem Church, where it lost 11 killed, 54 wounded, and 11 missing. The regiment entered upon the campaign of 1864, in Getty's Division, and at the Wilderness encountered its hardest fighting; it lost there 190 in killed and wounded, besides several who were missing; Major Snyder fell from his horse, killed while cheering his men. At Cold Harbor the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth took part in the storming of the works, where Lieutenant-Colonel Moody and two line officers were killed. In the final and victorious assault on the works at Petersburg, the regiment took a prominent part, and the Color-Sergeant, David W. Young, was one of three color-bearers in the army—one in each corps—who received a congratulatory letter from General Grant, complimenting them as being the "three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final assault." Each letter was accompanied by a large sum of money which had been raised for that purpose by patriotic citizens.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

ZOOK'S BRIGADE — CALDWELL'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COLONEL RICHARD P. ROBERTS (Killed).

(2) COLONEL JOHN FRASER; 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	2	.	..	..	13
Company A	1	18	19	.	11	11	114
B . . . . .	.	15	15	.	24	24	126
C	2	25	27	1	8	9	112
D . . . . .	.	24	24	.	12	12	108
E	1	12	13	.	18	18	101
F	1	23	24	.	6	6	116
G	3	19	22	.	12	12	103
H	1	25	26	.	9	9	129
I . . . . .	.	13	13	.	14	14	109
K . . . . .	.	13	13	.	13	13	101
Totals	10	188	198	1	127	128	1,132

198 killed = 17.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 732; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va.	15	Totopotomoy, Va.	10
Gettysburg, Pa.	61	Cold Harbor, Va.	8
Mine Run, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va.	14
Bristoe Station, Va.	1	Deep Bottom, Va.	5
Wilderness, Va.	8	Ream's Station, Va.	1
Corbin's Bridge, Va.	4	Hatcher's Run, Va.	4
Po River, Va.	5	Sailor's Creek, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va.	52	Farmville, Va.	5
North Anna, Va.	3		

Present, also, at Strawberry Plains; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The One Hundred and Fortieth sustained the greatest percentage of loss in action of any regiment from Pennsylvania. It was recruited in the western counties, and left the State September 10, 1862. It was stationed awhile in Maryland, and during the following winter it occupied quarters at Falmouth, Va., having been assigned to Zook's (3d) Brigade, Hancock's (1st) Division. On April 28, 1863, it broke camp to march to Chancellorsville. In that, its first battle, it lost 7 killed, 28 wounded, and 9 missing. General Caldwell, who succeeded Hancock, commanded the division at Gettysburg. Arriving on that field, the division moved into the "whirling vortex" of death in the wheat-field where it stubbornly contested the Confederate advance until half the division lay dead or wounded on the field. General Zook was killed; Colonel Roberts, who succeeded him in command of the brigade, also fell dead. The loss of the regiment was 37 killed, 144 wounded, and 60 missing; a total of 241 out of the 589 who were engaged. Desperate as the fighting had been at Gettysburg, the regiment encountered at Spotsylvania an equally heavy loss, and with less men in line. It was engaged in Hancock's grand charge on May 12th, and in all the other actions of the Second Corps about Spotsylvania, its losses there amounting to 34 killed, 126 wounded, and 9 missing. General Miles commanded the division at Farmville, where the Second Corps and the One Hundred and Fortieth fought their last battle. In this final engagement the regiment met with a severe loss; two officers were among the killed, falling with the goal of a safe return full in sight.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

GRAHAM'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

COLONEL HENRY J. MADILL; BVT. MAJOR-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.	2	1	3	2	..	2	16
Company A	1	12	13	.	8	8	116
B . . . . .	.	15	15	.	3	3	101
C	1	15	16	.	10	10	98
D . . . . .	.	13	13	.	10	10	100
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	14	14	95
F . . . . .	.	20	20	.	6	6	97
G	1	19	20	.	2	2	101
H	1	11	12	.	7	7	112
I . . . . .	.	19	19	.	5	5	100
K . . . . .	.	24	24	1	11	12	101
Totals	6	161	167	3	76	79	1,037

167 killed = 16.1 per cent.

Total of killed and died of wounds, 616.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	2	Petersburg Assault.	5
Chancellorsville, Va.	62	Jerusalem Road, Va.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	49	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	4
Auburn Va.	4	Deep Bottom, Va.	1
Mine Run, Va.	4	Poplar Spring Church, Oct. 2, 1864.	2
Wilderness, Va.	16	Boydton Road, Va.	3
Spotsylvania, Va.	9	Hatcher's Run, Va.	1
North Anna, Va.	3	Petersburg, Va., March 25.	1

Present, also, at Kelly's Ford ; Totopotomoy ; Cold Harbor ; Strawberry Plains ; Sailor's Creek ; Farmville ; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Seven companies were recruited in Bradford County, two in Susquehanna, and one in Wayne. It left Harrisburg, August 30, 1862, and active service commenced at once. It was assigned to Robinson's (1st) Brigade, Birney's (1st) Division, Third Corps, in which it fought at Fredericksburg, where it was engaged mostly as a battery support. At Chancellorsville it charged the advancing lines of the enemy, holding them in check until nearly surrounded, when it retired slowly and in good order ; its losses were 23 killed, 152 wounded, and 60 missing ; total, 235 out of 419 in action. Its ranks were so reduced by death, wounds and sickness, that only 198 answered to the morning roll-call as it stood in line, ready to enter the battle of Gettysburg. It fought there in the Peach Orchard, losing 25 killed, 103 wounded, and 21 missing, a terrible percentage ; Major Israel P. Spaulding was mortally wounded in that battle. In 1864, the One Hundred and Forty-first, with its division, was transferred to the Second Corps, General Birney retaining command of the division. Though small in numbers, the regiment took a gallant part in all the subsequent battles of the Second Corps, its losses being severe in proportion to its strength. Lieutenant-Colonel Guy H. Watkins, an intrepid and skillful officer, was killed while leading his men in the assault at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

ROWLEY'S BRIGADE—DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT P. CUMMINS (Killed).

(2) COL. ALFRED B. McCALMONT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. HORATIO N. WARREN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	1	3	.	..	..	15
Company A . . . . .	.	10	10	.	8	8	86
B	1	19	20	.	3	3	97
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	9	9	88
D . . . . .	.	13	13	.	9	9	84
E	1	17	18	.	8	8	92
F . . . . .	.	10	10	.	7	7	97
G . . . . .	.	22	22	.	9	9	94
H	2	13	15	.	7	7	89
I . . . . .	.	15	15	.	6	6	101
K	1	17	18	.	6	6	92
Totals	7	148	155	.	72	72	935

155 killed = 16.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 566; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va	66	North Anna, Va.	4
Picket, Va., Feb. 21, 1863	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	49	Petersburg, Va.	3
Catlett's Station, Va.	1	Boydton Road, Va.	2
Wilderness, Va.	12	Dabney's Mills, Va.	5
Spotsylvania, Va.	9	Five Forks, Va.	2

Present, also, at Fitz Hugh's Crossing; Chancellorsville · Mine Run · Totopotomoy; Weldon Railroad; Peeble's Farm; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—It took the field in September, 1862, and was attached soon after to the Second Brigade, Meade's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves, First Corps. It marched with them to Fredericksburg, taking part in their gallant but unsuccessful battle on that field; it went into action 550 strong, losing 16 killed, 182 wounded, and 45 missing; many of the latter are missing yet, all of them having been left on the field, dead or badly wounded; Major John Bradley was mortally wounded in that action. The Reserves were withdrawn from the field in February, 1863, on account of their severe losses, whereupon the One Hundred and Forty-second was assigned to Rowley's (1st) Brigade, Doubleday's (3d) Division. At Gettysburg, the First Corps opened the battle and did some of the best fighting on that famous field. The One Hundred and Forty-second held a position in the front line and on the left, where it received a hot fire; its loss was 13 killed, 128 wounded, and 70 missing; total, 211, nearly all of whom fell in the first day's battle, Colonel Cummins being among the killed. In April, 1864, Colonel McCalmont, an officer of superior merit, was detailed on special duty; he subsequently became Colonel of the Two Hundred and Eighth, and was placed in command of a brigade. He was succeeded by Major Warren, who led the regiment in all the subsequent battles of the Fifth Corps, to which it was transferred in April, 1864. On joining the Fifth Corps, it was assigned to Stone's (3d) Brigade, of Wadsworth's (4th) Division, a division composed entirely of First Corps veterans. The regiment served also in Chamberlain's (1st) Brigade of Griffin's (1st) Division, and again in Crawford's (3d) Division, Fifth Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

STONE'S BRIGADE — DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

COLONEL EDMUND L. DANA ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

COMPANIE	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	I	..	I	I	..	I	16
Company A.....	I	13	14	.	6	6	143
B.....	.	13	13	.	24	24	181
C.....	I	14	15	.	9	9	131
D.....	I	12	13	.	10	10	152
E.....	I	22	23	.	15	15	157
F.....	.	19	19	.	24	24	130
G.....	I	12	13	.	20	20	151
H.....	I	9	10	.	19	19	143
I.....	I	11	12	I	18	19	141
K.....	.	18	18	.	5	5	146
Totals.....	8	143	151	2	150	152	1,491

151 killed=10.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 558 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 49.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Gettysburg, Pa.....	42	North Anna, Va.....	7
Wilderness, Va.....	57	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Laurel Hill, Va., May 9.....	4	Petersburg, Va.....	12
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10.....	12	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8-18.....	4	Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.....	9

Present, also, at Chancellorsville ; Totopotomoy ; Bethesda Church ; Boydton Road.

NOTES.—Recruited principally in Luzerne County, in October, 1862. It arrived at Washington in November, where it remained on light duty until February, 1863 ; it was then ordered to the front and assigned to Colonel Roy Stone's Brigade, Doubleday's Division, First Corps. Although present at Chancellorsville, it did its first fighting at Gettysburg. There it encountered hot work in the battle of the first day, where, out of 465 present, it lost 13 killed, 128 wounded, and 70 missing ; many of the latter, as afterward ascertained, were killed. When the brigade was ordered to retire the color-sergeant refused to leave until it was too late, and fell dead while defiantly waving his colors in the face of the advancing enemy ; the flag, however, was not lost, but was carried safely from the field. In September, 363 recruits were received, which brought its effective strength up to 500 muskets or more. On May 3d, 1864, it started on the Wilderness campaign, then in Wadsworth's (4th) Division (afterwards Cutler's), Fifth Corps, with Colonel Roy Stone still in command of the brigade. At the Wilderness, Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Musser was killed, and the regiment lost 23 killed, 136 wounded, and 61 captured or missing ; two days later it was engaged at Spotsylvania, where its losses aggregated 16 killed, 54 wounded, and 3 missing. The regiment fought its last battle at Hatcher's Run—Dabney's Mills—and in February, 1865, was ordered on guard duty at Hart's Island, in New York harbor, where it remained until June 12, 1865, when it was mustered out. While in the Fifth Corps the regiment served, also, in Griffin's (1st) Division, and in Crawford's (3d) Division, and the brigade was commanded successively by General Edward S. Bragg, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Colonel J. W. Hoffman, and other distinguished officers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BROOKE'S BRIGADE — HANCOCK'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. HIRAM L. BROWN; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. DAVID B. MCCREARY; 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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	2	16	18	.	20	20	181
B.....	.	11	11	1	23	24	138
C.....	.	13	13	1	20	21	140
D.....	3	30	33	.	17	17	151
E.....	3	27	30	.	22	22	144
F.....	.	18	18	.	31	31	115
G.....	2	22	24	1	34	35	165
H.....	1	21	22	.	16	16	140
I.....	3	18	21	.	15	15	121
K.....	3	11	14	.	16	16	146
Totals.....	18	187	205	3	214	217	1,456

205 killed = 14.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 651; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 98.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	91	Cold Harbor, Va.....	14
Chancellorsville, Va.....	3	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).....	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	27	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	4
Auburn, Va..... }	2	Deep Bottom, Va.....	3
Bristoe Station, Va. }	5	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	40	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.....	2
Totopotomoy, Va.....	2	Sutherland Station, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Antietam; Mine Run; Wilderness; Po River; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Ream's Station; White Oak Road; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Six companies were recruited in Erie County; the others, in Western Pennsylvania. Colonel Brown had already served with distinction in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania. The regiment left the State September 12th, arriving five days later on the field at Antietam. While at Harper's Ferry it was assigned to Caldwell's (1st) Brigade, Hancock's (1st) Division, Second Corps. At Fredericksburg it took eight companies into action, two companies having been detailed on the skirmish line. The eight companies lost 34 killed, 152 wounded, and 43 missing; a total of 229 out of 505 in action; the missing ones were wounded or killed. Nine of the line officers lost their lives in this bloody assault, and Colonel Brown received a serious wound. At Chancellorsville, Major John W. Patton was mortally wounded, and 112 of the men were captured at an outpost, having been left behind by the retreating army. The regiment fought at Gettysburg in the Fourth Brigade (Brooke's), taking part in the famous contest in the wheat field, where, with about 200 men in line, its casualties amounted to 10 killed, 66 wounded, and 8 missing. During the winter of 1863-4 the One Hundred and Forty-fifth occupied a camp, well-built, which combined a neat, tasteful appearance with substantial warmth and comfort. Fresh recruits were received and drilled, and it took the field in May, 1864, in efficient condition. A large number of the men were captured at Petersburg in June, 1864, which with previous losses left but few in line at the subsequent actions in which the Division was engaged. Its casualties at Spotsylvania were 23 killed, 103 wounded, and 46 captured or missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BROOKE'S BRIGADE — BARLOW'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

COLONEL JAMES A. BEAVER; 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	14
Company A	1	15	16	1	19	20	141
B .....	.	14	14	.	30	30	130
C	7	28	35	.	11	11	138
D .....	.	29	29	2	18	20	148
E .....	.	14	14	.	25	25	122
F .....	.	17	17	.	13	13	121
G .....	.	19	19	.	10	10	117
H	2	24	26	.	18	18	141
I	1	19	20	.	19	19	132
K	1	19	20	.	20	20	135
Totals	12	198	210	4	183	187	1,339

210 killed = 15.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 769; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 62.

ATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va.	48	Petersburg, Va. (assault)	5
Gettysburg, Pa.	31	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	11
Wilderness, Va.	1	Jerusalem Road, Va.	5
Po River, Va., May 10.	37	Deep Bottom, Va.	8
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.	29	Ream's Station, Va.	6
Spotsylvania, Va., May 16.	1	Hatcher's Run, Va.	2
Totopotomoy, Va.	2	White Oak Road, Va.	7
Cold Harbor, Va.	14	Farmville, Va.	2
Prison guard, Salisbury, N. C.	1		

Present, also, at Bristoe Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Sutherland Station; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Harrisburg, in September, 1862, seven of the companies having been recruited in Centre County. At the request of the line officers, James A. Beaver, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, was appointed Colonel. After three months of service in Maryland, it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to Caldwell's (1st) Brigade, Hancock's (1st) Division, Second Corps; it remained in this division (First) during its entire service. Its first battle occurred at Chancellorsville, where it lost 31 killed, 119 wounded, and 14 missing, Colonel Beaver being among the severely wounded. General Caldwell commanded the division at Gettysburg, and Colonel Cross (Fifth New Hampshire), the brigade; the loss of the regiment was 19 killed, 101 wounded, and 5 missing. It went into winter quarters (1863-4) near Stevensburg, Va., receiving in the meanwhile 283 conscripts and 120 recruits, a needed accession. It was prominently engaged at Po River and Spotsylvania, where it lost 33 killed, 235 wounded, and 33 missing; total, 301, the greatest loss of any infantry regiment at Spotsylvania. Colonel Beaver, while in command of a brigade, was severely wounded at Petersburg, June 16, 1864. He rejoined his regiment just as it was entering the fight at Ream's Station, where he was again wounded, and suffered amputation of a leg. In September, 1864, the War Department ordered that one regiment in each division be armed with breech-loading rifles; the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was selected by General Hancock as the deserving one in its division to be thus armed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

STONE'S BRIGADE — DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. ROY STONE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. WALTON DWIGHT.

(3) COL. JOHN IRWIN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff. . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	17
Company A	1	16	17	.	10	10	134
B	1	20	21	.	16	16	146
C . . . . .	.	16	16	.	14	14	136
D . . . . .	.	18	18	.	16	16	125
E . . . . .	.	13	13	.	21	21	135
F . . . . .	.	16	16	.	17	17	144
G . . . . .	.	11	11	.	24	24	151
H	1	17	18	.	18	18	144
I	1	20	21	.	16	16	159
K . . . . .	.	13	13	.	20	20	163
Totals	4	160	164	.	172	172	1,454

164 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 613; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 60; "missing in action" included with the killed, 22.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.	1	Bethesda Church, Va.	4
Gettysburg, Pa.	66	Cold Harbor, Va.	1
Wilderness, Va.	42	Petersburg, Va. (assault)	6
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8.	10	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	3
Spotsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.	8
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.	5	Weldon Railroad, Va., Dec. 8, 1864	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 11, 1864.	1	Peeble's Farm, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.	3	Dabney's Mills, Va.	2
North Anna, Va.	9		

Present, also, at Totopotomoy; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—The One Hundred and Forty-ninth and its companion regiment, the One Hundred and Fiftieth of the same brigade, were also known as "Bucktail" regiments, each man wearing a bucktail in his cap in imitation of the famous regiment in the Pennsylvania Reserves. The men were recruited in August, 1862, from the forests and mountain districts of the State, and proved worthy of their adopted name. Roy Stone, Major of the original Bucktails, and an officer of more than ordinary ability, was appointed Colonel. He was, soon after, given a brigade of Pennsylvania troops which included the two new Bucktail regiments. The brigade was only slightly engaged at Chancellorsville, but at Gettysburg it took a meritorious part in the battle of the first day. It was then in Doubleday's (3d) Division, First Corps; its casualties on that field were 66 killed and mortally wounded, 159 wounded, and 111 captured or missing; total, 336. Colonel Stone being in command of the brigade at Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Walton Dwight led the regiment; both fell severely wounded. In 1864, Stone's brigade formed a part of Wadsworth's Division, Fifth Corps. In the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, the regiment lost 11 killed, 109 wounded, and 95 captured or missing; and at Spotsylvania, 12 killed, 84 wounded, and 3 missing; many of the missing never returned. In February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Elmira, where it remained on duty at the prison camp until the close of the war.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

STONE'S BRIGADE — DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. LANGHORNE WISTER; BVT. BRIG. GEN

(2) COL. HENRY S. HUIDEKOPER.

(3) COL. GEORGE W. JONES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	8	8	95
B.....	2	5	7	1	11	12	87
C.....	.	9	9	.	14	14	122
D.....	1	11	12	.	6	6	94
E.....	.	11	11	.	9	9	95
F.....	.	13	13	.	4	4	88
G.....	1	16	17	.	11	11	90
H.....	.	16	16	.	12	12	113
I.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	95
K.....	.	..	..	.	7	7	113
Totals.....	4	108	112	1	94	95	1,008

112 killed = 12.5 per cent.*

Total of killed and wounded, 431 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 38.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Gettysburg, Pa.....	57	North Anna, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va., May 5.....	14	Bethesda Church, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va., May 6.....	8	Petersburg, Va.....	8
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8.....	5	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10.....	6	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.....	4	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	5

Present, also, at Fitz Hugh's Crossing ; Chancellorsville ; Totopotomoy ; Cold Harbor.

NOTES.—Organized in September, 1862, as one of the regiments for Roy Stone's Bucktail Brigade. Langhorne Wister, an officer in the old Bucktails, was appointed Colonel. Upon its arrival at Washington the regiment was ordered on guard duty in and about the city. Company K was stationed at the Soldier's Home, Mr. Lincoln's summer residence, where it remained on duty as a body-guard to the President during its entire term of service, the One Hundred and Fiftieth, consequently, taking only nine companies to the field ; its percentage of killed was far above the average, although the number killed was not numerically large. At Gettysburg the regiment took 417 officers and men into action, losing 29 killed, 151 wounded, and 84 missing ; total, 264. Both Wister and Huidekoper were severely wounded in that battle, the latter losing an arm ; the regiment was in Stone's Brigade of Doubleday's Division, and fought on the Chambersburg Pike in the first day's battle ; it was ably handled by its field officers, and rendered good service. Stone's Brigade was transferred in 1864 to the Fifth Corps, and placed in Wadsworth's (4th) Division. In June it was transferred to Griffin's (1st) Division. Col. Stone was disabled in the battle of the Wilderness, and was succeeded in his command of the brigade by General Bragg of Wisconsin, an able and gallant officer of the famous Iron Brigade. The One Hundred and Fiftieth fought its last battle on February 5, 1865, at Dabney's Mills. It was then ordered to Elmira, in company with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, where it performed guard duty at the prison camp until mustered out.

*Not including Company K, which was on detached duty during the entire service.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

AYRES'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD J. ALLEN.

(2) COL. JOHN H. CAIN.

(3) COL. ALFRED L. PEARSON; BVT. MAJOR-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 . . . . .	.	..	..	.	..	..	17
Company A . . . . .	.	8	8	.	7	7	157
B . . . . .	.	13	13	.	11	11	156
C	2	11	13	.	9	9	145
D . . . . .	.	8	8	.	6	6	137
E . . . . .	.	16	16	1	12	13	148
F	1	13	14	.	11	11	158
G . . . . .	.	15	15	.	15	15	164
H . . . . .	.	16	16	.	17	17	142
I	2	25	27	.	6	6	155
K . . . . .	.	12	12	.	17	17	144
Totals	5	137	142	1	111	112	1,523

Total of killed and wounded, 519; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fredericksburg, Va.	21	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6
Chancellorsville, Va.	3	Peeble's Farm, Va.	8
Gettysburg, Pa.	7	Boydton Road, Va.	4
Wilderness, Va.	14	Dabney's Mills, Va.	9
Spotsylvania, Va.	18	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.	3
North Anna, Va.	3	Quaker Road, Va.	3
Totopotomoy, Va.	1	White Oak Road, Va.	4
Cold Harbor, Va.	2	Five Forks, Va.	9
Petersburg, Va. (assault).	26	Appomattox, Va.	1

Present, also, at Antietam; Shepherdstown; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Bethesda Church; Weldon Railroad.

NOTES.—Recruited at Pittsburg and vicinity in August, 1862, in response to the President's second call for troops. It arrived at Washington in September, and was assigned to Allabach's (2d) Brigade, Humphreys's (3d) Division, Fifth Corps. It was engaged in Humphreys's bloody assault on Marye's Heights, where it lost 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 4 missing; the other regiments of the brigade suffered an unusually severe loss. Upon the muster-out of the other regiments in the brigade (nine months men), which occurred soon after Chancellorsville, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth was placed in Weed's (3d) Brigade, Ayres's (2d) Division. General Weed was killed at Gettysburg, on Little Round Top, while seizing that position with his brigade. In 1864, the regiment was in Ayres's (1st) Brigade, Griffin's (1st) Division. It was known as the Regular Brigade, as the Regulars were at that time massed in this one brigade. The regiment took a prominent part in all the battles of the Fifth Corps in 1864-5, and distinguished itself particularly at the assault on Petersburg, at Peeble's Farm, and at the Quaker Road. Colonel Pearson, who was in command of the brigade part of the time, was twice brevetted for gallantry, while the regiment received complimentary notice from headquarters. In the final campaign the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth was in Bartlett's (3d) Brigade of the same division. It was in line at Appomattox, and was pressing the enemy when the token of surrender was displayed.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

BURNHAM'S BRIGADE — BROOKS'S DIVISION — EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE K. BOWEN.
(2) COL. JOHN G. GREGG.

(3) COL. JAMES C. BRISCOE ; Bvt. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. SAMUEL I. GIVEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff. . . . .	.	..	..	.	.	.	13
Company A . . . . .	.	20	20	.	4	4	126
B	1	10	11	.	6	6	122
C	3	10	13	.	7	7	112
D . . . . .	.	13	13	1	7	8	134
E	1	13	14	.	7	7	133
F	2	5	7	.	6	6	120
G	1	5	6	.	9	9	105
H	1	22	23	1	8	9	117
I	1	10	11	.	5	5	106
K . . . . .	.	6	6	.	7	7	113
Totals	10	114	124	2	66	68	1,201

124 killed = 10.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 456.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Proctor's Creek, Va., May 11	2	Cold Harbor, Va., June 3	33
Proctor's Creek, Va., May 13	1	Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	3
Fort Darling, Va., May 14	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault)	3
Fort Darling, Va., May 15	1	Petersburg Mine, Va.	2
Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16	25	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	16
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1	13	Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29	14
Cold Harbor, Va., June 2	6	Chaffin's Farm, Va., Sept. 30	3

Present, also, at Fair Oaks (1864) ; Fall of Richmond.

NOTES.—The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth was organized in April, 1864, from the surplus members of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. It took the field immediately with about 900 men, a large proportion of whom were veterans who had served in other regiments. After the war had ended, its enrollment was increased by an accession of men from the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, which had been mustered out, and its recruits turned over to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth. The losses in action of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth fell entirely on its original members, its actual percentage of killed being consequently much larger than indicated above. The regiment left Fort Monroe, where it was organized,—the Third Artillery being there on garrison duty,—and joined the Army of the James at Yorktown in April, 1864, just prior to its departure for Bermuda Hundred. Fighting commenced immediately on its arrival there, and at Drewry's Bluff, a battle fought in a dense fog, the regiment was engaged in a severe contest. Two weeks later, the Eighteenth Corps was moved by transports to White House Landing on the York, from whence it marched to Cold Harbor, where it participated in the ill-advised and disastrous assaults at that place, losing 19 killed, 144 wounded, and 8 missing ; five officers were among the killed. At Fort Harrison the regiment, then in Seward's Division, took part in that gallant and successful assault. In December, the Corps having been discontinued, it was assigned to Roberts's (3d) Brigade, Devens's (3d) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. It was mustered out on December 14, 1865.

FIRST DELAWARE INFANTRY.

CARROLL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN W. ANDREWS.

(2) COL. THOMAS A. SMYTH; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. (Killed).

(3) COL. DANIEL WOODALL; 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.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	2	20	22	1	8	9	249
B.....	2	17	19	.	11	11	174
C.....	1	15	16	.	13	13	197
D.....	1	18	19	.	13	13	196
E.....	.	11	11	1	15	16	228
F.....	1	16	17	1	15	16	214
G.....	1	15	16	.	12	12	214
H.....	1	11	12	.	13	13	206
I.....	1	12	13	.	10	10	179
K.....	.	11	11	.	8	8	189
Totals.....	12	146	158	3	118	121	2,062

Of the 1,000 originally enrolled, 142 were killed = 14.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 578; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 24.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Antietam, Md.....	56	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	22	Cold Harbor, Va.....	8
Chancellorsville, Va.....	9	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	13	Deep Bottom, Va.....	1
Bristoe Station, Va.....	1	Ream's Station, Va.....	2
Mine Run, Va.....	1	Boydton Road, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	20	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
Spotsylvania, Va.....	10	High Bridge, Va.....	5
North Anna, Va.....	1		

Present, also, at Auburn; Morton's Ford; Po River; Strawberry Plains; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Volunteered originally in the three months service in the beginning of the war, and, at the expiration of that term, was reorganized as a three years regiment. It reenlisted in 1864, the first regiment in the Army of the Potomac to do so. Leaving its State, October 20, 1861, it proceeded by steamer to Fort Monroe, where it remained encamped until May, 1862, when it was ordered to Norfolk on provost duty, and thence, after two months, to Suffolk. In September it joined McClellan's army, then in Maryland, and was placed in Max Weber's (3d) Brigade, French's (3d) Division, Second Corps. The regiment was engaged at Antietam, where, in its first battle, it acquitted itself with honor; its casualties on that bloody field amounted to 31 killed, 182 wounded, and 17 missing; a total of 230 out of 650 engaged. Colonel Andrews led the brigade at Fredericksburg, and Major Smyth, the regiment; its loss in that battle was 10 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing. At Gettysburg, the regiment was in the Second Brigade; Colonel Smyth commanded the brigade, and General Alex. Hays the division. Smyth's men contributed materially to the repulse of Pickett's charge; they were in a position behind a low, heavy stone wall, but, disdainful of its shelter, rose to their feet to meet the charge, and fired with coolness and accuracy; the men in the rear rank had accumulated a supply of extra rifles, already loaded, which they passed to the front rank as fast as they could be fired. The loss there was 10 killed, 54 wounded, and 13 missing. Smyth was promoted Brigadier, and was killed at Farmville, in the last battle of his Corps.

FIRST MARYLAND INFANTRY.

DENNISON'S BRIGADE — ROBINSON'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN R. KENLY ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN
(2) COL. NATHAN T. DUSHANE (Killed).

(3) COL. JOHN W. WILSON (Killed).
(4) COL. DAVID L. STANTON ; 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.	3	..	3	.	..	..	13
Company A	1	8	9	.	13	13	215
B . . . . .	.	8	8	.	12	12	209
C	1	12	13	.	14	14	202
D	1	13	14	.	13	13	195
E . . . . .	.	8	8	.	15	15	150
F . . . . .	.	15	15	.	15	15	199
G	1	13	14	.	15	15	139
H	1	14	15	.	17	17	184
I . . . . .	.	8	8	1	15	16	184
K . . . . .	.	11	11	.	19	19	195
Totals	8	110	118	1	148	149	1,885

Total of killed and wounded, 429; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 53.

Enrollment includes transfers from Purnell Legion, but none from disbanded regiments after the war had ended.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Front Royal, Va.	18	Petersburg, Va.	12
Wilderness, Va.	7	Weldon Railroad, Va.	17
Spotsylvania, Va.	7	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	6
Harris Farm, Va., May 19, 1864.	13	Dabney's Mills, Va.	12
Shady Grove, Va.	2	White Oak Road, Va.	6
Cold Harbor, Va.	7	Five Forks, Va.	10
Picket Line, Va.	1		

Present, also, at Maryland Heights; Funkstown, Md.; Haymarket, Va.; North Anna, Va.; Bethesda Church, Va.; Peeble's Farm, Va.; Boydton Road, Va.; Hicksford Raid, Va.; Appomattox, Va.

NOTES.—Mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, for three years. It was stationed at various places in Maryland during the ensuing year, doing guard duty most of the time along the Upper Potomac. In March, 1862, it crossed into Virginia with Banks's troops, and moved up the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment was stationed at Front Royal, Va., where, on May 23, 1862, it was surrounded and cut off by Jackson's rapid advance, and forced to surrender, losing 14 killed, 43 wounded, and 535 captured; Colonel Kenly was seriously wounded. Their gallant opposition retarded Jackson's advance, giving Banks ample time to withdraw in safety from the Valley. The regiment was paroled in September, and two months later it was declared exchanged. In the meantime the small part of the regiment which had escaped capture, together with some recruits, preserved the organization, and was assigned to the Maryland Brigade (First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Maryland). In March, 1863, this brigade was assigned to Kelly's Division, Eighth Corps, and served in the West Virginia campaign. Upon Lee's invasion, the brigade retired into Maryland, where, on July 10, 1863, it was assigned to the First Corps. In March, 1864, it was transferred to the Fifth Corps. The regiment reenlisted, and on its return from its veteran furlough the battalion of veterans arrived at the Harris Farm just in time to enter that action, its loss there amounting to 6 killed, 29 wounded, and 2 missing; a heavy percentage of loss as only a small number were engaged. Colonel Dushane was killed at the Weldon Road, and Colonel Wilson fell at Dabney's Mills.

SIXTH MARYLAND INFANTRY.

KEIFER'S BRIGADE—RICKETTS'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS

(1) COL. GEORGE R. HOWARD.

(2) COL. JOHN W. HORN; Bvt. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JOSEPH C. HILL.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	8	120	128
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	73	74
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	34	34
Totals.....	9	227	236

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Winchester, Va. (1863).....	1	6	167	174
Mine Run, Va.....	10	42	..	52
Wilderness, Va.....	24	112	34	170
Spotsylvania, Va.....	2	4	..	6
Cold Harbor, Va.....	5	29	1	35
Opequon, Va.....	7	32	3	42
Fisher's Hill, Va.....	..	10	..	10
Cedar Creek, Va.....	8	42	1	51
Petersburg, Va.....	11	68	7	86
Sailor's Creek, Va.....	2	5	..	7
Picket and Skirmishes.....	2	9	1	12
▪Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	72	359	214	645

Present, also, at Wapping Heights: Bristoe Station; Brandy Station; Monocacy; Hatcher's Run; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Sixth was organized in August, 1862, under the President's second call for troops, six of the companies coming from Baltimore. Leaving that city on September 19, 1862, it proceeded to Williamsport, on the Upper Potomac, where it joined the Maryland Brigade. It left that brigade in March, 1863, and became a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division (Milroy's), Eighth Corps. This division retired before Lee's advance to Gettysburg, but not without some hard fighting at Winchester, Va., in which the Sixth was engaged; it then moved into Maryland, where it was subsequently assigned to the Third Corps, becoming the Third Division.

The regiment was in the Third Corps at Mine Run, in which affair it took a prominent part, being then in Keifer's (2d) Brigade, Carr's (3d) Division, Third Corps. The principal engagement of the Mine Run campaign occurred at Locust Grove, a fight which devolved almost wholly on Carr's Division, and largely on the Sixth Maryland. In March, 1864, the entire division was transferred to the Sixth Corps, the regiment becoming a part of the Second Brigade (Col. B. F. Smith's). Upon its transfer to the Sixth Corps, the division was placed under the command of General Ricketts. Colonel Howard resigned May 5, 1863, and was succeeded by Colonel Horn, who resigned in February, 1865.

The Sixth fought with signal gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, its losses in the former action being unusually severe. On July 6, 1864, the division was ordered on transports at City Point, Va., and sailed for Baltimore to meet Early's invasion of Maryland. Owing to delay in transportation, the regiment did not arrive in time to participate in the battle of the Monocacy, but in time to cover the retreat of Ricketts's Division. General Ricketts was wounded at Cedar Creek, and was succeeded by General Seymour. The regiment did some good fighting in the Valley, and, also, in the final battles of the war. It was mustered out June 20, 1865.

SEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE—FRENCH'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COLONEL JAMES EVANS.

(2) COLONEL JOSEPH SNIDER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	1	20	21	3	35	38	103
B.....	1	22	23	.	16	16	106
C.....	3	27	30	1	19	20	104
D.....	.	26	26	.	17	17	103
E.....	.	8	8	.	12	12	106
F.....	.	3	3	.	17	17	101
G.....	.	5	5	.	7	7	85
H.....	1	10	11	.	4	4	85
I.....	2	8	10	.	20	20	104
K.....	1	4	5	.	7	7	95
Totals.....	9	133	142	4	154	158	1,008

142 killed = 14 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 522; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Romney, W. Va.....	2	Po River, Va.....	5
Harrison's Landing, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	7
Antietam, Md.....	48	North Anna, Va.....	2
Fredericksburg, Va.....	6	Totopotomoy, Va.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	6	Cold Harbor, Va.....	15
Gettysburg, Pa.....	13	Petersburg, Va.....	7
Mine Run, Va.....	5	Deep Bottom, Va.....	1
Morton's Ford, Va.....	2	Ream's Station, Va.....	3
Wilderness, Va.....	8	Boydton Road, Va.....	10

Present, also, at Front Royal; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—At Gettysburg, the Seventh West Virginia, under command of Colonel Jonathan Lockwood, charged and drove back the Seventh Virginia (Confederate), wounding and capturing its Colonel; also, a Lieutenant Lockwood, a nephew of Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, who was wounded. Becoming much reduced in numbers, it was consolidated, on September 5, 1863, into four companies, the enrollment given above being the number enrolled up to that time; three new companies were added in March, 1865. As an acknowledgment of the superior qualities of the Battalion, it was furnished, in 1864, with Henry rifles—sixteen shooters. The Seventh was organized in August, 1861, serving in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley until May, 1862, when it was assigned to Kimball's Brigade, which joined McClellan's army at Harrison's Landing, just after the battle of Malvern Hill. At Antietam, the regiment lost 29 killed and 116 wounded; *no missing*. In that battle, Colonel Snider and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood had their horses killed under them, and three color bearers were killed. Its casualties at Gettysburg were 5 killed, 41 wounded, and 1 missing. It reenlisted and returned to Wheeling on its veteran furlough in February, 1864, taking the field again in May, 1864, in Carroll's (3d) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, Second Corps. Subsequently, this brigade was commanded by General Thomas A. Smyth, and the division by General William Hays. The Seventh was mustered out July 1, 1865, having served with credit to itself and honor to its State.

FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

CANDY'S BRIGADE — GEARY'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL H. DUNNING.

(2) COL. JOHN H. PATRICK (Killed)

(3) COL. ROBERT KIRKUP.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	1	4	1	.	1	16
Company A.....	.	15	15	.	7	7	228
B.....	1	7	8	.	3	3	181
C.....	1	15	16	.	8	8	180
D.....	.	20	20	.	6	6	135
E.....	2	18	20	1	7	8	197
F.....	.	14	14	.	7	7	173
G.....	1	12	13	.	4	4	196
H.....	.	12	12	.	5	5	152
I.....	.	13	13	.	5	5	103
K.....	1	10	11	.	3	3	190
Totals.....	9	137	146	2	55	57	1,751

Total of killed and wounded, 537.

Of the 941 originally enrolled, 129 were killed, or 13.7 per cent.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Scouting Party, Va., Sept. 16, 1861.....	1	Culpeper C. H., Va.....	1
Romney, W. Va.....	2	Dalton, Ga.....	1
Kernstown, Va.....	23	Resaca, Ga.....	5
Port Republic, Va.....	13	New Hope Church, Ga.....	15
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	31	Pine Knob, Ga.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	16	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	4
Dumfries, Va.....	3	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	4
Chancellorsville, Va.....	15	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	5	North Edisto, S. C.....	1

Present, also, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Culp's Farm, Ga.; Siege of Savannah; Bentonville, N. C.; The March to the Sea; The Carolinas.

NOTES.— Recruited in April, 1861, for the three months service, but before the regiment was fully organized and equipped, the call for three-years men was made, whereupon it volunteered for three years and was mustered in on the 21st of June. It served in West Virginia until March, 1862, when it moved with Shields's Division up the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the battle of Kernstown, where it lost 18 killed and 32 wounded; also, at Port Republic, where it lost 4 killed, 63 wounded, and 197 captured or missing. At Cedar Mountain, it fought in Geary's Brigade, Augur's Division, with a loss of 14 killed, 104 wounded, and 4 missing, out of 275 engaged. At Antietam it was in Tyndale's (1st) Brigade, Greene's (2d) Division, Twelfth Corps; loss, 11 killed, 35 wounded, and 2 missing. At Chancellorsville, then in Candy's Brigade, it lost 6 killed, 52 wounded, and 24 missing; and at Gettysburg, 2 killed, and 16 wounded. In September, 1863, the regiment accompanied the Twelfth Corps to Tennessee, where it reinforced the Army at Chattanooga, and fought at Lookout Mountain. In April, 1864, the Twelfth Corps was combined with part of the Eleventh Corps and renumbered, becoming the Twentieth, but the regiment still remained in Geary's Division, and the men still wore the white stars on their caps. The Fifth was present at the hard fighting of the Atlanta Campaign, during which Colonel Patrick was killed at the battle of New Hope Church, and Major Henry E. Symmes fell mortally wounded at Kenesaw.

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

CANDY'S BRIGADE — GEARY'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ERASTUS B. TYLER; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (2) COL. WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON (Killed). (3) COL. SAMUEL McCLELLAND.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	1	4	1	..	1	18
Company A . . . . .	.	21	21	.	8	8	154
B . . . . .	.	13	13	.	7	7	117
C	2	26	28	.	7	7	148
D	1	15	16	.	11	11	158
E	1	10	11	.	10	10	122
F	1	13	14	.	9	9	138
G . . . . .	.	19	19	1	9	10	128
H . . . . .	.	15	15	.	10	10	139
I	1	17	18	.	10	10	114
K	1	24	25	.	6	6	129
Totals	10	174	184	2	87	89	1,365

184 killed = 13.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 682; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 15.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Scouting Party, W. Va. (1861)	1	Dumfries, Va.	1
Cross Lanes, W. Va., August 26, 1861.	13	Chancellorsville, Va.	22
Kernstown, Va.	30	Gettysburg, Pa.	2
Port Republic, Va.	19	Ringgold, Ga.	25
Cedar Mountain, Va.	55	Resaca, Ga.	1
Snicker's Gap, Va.	1	New Hope Church, Ga.	6
Antietam, Md.	8		

Present, also, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn; Missionary Ridge, Tenn; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

NOTES.—One of the finest regiments in the service. It was raised in Northern Ohio, with rendezvous at Cleveland, and was composed of exceptionally good material. Its ranks included men of culture and good social position,—clergymen, students, teachers, bankers, farmers, and mechanics. They enlisted promptly at the first news of war, the regiment organizing in April for the three months' service, but entering the three years' service, almost to a man, when the second call for troops was made. It left the State June 26, 1861, and proceeded to West Virginia. While encamped by itself at Cross Lanes, W. Va., it was attacked by a large force under General Floyd; the regiment made an obstinate defense, but was driven from the field with a severe loss, many of the men being captured. The principal losses of the Seventh were,—at Kernstown, 20 killed, 62 wounded, and 10 missing; at Port Republic, 10 killed, 55 wounded, and 10 missing; at Cedar Mountain, 31 killed, 149 wounded, and 2 missing, out of 307 present; at Antietam, 5 killed, and 33 wounded; at Chancellorsville, 16 killed, 62 wounded, and 21 missing; and at Ringgold, Ga., 16 killed, and 58 wounded, out of 206 present. At Ringgold, Colonel Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel Orrin J. Crane, Adjutant Baxter, and two Lieutenants were killed, while the remaining officers, with one exception, were all wounded. At Kernstown, the Seventh was in Shields's Division; General Augur commanded the division at Cedar Mountain, General Greene at Antietam, and General Geary in its subsequent battles. While on the Atlanta campaign, on June 24, 1864, the Seventh received notice that its enlistment had expired, and was ordered home. The recruits were transferred to the Fifth Ohio.

EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — FRENCH'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. IHAM G. DEPUY.

(2) COL. SAMUEL S. CARROLL; BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. FRANKLIN SAWYER; 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	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	7	7	103
B.....	2	13	15	.	3	3	98
C.....	.	15	15	.	5	5	100
D.....	2	12	14	.	9	9	107
E.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	108
F.....	1	14	15	1	7	8	93
G.....	.	9	9	.	11	11	100
H.....	1	15	16	.	8	8	110
I.....	1	10	11	.	10	10	92
K.....	1	12	13	.	4	4	103
Totals.....	8	124	132	1	72	73	1,032

132 killed = 12.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 496.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Worthington, Va., Sept. 2, 1861.....	1	Gettysburg, Pa.....	28
Romney, W. Va., Sept. 24, 1861.....	1	Mine Run, Va.....	1
Wire Bridge, Va., Dec. 21, 1861.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	6
Kernstown, Va.....	16	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10-18, 1864.....	14
Antietam, Md.....	43	North Anna, Va.....	3
Fredericksburg, Va.....	13	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Chancellorsville, Va.....	2	Petersburg, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Front Royal, Va.; Bristoe Station, Va.; Po River, Va.; Totopotomoy, Va.

NOTES.—The Eighth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer, distinguished itself at Gettysburg by its effective service at an important point on the line. On the afternoon of the second day's battle it drove the Confederate Sharpshooters out of a cut on the Emmettsburg Road, at a point in front of Hays's Division. This advanced point, between the lines, was held by the regiment without leaving it until the close of the battle on the next day; by changing front, this advanced position enabled the Eighth to strike Pettigrew's Division in its flank, as it fell back at the time of Pickett's repulse, the regiment capturing three stands of colors and a large number of prisoners. In seizing this point on the Emmettsburg Road, and in defending it against the enemy's skirmish line during these two days, the regiment lost 18 killed, 83 wounded, and 1 missing, out of 209 present for duty. The Eighth Ohio organized in April, 1861, as a three months regiment, but reenlisted soon after for three years. It served in West Virginia until March, 1862, when it moved with Shields's Division up the Shenandoah, fighting at the battle of Kernstown, where it lost 11 killed, 41 wounded, and 1 missing. In July it joined the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, where it was assigned to Kimball's (1st) Brigade, French's (3d) Division, Second Corps. At Antietam, the regiment lost 32 killed, and 129 wounded; at Fredericksburg, 6 killed, and 27 wounded. While on the Wilderness campaign the Eighth was in Carroll's (3d) Brigade, Gibbon's (2d) Division, Second Corps. Ordered home June 25, 1864, for muster-out.

FOURTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

CROXTON'S BRIGADE — BRANNAN'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES B. STEEDMAN; MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. GEORGE PEABODY ESTE; 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	.	..	..	15
Company A . . . . .	.	14	14	.	16	16	152
B . . . . .	.	10	10	.	16	16	140
C . . . . .	.	15	15	.	21	21	144
D . . . . .	.	14	14	.	16	16	127
E	1	15	16	.	31	31	137
F . . . . .	.	18	18	.	21	21	149
G . . . . .	.	15	15	.	19	19	137
H	2	5	7	.	11	11	122
I	1	11	12	.	15	15	155
K . . . . .	.	24	24	1	19	20	126
Totals	5	141	146	1	185	186	1,404

146 killed = 10.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 525 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 26.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.	1	Chattahoochie, Ga.	1
Decatur, Ala., April 7, 1862.	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	1
Chickamauga, Ga.	81	Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.	2
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	8	Utoy Creek, Ga.	3
Ringgold, Tenn.	1	Jonesboro, Ga.	30
Resaca, Ga.	2	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	5
Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864.	1	Guerillas	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	8		

Present, also, at Mill Springs, Ky.; Chaplin Hills, Ky.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Sherman's March; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Recruited at Toledo, in April, 1861, in response to the first call for troops, its first enlistment being for three months. It served its three months in West Virginia, during which it fought in some minor engagements. Upon its return to Toledo it reassembled after a short furlough and volunteered for three years, with but little change in the organization. Leaving Toledo, August 24, 1861, it proceeded to Kentucky, where it was assigned to Manson's Brigade, and was engaged for several months in the various movements against the Confederate forces. In March, 1862, it marched with Buell's army to reënforce Grant, but the Fourteenth did not arrive at Shiloh until the fighting was over. After participating in the Siege of Corinth, it marched with the Army of the Ohio on its arduous campaigns in Tennessee and Kentucky. At Perryville it was in Fry's Brigade of Schoepf's Division, but was not engaged, after which the brigade went into winter quarters at Gallatin, Tenn. At Chickamauga, the regiment was in Croxton's (2d) Brigade, Brannan's (3d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, losing 35 killed, 167 wounded, and 43 missing, out of 449 engaged. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment served in Este's (3d) Brigade, Baird's (3d) Division, Fourteenth Corps. This brigade distinguished itself, particularly, at Jonesboro, where it carried the enemy's works by assault, losing one-third of its number within a few minutes. Among the killed were several men of the Fourteenth whose term of service had expired, but who volunteered to go into this action. The regiment having reënlisted, remained in the Fourteenth Corps until the close of the war.

FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

WILlich's BRIGADE—WOOD'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. MOSES R. DICKEY.

(2) COL. WILLIAM WALLACE.

(3) COL. FRANKLIN ASKEW; 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	20
Company A.....	4	8	12	.	12	12	158
B.....	.	22	22	.	16	16	171
C.....	.	15	15	.	9	9	163
D.....	1	24	25	.	17	17	165
E.....	.	19	19	.	14	14	163
F.....	1	17	18	.	13	13	167
G.....	.	23	23	.	9	9	157
H.....	.	24	24	.	16	16	171
I.....	.	10	10	.	16	16	166
K.....	1	9	10	.	13	13	153
Totals.....	7	172	179	1	135	136	1,654

197 killed = 10.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 663; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

BATTLES	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	16	Kenesaw, Ga., June 20.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	36	Kenesaw, Ga., June 21.....	13
Liberty Gap, Tenn.....	11	Kenesaw, Ga., June 23.....	7
Chickamauga, Ga.....	23	Kenesaw, Ga., June 27.....	3
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	6	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	2
Buzzard Roost, Ga.....	2	Atlanta, Ga., July 22.....	2
Resaca, Ga.....	4	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	2
Pickett's Mills, Ga.....	39	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	2
Pine Mountain, Ga.....	3	Nashville, Tenn.....	7

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Cassville, Ga.; Franklin, Tenn.

NOTES.—Organized in May, 1861, as a three months regiment, serving in West Virginia, where it participated in the actions of Phillippi, and Carrick's Ford. Upon the expiration of its three months term, it returned to Columbus, O., where it volunteered for three years, leaving the State on October 4th. Proceeding to Kentucky, it was assigned, soon after, to McCook's Division of Buell's Army, with which it marched to the battlefield of Shiloh, where it lost 7 killed, 66 wounded, and 2 missing. It was present at the Siege of Corinth, and participated in the long marches in the summer and fall of 1862, its next battle occurring at Stone's River, at which time it was in Willich's (1st) Brigade, Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps; loss, 17 killed, 70 wounded, and 128 captured or missing. After this battle the regiment lay at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it joined in the forward movement of the Army, and was engaged at Liberty Gap, losing there 8 killed, and 24 wounded. At Chickamauga, it lost 10 killed, 77 wounded, and 33 missing. About 350 of the men reenlisted in January, 1864, and received a veteran furlough, returning with a large number of recruits, which swelled the ranks to over 900 effectives. In October, 1863, the regiment was assigned to Willich's (1st) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps. While on the Atlanta campaign, this brigade (Gibson's) was hotly engaged at Pickett's Mills, Ga., the regiment losing there 19 killed, 64 wounded, and 19 missing, many of the latter being killed or wounded. The Fifteenth took part in the Franklin-Nashville campaign, after which it accompanied the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it was mustered out in December, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

NIEBLING'S BRIGADE — JOHNSON'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JESSE S. NORTON.

(2) COL. JAMES M. NIEBLING.

(3) COL. ARNOLD McMAHON.

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	2	.	..	..	14
Company A . . . . .	.	23	23	.	20	20	143
B . . . . .	.	15	15	.	11	11	137
C	2	12	14	1	20	21	138
D	2	22	24	.	17	17	140
E . . . . .	.	10	10	.	26	26	137
F . . . . .	.	18	18	.	17	17	141
G . . . . .	.	12	12	.	39	39	152
H . . . . .	.	20	20	.	28	28	131
I	1	14	15	1	16	17	130
K . . . . .	.	19	19	.	24	24	135
Totals	6	166	172	2	218	220	1,398

172 killed = 12.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 642; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 57.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Scarey Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861.	9	Vining's, Ga., July 9, 1864.	21
Pulaski, Tenn., May 1, 1862.	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	5
Reynolds's Station, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862.	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	7
Stone's River, Tenn.	52	Jonesboro, Ga.	10
Chickamauga, Ga.	48	Jacksonboro, Ga.	2
Buzzard's Roost, Ga.	2	Bentonville, N. C.	1
Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.	6	Goldsboro, N. C., March 24, 1864.	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	4	Place unknown.	2

Present, also, at Dry Mountain, Ky.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Laverne, Tenn.; Dug Gap, Ga.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga.; New Hope Church, Ga.; Averagesboro, N. C.

NOTES—Organized as a three months regiment, which reorganized for three years. While in the three months service it had a sharp fight at Scarey Creek, W. Va. The three years regiment left the State October 2, 1861, and moved into Kentucky, where it was assigned to Sill's Brigade, General O. M. Mitchel's Division. It accompanied Mitchel on his march to Huntsville, Ala., and on the various campaigns which culminated in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862; at that battle it was in Miller's (3d) Brigade, Negley's (2d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, its losses aggregating 24 killed, 109 wounded, and 26 missing. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro from January, 1863, until June, when it moved southward with the Army, its next engagement occurring at Chickamauga, where it lost 28 killed, 84 wounded, and 131 captured or missing,—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Stoughton, the regimental commandant, being among the killed. At that time the Twenty-first was armed with Colt's revolving rifles, and inflicted a severe loss on the enemy, the men expending over 43,000 rounds of ammunition in that action. The regiment reenlisted, was furloughed, and on its return marched with the Army on the Atlanta Campaign, it being then in Neibling's (3d) Brigade, Johnson's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps. Its hardest fight, during that campaign, occurred July 9th, at Vining's Station, where the regiment, under command of Major McMahon, was ordered to drive in the enemy from his outer line of rifle-pits; it was done successfully, but with a loss of 15 killed, and 39 wounded. The regiment accompanied its corps on the March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, during which it was often under fire.

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

HAYES'S (R. B.) BRIGADE — DUVAL'S DIVISION — EIGHTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WM. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.
(2) COL. ELIAKIM P. SCAMMON, U. S. A.; BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.(3) COL. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. U. S. V.
(4) COL. JAMES M. COMLY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

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	16
Company A . . . . .	.	13	13	.	16	16	198
B	1	16	17	.	15	15	182
C . . . . .	.	21	21	.	14	14	266
D	1	16	17	.	13	13	235
E . . . . .	.	13	13	.	11	11	186
F	2	12	14	.	9	9	184
G . . . . .	.	18	18	1	14	15	250
H . . . . .	.	13	13	.	11	11	252
I . . . . .	.	18	18	.	12	12	197
K	1	13	14	.	14	14	264
Totals	5	154	159	1	130	131	2,230

Total of killed and wounded, 567; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 39.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Clark's Hollow, W. Va.	6	Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.	16
Parisburg, W. Va.	1	Strasburg, Va.	1
South Mountain, Md.	44	Halltown, Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	14	Berryville, Va.	5
In action, Nov. 3, 1862, W. Va.	1	Opequon, Va.	10
In action, Dec. 17, 1862, W. Va.	1	Fisher's Hill, Va.	3
Morris's Mills, W. Va., July 31, 1863.	2	Cedar Creek, Va.	15
Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va.	35	Cabletown, Va.	1
Lynchburg, Va.	2		

Present, also, at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.; Princeton, W. Va.; Morgan's Raid, O.

NOTES.—A regiment remarkable for the famous names of its various commanders, while others with brilliant National reputations also appeared on its rolls in subordinate capacities. It was mustered-in for three years, on the 11th of June, 1861, at Columbus, O., leaving the State in July, and proceeding to West Virginia, where for a time it was divided—the right wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Matthews, operating against the guerrilla bands, while the other five companies were stationed at Weston. Having reunited, the regiment was present at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and at several minor affairs, remaining in West Virginia until September, 1862, when the Kanawha Division joined McClellan's Army and was assigned temporarily to the Ninth Corps. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hayes, the Twenty-third opened the battle of South Mountain, where its gallant commander was severely-wounded, the loss of the regiment aggregating 32 killed, 95 wounded, and 3 missing. Three days later, at Antietam, it lost 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 2 missing; it was then in Scammon's Brigade. Soon after the battle of Antietam the Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia, making its winter-quarters at the Falls of the Great Kanawha, after which it encamped at Charlestown, W. Va., during the year 1863, and in the spring of 1864. The Twenty-third fought at Cloyd's Mountain, and then served during the summer of 1864 in Crook's Corps, of Hunter's Army. In the fall of 1864 it participated, with the Eighth Corps (Crook's), in all of Sheridan's battles in the Shenandoah Valley, after which it returned to West Virginia where it remained until July, 1865, when it was mustered out.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

AMES'S BRIGADE — BARLOW'S DIVISION — ELEVENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES A. JONES.

(2) COL. W. P. RICHARDSON ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. NATHANIEL HAUGHTON ; 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.	2	..	2	1	1	2	18
Company A	1	14	15	.	8	8	184
B . . . . .	.	13	13	.	16	16	186
C . . . . .	.	23	23	.	15	15	184
D . . . . .	.	8	8	.	5	5	187
E . . . . .	.	20	20	.	8	8	185
F . . . . .	.	10	10	.	22	22	174
G	1	18	19	.	8	8	178
H	1	10	11	1	11	12	141
I . . . . .	.	11	11	1	13	14	177
K	2	24	26	.	12	12	198
Totals	7	151	158	3	119	122	1,812

Total of killed and wounded, 562.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Cheat Mountain, W. Va., Sept. 12, 1861.	2	Scout, Aug. 1, 1863.	1
Grafton, W. Va., Dec. 1, 1861.	1	Honey Hill, S. C.	35
Camp Allegheny, W. Va., Dec. 13, 1861.	11	Deveaux Neck, S. C.	6
Baldwin's Creek, W. Va., Dec. 31, 1861.	3	Judson Hill, S. C.	1
McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862.	12	Red Hill, S. C.	1
Cross Keys, Va.	10	Combahee Ferry, S. C.	2
Manassas, Va.	16	Guerillas	1
Chancellorsville, Va.	30	Place unknown.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	25		

Present, also, at Green Brier, W. Va. ; Huntersville, Va. ; Monterey, Va. ; Freeman's Ford, Va. ; Hagerstown, Md. ; Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C. ; Occupation of Charleston, S. C. ; Swift Creek, S. C.

NOTES—Company D was permanently detached, March 17, 1862, as the Twelfth Ohio Light Battery, leaving a vacancy in the regiment until October, 1864, when a newly recruited company of one-year men took its place, the above enrollment of Company D including both companies. The regiment was recruited from the State at large, and organized at Columbus in June, 1861. In July, it was ordered to West Virginia, where it remained several months engaged in active service, during which it took a prominent part in Milroy's fight at Camp Allegheny, where it lost 6 killed, 54 wounded, and 6 missing. While encamped with Milroy's troops at McDowell, Va., it participated, May 8, 1862, in the battle with Stonewall Jackson's command, in which the regiment lost 6 killed, 51 wounded, and 1 missing. At Cross Keys, it lost 5 killed, 40 wounded, and 5 missing ; at Manassas—then in Schenck's Division—it lost 8 killed, 55 wounded, and 24 missing ; at Chancellorsville—Devens's Division, Eleventh Corps—it lost 14 killed, 107 wounded, and 31 missing ; at Gettysburg—in Ames's Brigade, Barlow's Division, Eleventh Corps—it lost 9 killed, 100 wounded, and 75 missing. In August, 1863, this division of the Eleventh Corps was detached, and ordered to Charleston Harbor, S. C. While stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., it joined the expedition against the Charleston & Savannah R. R., which resulted in the battle of Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864, where the regiment sustained a severe loss. Major Carrington E. Randall was mortally wounded in this action. The regiment remained in South Carolina until the close of the war.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

CANDY'S BRIGADE—GEARY'S DIVISION—TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. LOUIS P. BUCKLEY.

(2) COL. WILLIAM T. FITCH.

(3) COL. JONAS SCHOONOVER.

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	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	1	8	9	.	14	14	152
B.....	.	11	11	.	24	24	159
C.....	.	12	12	1	10	11	148
D.....	1	15	16	.	18	18	169
E.....	1	8	9	.	15	15	148
F.....	.	10	10	.	17	17	152
G.....	1	18	19	.	16	16	149
H.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	137
I.....	1	12	13	.	12	12	145
K.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	143
Totals.....	6	114	120	1	150	151	1,518

Total of killed and wounded, 406 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862.....	5	Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.....	3
Mt. Jackson, Va., May 3, 1862.....	2	Pine Knob, Ga.....	12
Port Republic, Va.....	23	Kenesaw, Ga.....	2
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	13	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	7	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Gettysburg, Pa.....	10	Siege of Savannah, Ga.....	1
Dug Gap, Ga.*.....	33	Edisto River, S. C.....	1
New Hope Church, Ga.....	2	Averasboro, N. C.....	1

NOTES.—Organized at Jefferson in August, 1861, moving to Camp Chase, Columbus, O., on December 25th ; it left the State on January 17, 1862, having been ordered to West Virginia. While there it served under General Lander, and then, having been assigned to Shields's Division, participated in the movement up the Shenandoah Valley, and in the battle of Kernstown. It was, also, hotly engaged at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, where it lost 17 killed, 41 wounded, and 114 captured or missing. At Cedar Mountain, it was in Geary's (1st) Brigade, Augur's (2d) Division, Banks's Corps ; loss, 6 killed, 50 wounded, and 10 missing ; at Chancellorsville — then in Candy's (1st) Brigade, Geary's (2d) Division, Twelfth Corps — it lost 2 killed, 42 wounded, and 28 missing ; at Gettysburg, 7 killed, and 31 wounded. In September, 1863, it accompanied the Twelfth Corps to Tennessee, where it had been ordered to the relief of Chattanooga. The regiment was present at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge ; in May, 1864, it served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. The first battle of that campaign occurred at Dug Gap, May 8, 1864, the Twenty-ninth sustaining the heaviest loss in that action ; its casualties at Dug Gap were 26 killed, 67 wounded, and 1 missing. The Corps number had been changed, in April, 1864, to the Twentieth, with General Hooker in command. The regiment marched to the sea with the Twentieth Corps, and was engaged at the Siege of Savannah, where Major Myron T. Wright fell mortally wounded. It then participated in the final campaign in the Carolinas, and was mustered out July 13, 1865.

* Known also as Rocky Face Ridge.

THIRTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

EWING'S BRIGADE—BLAIR'S DIVISION—FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COLONEL HUGH EWING; BVT. MAJ.-GEN.

(2) COLONEL THEODORE JONES; 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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	1	12	13	.	15	15	116
B.....	.	9	9	.	9	9	119
C.....	.	13	13	.	11	11	107
D.....	.	14	14	.	17	17	129
E.....	.	11	11	.	23	23	101
F.....	.	10	10	.	12	12	90
G.....	1	12	13	.	20	20	127
H.....	2	13	15	.	13	13	94
I.....	2	12	14	.	10	10	105
K.....	2	13	15	.	19	19	112
Totals.....	9	119	128	.	149	149	1,115

128 killed = 11.4 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded 473.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Laurel Creek, Va, Sept. 23, 1861.....	1	Kenesaw, Ga.....	12
Little Birch, Va., Oct. 21, 1861.....	1	Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	1
South Mountain, Md.....	24	Battle of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Antietam, Md.....	23	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	9
Vicksburg Assault, May 22d.....	13	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	7
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	5	Jonesboro, Ga.....	2
Jackson, Miss.....	1	Fort McAllister, Ga.....	2
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	11	Bentonville, N. C.....	5
Resaca, Ga.....	2	Guerillas.....	2
Dallas, Ga.....	1	Place Unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.; Savannah, Ga.; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Organized at Columbus, August 28, 1861, and ordered immediately to West Virginia, where it remained for one year, during which it was stationed at various points and engaged in several minor affairs with the enemy. In August, 1862, it was ordered to join the army in eastern Virginia, and, passing through Washington, it then joined Pope's Army, at Warrenton Junction. The regiment was in reserve at Manassas, sustaining no loss though under a heavy artillery fire. It marched with General McClellan's Army through Maryland; it was then in Scammon's Brigade, of Cox's Kanawha Division, this division being then temporarily attached to the Ninth Corps. The regiment lost, at South Mountain, 17 killed, and 53 wounded; at Antietam, 13 killed, 49 wounded, and 18 missing,—both color-sergeants being among the killed. The regiment was hotly engaged in both these actions, the fighting at times becoming very close and deadly, bayonets and clubbed muskets being freely used. The Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia soon after the battle of Antietam, and in December, 1862, the regiment moved by transports down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Helena, Ark., where it was assigned to Ewing's (3d) Brigade, Blair's (2d) Division, Fifteenth Corps, in which command it was present at the siege of Vicksburg. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, the regiment lost 6 killed, 43 wounded, and 2 missing. In November, 1863, the division—General Morgan L. Smith commanding—moved to Chattanooga, where it fought at Missionary Ridge. In 1864, the Thirtieth fought in the Atlanta campaign, and then marched with Sherman to the Sea.

THIRTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

CARLIN'S BRIGADE — JOHNSON'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSHUA N. SILL, *U. S.*; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. OSCAR F. MOORE.

(3) COL. JOSEPH HINSON.

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	2	17
Company A	1	14	15	1	20	21	141
B . . . . .	.	11	11	.	21	21	120
C	1	14	15	.	17	17	137
D . . . . .	.	8	8	.	22	22	118
E	1	18	19	.	18	18	133
F	2	20	22	.	22	22	151
G . . . . .	.	15	15	.	17	17	128
H . . . . .	.	9	9	.	13	13	96
I	1	10	11	.	17	17	110
K . . . . .	.	11	11	1	24	25	133
Totals	7	130	137	3	192	195	1,284

137 killed = 10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 501; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 53.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Battle Creek, Tenn.	2	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	2
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	32	Atlanta, July 22, 1864.	2
Stone's River, Tenn.	2	Atlanta, Aug. 13, 1864	9
Chickamauga, Ga.	24	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	6
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	1	Jonesboro, Ga.	3
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	11	Averasboro, N. C.	1
Resaca, Ga.	29	Bentonville, N. C.	7
Kenesaw, Ga.	2	Goldsboro, N. C.	1
Chattahoochie, Ga.	1	Place unknown.	2

Present, also, at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Cassville, Ga.; New Hope Church, Ga.; March to the Sea.

NOTES.—Organized in August, 1861, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and commenced active service in Kentucky, having been assigned to General Nelson's command. In December, 1861, while at Louisville, it was placed in Sill's Brigade of General O. M. Mitchel's Division, with which it marched to Bacon Creek, Ky., where it went into winter-quarters. In February Mitchel advanced to Bowling Green, Ky., and thence to Nashville; during the next month his division marched through Tennessee, and then to Huntsville, Ala., the summer of 1862 being spent in the vicinity of Huntsville and Bridgeport. In September, upon Bragg's advance into Kentucky, the army fell back to Louisville, and on October 8, 1862, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky. It was then in Harris's Brigade, Rousseau's Division, McCook's Corps; loss, 21 killed, 78 wounded and 10 missing,—out of about 400 engaged. At Stone's River, the Thirty-third, under command of Captain Ellis, fought in Scribner's (1st) Brigade, Rousseau's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps,—same brigade and division as before; loss, 2 killed, 21 wounded, and 11 missing. The Army lay at Murfreesboro during the ensuing six months, and then started on its advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga—General Baird commanding the division—the regiment lost 14 killed, 63 wounded, and 83 missing or captured, out of 343 engaged. Major Ephraim J. Ellis was killed in this action. While on the Atlanta campaign,—then in Carlin's (1st) Brigade, Johnson's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps,—the regiment had a hard fight at Resaca, in which it suffered the severest loss of its experience. Having reënlisted, it served until the end of the war.

THIRTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

JOHNSON'S BRIGADE — DUVAL'S DIVISION — EIGHTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ABRAHAM S. PIATT; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. JOHN T. TOLAND (Killed).

(3) COL. FREEMAN E. FRANKLIN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	2	13	15	.	15	15	165
B.....	.	13	13	.	14	14	174
C.....	1	12	13	.	15	15	163
D.....	2	17	19	.	12	12	161
E.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	182
F.....	.	11	11	.	14	14	181
G.....	1	11	12	.	11	11	153
H.....	2	12	14	.	11	11	148
I.....	.	10	10	.	12	12	149
K.....	.	11	11	.	12	12	143
Totals.....	10	120	130	.	130	130	1,635

Total of killed and wounded, 481; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 31.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Kanawha Gap, W. Va., Sept. 25, 1861.....	6	Lynchburg, Va.....	5
Picket, W. Va., Nov. 4, 1861.....	1	Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864.....	14
Buck Ford, W. Va., Dec. 18, 1861.....	2	Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.....	8
Princeton, W. Va., May 16, 1862.....	9	Martinsburg, Va.....	3
Fayetteville, W. Va., Sept. 10, 1862.....	22	Bolivar Heights, Va.....	1
Wytheville, W. Va., July 18, 1863.....	6	Berryville, Va.....	1
Point Pleasant, W. Va.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	17
Callahan Station, Va.....	1	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	3
Jeffersonville, Va.....	1	Cedar Creek, Va.....	8
Cloyd's Mountain, Va.....	7	Beverly, W. Va.....	6
Cove Mountain Gap, Va.....	2	Guerillas.....	3
Buchanan, Va.....	1	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Piedmont, Va.; Lexington, W. Va.; Halltown, Va.; Martinsburg, Va.; Strasburg, Va.; Salem, Va.

NOTES.—This regiment saw an unusual amount of hard service on campaigns outside the beaten track of the main armies, and sustained a heavy loss in action, most of which occurred in battles seldom mentioned in the history of the war. The Thirty-fourth was organized at Camp Lucas, Clermont County, during the summer of 1861, leaving the State on the 15th of September. It was ordered to West Virginia, where its fighting and marching immediately commenced, the guerrilla warfare in that section requiring a constant vigilance, with frequent counter attacks. The absence of the Kanawha Division in September, 1862,—then with McClellan in Maryland—induced the Confederates, under General Long, to attack Fayetteville, in which affair six companies of the regiment lost 16 killed, 87 wounded, and 112 captured. The garrison fell back, abandoning the Kanawha Valley to the enemy, who held it until the return of Cox's Kanawha Division from Antietam. In 1863, the regiment served as mounted infantry, fighting as such at Wytheville, where Colonel Toland was killed; in July, 1864, it was dismounted, and, serving again as infantry, fought under General Crook at Winchester, July 20th and 24th, Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Shaw being killed in the latter action. On the 26th of February, 1865, the organization of the Thirty-fourth was discontinued, and the men were transferred to the Thirty-sixth Ohio.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

R. B. HAYES'S BRIGADE — DUVAL'S DIVISION — EIGHTH CORPS.

- (1) COL. GEORGE CROOK, *U. S. A.*; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A. (3) COL. EBENEZER B. ANDREWS.
 (2) COL. MELVIN CLARK (Killed). (4) COL. WILLIAM G. JONES, *U. S. A.* (Killed).
 (5) COL. HIRAM F. DUVAL, BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	..	2	.	..	..	19
Company A . . . . .	.	13	13	.	12	12	151
B . . . . .	.	12	12	.	17	17	142
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	8	8	173
D . . . . .	.	22	22	.	15	15	131
E . . . . .	.	15	15	.	14	14	134
F . . . . .	.	13	13	.	22	22	158
G	1	7	8	.	20	20	162
H . . . . .	.	14	14	.	20	20	173
I . . . . .	.	6	6	.	20	20	146
K	1	23	24	.	15	15	151
Totals	4	136	140	.	163	163	1,540

Total of killed and wounded, 518, died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 36.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Lewisburg, Va., May 23, 1862	9	Winchester, Va., July 23-24, 1864	21
South Mountain, Md.	11	Strasburg, Va.	1
Antietam, Md.	3	Summit Point, Va.	1
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1	Berryville, Va.	7
Chickamauga, Ga.	26	Opequon, Va.	8
Mission Ridge, Tenn.	24	Fisher's Hill, Va.	1
Cloyd's Mountain, Va.	7	Cedar Creek, Va.	8
Lexington, W. Va.	2	Cabletown, Va., Nov. 19, 1864	3
Lynchburg, Va.	2	Guerillas	1
Cabletown, Va., July 19, 1864	4		

Present, also, at Manassas, Va.; Frederick, Md.; Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Brown's Ferry, Tenn.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Halltown, Va.; Beverly, W. Va.

NOTES—Organized in August, 1861, at Marietta, and ordered on duty in West Virginia. Arriving there, it was stationed at Summerville, where it made its winter quarters and remained until May 12, 1862; it then moved to Lewisburg, Va., where it was placed in Crook's (3d) Brigade, Cox's Division. While at Lewisburg the brigade was attacked by a Confederate force under General Heth, which was repulsed and driven from the field, the regiment losing in this affair, 5 killed, 41 wounded, and 4 missing. In August, 1862, Cox's Kanawha Division was ordered to Eastern Virginia, the Thirty-sixth arriving on the field of Manassas during the action, where it was stationed in the reserve. During the ensuing Maryland campaign the division was attached to the Ninth Corps, and fought under Burnside at South Mountain, where the regiment lost 7 killed, and 18 wounded; at Antietam it lost 2 killed, 21 wounded, and 2 missing, Colonel Clark being among the killed. After Antietam, the Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia, the regiment encamping during the next three months at Charlestown. In January, 1863, the Thirty-sixth joined the Army of the Cumberland, and in June, 1863, moved with Crook's Brigade, in the advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga, it was in Turchin's (3d) Brigade, Reynolds's (4th) Division, Fourteenth Corps; loss, 12 killed,—including Colonel Jones—65 wounded, and 14 missing. At Missionary Ridge,—then in Baird's (3d) Division, it sustained its heaviest loss,—10 killed, 62 wounded, and 3 missing. Reënlisting, it went to Ohio on a veteran furlough in March, 1864, from whence it was ordered to West Virginia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

ESTE'S BRIGADE — BAIRD'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWIN D. BRADLEY.

(3) COL. WILLIAM A. CHOATE (Killed).

(2) COL. EDWARD H. PHELPS (Killed),

(4) COL. WILLIAM IRVING.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	1	3	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	1	12	13	.	23	23	193
B.....	.	10	10	.	30	30	157
C.....	1	15	16	.	18	18	184
D.....	.	13	13	.	15	15	151
E.....	1	12	13	.	18	18	156
F.....	1	20	21	1	30	31	171
G.....	.	10	10	1	16	17	158
H.....	1	17	18	.	36	36	172
I.....	1	11	12	.	16	16	157
K.....	.	11	11	.	25	25	186
Totals.....	8	132	140	2	227	229	1,698

Total of killed and wounded, 531.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Decatur, Ala.....	2	Chattahoochie, Ga.....	3
Stone's River, Tenn.....	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	3
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	1	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	16	Utoy Creek, Ga.....	16
Resaca, Ga.....	2	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	8
Dallas, Ga.....	2	Jonesboro, Ga.....	72
Ackworth, Ga.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	2
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	8	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Perryville ; March to the Sea ; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Organized, September 1, 1861, at Defiance, Ohio. In the following month it moved into Kentucky, where it was assigned to Schoepf's Brigade, of Thomas's Division, with which command it marched on the Mill Springs campaign. In March, 1862, it moved with Thomas's Division to Pittsburg Landing, arriving too late to participate in the battle, but in time for the subsequent operations connected with the Siege of Corinth. During the summer of 1862, the regiment shared in the campaigns of the Army of the Ohio, joining in September, 1862, in the retrograde movement from Chattanooga to Louisville. At Stone's River it fought in Walker's Brigade, Fry's Division, Fourteenth Corps. It was absent from Chickamauga, having been detailed to guard a wagon train. At Missionary Ridge, it fought in Baird's (3d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, losing 9 killed—including Colonel Phelps—and 37 wounded. The regiment reënlisted during the winter of 1863-64, and went home on furlough. A large number of recruits were received, so that it entered the Atlanta campaign, May, 1864, with about 750 men; it was then in Este's (3d) Brigade, Baird's (3d) Division, Fourteenth Corps. At Utoy Creek, Aug. 5th, three companies, numbering 120 men, made a successful charge on the enemy's skirmish line, but with a loss of 9 killed, and 42 wounded. Este's Brigade distinguished itself at Jonesboro by a gallant and successful assault which cost it one-third its number, the Thirty-eighth losing 42 killed and 108 wounded, out of 360 engaged. Colonel Choate and two color bearers were killed in this battle.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

HAZEN'S BRIGADE — WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM B. HAZEN, *LL. D., B. A.*; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. U. S. A.
 (2) COL. AQUILA WILEY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

(3) COL. ROBERT L. KIMBERLY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.
 (4) COL. E. S. HOLLOWAY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

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	16
Company A.....	1	19	20	.	14	14	147
B.....	.	13	13	.	22	22	141
C.....	2	23	25	.	17	17	169
D.....	.	15	15	.	12	12	138
E.....	.	16	16	.	6	6	109
F.....	.	25	25	.	14	14	167
G.....	2	15	17	.	19	19	153
H.....	.	16	16	.	15	15	113
I.....	1	15	16	.	21	21	168
K.....	2	11	13	.	13	13	102
Totals.....	8	168	176	1	153	154	1,423

176 killed = 12.3 per cent.
 Total of killed and wounded, 667.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	43	Pickett's Mills, Ga.....	40
Stone's River, Tenn.....	24	Dallas, Ga.....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	19	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	2
Brown's Ferry, Tenn.....	2	Chattahoochie, Ga.....	2
Orchard Knob, Tenn.....	10	Utoy Creek, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	22	Atlanta, Ga.....	2
Resaca, Ga.....	3	Nashville, Tenn.....	4
Adairsville, Ga.....	1		

Present, also, at Woodbury, Tenn.; Liberty Gap, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Cassville, Ga.; Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; Franklin, Tenn.

NOTES—Recruited in Cleveland, in August, 1861, the men coming mostly from that immediate vicinity. In November, the regiment moved into Kentucky, where it was assigned to Nelson's Division, Colonel Hazen commanding the brigade. In March, 1862, the division moved with Buell to reënforce Grant, the Army of the Ohio arriving just in time to save the field of Shiloh. In that battle the regiment lost 21 killed, 111 wounded, and 10 missing, out of nine companies, 371 officers and men, officially reported as engaged; four color bearers were shot down, two of them killed. The regiment followed the fortunes of Buell's Army, being present, though not engaged, at Perryville, Ky. The Forty-first was hotly engaged at Stone's River,—then in Hazen's (2d) Brigade, Palmer's (2d) Division, Crittenden's Corps — losing 14 killed, 104 wounded, and 6 missing, out of 411 reported on the field. After resting at Murfreesboro for over five months, the Army commenced its advance on Chattanooga. At the battle of Chickamauga, the Forty-first lost 6 killed, 100 wounded, and 9 missing. The Army was reorganized in October, 1863, whereupon the Forty-first became a part of Hazen's (2d) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge; loss, 18 killed, and 70 wounded. While on the Atlanta campaign the division had a severe fight at Pickett's Mills, near Dallas, Ga., on May 27, 1864, retiring with a heavy loss, the regiment losing 26 killed, 70 wounded, and 6 missing, out of 271 present. Mustered out November 27, 1865, while on duty in Texas.

FORTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

WALCUTT'S BRIGADE — HARROW'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, *COL. P.* (2) COL. CHARLES C. WALCUTT; *BVT. MAJOR-GEN.* (3) COL. EDWARD N. UPTON.

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	3	..	3	13
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	15	15	109
B.....	.	9	9	.	11	11	103
C.....	1	12	13	1	18	19	104
D.....	2	14	16	.	9	9	101
E.....	.	14	14	1	16	17	103
F.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	102
G.....	2	12	14	1	14	15	127
H.....	2	14	16	.	17	17	104
I.....	.	10	10	1	19	20	109
K.....	1	13	14	.	20	20	136
Totals.....	10	124	134	7	149	156	1,111

134 killed = 12 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 516.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	65	Kenesaw Assault, Ga.....	16
Black River, Miss.....	1	Atlanta, Ga., July 22d.....	8
Jackson, Miss.....	2	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	10
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	9	Jonesboro, Ga.....	6
Guerrillas, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863.....	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	3
Resaca, Ga.....	1	Cedar Bluff, Ga.....	2
Dallas, Ga.....	2	Sherman's March.....	1
Noonday Creek, Ga.....	2	Bentonville, N. C.....	5

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Vicksburg; Knoxville; Griswoldville, Ga.; Siege of Savannah; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Recruited at Worthington, Ohio, in September, 1861. It left Camp Chase, February 18, 1862, and proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where it was assigned to Sherman's Division. In March it embarked for Pittsburg Landing, encamping there until the battle of Shiloh, in which it lost 37 killed, 185 wounded, and 24 missing; total, 246. After taking part in the siege of Corinth the regiment spent the ensuing twelve months of 1862-63 in doing guard duty along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on provost duty in Memphis; in the spring of 1863, it served a while as mounted infantry on scouting expeditions. On June 12th, 1863, the Forty-sixth moved to Vicksburg, where its division assisted in the siege operations of that time, the regiment being then in Hicks's Brigade, W. S. Smith's Division, Sixteenth Corps. In October, 1863, this division embarked for Memphis where it was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, with which it moved soon after to Chattanooga where it fought at Missionary Ridge, and then marched to the relief of Knoxville, the latter campaign being one unparalleled for its privations and hardships. While in winter-quarters at Scottsboro, Ala., the regiment was armed with Spencer Repeating Rifles, which proved very effective in the ensuing Atlanta campaign. In that campaign the Forty-sixth was in Walcutt's (2d) Brigade, Harrow's (4th) Division, Fifteenth Corps. Major Henry H. Giesy was killed at Dallas. Having reënlisted, the regiment remained in service throughout the war, accompanying Sherman's Army as it "went marching through Georgia" and across the Carolinas to Virginia.

FORTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

WILLICH'S BRIGADE — WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM H. GIBSON; Bvt. Brig.-Gen.

(2) COL. JOSEPH R. BARTLETT.

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	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	4	25	29	.	16	16	136
B.....	1	17	18	.	14	14	146
C.....	2	17	19	.	20	20	136
D.....	1	17	18	.	20	20	138
E.....	1	17	18	.	12	12	145
F.....	1	18	19	.	22	22	162
G.....	2	18	20	1	8	9	140
H.....	.	22	22	.	15	15	149
I.....	1	19	20	.	13	13	136
K.....	.	18	18	.	20	20	167
Totals.....	14	188	202	1	160	161	1,468

202 killed = 13.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 734; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	10	Pickett's Mills, Ga.....	83
Stone's River, Tenn.....	35	Kenesaw, Ga.....	4
Liberty Gap, Tenn.....	7	Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Chickamauga, Ga.....	20	Jonesboro, Ga.....	4
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	13	Nashville, Tenn.....	15
Morristown, Tenn.....	1	Columbia, Tenn.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	3	Skirmish, Feb. 6, 1865.....	2

Present, also, at Munfordville, Ky.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Dog Walk, Ky.; Resaca, Ga.; Cassville, Ga.; Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; Franklin, Tenn.

NOTES—The Forty-ninth sustained the greatest loss in battle of any Ohio regiment. It was organized at Tiffin, in September, 1861, and proceeded immediately to Louisville, the first completely organized regiment to arrive in Kentucky. It was assigned to Johnson's Brigade, of McCook's Division. It went into winter-quarters at Munfordville, and in March, 1862, moved with its division to reënforce Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh. The regiment lost in that action 6 killed, and 34 wounded; Colonel Gibson was in command of the brigade. After accompanying Buell's Army to Corinth, to Alabama, then back through Tennessee, and on the Perryville campaign, the regiment fought next at Stone's River, it being then in Willich's (1st) Brigade, Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps; its loss in that battle was 20 killed, 94 wounded, and 108 captured or missing. General Willich having been captured in the early part of this engagement, Colonel Gibson again led the brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Levi H. Drake was killed while leading the regiment and gallantly cheering on his men. At Chickamauga, the regiment lost 10 killed, 59 wounded, and 30 missing. Having reënlisted, the Forty-ninth served in the Atlanta campaign,—in Gibson's (1st) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at the bloody battle of Pickett's Mills, May 27, 1864, sustaining the heaviest loss in that action, its casualties amounting to 52 killed, 147 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 203. After fighting under Thomas at Nashville, the Fourth Corps was ordered to Texas, where the regiment remained until December, 1865, when it was mustered out.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — STEINWEHR'S DIVISION — ELEVENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN C. LEE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. CHARLES B. GAMBEE (Killed).

(3) COL. EDWIN H. POWERS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	11	11	141
B.....	1	11	12	.	13	13	135
C.....	.	16	16	.	14	14	146
D.....	.	14	14	.	9	9	143
E.....	.	7	7	.	17	17	131
F.....	.	13	13	.	12	12	145
G.....	3	15	18	.	11	11	124
H.....	1	21	22	.	11	11	139
I.....	.	14	14	.	14	14	136
K.....	.	12	12	.	7	7	139
Totals.....	7	136	143	.	119	119	1,392

143 killed = 10.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 547.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Franklin, Va.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	10
Manassas, Va.....	23	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	3
Chancellorsville, Va.....	35	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	6
Gettysburg, Pa.....	11	Fayetteville, N. C.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	4	Averasboro, N. C.....	5
Buzzard's Roost, Ga.....	2	Bentonville, N. C.....	9
Resaca, Ga.....	31	Magnolia Station, S. C.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	1		

Present, also, at McDowell; Cross Keys; Cedar Mountain; Cassville, Ga.; Chattahoochie, Ga.; Siege of Savannah.

NOTES.—Organized in the fall of 1861, at Norwalk, Ohio, leaving the State January 25, 1862, and proceeding to Grafton, W. Va., where it remained until April, 1862. During the spring of 1862 it served in Schenck's Brigade, and was present with that command at Manassas,—then McLean's (2d) Brigade, Schenck's (1st) Division, Sigel's Corps; the casualties in the regiment at that battle amounted to 14 killed, 60 wounded, and 21 missing. The Corps remained in Virginia, encamped near Centreville, during McClellan's Antietam campaign, and then went into winter-quarters at Stafford Court House. On the 27th of April it broke camp for Chancellorsville, the brigade being then in Devens's (1st) Division, Eleventh Corps; the loss of the regiment in that battle was 9 killed, 87 wounded, and 57 missing,—out of 491 present. At Gettysburg the Fifty-fifth was in Smith's (2d) Brigade, Steinwehr's (2d) Division, Eleventh Corps; casualties, 6 killed, 31 wounded, and 12 missing. In September, 1863, the regiment accompanied its Corps to Tennessee, where it fought at Missionary Ridge. In April, 1864, the Eleventh was transferred to Hooker's newly organized Twentieth Corps, a corps which won honorable distinction in the Atlanta campaign. During that campaign the regiment—then in Butterfield's (3d) Division—participated in some hard fighting at Resaca, where it lost 18 killed—including Colonel Gambee and Major Robbins—72 wounded, and one missing; its casualties on that campaign were over 200, or fifty per cent. of its effective strength. After marching with Sherman to the sea, it was hotly engaged in more hard fighting at Averasboro and Bentonville, N. C.

SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

HARKER'S BRIGADE—NEWTON'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES G. HARKER, *U. S. A.*; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. ORLOW SMITH; 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.	2	..	2	1	..	1	12
Company A . . . . .	.	12	12	.	17	17	122
B . . . . .	.	16	16	1	10	11	125
C	1	9	10	.	19	19	111
D	1	10	11	1	7	8	125
E . . . . .	.	8	8	1	10	11	126
F	1	7	8	.	7	7	121
G	2	11	13	1	17	18	121
H . . . . .	.	13	13	1	15	16	120
I	1	12	13	.	13	13	121
K . . . . .	.	16	16	.	14	14	112
Totals	8	114	122	6	129	135	1,216

122 killed = 10 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 448, died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Stone's River, Tenn.	52	Marietta, Ga.	4
Will's Valley, Ga., Sept. 7, 1863.	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	1
Chickamauga, Ga.	24	Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.	1
Train-guard, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.	1	Siege of Atlanta.	2
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	3	Spring Hill, Tenn.	9
Resaca, Ga.	6	Franklin, Tenn.	6
Dallas, Ga.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	6
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	4		

Present, also, at Shiloh; Siege of Corinth; Rocky Face Ridge; Adairsville; Jonesboro.

NOTES.—Organized at Mansfield, in October, 1861, the recruits coming from the State at large. It left the State, December 18, proceeding to Kentucky, where it was assigned to Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division. In March, 1862, Wood's Division accompanied Buell's Army in its march to Shiloh, but arrived on the field too late to take an active part in the battle, the regiment losing only two men wounded. The Sixty-fifth was under fire at the Siege of Corinth, after which it marched with Buell on the long and arduous campaigns of the summer of 1862. At the battle of Stone's River, it fought in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Wood's (1st) Division, Crittenden's Corps (Left Wing), its casualties in that action aggregating 35 killed, 100 wounded, and 38 missing, out of 382 engaged. After a five months rest at Murfreesboro the Army moved, June 7, 1863, on its advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga the regiment lost 14 killed, 71 wounded, and 18 missing, Major Samuel C. Brown being among the killed. In October, 1863, the regiment was placed in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Newton's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought during the long and bloody campaign against Atlanta. General Harker was killed while leading the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. After the fall of Atlanta the Fourth Corps served in Tennessee, on the campaign against Hood, the regiment fighting at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, although but few men were then remaining in its ranks. The men who did not reënlist had all been mustered out in October, 1864, prior to the campaign against Hood.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

HOWELL'S BRIGADE — TERRY'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. OTTO BURSTENBINDER.

(2) COL. ALVIN C. VORIS; BVT. MAJOR-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	14
Company A.....	1	13	14	•	25	25	178
B.....	1	11	12	•	19	19	170
C.....	1	18	19	•	10	10	171
D.....	1	10	11	•	11	11	182
E.....	1	13	14	•	14	14	173
F.....	1	11	12	•	13	13	171
G.....	1	12	13	•	17	17	160
H.....	2	12	14	1	14	15	182
I.....	1	16	17	•	12	12	161
K.....	1	15	16	•	14	14	164
Totals.....	11	131	142	1	150	151	1,726

Total of killed and wounded, 529.

Enrollment does not include men transferred from the Sixty-second Ohio after the war had closed.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Winchester, Va.....	15	Deep Bottom, Va.....	9
Harrison's Landing, Va.....	2	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	1
Fort Wagner, S. C. (assault).....	43	New Market Road, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.....	1
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	4	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.....	10
Chester Station, Va.....	19	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.....	5
Ware Bottom Church, Va.....	17	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	1	Appomattox, Va.....	1
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	6		

Present, also, at Strasburg; Front Royal; Franklin; Blackwater.

NOTES.—Left Columbus, January 19, 1862, proceeding to West Virginia, where it served under Lander. In March, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Voris, it moved with Shields's Division up the Shenandoah Valley to Kernstown, where Shields won a decided victory over Stonewall Jackson, the regiment losing in that battle 9 killed and 38 wounded. Embarking at Alexandria, June 29th, it proceeded to Harrison's Landing, on the James River, to reënforce McClellan; but the Government having ordered that the route by the James must be abandoned, McClellan was obliged to withdraw his army, upon which the Sixty-seventh was ordered to Suffolk, Va. It remained there a few months, enjoying the needed rest and perfecting its drill, after which it moved to Hilton Head, S. C., arriving there February 1, 1863. It participated in the operations about Charleston Harbor in the summer of 1863, and took part in the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner, losing in that brief action 19 killed, 82 wounded, and 25 missing. The regiment went home in February, 1864, on a veteran furlough, and, returning, joined the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred, where it was assigned to Howell's (1st) Brigade, Terry's (1st) Division, Tenth Corps. At Chester Station, May 10, 1864, the regiment lost 12 killed, 64 wounded, and 2 missing; from that time on, it was under fire almost daily for several months. In December, 1864, the Tenth Corps was merged in the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps, in which the regiment fought at the victorious assault on Fort Gregg; though but a remnant of its former self, it lost in that bloody affair 8 killed and 55 wounded.

SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — VON STEINWEHR'S DIVISION — ELEVENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ORLAND SMITH; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. RICHARD LONG.

(3) COL. SAMUEL H. HURST; 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	15
Company A.....	1	18	19	.	3	8	124
B.....	.	15	15	.	14	14	142
C.....	.	23	23	.	16	16	126
D.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	115
E.....	1	13	14	.	20	20	109
F.....	1	12	13	.	18	18	137
G.....	.	20	20	.	15	15	121
H.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	144
I.....	1	22	23	.	12	12	107
K.....	.	18	18	.	18	18	127
Unassigned.....	.	..	..	.	2	2	...
Totals.....	4	167	171	1	149	150	1,267

171 killed = 13.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 681.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Forage Party, W. Va.....	1	Pine Mountain, Ga.....	2
Cross Keys, Va.....	5	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	4
Manassas, Va.....	40	Culp's Farm, Ga.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	39	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	3
Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	16	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Resaca, Ga.....	19	Averasboro, N. C.....	1
New Hope Church, Ga.....	21	Bentonville, N. C.....	11

Present, also, at Moorefield; McDowell; Cedar Mountain; Chancellorsville; Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Rocky Face Ridge; Cassville; Savannah.

NOTES. — The Seventy-third was recruited largely in Ross county, and was organized at Chillicothe, December 31, 1861. It left Ohio on the 24th of January, 1862, for West Virginia, where it served under Lander, Milroy, and Fremont, and was engaged in several expeditions and minor engagements. It fought at Manassas — then in McLean's (2d) Brigade, Schenck's (1st) Division, Sigel's Corps — losing 25 killed, 87 wounded, and 36 missing, with only 312 muskets taken into action. Soon after this battle the regiment was placed in Barlow's (1st) Brigade, Steinwehr's (2d) Division, Eleventh Corps, with which command it remained encamped in Virginia during the ensuing Maryland and Fredericksburg campaigns, and during the winter of 1862-'63. Barlow's Brigade was only slightly engaged at Chancellorsville, but at Gettysburg the brigade (Smith's) did some hard fighting, the regiment losing 21 killed, 120 wounded, and 4 missing, out of about 300 present in action. In September the Seventy-third accompanied its corps to Tennessee, where it was engaged, a few weeks after, in the midnight battle of Wauhatchie. In that affair the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts carried a strong position by storm — a gallant action, which General Grant alluded to in his official report as "one of the most daring feats of arms of the war." While on the Atlanta Campaign the Seventy-third was in Woods's (3d) Brigade, Ward's (3d) Division, Twentieth Corps. At Resaca it lost 10 killed, and 42 wounded; at New Hope Church, 15 killed, and 59 wounded; and at Bentonville (Cogswell's Brigade), 5 killed, and 25 wounded.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

KRZYZANOWSKI'S BRIGADE—SCHURZ'S DIVISION—ELEVENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES CANTWELL (Killed). (2) COL. JAMES S. ROBINSON; BRIG.-GEN. (3) COL. STEPHEN J. MCGROARTY; 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.	2	..	2	.	..	..	13
Company A . . . . .	.	8	8	.	14	14	157
B	3	17	20	.	10	10	175
C	1	11	12	.	19	19	165
D	2	16	18	.	16	16	157
E	1	10	11	.	15	15	163
F	1	11	12	.	9	9	208
G . . . . .	.	14	14	.	9	9	158
H	2	15	17	.	9	9	171
I	2	7	9	.	8	8	164
K	2	13	15	1	9	10	190
Totals.	16	122	138	1	118	119	1,721

Total of killed and wounded, 524; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
McDowell, Va.	14	Pine Knob, Ga.	1
Cedar Mountain, Va.	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	2
Manassas, Va.	25	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	16
Chancellorsville, Va.	15	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	2
Gettysburg, Pa.	35	Averasboro, N. C.	1
Resaca, Ga.	2	Bentonville, N. C.	4
New Hope Church, Ga.	19	Goldsboro, N. C.	1

Present, also, at Cross Keys; Freeman's Ford; Great Run; Waterloo Bridge; Groveton; Wauhatchie; Missionary Ridge; Culp's Farm; Sandersville; Monticth Swamp; Siege of Savannah; March to the Sea; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—The Eighty-second lost the most officers in battle of any Ohio regiment. It was recruited at Kenton in the fall of 1861, leaving the State January 25, 1862, and proceeding to West Virginia, where it was assigned, in March, to Schenck's Brigade. It was engaged, May 8th, at McDowell, Va., with a loss of 6 killed, 50 wounded, and 1 missing. It fought at Manassas in Milroy's Independent Brigade, of Sigel's Corps, losing 24 killed, 99 wounded, and 15 missing; Colonel Cantwell was killed in this action, falling from his horse while directing the movements of his regiment in a change of front under fire. The regiment having been assigned soon after to the Eleventh Corps, remained encamped in Virginia during the next eight months, making its winter-quarters near Stafford. At Chancellorsville, it fought in Krzyzanowski's (2d) Brigade, Schurz's (3d) Division, Eleventh Corps, losing 8 killed,—including four officers,—48 wounded, and 25 missing. It lost at Gettysburg, 17 killed,—including six officers,—85 wounded, and 79 missing, out of 312 present in action. The regiment accompanied the Eleventh Corps to Tennessee, where it participated in the Chattanooga campaign,—then in Tyndale's Brigade,—and in the hardships of the subsequent march to the relief of Knoxville. In April, 1864, it was transferred to Robinson's (3d) Brigade, Williams's (1st) Division, Twentieth Corps, in which command it fought through the Atlanta campaign and in the Carolinas. It encountered hard fighting in the former, at New Hope Church, and at Peach Tree Creek. After the fall of Atlanta it marched with Sherman to the sea, and through the Carolinas.

NINETY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

MITCHELL'S BRIGADE — DAVIS'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE WEBSTER (Killed). (2) COL. CHRISTIAN L. POORMAN. (3) COL. JOHN S. PEARCE; 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.....	3	..	3	1	1	2	18
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	23	23	109
B.....	.	16	16	.	11	11	109
C.....	1	13	14	.	18	18	145
D.....	.	8	8	.	5	5	101
E.....	1	12	13	.	11	11	105
F.....	.	8	8	1	17	18	142
G.....	.	9	9	.	12	12	90
H.....	1	11	12	.	9	9	117
I.....	2	13	15	.	5	5	98
K.....	1	10	11	.	13	13	118
Totals.....	10	110	120	2	125	127	1,152

120 killed = 10.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 426; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 11.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chaplin Hills, Ky. (Perryville).....	66	Vining Station, Ga.....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	13	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	1
Graysville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1863.....	3	Utoy Creek, Ga.....	2
Resaca, Ga.....	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	2	Jonesboro, Ga.....	11
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1	Bentonville, N. C.....	11
Assault on Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.....	7		

Present, also, at Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Buzzard Roost, Ga.; Rome, Ga.; New Hope Church, Ga.; Sherman's March; Savannah; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Organized at Steubenville, O., August 20, 1862. It left the State immediately, and moved into Kentucky, where it was assigned soon after to the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Tenth Division, McCook's Corps, Army of the Ohio, in which command it fought at Chaplin Hills, October 8, 1862. Colonel Webster, who was in command of the brigade, was killed in this battle. General Terrill, who commanded the other brigade in this division, and General Jackson, the division commander, were also killed, while the regiment lost in this, its baptism of fire, 35 killed, 162 wounded, and 32 missing; a total of 229, out of 822 present for duty that day. The Ninety-eighth moved into Tennessee and was stationed successively at Franklin, Shelbyville, and Wartrace during the spring and summer of 1863, after which it joined in Rosecrans's advance to Chickamauga, having been assigned to Steedman's Division of Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps. Its casualty list at Chickamauga showed 9 killed, 41 wounded, and 13 missing, out of 201 present for action. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, the regiment was placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, in which it served until mustered out. This brigade fought under General John Beatty at Missionary Ridge, but in its subsequent campaigns it was commanded by General John G. Mitchell. The Ninety-eighth was not actively engaged at Missionary Ridge, but in the pursuit on the following day it fought in an affair at Graysville, Ga. The regiment encamped during the winter of 1863-64 at Rossville, Ga., and in May moved with Sherman's Army in its victorious advance on Atlanta, participating in all the battles of the Fourteenth Corps during that memorable campaign. Major James M. Shane was killed in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — RICKETTS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

COLONEL BENJAMIN F. SMITH, U. S. A.; 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	.	..	..	25
Company A.....	1	11	12	.	14	14	121
B.....	1	15	16	.	8	8	120
C.....	1	11	12	.	18	18	122
D.....	.	11	11	.	15	15	122
E.....	1	17	18	.	16	16	138
F.....	.	13	13	.	17	17	129
G.....	2	15	17	.	16	16	123
H.....	1	22	23	1	15	16	126
I.....	.	16	16	.	11	11	111
K.....	1	12	13	1	12	13	117
Totals.....	9	143	152	2	142	144	1,254

155 killed = 12.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 541; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 48.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Martinsburg, Va.....	2	Opequon, Va.....	18
Mine Run, Va.....	1	Fisher's Hill, Va. Sept. 21-22, 1864.....	9
Wilderness, Va.....	56	Cedar Creek, Va.....	6
Spotsylvania, Va.....	31	Fort Welch, March 25, 1865.....	3
Cold Harbor, Va.....	3	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Monocacy, Md.....	17	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	2
Smithfield, Va.....	1	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Brandy Station, Va.

NOTES.—Mustered in September 4, 1862, and ordered to Western Virginia, where it remained during the next eight months, stationed most of that time at Martinsburg, engaged in guard duty along the railroad, its work varied occasionally by scouting expeditions into the enemy's country for the suppression of guerrilla bands. It was then in B. F. Smith's Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps. Upon Lee's advance, in June, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, was attacked at Martinsburg, and after a sharp fight was forced to fall back to Harper's Ferry, where it joined that garrison — French's Division. This division was shortly afterwards attached to the Third Corps, becoming its Third (Carr's) Division. Upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps, in April, 1864, this division was transferred to the Sixth Corps, in which it served until the end of the war. While in the Sixth Corps the division was commanded by General Ricketts, who was wounded at Cedar Creek, and succeeded by General Seymour. At the battle of the Wilderness the regiment faced a terrible fire, which more than decimated its ranks, its casualties there amounting to 22 killed, 125 wounded, and 62 missing. At Spotsylvania it lost 21 killed, 56 wounded, and 1 missing. In July, 1864, the division — Ricketts's — was ordered to Maryland to meet Early's invasion, after which it fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. While on the latter campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron W. Elbright, commanding the regiment, was killed at the battle of the Opequon, in which action the regiment lost 12 killed, 40 wounded, and 2 missing. At Fisher's Hill it lost 6 killed, 25 wounded, and 1 missing,—the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in that battle; and at Cedar Creek, 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 6 missing. The Corps returned to Petersburg in December, 1864, where it shared in the final struggles and triumphs of the war. It was mustered out June 25, 1865.

THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

HARKER'S BRIGADE — SHERIDAN'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. WILLIAM T. SCOTT.

(3) COL. SAMUEL MCKEE (Killed).

(4) COL. WILLIAM H. SPENCER.

(5) COL. HENRY C. DUNLAP; 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	2	..	2	.	1	1	17
Company A	1	17	18	.	17	17	105
B .....	.	15	15	.	17	17	103
C	1	6	7	.	22	22	97
D .....	.	5	5	.	25	25	93
E .....	.	6	6	.	19	19	92
F	1	6	7	.	21	21	111
G .....	.	9	9	.	20	20	98
H	1	15	16	.	23	23	108
I .....	.	9	9	.	17	17	106
K .....	.	15	15	.	17	17	105
Totals	6	103	109	.	199	199	1,035

109 killed = 10.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 449 : died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K.&M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Richmond, Ky.....	2	New Hope Church, Ga.....	4
Stone's River, Tenn.....	25	Mud Creek, Ga., June 18, 1864.....	5
Chickamauga, Ga.....	30	Kenesaw, Ga. (assault).....	18
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	12	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	5	Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Resaca, Ga.....	4		

Present, also, at Waynesboro, Tenn. ; Shiloh, Miss. ; Siege of Corinth ; Munfordville, Ky. ; Perryville, Ky. ; Marcy's Creek, Ga. ; Adairsville, Ga. ; Jonesboro, Ga.

NOTES.— Organized at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., and mustered into the United States service on October 8, 1861. During its first six months of active service, it was stationed at various places in Kentucky, having been assigned to Hascall's Brigade, of Wood's Division. It embarked for Nashville on the 18th of March, 1862, marching thence with Buell's Army to the battle-field of Shiloh, where it arrived at the close of the fighting. After participating in the Siege of Corinth, it marched with Buell through Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville ; thence on the Perryville campaign, and then to Nashville, where it arrived in December, 1862. At the battle of Stone's River — still in Wood's Division — it was actively engaged, with a loss of 14 killed, 85 wounded, and 34 missing, Colonel McKee being among the killed. Remaining at Murfreesboro, Tenn., until June, 1863, it moved southward with the army, and fought at Chickamauga, it being then in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Wood's (1st) Division, Crittenden's Corps ; its loss in that battle was 13 killed, 78 wounded, and 22 missing. In October, 1863, the regiment was placed in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge ; loss, 4 killed, and 54 wounded. This division was commanded by General Newton during the Atlanta campaign ; the brigade remained under command of General Harker, who was killed while leading the assault on Kenesaw. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment moved to Nashville, where it was mustered out in October, 1864, its term of service having expired.

FIFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

HAZEN'S BRIGADE — WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.

(2) COL. HARVEY M. BUCKLEY.

(3) COL. WILLIAM W. BERRY.

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	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	9	9	.	17	17	97
B.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	101
C.....	.	17	17	1	14	15	103
D.....	1	16	17	1	14	15	91
E.....	1	12	13	.	11	11	102
F.....	.	12	12	.	18	18	95
G.....	2	21	23	.	11	11	105
H.....	.	11	11	.	14	14	100
I.....	2	19	21	.	18	18	101
K.....	1	18	19	.	14	14	110
Totals.....	8	149	157	2	143	145	1,020

157 killed = 15.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 581; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 27.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	16	Dalton, Ga.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	32	Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn.....	1
Liberty Gap, Tenn.....	3	Resaca, Ga.....	10
Chickamauga, Ga.....	32	Dallas, Ga.....	23
Brown's Ferry, Tenn.....	1	Kenesaw, Ga.....	5
Orchard Knob, Tenn.....	2	Chattahoochie, Ga.....	2
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	20	Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	1	Guerillas.....	1
Picket Line.....	1	Place unknown.....	3

Present, also, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Adairsville, Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Lovejoy's Station, Ga.

NOTES.—Organized at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, September 9, 1861, and crossing into Kentucky, soon after, it commenced its active service in Rousseau's Brigade, McCook's Division. In March, 1862, it marched with Buell's Army to re-enforce Grant, arriving on the field of Shiloh in time to take part in the battle and change a defeat into a victory. The Fifth was actively engaged there, losing 7 killed and 56 wounded. After participating next in the Siege of Corinth, it moved with Buell's troops on their long and arduous campaigns, the next battle of the regiment occurring at Stone's River, Tenn., on December 31, 1862. It was then in Baldwin's (3d) Brigade, Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps; its loss in that engagement was 19 killed, 80 wounded, and 26 missing, out of 320 engaged, a part of the regiment being on detached service. The Fifth suffered its severest loss at Chickamauga, its casualties on that field amounting to 14 killed, 79 wounded, and 32 missing, out of a small number engaged; Major Charles L. Thomassen was killed in this battle. In October, 1863, the regiment became a part of Hazen's (2d) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge and through the Atlanta campaign of 1864. Though small in numbers, it made a brilliant fight at Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge, its percentage of loss being again very large; in fact, the total percentage of loss in action of the Fifth Kentucky, as based on its total enrollment, was exceeded by but few regiments in the entire army. The regiment was mustered out September 14, 1864.

SIXTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

HAZEN'S BRIGADE — T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WALTER C. WHITAKER; Ivt. MAJ.-GEN. (2) COL. GEORGE T. SHACKLEFORD. (3) COL. RICHARD C. DAWKINS.

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	2	..	2	13
Company A.....	2	14	16	.	4	4	97
B.....	1	6	7	1	11	12	109
C.....	2	8	10	.	11	11	91
D.....	.	11	11	.	14	14	93
E.....	1	11	12	.	7	7	89
F.....	.	6	6	1	10	11	89
G.....	1	15	16	1	13	14	97
H.....	.	11	11	.	11	11	93
I.....	1	13	14	.	10	10	86
K.....	1	10	11	.	5	5	103
Totals.....	10	105	115	5	96	101	960

115 killed = 11.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 433; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 14.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	23	Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	2
Readyville, Tenn.....	1	Resaca, Ga.....	9
Sinking Spring, Ky.....	1	Adairsville, Ga.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	23	Dallas, Ga.....	4
Woodbury, Tenn.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	9
Chickamauga, Ga.....	28	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	4	Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Guerrillas.....	2	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Hoover's Gap; Jonesboro.

NOTES.—Mustered into the United States service on December 24, 1861, at Camp Sigel, Jefferson county, Kentucky. It was assigned immediately to the Department of the Cumberland, and its active service commenced. It was placed in Hazen's Brigade of Nelson's Division, in which command it fought at Shiloh, losing 10 killed, and 93 wounded, out of about 450 in action. In that battle the regiment, under command of Colonel Whitaker, made a gallant fight; it captured there three pieces of artillery, the Colonel cutting down one of the cannoniers with a bowie-knife, just taken from a captured man. After sharing in the siege operations about Corinth, the regiment participated in the long, wearisome marches of Buell's Army in the summer and fall of 1862, and after marching through Northern Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, was engaged at the battle of Stone's River. It was then in Palmer's Division, its loss in that battle amounting to 13 killed, 90 wounded, and 10 missing, Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Colton being among the killed. The regiment encountered its hardest fighting and severest loss at Chickamauga, where, out of a small number present, it lost 12 killed, 95 wounded, and 11 missing. During the Atlanta campaign the Sixth was in Hazen's (2d) Brigade, T. J. Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, and was prominently engaged in all the battles of that command. It was mustered out on November 2, 1864, its term of service having expired. The recruits and reenlisted men with unexpired terms, remaining in the field, were transferred to the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

CARLIN'S BRIGADE — JOHNSON'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CURRAN POPE, *U. S.* (Killed).

(2) COL. JAMES B. FORMAN (Killed).

(3) COL. MARION C. TAYLOR

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	..	4	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	8	8	110
B.....	.	10	10	.	17	17	89
C.....	2	12	14	1	15	16	98
D.....	.	13	13	.	13	13	91
E.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	95
F.....	1	20	21	.	13	13	91
G.....	.	15	15	.	10	10	95
H.....	.	11	11	.	9	9	85
I.....	1	12	13	.	9	9	91
K.....	.	10	10	.	11	11	94
Totals.....	9	128	137	1	113	114	952

137 killed=14.3 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 516; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 10.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	82	Resaca, Ga.....	6
Stone's River, Tenn.....	14	New Hope Church, Ga.....	3
In Action, May 16, 1863.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	5
Tullahoma, Tenn.....	1	Atlanta, Ga.....	6
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	1	Shepherdsville, Ky. (Guerrillas).....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	14	Lebanon Junction, Ky. (Guerrillas).....	3

Present, also, at Missionary Ridge; Buzzard Roost; Peach Tree Creek; Jonesboro.

NOTES.—Mustered-in December 14, 1861, and ordered immediately to the Army of the Cumberland, where it was assigned to General O. M. Mitchel's Division. In the summer of 1862, Mitchel's troops marched through Kentucky and Tennessee to Huntsville, Ala.; thence, with Buell's Army, on the campaign incidental to the pursuit of Bragg, marching north, across Tennessee and Kentucky, to Louisville; and thence to Perryville, Ky., where the battle of Chaplin Hills was fought. The regiment was then in Lytle's Brigade, Rousseau's Division, McCook's Corps, and sustained a fearful loss in that battle, its casualties amounting to 66 killed, and 130 wounded; *no missing*. The three field-officers, Colonel Pope, Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Jouett, and Major William P. Campbell, were killed in this battle; two of the line-officers also lost their lives there. The Fifteenth carried itself through this bloody action with a cool gallantry and steadiness of movement which elicited strong words of praise in the official reports of that action.

At Stone's River, the regiment lost 10 killed, 32 wounded, and 18 missing; Forman, the "Brave Boy Colonel," being among the killed. At Chickamauga, then in Beatty's (1st) Brigade, Negley's (2d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, the regiment lost 5 killed, 42 wounded, and 15 missing. In October, 1863, it was placed in Carlin's (1st) Brigade, Palmer's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge. During the Atlanta campaign, this division was known as Johnson's Division. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was assigned to garrison duty. Mustered out January 14, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

BEATTY'S BRIGADE — T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES M. SHACKLEFORD.

(2) COL. JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.

(3) COL. ALEXANDER M. STOUT; 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	2	15
Company A	2	14	16	.	9	9	119
B . . . . .	.	11	11	.	5	5	111
C . . . . .	.	9	9	1	12	13	133
D	1	18	19	.	22	22	184
E	2	12	14	.	27	27	185
F . . . . .	.	9	9	1	14	15	102
G	1	17	18	2	21	23	179
H . . . . .	.	14	14	.	14	14	160
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	20	20	124
K	1	12	13	.	13	13	161
Totals	7	128	135	5	158	163	1,473

Total of killed and wounded, 498; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 13.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn*	32	Dallas, Ga.	13
Shiloh, Tenn*	38	Kenesaw, Ga.	7
Siege of Corinth, Miss.	1	Atlanta, Ga.	10
Chickamauga, Ga.	24	Jonesboro, Ga.	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.	1
Cassville, Ga.	3	Place unknown	4

Present, also, at Rocky Face Ridge; Resaca; Marietta.

NOTES.—Organized in December, 1861, at Calhoun, Ky., under Colonel McHenry, and mustered into the United States service on the 4th day of January, 1862. Taking the field immediately, it was assigned to Cruft's Brigade of Lew Wallace's Division, in which command it fought at the battle of Fort Donelson; loss, 4 killed and 34 wounded. At Shiloh, under command of Colonel McHenry (then in Lauman's Brigade of Hurlbut's Division), it lost 18 killed, 69 wounded, and 1 missing, out of 250 engaged, as officially reported. In April, 1862, the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, having become much reduced in numbers by loss in battle and disease, was discontinued as an organization, and the men were transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment. Soon after this consolidation, Colonel Shackelford and Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin H. Bristow of the Twenty-fifth were mustered out. The Twenty-fifth, which was in the same brigade, had borne a creditable part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, losing at Fort Donelson, 15 killed, 61 wounded, and 12 missing; and at Shiloh, 7 killed and 27 wounded. The rolls of the Twenty-fifth having been turned over with the men, its losses are included in the total loss of the Seventeenth.

At Chickamauga, under command of Colonel Stout, the regiment fought in Beatty's Brigade, Van Cleve's Division, Crittenden's Corps; its loss in that battle was 6 killed, 105 wounded, and 15 missing. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, the regiment was placed in Beatty's (3d) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which it served throughout the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in January, 1865, the recruits and reenlisted men having been transferred to the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry. Colonel McHenry was succeeded in December, 1862, by Colonel Stout, who commanded the regiment until its final muster-out.

* The loss at Fort Donelson and Shiloh includes that of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

HAZEN'S BRIGADE — T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN ; BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN (Killed).

(3) COL. HAGERMAN TRIPP.
(4) COL. CALVIN D. CAMPBELL.

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	21
Company A.....	.	19	19	.	12	12	109
B.....	1	15	16	.	17	17	128
C.....	1	11	12	.	14	14	111
D.....	2	9	11	.	19	19	105
E.....	.	10	10	1	12	13	98
F.....	1	11	12	.	14	14	107
G.....	1	11	12	.	12	12	105
H.....	1	10	11	1	11	12	102
I.....	.	8	8	.	16	16	106
K.....	1	12	13	.	12	12	99
Totals.....	9	116	125	2	140	142	1,091

125 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 461; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	11	Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	2
Stone's River, Tenn.....	23	Resaca, Ga.....	8
Chickamauga, Ga.....	28	Pickett's Mills, Ga.....	21
Brown's Ferry, Tenn.....	2	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	5
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	22	Atlanta, Ga.....	2
Tunnel Hill, Ga.....	1		

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Liberty Gap; Adairsville; Peach Tree Creek; Jonesboro; Lovejoy's Station.

NOTES.—Originally a three months regiment, but reorganized for the three years service on September 20, 1861. It moved into Kentucky on the same day, being the first body of troops to enter that State from the North. Having been assigned to Rousseau's Brigade of McCook's Division, it remained in Kentucky until March, 1862, when it marched to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., arriving there in time to participate in the second day's battle at Shiloh, where it rendered effective service. Its loss in this, its first battle, was 4 killed, 36 wounded, and 2 missing. The regiment fought next at Stone's River,—then in Johnson's (1st) Division of McCook's Corps, Colonel Baldwin commanding the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp the regiment; its casualties on that field were 17 killed, 50 wounded, and 37 missing. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it marched with Rosecrans on his advance to Chattanooga and successful occupation of that place. Colonel Baldwin was killed at Chickamauga while in command of the brigade, the regiment losing there 13 killed, 116 wounded, and 31 missing. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland in October, 1863, it became a part of Hazen's (2d) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it took part in the storming of Missionary Ridge, where it sustained a heavy loss (76) in proportion to the small number engaged. The Sixth was engaged in all the battles of the Fourth Corps during the Atlanta campaign, its hardest fighting occurring at Pickett's Mills, where it again suffered a severe percentage of loss. After the Atlanta campaign the regiment was mustered out on September 22, 1864, and the recruits were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Regiment.

NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

GROSE'S BRIGADE — PALMER'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT H. MILROY ; MAJOR-GEN.
(2) COL. GIDEON C. MOODY, B. A.(3) COL. WILLIAM H. BLAKE.
(4) COL. ISAAC C. SUMAN.

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	2	2	1	3	21
Company A	1	12	13	.	18	18	176
B	1	10	11	.	12	12	172
C . . . . .	.	16	16	.	21	21	176
D . . . . .	.	10	10	.	26	26	180
E	1	14	15	.	19	19	177
F	1	8	9	.	31	31	176
G . . . . .	.	15	15	.	34	34	179
H	1	15	16	.	14	14	179
I	4	7	11	.	15	15	162
K	1	12	13	.	29	29	168
Totals	11	120	131	2	220	222	1,766

Total of killed and wounded, 467 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 14.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Green Brier, W. Va	3	Resaca, Ga	3
Buffalo Mountain, W. Va	12	Dallas, Ga	4
Shiloh, Tenn	32	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	13
Stone's River, Tenn	20	Peach Tree Creek, Ga	6
Chickamauga, Ga	21	Before Atlanta, Ga	3
Lookout Mountain, Tenn	2	Jonesboro, Ga	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn	4	Lovejoy's Station, Ga	1
Buzzard's Roost, Ga	1	Columbia, Tenn	2
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga	2	Nashville, Tenn	1

Present, also, at The Siege of Corinth ; Perryville ; Franklin.

NOTES.—The Ninth went out at first in the three months service, but upon its return re-organized under a three years enlistment. Leaving Indiana in September, 1861, it proceeded to West Virginia, where it remained on duty until February, 1862, fighting in the meanwhile at the battles of Green Brier and Camp Allegheny ; in the latter engagement there was some sharp fighting in which the Ninth lost 8 killed, and 13 wounded. In February, 1862, it was ordered to join Buell's Army, where it was assigned to Hazen's Brigade of Nelson's Division, with which it marched to Shiloh ; its losses in that battle were 17 killed and 153 wounded. The year 1862 was one of arduous campaigns and long marches, ending, with the year, in Rosecrans's hard-fought battle of Stone's River. The regiment was then in Palmer's (2d) Division, of Crittenden's Corps, its casualties on that field amounting to 11 killed, 87 wounded, and 11 missing. At Chickamauga, it lost 13 killed, 91 wounded, and 22 missing. In October, 1863, the regiment was assigned to Grose's (3d) Brigade, Palmer's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps. During the Atlanta campaign this division was commanded by General Stanley, and by General Kimball in the Franklin-Nashville campaign. The regiment reënlisted in December, 1863, and thus preserved its organization during the war. After the victory over Hood, at Nashville, December 15, 1864, it marched into East Tennessee ; from there it moved to Texas, where it remained with the Army of Occupation until September, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned home.

FOURTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — FRENCH'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. NATHAN KIMBALL; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.
(2) COL. WILLIAM HARROW; BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JOHN COONS (Killed).
(4) COL. ELIJAH H. CAVINS.

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	2	.	1	1	18
Company A.....	3	11	14	.	5	5	111
B.....	.	13	13	.	8	8	103
C.....	1	20	21	.	6	6	117
D.....	1	17	18	.	11	11	126
E.....	2	13	15	.	4	4	100
F.....	1	9	10	.	5	5	116
G.....	.	11	11	.	5	5	104
H.....	1	16	17	.	8	8	117
I.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	118
K.....	1	15	16	.	9	9	104
Totals.....	11	139	150	.	72	72	1,134

150 killed = 13.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 592.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Cheat Mountain, W. Va.....	4	Bristoe Station, Va.....	1
Green Brier, W. Va.....	4	Mine Run, Va.....	1
Kernstown, Va.....	12	Morton's Ford, Va.....	4
Harrison's Landing, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	13
Antietam, Md.....	49	Spotsylvania, Va.....	17
Fredericksburg, Va.....	14	Totopotomoy, Va.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	13	Cold Harbor, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	10		

Present, also, at Rich Mountain; Front Royal; Turkey Bend; North Anna.

NOTES.—Mustered in, June 7, 1861,—the first in Indiana to muster in for three years. It was ordered into West Virginia, where it served until the spring of 1862, when it moved with Shields's Division up the Shenandoah Valley, and fought at Kernstown, losing there 4 killed, and 50 wounded. In July it joined the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, where it was assigned to Kimball's (1st) Brigade, French's (3d) Division, Second Corps. This brigade did good service at Antietam, earning there its title of "The Gibraltar Brigade." The Fourteenth went into that action with 320 men; its casualties were 31 killed and 150 wounded; *no missing*. The Gibraltar Brigade opened the battle of Fredericksburg on the morning of December 13th, leading the attack on Marye's Heights, in which the regiment lost 5 killed, 65 wounded, and 5 missing. At Chancellorsville, the losses were 7 killed, 50 wounded, and 7 missing; at Gettysburg, 6 killed and 25 wounded. In the latter engagement it was in Carroll's Brigade, which distinguished itself by its promptness and efficiency in rescuing Ricketts's Battery from the charge of the "Louisiana Tigers" on Cemetery Hill. During the Wilderness campaign, Carroll's Brigade served in Gibbon's (2d) Division, winning additional laurels by its gallant action. Colonel Coons was killed at Spotsylvania, while "sitting calmly on his horse in the trenches, and firing barrel after barrel of his revolver at the Confederates, who were swarming up on the other side of the breastworks."* The Fourteenth fought its last battle at Cold Harbor, after which it was ordered home for muster-out.

* History Second Corps, by General Francis A. Walker.

NINETEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

IRON BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. SOLOMON MEREDITH; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (2) COL. SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS (Killed). (3) COL. JOHN M. LINDLEY; 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.	3	..	3	.	1	1	17
Company A . . . . .	.	18	18	.	9	9	128
B	1	24	25	.	9	9	115
C . . . . .	.	20	20	1	14	15	137
D . . . . .	.	20	20	.	11	11	118
E . . . . .	.	21	21	.	16	16	124
F . . . . .	.	16	16	.	9	9	106
G . . . . .	.	14	14	.	11	11	115
H . . . . .	.	21	21	.	11	11	103
I . . . . .	.	21	21	.	12	12	137
K	1	19	20	.	13	13	146
Totals	5	194	199	1	116	117	1,246

199 killed = 15.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 712; total of captured and missing, 126; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, 1861	1	Wilderness, Va.	21
Manassas, Va.	62	Spotsylvania, Va.	9
South Mountain, Md.	13	North Anna, Va.	2
Antietam, Md.	28	Bethesda Church, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	2
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.	2	Petersburg, Va.	15
Gettysburg, Pa.	41	White River, Ark. (Gunboat Service).	1

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Weldon Railroad.

NOTES.—Organized in Indianapolis, July 29, 1861, arriving at Washington on the 5th of August. After some service in the field it went into winter-quarters at Fort Craig, on Arlington Heights, Va., remaining there until March, 1862, when it joined in the general advance of the Army. It then formed part of Gibbon's (4th) Brigade, Hatch's (1st) Division, McDowell's Corps, a brigade which afterwards became famous as the "Iron Brigade of the West." Its first battle was at Manassas, in which the Nineteenth lost 47 killed, 168 wounded, and 44 missing, a total of 259 out of 423 engaged. Major Isaac M. May was killed in that battle. At South Mountain the casualties were 9 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing; at Antietam, 13 killed, and 59 wounded; at Gettysburg, 27 killed, 133 wounded, and 50 missing; and in Grant's campaign—from May 5 to July 30, 1864—it lost 36 killed, 174 wounded, and 16 missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Alois O. Bachman was killed at Antietam, and Colonel Williams fell at the Wilderness. The regiment took about 200 men into action at Antietam, and 288 at Gettysburg, the percentage of loss in each action being unusually heavy. The First Corps was broken up in March, 1864, and its regiments transferred to the Fifth; Wadsworth's Division thus became the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps; the Iron Brigade (1st Brig.), General Cutler commanding, remained in the division. While in the Fifth Corps, the regiment saw some hard fighting at the Wilderness, and, also, at the assault on Petersburg, June 18th. The enlistment of the Nineteenth expired in August, 1864, when the few remaining members of the original regiment went home.

TWENTIETH INDIANA INFANTRY.

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM L. BROWN (Killed).
(2) COL. JOHN WHEELER (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM C. TAYLOR.
(4) COL. WILLIAM ORR.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	1	4	.	1	1	16
Company A	1	17	18	.	10	10	118
B	1	17	18	.	11	11	137
C	2	17	19	.	11	11	125
D . . . . .	.	17	17	.	10	10	131
E	1	18	19	.	9	9	126
F	1	19	20	.	11	11	120
G	2	22	24	.	12	12	165
H . . . . .	.	19	19	.	18	18	180
I	2	17	19	.	11	11	152
K	2	22	24	.	9	9	133
Totals	15	186	201	.	113	113	1,403

201 killed = 14.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 771; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Skirmish, Va., June 19, 1862	1	Wilderness, Va.	33
Oak Grove, Va.	23	Spotsylvania, Va.	18
Glendale, Va.	10	North Anna, Va.	4
Manassas, Va.	9	Totopotomoy, Va.	1
Chantilly, Va.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	3
Fredericksburg, Va.	7	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	22
Chancellorsville, Va.	8	Deep Bottom, Va.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	45	Boydton Road, Va.	3
Kelly's Ford, Va.	2	Hatcher's Run, Va.	2
Mine Run, Va.	2	Farmville, Va.	3
Picket Line, Va. (1862).	3		

Present, also, at White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Poplar Spring Church; Strawberry Plains; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Leaving the State, August 2, 1861, it proceeded to Cockeysville, Md., where it guarded the railroad for several weeks. It sailed for Hatteras Inlet, N. C., September 24th, and thence in November to Fort Monroe, where it passed the winter. While encamped at Newport News, it participated in the fight between the Merrimac and the Congress; the regiment having been deployed on the beach under the fire of the Confederate vessels, prevented the enemy from taking possession of the Congress. It went to Norfolk in May, and in the following month joined McClellan's Army—then on the Chickahominy, where it was placed in Robinson's (1st) Brigade, Kearny's (3d) Division, Third Corps. In the affair of June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, or "The Orchards," the Twentieth received the principal attack and sustained the heaviest loss, its casualties amounting to 11 killed, 82 wounded, and 32 missing. At Manassas, the losses were 4 killed, 35 wounded and 6 missing, Colonel Brown being among the killed. After this battle the Corps, having become greatly reduced by its losses, was withdrawn from active service to enable it to rest, and the wounded or missing to return; hence it was not present at Antietam. At Gettysburg—Ward's Brigade, Birney's Division—its losses amounted to 32 killed, including Colonel Wheeler, 114 wounded, and 10 missing. In 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps, the Twentieth fighting under Hancock from that time on. Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel was killed at Petersburg.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA INFANTRY.

McCOOK'S BRIGADE — DAVIS'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JEFF. C. DAVIS, B. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.
(2) COL. MICHAEL GOODING.

(3) COL. WILLIAM M. WILES.
(4) COL. THOMAS SHEA

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	12	12	.	18	18	186
B.....	.	13	13	.	23	23	200
C.....	.	11	11	.	11	11	189
D.....	1	10	11	.	22	22	188
E.....	3	16	19	.	33	33	226
F.....	.	20	20	.	10	10	182
G.....	2	15	17	.	15	15	185
H.....	1	15	16	.	18	18	191
I.....	1	13	14	.	19	19	193
K.....	3	14	17	.	21	21	230
Totals.....	14	139	153	.	190	190	1,986

Total of killed and wounded, 565

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Glasgow, Mo.....	2	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	15
Pea Ridge, Ark.....	14	Marietta, Ga.....	2
Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	57	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	6
Stone's River, Tenn.....	11	Atlanta, Ga.....	6
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	Jonesboro, Ga.....	9
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	6	Sherman's March.....	1
Rome, Ga.....	13	Averasboro, N. C.....	2
Dallas, Ga.....	3	Bentonville, N. C.....	5

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Lancaster; Nolensville; Liberty Gap; Tunnel Hill; Rocky Face Ridge; Resaca; Savannah; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Organized at Madison, Ind., on the 15th of July, 1861, leaving the State in the following month. Joining Fremont's army at St. Louis, it marched to the relief of Lexington. While on the way to that place the Union troops fired into each other by mistake, in which affair Major Gordon Tanner, of the Twenty-second, was mortally wounded. Colonel Davis being promoted Brigadier, the regiment was attached to his division with which it marched, in January, 1862, on Curtis's expedition against Price, and thence to the battle of Pea Ridge; its casualties in that engagement were 9 killed, and 33 wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Hendricks, who fell, mortally wounded. The regiment then joined the army at the Siege of Corinth, after which it was stationed in Northern Mississippi until August, 1862, when it marched with Buell on the Kentucky campaign. At the battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky., October 8, 1862, the regiment was in Mitchell's (R. B.) Division; Colonel Gooding commanded the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keith the regiment. Keith fell dead, at the head of his men, while waving his sword and cheering on the line. The casualties in the regiment were 49 killed, 87 wounded, and 33 missing, out of 303 engaged. Six of the officers lost their lives in that battle. The loss at Stone's River was 7 killed, 39 wounded, and 18 missing. The Twenty-second was then in Post's (1st) Brigade, Davis's (1st) Division, McCook's Corps. The regiment was detailed as rear-guard at Chickamauga, and so was absent at that battle; but it participated, two months later, in the storming of Missionary Ridge,—then in Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps. It served next in Davis's (2d) Division, Fourteenth Corps.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

RUGER'S BRIGADE — WILLIAMS'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

COLONEL SILAS COLGROVE; 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	14
Company A.....	3	16	19	.	13	13	107
B.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	111
C.....	1	17	18	.	13	13	102
D.....	1	19	20	2	16	18	120
E.....	.	16	16	.	13	13	118
F.....	2	14	16	.	11	11	103
G.....	.	15	15	.	18	18	113
H.....	2	14	16	.	13	13	107
I.....	.	19	19	.	13	13	104
K.....	1	19	20	.	10	10	102
Totals.....	10	159	169	2	131	133	1,101

169 killed = 15.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 616; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Winchester, Va.....	5	Resaca, Ga.....	13
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	21	New Hope Church, Ga.....	8
Antietam, Md.....	41	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	3
Chancellorsville, Va.....	32	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Gettysburg, Pa.....	40	On Picket.....	1
Gunboat service.....	1		

Present, also, at Front Royal, Va.; Cassville, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Lost Mountain, Ga.; Kenesaw, Ga.

NOTES.—Silas Colgrove was the typical "old-fashioned Colonel" of the American Army. At times, brave and courageous to a fault; at others, careful and judicious to an admirable degree. He was always kind and cheerful to his men, winning not only their admiration and respect, but their love and confidence. His stanch, soldierly virtues were largely reflected in his men, making the Twenty-seventh a reliable and hard fighting regiment. That it faced unflinchingly the musketry of many fields is clearly indicated in its extraordinary percentage of loss. It left the State September 15, 1861, and soon after its arrival at Washington was assigned to Banks's command. It wintered near Frederick, Md., and in the spring participated in Banks's Shenandoah campaign. After that, its history is identical with that of the Twelfth Corps and Williams's Division.

Its casualties in battle were severe, especially in proportion to its numbers. It lost at Cedar Mountain 15 killed, 29 wounded, and 6 missing; at Antietam, 18 killed, 191 wounded, *no missing*; at Chancellorsville, 20 killed, 126 wounded, and 4 missing; at Gettysburg, 23 killed, 86 wounded, and 1 missing. At Resaca, Ga., the regiment captured the colors and the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Alabama, together with a large number of prisoners, Colgrove handling his men well in this fight, the loss not exceeding 68 killed and wounded, while it inflicted five times that on the enemy. In 1864 the designation of the Corps was changed to the Twentieth, although the old badges and division commanders were retained. The regiment served in the Twentieth Corps in the Atlanta campaign, after which, its term having expired, it was mustered out.

THIRTIETH INDIANA INFANTRY.

GROSE'S BRIGADE — STANLEY'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SION S. BASS (Killed).

(2) COL. JOSEPH B. DODGE.

(3) COL. HENRY W. LAWTON.

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	2	19
Company A.....	1	13	14	.	30	30	103
B.....	.	14	14	.	29	29	116
C.....	.	13	13	.	27	27	132
D.....	1	12	13	.	36	36	127
E.....	.	11	11	.	22	22	82
F.....	.	14	14	.	26	26	101
G.....	.	13	13	.	36	36	129
H.....	1	21	22	.	20	20	103
I.....	.	11	11	.	26	26	103
K.....	.	11	11	.	21	21	111
Totals.....	4	133	137	1	274	275	1,126

137 killed = 12.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 511; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 43.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	26	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	16
Stone's River, Tenn.....	46	Atlanta, Ga.....	6
Chickamauga, Ga.....	22	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	3	Franklin, Tenn.....	1
Resaca, Ga.....	5	Nashville, Tenn.....	3
Dallas, Ga.....	6	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Liberty Gap; Adairsville; Peach Tree Creek; Spring Hill.

NOTES.—Organized and mustered in at Fort Wayne on the 24th of September, 1861. Proceeding to Kentucky it reported to General Rousseau, and, having been assigned to McCook's Brigade, moved with Buell's Army to Bowling Green, Ky.; thence, in March, 1862, to Nashville, and thence, in April, to the battle field of Shiloh, where Buell arrived in time to fight the battle of the second day and save Grant's Army. The Colonel fell, mortally wounded, in this engagement, while the total casualties in the regiment amounted to 12 killed, 115 wounded, and 2 missing. The Thirtieth was then in Kirk's Brigade of A. D. McCook's Division. After the Siege of Corinth it marched with Buell through Northern Alabama and Tennessee into Kentucky, and thence to Nashville. At Stone's River it fought in Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps, losing in that battle, 31 killed, 110 wounded, and 72 missing. The regiment was small in numbers at Chickamauga, yet it lost there, 10 killed, 55 wounded, and 61 missing. During the Atlanta campaign it was in Grose's (3d) Brigade, Stanley's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps. After the fall of Atlanta it marched northward with the Fourth Corps, and was engaged at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. In that campaign the division was commanded by General Kimball, Stanley having been promoted to the command of the Corps. In 1864, while at Atlanta, the regiment was mustered out, its three years of enlistment having expired. The recruits and reënlisted men remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, which remained with the Fourth Corps during the rest of the war.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA INFANTRY.

CRUFT'S BRIGADE—STANLEY'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES CRUFT; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. JOHN OSBORN.

(3) COL. JOHN T. SMITH.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	1	1	16
Company A.....	.	13	13	1	21	22	145
B.....	1	15	16	.	25	25	152
C.....	.	13	13	2	27	29	166
D.....	.	14	14	.	28	28	132
E.....	.	18	18	1	27	28	161
F.....	1	7	8	.	22	22	166
G.....	.	8	8	.	24	24	147
H.....	.	7	7	.	31	31	152
I.....	1	8	9	1	26	27	166
K.....	.	12	12	.	21	21	159
Totals.....	5	115	120	5	253	258	1,562

Total of killed and wounded, 432.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	15	Pine Mountain, Ga.....	1
Shiloh, Tenn.....	31	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	15
Siege of Corinth, Miss.....	1	Chattahoochie, Ga.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	11	Marietta, Ga.....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	12	Jonesboro, Ga.....	4
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	4	Atlanta campaign.....	5
Resaca, Ga.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	18

Present, also, Fort Henry; Perryville; Hoover's Gap; Smyrna Station; Lovejoy's Station; Franklin.

NOTES.—Organized at Terre Haute, Ind., September 20, 1861. It proceeded soon after to Kentucky, encamping at Calhoun, on the Green River, where it remained until February 11, 1862, when it moved with General Grant's forces to Fort Donelson. It participated in the assault on that stronghold, losing 9 killed, 52 wounded, and 1 missing; the regiment was commanded in this action by Major Frederick Arn, Colonel Cruft being in command of the brigade, which was then in Lew Wallace's Division. At Shiloh, the regiment was in Lauman's Brigade of Hurlbut's Division; loss, 21 killed—including Major Arn,—114 wounded, and 3 missing. After marching with Buell's Army on the long and arduous campaigns of 1862, the regiment went into action next at Stone's River, it being then in General Cruft's (1st) Brigade, Palmer's (2d) Division, Crittenden's Corps, and was commanded in that action by Colonel Osborn; loss, 5 killed, 45 wounded, and 37 missing. After this battle, the Thirty-first remained quietly encamped near Murfreesboro until the forward movement of the army in June, 1863.

At Chickamauga the regiment was commanded by Colonel Smith; loss, 5 killed, 61 wounded, and 17 missing. In October, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized, the regiment becoming part of Cruft's (1st) Brigade, Palmer's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps. During the Atlanta campaign of 1864, this division was known as Stanley's Division. After the evacuation of Atlanta, the Thirty-first accompanied the Fourth Corps in its pursuit of Hood, fighting at Nashville with a loss of 10 killed and 33 wounded. After the war closed the corps moved to Texas, where the regiment was mustered out December 8, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA INFANTRY.—“FIRST GERMAN REGT.”

WILLICH'S BRIGADE—T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. AUGUST WILLICH; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. (2) COL. HENRY VON TREBRA. (3) COL. FRANCIS ERDELMEYER.

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	19
Company A . . . . .	.	17	17	.	14	14	149
B	1	15	16	.	14	14	120
C	2	19	21	.	12	12	117
D	1	18	19	.	14	14	111
E . . . . .	.	16	16	.	10	10	144
F	1	16	17	.	5	5	115
G . . . . .	.	19	19	.	6	6	108
H	1	14	15	.	6	6	121
I . . . . .	.	15	15	.	10	10	147
K . . . . .	.	15	15	.	5	5	132
Totals	7	164	171	1	96	97	1,283

171 killed = 13.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 612; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 11.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Rowlett's Station, Ky.	14	Chickamauga, Ga.	34
Shiloh, Tenn.	20	Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	17
Siege of Corinth.	2	Resaca, Ga.	4
Dog Walk, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862.	1	Pickett's Mills, Ga.	22
Stone's River, Tenn.	25	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	12
Liberty Gap, Tenn.	15	Atlanta, Ga.	4
Salt River Bridge, Ky.	1		

Present, also, at Rocky Face Ridge; Cassville; Dallas; Peach Tree Creek; Paid Springs; Lovejoy's Station.

NOTES.—A German regiment, organized through the exertions of Colonel Willich, an officer who had seen service in the German army, and who, also, achieved a brilliant success in the War of the Rebellion. The regiment left Indiana in September, proceeding to Kentucky where it served for several months. While on duty at Rowlett's Station, Ky., guarding a railroad bridge, it was attacked on December 17, 1861, by a superior force under General Hindman, but succeeded in repulsing the attack. The gallantry of the regiment in this affair elicited a special order from General Buell, acknowledging the service performed. The loss of the Thirty-second in that fight was 11 killed, 22 wounded, and 5 missing, out of 418 engaged. In February, 1862, it moved to Bowling Green, Ky., and thence to Nashville, where it remained a short time, after which it marched to Shiloh, then in Rousseau's Division. Its loss at Shiloh was 10 killed and 86 wounded. At Stone's River,—then in Johnson's Division—it lost 12 killed, 40 wounded, and 115 missing or captured; at Liberty Gap, 7 killed, and 19 wounded; at Chickamauga, 21 killed, 81 wounded, and 20 missing. Upon the reorganization of the Fourth Corps, in October, 1863, it was assigned to Willich's (1st) Brigade, Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge,—where Major Jacob Glass was killed,—and, also, in the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was ordered home for muster-out; the recruits and reënlisted men remaining in the field were formed into a residuary-battalion of four companies, which garrisoned Chattanooga until June, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

O. F. MOORE'S BRIGADE — CARLIN'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. DAVID F. GRIFFIN (Died); BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. DAVID H. PATTON.

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	2	.	1	1	17
Company A	2	22	24	.	39	39	167
B	1	19	20	.	25	25	168
C	1	11	12	.	26	26	171
D	2	17	19	.	24	24	168
E . . . . .	.	9	9	.	23	23	156
F . . . . .	.	8	8	.	19	19	136
G . . . . .	.	11	11	1	20	21	128
H . . . . .	.	12	12	.	14	14	150
I	1	18	19	.	32	32	168
K	1	19	20	.	31	31	168
Totals	9	147	156	1	254	255	1,597

156 killed = 9.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 579; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	42	Dallas, Ga.	2
Stone's River, Tenn.	26	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	7
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.	2	Chattahoochie River, Ga.	2
Chickamauga, Ga.	22	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	5
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	8
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	2	Jonesboro, Ga.	18
Graysville, Ga.	1	Bentonville, N. C.	11
Buzzard Roost, Ga.	4	Picket Line, Aug. 11, 1864.	1
Resaca, Ga.	2		

Present, also, at Rogersville, Tenn.; Utoy Creek, Ga.; Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; Averasboro, N. C.

NOTES.— Organized at New Albany, Ind., September 18, 1861, proceeding immediately to Kentucky, where it encamped near Murfreesboro during the following fall and winter. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's Army in its advance on Bowling Green and Nashville. The summer of 1862 was spent in Tennessee, in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and also near Chattanooga, returning to Kentucky in October, where the campaign culminated on the 8th, in the battle of Chaplin Hills. The regiment was then in Rousseau's Division, which sustained the main force of the attack in that battle, the regiment losing 27 killed and 125 wounded; five of the color-guard were killed, and the color-sergeant was severely wounded. At Stone's River, the regiment was in Scribner's (1st) Brigade, Rousseau's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps, its casualties in that battle amounting to 14 killed, 94 wounded, and 4 missing. General Baird commanded the division at Chickamauga, where the Thirty-eighth lost 13 killed, 57 wounded, and 39 missing. It reenlisted, and served in 1864 in the Atlanta campaign,— then in Carlin's (1st) Brigade, Johnson's (1st) Division. It distinguished itself at the battle of Jonesboro, in which the color-bearer was killed while planting his flag inside the enemy's intrenchments. Its casualties on the Atlanta campaign amounted to 103, killed, wounded and missing. In November, 1864, the corps marched with Sherman through Georgia to the sea, and then in March, 1865, through the Carolinas. At Bentonville, the last battle of the Fourteenth Corps, the division (Carlin's) was prominently engaged, the regiment suffering a severe loss.

THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA — "EIGHTH CAVALRY."

WILLICH'S BRIGADE — JOHNSON'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS J. HARRISON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. FIELDER A. JONES.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff .....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	20	20	192
B.....	2	12	14	.	27	27	175
C.....	.	10	10	.	19	19	166
D.....	2	14	16	.	16	16	157
E.....	1	12	13	.	23	23	161
F.....	1	14	15	.	18	18	189
G.....	.	11	11	.	33	33	176
H.....	.	12	12	.	19	19	154
I.....	.	19	19	.	22	22	162
K.....	1	8	9	1	23	24	174
L.....	1	6	7	.	17	17	114
M.....	1	8	9	.	15	15	117
Totals.....	9	139	148	1	252	253	1,953

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	12	Campbellton, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.....	7
Stone's River, Tenn.....	48	Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1864.....	8
Manchester, Tenn.....	1	Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 28, 1864.....	6
Shelbyville Road, Tenn.....	1	Louisville, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864.....	2
Middleton, Tenn., June 30, 1863.....	1	Sherman's March, Ga.....	3
Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1863.....	1	Rockingham, N. C., March 7, 1865.....	2
Chickamauga, Ga.....	14	Fayetteville, N. C., March 9, 1865.....	1
Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.....	2	Averasboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.....	17
Flint River, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.....	1	Mount Olive, N. C., March 19, 1865.....	1
Jonesboro, Ga.....	2	Owensburg, N. C., April 6, 1865.....	2
Atlanta Campaign.....	5	The Carolinas.....	3
Guerrillas.....	3	Place unknown.....	5

Present, also, at Liberty Gap; Chattanooga; Lovejoy's Station; Reynolds's Farm; Milledgeville; Savannah; Aiken; Bentonville; Raleigh; Morrisville.

This regiment was organized as infantry, and it served as such at Shiloh and Stone's River; but, in April, 1863, the men were mounted, after which it served as mounted infantry until October, 1863, when it was officially designated the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and two new companies — L and M — were added. It was organized at Indianapolis, August 29, 1861, and was immediately ordered into Kentucky, where it was subsequently assigned to Buell's Army, with which it marched to Shiloh. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones it fought with honorable distinction at Stone's River, sustaining there a loss of 30 killed, 119 wounded, and 231 captured or missing. The regiment reënlisted in February, 1864, and in April returned to Indiana on its veteran furlough. It rejoined Sherman's Army July 27th, in time to take an active part in the cavalry operations and raids around Atlanta. It then accompanied Sherman on his March to the Sea, having been assigned to the First Brigade of Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, in which it remained during Sherman's northward march through the Carolinas. Under Colonel Jones it distinguished itself at Averasboro, where it lost 14 killed and 59 wounded, the heaviest loss of any regiment, cavalry or infantry, in that battle.

FORTIETH INDIANA INFANTRY.

WAGNER'S BRIGADE—SHERIDAN'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM C. WILSON.

(2) COL. JOHN W. BLAKE.

(3) COL. HENRY LEAMING.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	2	2	4	19
Company A.....	1	21	22	.	14	14	140
B.....	1	19	20	.	16	16	136
C.....	.	12	12	1	24	25	149
D.....	.	14	14	1	27	28	159
E.....	1	11	12	.	23	23	139
F.....	1	17	18	.	25	25	164
G.....	1	15	16	.	24	24	152
H.....	.	12	12	.	18	18	146
I.....	.	10	10	.	11	11	137
K.....	.	12	12	1	22	23	132
Totals.....	5	143	148	5	206	211	1,473

148 killed=10 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded 551

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn., April 15, 1862.....	1	Pine Mountain, Ga.....	7
Perryville, Ky.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	4
Stone's River, Tenn.....	10	Assault on Kenesaw.....	37
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	2	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	8
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	39	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Resaca, Ga.....	4	Franklin, Tenn.....	17
Adairsville, Ga.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	4
Dallas, Ga.....	9		

Present, also, at Corinth ; Jonesboro ; Lovejoy's Station.

NOTES.—Organized at Lafayette, Ind., in December, 1861, and ordered immediately into Kentucky, where it went into a Camp of Instruction near Bardstown. In February, 1862, it moved with Buell's Army on its various campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, having been assigned to Wagner's Brigade of Wood's Division, in which it was present at Shiloh, but not under fire. Wood's (6th) Division participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Ohio in 1862, the occupation of Tennessee, and the retreat into Kentucky. The regiment was engaged at Stone's River, where it lost 4 killed, 68 wounded, and 13 missing. The brigade was absent at Chickamauga, it having been detailed just at that time on duty at Chattanooga, and left behind as the army passed through. Upon the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, October 20, 1863, the regiment was assigned to Wagner's (2d) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge, where it sustained a loss of 20 killed and 138 wounded ; total, 158. During the Atlanta campaign, General Newton commanded the division, and in the unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain the regiment met with another severe loss, the percentage of casualties being very large. At the battle of Franklin, General Wagner commanded the division, and Colonel John Q. Lane the brigade. After the battle at Nashville the regiment remained in winter-quarters near that city until the spring of 1865, when, the war having closed, it was ordered to New Orleans. From there it went with the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it joined Sheridan's Army of Occupation, remaining there until December 21, 1865, when it was mustered out.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

STEVENSON'S BRIGADE — LOGAN'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. RICHARD OGLESBY; MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. FRANK L. RHOADS.

(3) COL. JOHN P. POST.

(4) COL. JOSIAH A. SHEETS; 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	16
Company A.....	1	21	22	.	12	12	184
B.....	1	15	16	.	16	16	190
C.....	.	16	16	.	18	18	193
D.....	.	14	14	.	13	13	199
E.....	.	15	15	.	12	12	198
F.....	2	14	16	.	20	20	186
G.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	187
H.....	.	16	16	.	20	20	186
I.....	.	17	17	.	10	10	193
K.....	2	21	23	.	19	19	197
Totals.....	6	160	166	.	155	155	1,929

Of the original enrollment enlisted in 1861, there were 148 killed.

Total of killed and wounded, 551.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Charleston, Mo.....	1	Siege of Vicksburg.....	10
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	81	Jackson, Miss.....	6
Shiloh, Tenn.....	32	Spanish Fort, Ala.....	1
Raymond, Miss.....	12	Fort Blakely, Ala.....	15
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	5	Memphis, Tenn.....	1
Milliken's Bend, La.....	1	Steamer "Moderator" (1863).....	1

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Port Gibson; Brownsville; Meridian.

NOTES.—Mustered in April 25, 1861, for three months, after which it reorganized and mustered in for three years. Leaving Cairo in October, it served in Missouri until February, 1862, when it moved with Grant up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry, and thence to Fort Donelson, where it was actively engaged in the assault, being then in Oglesby's (1st) Brigade, McClelland's Division; loss, 54 killed and 188 wounded,—a total of 242, out of 613 officers and men engaged. At Shiloh, under command of Captain Robert H. Sturgess, it lost 30 killed, 91 wounded, and 3 missing, out of 474 engaged. After the Siege of Corinth, May, 1862, the Eighth shared in Grant's Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, prior to the investment of Vicksburg. During the Vicksburg campaign it was in Stevenson's (3d) Brigade, Logan's Division, Seventeenth Corps. At the battle of Raymond it lost 8 killed and 19 wounded; at Champion's Hill, 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 3 missing; and in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 4 killed and 19 wounded. The regiment remained in Mississippi during 1864, reenlisting in the meantime, and going home on its veteran furlough. On January 1, 1865, it left Memphis for New Orleans, proceeding thence, in March, to Mobile, where it was prominently engaged in the siege of that place. In the successful assault on Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, it lost 10 killed and 54 wounded; its colors were the first on the enemy's works, the color-sergeant falling dead in the charge. In June, 1864, the recruits left in the field by the Seventeenth Illinois, upon its return home, were transferred to the Eighth. The regiment remained on duty in Louisiana and Texas until the spring of 1866, and was finally mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866.

NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

MERSY'S BRIGADE — DODGE'S DIVISION — SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ELEAZER A. PAINE, *COL. B.*; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. AUGUST MERSY; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. SAMUEL T. HUGHES.

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	2	16
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	17	17	129
B.....	2	34	36	.	18	18	139
C.....	1	21	22	.	22	22	159
D.....	.	17	17	.	20	20	131
E.....	.	18	18	.	21	21	132
F.....	1	21	22	.	20	20	167
G.....	.	22	22	.	24	24	166
H.....	.	18	18	.	19	19	158
I.....	.	23	23	.	18	18	143
K.....	1	23	24	.	20	20	153
Totals.....	5	211	216	1	200	201	1,493

216 killed=14.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 792; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 41

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	55	Wyatt, Miss.....	1
Shiloh, Tenn.....	103	Snake Creek Gap, Ga.....	1
Corinth, Miss.....	29	Resaca, Ga.....	4
Lundy's Lane, Ala.....	1	Dallas, Ga.....	1
Meed Creek, Miss.....	3	Rome, Ga.....	1
Jackson, Tenn.....	1	Nancy's Creek, Ga.....	1
Grenada, Miss.....	1	Atlanta, Ga.....	2
Bear Creek, Tenn.....	1	Milledgeville, Ga.....	3
Salem, Miss.....	5	Orangeburg, S. C.....	1
Montezuma, Tenn.....	1	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Saratoga, Tenn.; Cherokee; Florence; Athens; Moulton; Flint River.

NOTES.—The Ninth lost the most men, killed in action, of any Illinois regiment. After serving in the three months service, the regiment enlisted for three years, leaving Cairo September 5, 1861. It proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where it was stationed until February, 1862, when it moved with Grant's Army to Fort Donelson. It was then in McArthur's Brigade of C. F. Smith's Division; its loss at Fort Donelson was 36 killed, 165 wounded, and 9 missing, total, 210. At Shiloh, the Ninth sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in that battle; it fought there in W. H. Wallace's Division, encountering a severe fire, but holding its ground until ordered to retire, which it did in good order. The persistence with which it withstood the attack at Shiloh occasioned its unusual loss, its casualties amounting to 61 killed, 300 wounded, and 5 missing; a total of 366 out of 578 "present for duty,"—and the greatest loss in killed and wounded sustained by any infantry regiment during the war. At the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862, it lost 11 killed, 82 wounded, and 55 missing, out of 359 present in action, as officially reported by Colonel Mersy; many of the missing were killed. The regiment was then in Oglesby's (2d) Brigade, Davies's (2d) Division, Army of West Tennessee. In March, 1863, the regiment was changed to mounted infantry, and served as such with the Sixteenth Corps in 1863. In 1864, it was engaged on the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out August 20, 1864, and the recruits remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of seven companies. This battalion was attached to the Seventeenth Corps, with which it marched on Sherman's famous campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

RANSOM'S BRIGADE — MCARTHUR'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WM. H. L. WALLACE; BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. THOMAS E. RANSOM; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (Died).

(3) COL. GARRETT NEVINS (Killed).

(4) COL. JAMES H. COATS; 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	18
Company A	1	20	21	.	20	20	192
B	2	6	8	.	24	24	172
C	1	19	20	.	21	21	174
D .....	.	18	18	.	33	33	198
E .....	.	21	21	.	25	25	208
F .....	.	17	17	.	35	35	201
G	1	19	20	.	33	33	201
H .....	.	20	20	.	24	24	188
I .....	.	15	15	1	35	36	173
K	1	24	25	.	33	33	217
Totals	7	179	186	1	284	285	1,942

Original enrollment, 801; killed, 151; percentage, 18.8.

Total of killed and wounded, 543; missing or captured 126; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	102	Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1864)	2
Shiloh, Tenn.....	24	Clinton, Miss., July 7, 1864)	5
Vicksburg Assault, May 22.....	11	Fort Blakely, Ala.....	2
Siege of Vicksburg	16	Macon, Ga. (prisoner)	1
Liverpool Heights, Miss	3	Guerrillas	1
Yazoo City, Miss.....	14	Place unknown.....	4
Black River Bridge, Miss.....	1		

Present, also, at Fort Henry, Tenn.; Siege of Corinth; Trenton, Tenn.; Benton, Miss.; Spanish Fort, Ala.

NOTES.—Mustered in originally as a three months regiment. It was remustered at Bird's Point, Mo., for three years, on July 13, 1861, one-third of the men remaining in the service. The regiment performed garrison duty in Missouri until February, 1862, when it embarked on the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson. In the storming of Fort Donelson it lost 70 killed, 181 wounded, and 88 missing; a total of 339 out of about 500 engaged; many of the missing were killed or wounded. The regiment was then in W. H. Wallace's Brigade of McClernand's Division. At Shiloh, it fought in Marsh's (2d) Brigade of the same division, taking 239 officers and men into action, and losing 17 killed, 69 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 103. During the Vicksburg campaign it was in Ransom's (2d) Brigade, McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, it lost 3 killed, 30 wounded, and 9 missing; Colonel Nevins was among the killed. At Liverpool Heights, February 5, 1864, it lost 4 killed and 9 wounded; at Yazoo City, March 5th, 9 killed, 24 wounded, and 12 missing. In July, 1864, it marched with General Slocum's Expedition against Jackson, Miss. On July 29, 1864, it moved to Morganzia, La., and in March, 1865, it was engaged in the siege operations about Mobile, and in the fighting at Fort Blakely. In April, 1863, the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois was discontinued, and the men, numbering 589 (on the rolls), were transferred to the ranks of the Eleventh. The Eleventh was mustered out July 14, 1865, and the men with unexpired terms of enlistment were transferred to the Eighth and Forty-sixth Regiments, Illinois Infantry.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

MERSY'S BRIGADE — DODGE'S DIVISION — SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN McARTHUR ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. AUGUSTUS L. CHETLAIN ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. HENRY VAN SELLAR.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	.	15	15	.	10	10	114
B.....	1	24	25	.	14	14	105
C.....	1	15	16	1	15	16	123
D.....	.	11	11	.	7	7	102
E.....	.	12	12	.	10	10	148
F.....	.	16	16	1	11	12	149
G.....	1	22	23	.	13	13	123
H.....	1	6	7	.	10	10	101
I.....	1	7	8	.	10	10	121
K.....	.	15	15	1	9	10	103
Totals.....	5	143	148	3	109	112	1,207

148 killed = 12.2 per cent

Total of killed and wounded, 536.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	28	Atlanta, Ga., July 22.....	16
Shiloh, Tenn.....	31	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	4
Corinth, Miss.....	27	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	11
Lay's Ferry, Ga.....	3	Jonesboro, Ga.....	1
Rome Cross Roads, Ga.....	3	Allatoona Pass, Ga.....	17
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1	Sherman's March.....	1
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	2	Place unknown.....	3

Present, also, at Fort Henry, Tenn. ; Siege of Corinth, Miss. ; Lost Mountain, Ga. ; Ogeechee, Ga. ; Savannah, Ga. ; Salkahatchie, S. C. ; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Cairo, Ill., and mustered in August 1, 1861, proceeding in the next month to Paducah, Ky., where it remained until February, 1861, during which time it was engaged on occasional expeditions ; also in the demonstration against Columbus, and in a reconnoissance toward Fort Donelson. On the 5th of February it embarked for Fort Henry, marching thence to Fort Donelson, where it was engaged in the storming of the works ; it lost in this, its first battle, 19 killed, 62 wounded, and 8 missing, out of 612 effective men. It was then in General C. F. Smith's Division, Colonel McArthur commanding the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chetlain the regiment. At Shiloh, it lost 22 killed, 76 wounded, and 3 missing, out of 329 engaged ; at Corinth, 15 killed, 79 wounded, and 15 missing, out of six companies engaged, numbering 12 officers and 262 men. At the latter action it fought in Oglesby's (2d) Brigade, Davies's (2d) Division, Army of West Tennessee. The regiment remained at Corinth during the eight months subsequent to that battle ; then, on June 6, 1863, it moved to Pocohontas, Tenn., where it guarded the railroad for a few months. In January, 335 of the men reënlisted, and went home on the customary veteran furlough granted in such cases. The Twelfth started on the Atlanta campaign, May 9, 1864, having been assigned to Mersy's (2d) Brigade, Sweeny's (2d) Division, Sixteenth Corps. After the fall of Atlanta, this division was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps as its Fourth Division. General Corse commanded the division at the defense of Allatoona ; General Rice commanded it during the March to the Sea and in the Carolinas.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

J. E. SMITH'S BRIGADE — LOGAN'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. C. C. MARSH.

(2) COL. DANIEL BRADLEY.

(3) COL. HENRY KING.

COMPANIES	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	..	3	.	1	1	16
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	17	17	93
B.....	.	12	12	.	22	22	110
C.....	1	14	15	.	14	14	93
D.....	1	14	15	.	15	15	102
E.....	.	15	15	.	25	25	114
F.....	.	11	11	.	13	13	105
G.....	.	11	11	.	22	22	111
H.....	1	14	15	.	18	18	132
I.....	1	19	20	.	21	21	110
K.....	.	12	12	1	23	24	106
Totals.....	7	132	139	1	191	192	1,092

139 killed = 12.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 503.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	30	Siege of Vicksburg.....	6
Shiloh, Tenn.....	39	Hillsboro, Miss., Feb. 15, 1864.....	1
Britton's Lane, Tenn.....	6	Kenesaw, Ga.....	2
Columbus, Ky.....	1	Battle of Atlanta.....	10
Edwards's Station, Miss.....	1	Siege of Atlanta.....	6
Raymond, Miss.....	29	The Carolinas.....	2
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	5	Fayetteville, N. C.....	1

Present, also, at Frederickton, Mo.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Big Black, Miss.; Pocotaligo, S. C.; Sherman's March; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and mustered in June 13th. It left camp the next week for Alton, from whence it moved, July 6th, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., remaining there or in its vicinity seven months, during which it was engaged on several minor expeditions, and in some fighting. On February 2, 1862,—then in W. H. Wallace's Brigade, McClelland's Division,—it embarked for Fort Donelson, where it sustained a loss of 18 killed, 108 wounded, and 6 missing; total, 132; Lieutenant-Colonel William Erwin, an officer who had seen service in the Mexican war, was killed in this action, a round shot striking him in the breast; every man on the color-guard was either killed or wounded. At Shiloh the brigade was commanded by Colonel Marsh, the loss of the regiment amounting to 22 killed, 107 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 136. During the Vicksburg campaign in 1863, the Twentieth served in General John E. Smith's Brigade, Logan's Division, Seventeenth Corps. At the battle of Raymond, the regiment lost 17 killed—including Lieutenant-Colonel Evans Richards,—68 wounded, and 1 missing; at Champion's Hill, 2 killed, 15 wounded, and 8 missing. It was stationed at Vicksburg, or in its vicinity, from July, 1863, to February, 1864, when it marched on the Meridian campaign. Returning from its veteran furlough, it joined Sherman's Army, June 8, 1864, while on the advance to Atlanta, the regiment being assigned to Force's (1st) Brigade, Leggett's (3d) Division, Seventeenth Corps. The Twentieth accompanied the army on its march through Georgia to the Sea, and on the campaign through the Carolinas, the brigade being then under command of General Charles Ewing.

TWENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

CRUFT'S BRIGADE — STANLEY'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ULYSSES S. GRANT, *U. S. A.*; GENERAL, U. S. A.
(2) COL. JOHN W. ALEXANDER (Killed).(3) COL. JAMES E. CALLOWAY.
(4) COL. WILLIAM H. JAMISON.

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	2	1	..	1	18
Company A.....	1	14	15	.	10	10	146
B.....	.	11	11	1	14	15	146
C.....	1	8	9	.	8	8	132
D.....	1	11	12	.	24	24	142
E.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	139
F.....	.	15	15	.	17	17	146
G.....	1	10	11	.	18	18	140
H.....	.	16	16	.	20	20	157
I.....	.	18	18	.	7	7	138
K.....	1	9	10	.	12	12	148
Totals.....	6	124	130	2	140	142	1,452

Original enrollment, 923; killed, 113; percentage, 12.2

Total of killed and wounded, 374; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 53.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Stone's River, Tenn.....	78	Kenesaw, Ga.....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	45	Atlanta, Ga.....	1
Gay's Gap, Tenn.....	1	Franklin, Tenn.....	1
Iuka, Miss., August 21, 1862.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	1
Chattahoochie, Ga.....	1		

Present, also, at Fredericktown; Siege of Corinth; Chaplin Hills; Knob Gap; Liberty Gap; Peach Tree Creek; Jonesboro; Lovejoy's Station.

NOTES.— A peculiar interest attaches itself to the Twenty-first, because it was Grant's old regiment. The men in that command little thought that the stranger assigned to them as their colonel was destined to become the grandest figure in the war. The recruits rendezvoused at Mattoon, where they were mustered into the State service, May 15, 1861, by "Captain" Grant, and on the 24th of June, the regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A., with U. S. Grant as colonel. Grant continued in command of his regiment until the 7th of August, when he was promoted, and entered on the career which was to culminate in grandeur at Appomattox. The regiment served in Missouri until May, 1862, and then it joined Buell's Army. It was engaged at the battle of Perryville, Ky., but with only a slight loss in wounded. At Stone's River, it participated in the hardest of the fighting, losing in that battle, and in the preliminary skirmish at Knob Gab, 57 killed, 187 wounded and 59 missing; total 303. The regiment was then in Carlin's (2d) Brigade, Davis's (1st) Division, McCook's Corps, and sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment on that field. Four color-bearers were shot down, but the colors were carried safely through the fight. At Chickamauga it lost 22 killed, 70 wounded, and 146 captured or missing; Colonel Alexander, an officer of rare merit, was killed there. After this battle the Twenty-first was assigned to Cruft's (1st) Brigade, Stanley's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps. The regiment reënlisted in March, 1864, upon which it returned to Illinois on a veteran furlough. It rejoined the Army while at the front, near Kenesaw Mountain, the men who did not reënlist having been attached during the meanwhile to the One Hundred and First Ohio. After participating in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns of 1864, it accompanied its corps to Texas, where it was mustered out in December, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

HARKER'S BRIGADE — SHERIDAN'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COLONEL HENRY DOUGHERTY

(2) COLONEL FRANCIS SWANWICK.

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	16
Company A.....	.	11	11	1	9	10	109
B.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	103
C.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	105
D.....	1	13	14	.	13	13	118
E.....	.	19	19	.	10	10	131
F.....	.	17	17	.	10	10	103
G.....	.	12	12	.	6	6	98
H.....	.	12	12	.	17	17	126
I.....	1	11	12	.	10	10	94
K.....	.	25	25	.	10	10	120
Totals.....	2	145	147	2	101	103	1,123

147 killed = 13.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 424; total of missing and captured, 124; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Charleston, Mo. (5 Cos.).....	3	Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	8
Belmont, Mo. (7 Cos.).....	37	Resaca, Ga.....	4
Farmington, Miss.....	5	New Hope Church, Ga.....	3
Stone's River, Tenn.....	43	Place unknown.....	2
Chickamauga, Ga.....	42		

Present, also, at the Siege of Corinth; Mew Madrid; Island No. 10; Tiptonville; Rocky Face Ridge; Adairsville.

NOTES.—Organized at Belleville, May 11, 1861; mustered in June 25th, and left the State July 11, proceeding to Bird's Point, Mo. On the 19th of August following, five companies made a successful night attack on the enemy at Charleston, Mo., capturing many prisoners and horses. It was actively engaged at the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, losing there 23 killed, 74 wounded, and 37 missing, out of seven companies engaged,—three companies having been left to guard the transports. After participating in the Siege of Corinth, the regiment performed guard duty along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, until September, 1862, when it fell back to Nashville. At the battle of Stone's River it lost 21 killed, 116 wounded, and 56 missing, out of 312 present in that action; the regiment was then in Roberts's (3d) Brigade, Sheridan's (3d) Division, McCook's Corps. At Chickamauga it lost 23 killed, 76 wounded, and 31 missing, out of less than 300 engaged. Upon the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, the Twenty-second was placed in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Sheridan's (2nd) Division, Fourth Corps, and with that division was engaged in the storming of Missionary Ridge. After that battle the remnant of the regiment marched to the relief of Knoxville, and then passed the winter of 1863-4 in the mountains of East Tennessee. In May, 1864, it marched with Sheridan on the Atlanta campaign, the little regiment sharing in all the fighting of the Fourth Corps until June 10th, when it received the welcome order to return home for muster-out, its term having expired. The reenlisted men and recruits with unexpired terms were transferred to the Forty-second Illinois Infantry. Colonel Dougherty lost a leg at Belmont, after which the regiment was commanded by Colonel Swanwick in its various battles.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

DENNIS'S BRIGADE — LOGAN'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. PHILIP B. FOUKE.

(2) COL. ELIAS S. DENNIS ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. WARREN SHEDD · 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	2	..	2	15
Company A	1	14	15	.	21	21	188
B	1	7	8	.	19	19	164
C	1	12	13	.	22	22	173
D	2	8	10	.	28	28	158
E . . . . .	.	18	18	.	23	23	180
F	2	10	12	.	17	17	142
G	1	10	11	.	17	17	170
H . . . . .	.	13	13	.	26	26	161
I . . . . .	.	9	9	.	24	24	147
K	1	14	15	.	21	21	171
Totals	10	115	125	2	218	220	1,669

Total of killed and wounded, 461; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 23.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Belmont, Mo	15	Big Shanty, Ga	2
Fort Donelson, Tenn	29	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	7
Britton's Lane, Tenn	3	Battle of Atlanta	33
Jackson, Tenn	1	Ezra Chapel, Ga	2
Jackson, Miss	1	Siege of Atlanta	10
Champion's Hill, Miss	15	Guerillas, S. C., Feb. 28, 1865	1
Vicksburg, Miss	5	Sherman's March	1

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth, Miss. ; Raymond, Miss. ; Bogachitta Creek, Miss. ; Meridian March, Miss. ; Siege of Savannah, Ga. ; Pocotaligo, S. C. ; Columbia, S. C. ; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Camp Butler, August 28, 1861, moving from there three days later to Cairo, where it was assigned to McClelland's Brigade. It was engaged in the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, where it sustained a loss of 9 killed, 27 wounded, and 8 missing; Major Thomas McClurken was killed in that action. In February, 1862, the regiment sailed up the Tennessee River with Grant's Army to Fort Henry; after the reduction of that stronghold by the Navy, the regiment, under Colonel Dennis, marched to Fort Donelson, where it took part in the storming of the works. It was then in Oglesby's (1st) Brigade, McClelland's Division, and lost 19 killed, 69 wounded, and 6 missing. The Thirteenth was present at the Siege of Corinth, after which it remained in Northern Mississippi until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign in the spring of 1863, during which time it was engaged in active service, reconnoissances, and frequent encounters with the enemy. In 1863, it served in Leggett's (2d) Brigade, Logan's Division, Seventeenth Corps. It fought under Logan at Champion's Hill, where it lost 9 killed, and 49 wounded. Reënlisting in January, 1864, it went home on the usual furlough, in March, and on its return joined Sherman's Army on June 10th, at Ackworth, Ga. While in Leggett's (3d) Division, Seventeenth Corps, it was hotly engaged in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, in which it suffered a severe loss. After the fall of Atlanta, it marched with Sherman to the Sea, and thence on the campaign through the Carolinas in the spring of 1865. It was then in Ewing's (1st) Brigade, Leggett's (3d) Division, Seventeenth Corps.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

JOHN E. SMITH'S BRIGADE—LOGAN'S DIVISION—SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN A. LOGAN, MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. LYNDORF OZBURN; BVT. BRIG-GEN.

(3) COL. EDWIN S. MCCOOK; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(4) COL. ROBERT N. PEARSON; 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.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	16
Company A.....	1	22	23	.	32	32	183
B.....	1	14	15	.	30	30	179
C.....	.	16	16	.	33	33	173
D.....	3	18	21	.	38	38	185
E.....	.	16	16	.	24	24	178
F.....	.	16	16	1	24	25	174
G.....	.	17	17	1	39	40	182
H.....	1	15	16	.	27	27	195
I.....	.	17	17	.	26	26	178
K.....	1	15	16	.	20	20	166
Totals.....	9	166	175	3	293	296	1,809

Total of killed and wounded, 630; died of disease in Confederate prisons (previously included), 19.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Belmont, Mo.....	18	Trenton, Tenn.....	1
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	58	Canton, Miss.....	1
Burnt Bridge, Tenn.....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	5
Grand Junction, Tenn.....	1	Battle of Atlanta, Ga.....	49
Thompson's Hill, Miss.....	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Raymond, Miss.....	2	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	3
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	8	March to the Sea.....	1
Vicksburg Assault, May 22, 1863.....	5	Wateree River, S. C.....	1
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	13	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Jackson, Tenn.....	1	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Fort Henry, Tenn.; Siege of Corinth; Tusculumbia River; Jackson, Miss.; Meridian Raid; Big Shanty, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Siege of Savannah; Salkahatchie, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Cairo, September 18, 1861. In November it fought at Belmont, where it lost 10 killed, 70 wounded, and 4 missing. In February, 1862, it moved up the Tennessee River, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Henry; thence it marched over the hills to Fort Donelson, where it went into position in front of the enemy's works, amid winter's snow and storm. It was engaged in the assault, during which the regiment evinced a remarkable steadiness under fire, changing front to rear on tenth company in the face of severe musketry, over uneven ground and in tangled brush. Colonel Logan, who still commanded the Thirty-first, was seriously wounded in this action, and Lieutenant-Colonel John H. White was killed; the total loss was 31 killed, 117 wounded, and 28 missing. During the Vicksburg campaign, the Thirty-first served in J. E. Smith's Brigade, Logan's Division, Seventeenth Corps; it lost at Raymond, 1 killed and 6 wounded; at Champion's Hill, 5 killed and 18 wounded; and on May 22d, in the grand assault on Vicksburg, 3 killed and 21 wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Rees, who was mortally wounded by a hand-grenade while mounting the parapet. It also sustained severe losses in the trenches during the siege, several being killed in the fight over the crater at the Mine Explosion at Fort Hill, May 25th. The regiment encountered its hardest fighting and greatest percentage of loss on July 22, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta; it was then in Leggett's (3d) Division, Seventeenth Corps.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

MITCHELL'S BRIGADE — DAVIS'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD N. KIRK; BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. ALEXANDER P. DYSART.

(3) COL. PETER EGE.

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	2	1	3	17
Company A.....	.	12	12	.	13	13	182
B.....	1	11	12	.	13	13	168
C.....	2	11	13	.	11	11	156
D.....	.	20	20	.	12	12	168
E.....	.	9	9	.	14	14	153
F.....	1	12	13	.	11	11	148
G.....	1	11	12	.	14	14	132
H.....	3	21	24	.	10	10	160
I.....	2	11	13	.	10	10	133
K.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	137
Totals.....	11	129	140	2	119	121	1,554

Total of killed and wounded, 508.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	35	Lost Mountain, Ga.....	2
Siege of Corinth, Miss.....	2	Assault on Kenesaw, Ga.....	12
Stone's River, Tenn.....	36	Atlanta, Ga.....	5
Liberty Gap, Tenn.....	6	Jonesboro, Ga.....	7
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	1	Averasboro, N. C.....	6
Resaca, Ga.....	10	Bentonville, N. C.....	14
Rome, Ga.....	1	Haywood, N. C.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	2		

Present, also, at Triune, Tenn.; Graysville, Ga.; Sherman's March to the Sea.

NOTES.—Organized at Springfield September 7, 1861, and ordered to Kentucky in October, where it remained until February 14, 1862. It was then in Kirk's Brigade of Rousseau's Division. It fought at Shiloh — then in McCook's Division of Buell's Army — losing 15 killed and 112 wounded; Major Charles H. Levanway was killed in this action. The Thirty-fourth was present at the Siege of Corinth, after which it marched with the army through Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, arriving there September 27, 1862. It then moved on the Perryville campaign, after which it encamped at Nashville. At the battle of Stone's River it was in Kirk's (2d) Brigade, Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps, its casualties amounting to 21 killed, 100 wounded, and 74 missing, out of 354 engaged; General Kirk, formerly Colonel of the Thirty-fourth, was killed there. At Liberty Gap, Tenn., the regiment lost 3 killed and 24 wounded. In September, 1863, it was ordered to Carpenter's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, to guard a pontoon bridge, upon which duty it was engaged at the time of the battle of Chickamauga. In November, 1863, it was assigned to Davis's (2d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, in which it served on the Atlanta campaign, and it was hotly engaged at Resaca; also in the assault on Kenesaw, losing in that affair 5 killed and 40 wounded. Having reenlisted for the war it was present on the march through Georgia, and at the fighting in the Carolinas; it lost at Averasboro, 3 killed and 5 wounded; and at Bentonville — then in Morgan's Division — 8 killed and 22 wounded. After marching in the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865, the regiment moved to Louisville where it was mustered out, July 12, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

STEEDMAN'S BRIGADE — SHERIDAN'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.

(2) COL. SILAS MILLER (Killed).

(3) COL. BENJAMIN F. CAMPBELL.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	..	3	.	..	..	18
Company A. ....	.	23	23	1	10	11	155
B. ....	.	13	13	.	8	8	122
C.	1	25	26	.	24	24	145
D.	1	22	23	.	14	14	144
E.	1	20	21	.	8	8	130
F.	1	21	22	.	15	15	141
G. ....	.	16	16	.	11	11	142
H.	3	19	22	.	9	9	124
I. ....	.	7	7	.	16	16	126
K.	1	27	28	.	12	12	129
Totals.	11	193	204	1	127	128	1,376

204 killed = 14.8 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 739; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Pea Ridge, Ark.	10	Dallas, Ga.	6
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	23	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	13
Stone's River, Tenn.	65	Atlanta, Ga.	7
Chickamauga, Ga.	35	Franklin, Tenn.	17
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	7	Nashville, Tenn.	6
Resaca, Ga.	7	Skirmishes and Picket Duty.	3
Adairsville, Ga.	5		

Present, also, at Corinth; Hoover's Gap; Rocky Face Ridge; New Hope Church; Peach Tree Creek; Jonesboro; Lovejoy's Station; Spring Hill.

NOTES.—Mustered in, September 23, 1861, proceeding immediately to Rolla, Mo., where it encamped until January 14, 1862. It then moved into Arkansas with Osterhaus's Brigade and fought at Pea Ridge, losing in that, its first action, 4 killed, 37 wounded and 27 missing. It then moved with Asboth's Division to Corinth, after which it encamped during the summer at Rienzi, Miss. In the fall it marched to Louisville, where it was assigned to Sheridan's Division in which it fought at Chaplin Hills, losing 9 killed, 64 wounded, and 4 missing. At Stone's River, it was in Sill's (1st) Brigade, Sheridan's (3d) Division, McCook's Corps; General Sill was killed in this battle, whereupon Colonel Greusel took the command of the brigade. The regiment lost at Stone's River, 46 killed, 151 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 212. At Chickamauga the brigade was commanded by General Lytle, the regiment losing in that action, 20 killed, 101 wounded, and 20 missing. In October, 1863, the Thirty-sixth was placed in Steedman's (1st) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge. It served in the Fourth Corps during the remaining two years of its service. General Newton commanded this division on the Atlanta campaign, during which Colonel Miller was killed at Kenesaw Mountain. The brigade, under command of Colonel Emerson Opdycke (125th Ohio), achieved a brilliant success at the battle of Franklin, where it captured ten flags and rendered efficient aid at a critical period of the fight; Lieutenant-Colonel Porter C. Olson was killed in this action. The regiment was mustered out in Texas, in October, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY — "YATES PHALANX."

HOWELL'S BRIGADE — TERRY'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. THOMAS O. OSBURN ; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. ORRIN L. MANN ; 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	16
Company A . . . . .	.	11	11	2	15	17	161
B . . . . .	.	12	12	.	11	11	152
C	2	8	10	.	14	14	143
D	1	18	19	.	13	13	150
E . . . . .	.	18	18	.	9	9	138
F	2	20	22	.	14	14	147
G	1	12	13	.	25	25	175
H	2	8	10	.	7	7	134
I	2	13	15	.	12	12	157
K	1	9	10	.	9	9	158
Totals	12	129	141	2	130	132	1,531

Total of killed and wounded, 522 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 30.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Morris Island, S. C.	3	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7	2
Fort Wagner, S. C.	3	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13	20
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	2	Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27	3
Drewry's Bluff, Va	19	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	15
Ware Bottom Church, Va.	7	Fort Gregg, Va.	21
Bermuda Hundred, Va	8	Appomattox, Va.	2
Deep Bottom, Va.	36		

Present, also, at Bath, W. Va. ; Cacapon Bridge, W. Va. ; Alpine Station, W. Va. ; Kernstown, Va. ; Blackwater, Va.

NOTES.—Left the State October 13, 1861, and during the next eight months was stationed in West Virginia, guarding railroad most of the time. It served next with Shields's Division in the Shenandoah Valley, and was present at the battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862, but was not actively engaged. It was ordered to the Peninsula in June, arriving there just after the battle of Malvern Hill, and was assigned to Peck's Division, Fourth Corps. Upon the withdrawal from the Peninsula the Thirty-ninth was ordered to Suffolk, where it remained for a few months. The year 1863 was passed at Hilton Head, S. C., and in Charleston Harbor, where it was engaged in the siege operations on Morris Island and at Fort Wagner. Having reënlisted it went home on its veteran furlough, returning in March, 1864, with about 750 men. It was assigned to Howell's (1st) Brigade, Terry's (1st) Division, Tenth Corps, in which it fought during the ensuing campaign against Richmond. In the fighting at Drewry's Bluff and at Bermuda Hundred the regiment lost 14 killed, 110 wounded, and 49 missing ; total, 173. The regiment encountered more hard fighting at Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864, where it captured an earth-work, losing in the affair 20 killed, 76 wounded, and 7 missing. In December, 1864, it was transferred to Osborn's (1st) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. In the victorious assault on Fort Gregg, at the Fall of Petersburg, the gallantry of the regiment was specially acknowledged by General Gibbon, the corps commander. In that desperate fight it lost 16 killed and 45 wounded, out of only 150 present in action — a part of the regiment having been absent on picket duty ; of the nine men in the color-guard, seven were shot down in this assault. The Thirty-ninth was mustered out at Norfolk, Va., in December, 1865.

FORTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

WALCUTT'S BRIGADE — C. R. WOODS'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

COLONEL STEPHEN G. HICKS.

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	2	3	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	14	14	108
B.....	1	11	12	.	12	12	123
C.....	.	9	9	1	13	14	100
D.....	1	11	12	.	11	11	93
E.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	110
F.....	1	11	12	.	11	11	91
G.....	.	12	12	.	14	14	106
H.....	.	12	12	1	10	11	84
I.....	1	14	15	2	9	11	102
K.....	1	13	14	.	13	13	86
Totals.....	6	119	125	4	117	121	1,017

125 killed = 12.2 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded, 438.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	71	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	9
Siege of Vicksburg.....	2	Jonesboro, Ga.....	1
Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.....	2	Ship's Gap, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	13	Griswoldville, Ga.....	4
New Hope Church, Ga.....	2	Congaree River, S. C.....	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	11	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Ezra Church, Ga.....	7		

Present, also, at The Siege of Corinth, Miss. ; Siege of Savannah.

NOTES.—Mustered in at Springfield August 10, 1861. On the 13th it moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and thence to Paducah, Ky., where it encamped during the winter. In March, 1862, the regiment embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where, three weeks later, it took part in the battle of Shiloh. The Fortieth was then in Sherman's Division; its loss at Shiloh was 47 killed, 160 wounded, and 9 missing; total, 216. The regiment received the compliments of General Sherman for its gallantry in this battle, particularly for the steadiness with which it remained in line when requested by him to do so, although its cartridge boxes had been emptied and the enemy were in its immediate front. The remainder of the year 1862, and all of 1863, was passed in the vicinity of Corinth, Vicksburg and Memphis; during the Vicksburg campaign it served in Hicks's(2d) Brigade, W. S. Smith's (1st) Division, Sixteenth Corps. This division was transferred in September, 1863, to the Fifteenth Corps, becoming the Fourth Division, General Hugh Ewing, under whose command it fought at Missionary Ridge. Only five companies of the Fortieth were engaged in that battle,—Companies A, C, E, I and G; the other five had been temporarily detached, and were serving as mounted infantry; the five companies engaged, numbering 130 men, lost 6 killed, 42 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment accompanied the Fifteenth Corps on the Atlanta campaign, leading one of the assaulting columns at Kenesaw, where Lieutenant-Colonel Rigdon S. Barnhill was killed. After the fall of Atlanta the Fortieth was transferred to the First Division, General Charles R. Woods commanding, with which it marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

HARKER'S BRIGADE—NEWTON'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM A. WEBB, U. S. A. (Died).
 (2) COL. GEORGE W. ROBERTS (Killed).

(3) COL. NATHAN H. WALWORTH.
 (4) COL. EDGAR D. SWAIN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	5	1	6	1	..	1	18
Company A.....	.	15	15	.	17	17	151
B.....	2	16	18	1	19	20	156
C.....	1	16	17	1	22	23	160
D.....	.	19	19	1	23	24	162
E.....	1	18	19	.	15	15	147
F.....	2	17	19	.	19	19	168
G.....	1	12	13	.	22	22	184
H.....	1	15	16	.	21	21	158
I.....	.	24	24	.	25	25	154
K.....	.	15	15	1	18	19	164
Totals.....	13	168	181	5	201	206	1,622

181 killed = 11.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 654; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.....	4	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	10
Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1862.....	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	2
Stone's River, Tenn.....	35	Siege of Atlanta.....	6
Chickamauga, Ga.....	47	Jonesboro, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	12	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	1	Spring Hill, Tenn.....	23
Resaca, Ga.....	8	Franklin, Tenn.....	13
Adairsville, Ga.....	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	5
New Hope Church, Ga.....	4	Place unknown.....	4
Pine Mountain, Ga.....	2		

Present, also, at Island No. 10; New Madrid; Siege of Corinth; Hoover's Gap; Dandridge.

NOTES. — Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861, and left the State, September 21st, proceeding to St. Louis. It served in Missouri until April, 1862, when it was ordered to Corinth. During the siege of that place it was engaged in the affair at Farmington, losing 2 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. After marching through Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and Tennessee, its next battle occurred at Stone's River. It was then in Roberts's Illinois Brigade, Sheridan's (3d) Division, McCook's Corps; loss, 19 killed, 96 wounded, and 46 missing; Colonel Roberts, who was in command of the brigade, was among the killed. At Chickamauga, Major James Leighton was killed, the loss of the Forty-second in that battle amounting to 28 killed, 128 wounded, and 28 prisoners.* In October, 1863, it was placed in Harker's (3d) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which command it fought at Missionary Ridge; loss, 5 killed and 40 wounded. The division was commanded by General John Newton during the Atlanta campaign, and by General Wagner during the Tennessee campaign against Hood. Major D. W. Norton was killed near New Hope Church, Ga., June 3, 1864. The regiment lost at Spring Hill and Franklin, 24 killed, 95 wounded, and 30 missing; at Nashville, 2 killed and 12 wounded. Having reënlisted, it served throughout the war, and at its close accompanied the Fourth Corps to Texas where it was stationed in 1865, as an Army of Occupation.

*War Department Records make it 15 killed, 123 wounded, and 5 missing.

FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — NEWTON'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES KNOBELSDORF.

(2) COL. WALLACE W. BARRETT; 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	.	..	..	13
Company A	2	20	22	.	11	11	127
B .....	.	10	10	.	10	10	130
C .....	.	10	10	.	12	12	136
D .....	.	13	13	.	23	23	145
E	2	11	13	.	14	14	135
F	1	13	14	.	17	17	142
G .....	.	16	16	.	20	20	130
H .....	.	10	10	.	24	24	125
I .....	.	15	15	.	16	16	124
K .....	.	11	11	1	9	10	137
Totals	6	129	135	1	156	157	1,344

135 killed = 10 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 486; died in Confederate prisons (previously included). 24.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Pea Ridge, Ark	2	Adairsville, Ga.	9
Guerrillas, April 18, 1862	1	New Hope Church, Ga.	3
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	2	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	16
Stone's River, Tenn.	53	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	5
Chickamauga, Ga.	14	Jonesboro, Ga.	3
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	7	Franklin, Tenn.	10
Resaca, Ga.	5	Nashville, Tenn.	5

Present, also, at Hoover's Gap; Dandridge; Rocky Face Ridge; Dallas; Peach Tree Creek; Lovejoy's Station; Spring Hill.

NOTES.— Mustered in at Chicago September 13, 1861, proceeding the next day to Missouri, where it was engaged on active duty for several months; it was then in Sigel's Division. It was engaged at the battle of Pea Ridge, its first experience under fire, sustaining a slight loss only,— 1 killed and 2 wounded. In May, 1862, it marched with other reënforcements for the besieging army at Corinth, after which it remained in Mississippi a few months, proceeding thence, in September, to Covington, Ky., and then to Louisville. There it was assigned to Laiboldt's Brigade of Sheridan's Division, in which command it fought at Chaplin Hills; loss, 1 killed and 11 wounded. It fought next at Stone's River, where it lost 29 killed, 109 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 155. At Chickamauga, it lost 6 killed, 60 wounded, and 34 missing; total, 100.

Upon the consolidation of McCook's and Crittenden's Corps into the newly formed Fourth Corps, the regiment became a part of Steedman's Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Sheridan gave it credit for being among the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. Over three-fourths of the men having reënlisted, the organization of the regiment was preserved throughout the war. The division under Newton participated in the hard fighting of the Atlanta campaign, and under Wagner, fought with Hood's Army at Franklin. After the victory at Nashville, the regiment moved to Huntsville, Ala., on January 5, 1865; thence in April, to East Tennessee, and from there it went with the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it was mustered out in September, 1865.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

OLIVER'S BRIGADE — HAZEN'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ISHAM N. HAYNIE; BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.(3) COL. LUCIEN GREATHOUSE (Killed).
(4) COL. ASHLEY T. GALBRAITH.

(5) COL. THOMAS L. WEEMS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	3	1	4	1	..	1	21
Company A . . . . .	.	9	9	.	26	26	165
B	2	9	11	2	25	27	157
C . . . . .	.	10	10	1	25	26	151
D	1	7	8	.	15	15	150
E	2	10	12	1	28	29	151
F . . . . .	.	10	10	.	25	25	161
G . . . . .	.	16	16	1	25	26	157
H	1	18	19	.	25	25	213
I	1	15	16	.	29	29	193
K . . . . .	.	8	8	.	28	28	161
Totals	10	113	123	6	251	257	1,680

Total of killed and wounded 431.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	12	Battle of Atlanta.	18
Shiloh, Tenn.	32	Ezra Chapel, Ga.	14
Germantown, Tenn.	2	Jonesboro, Ga.	5
Siege of Vicksburg.	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.	1
Jackson, Miss.	4	Siege of Atlanta.	9
Resaca, Ga.	1	Fort McAllister, Ga.	8
Dallas-New Hope Church, Ga.	10	Duck Creek, S. C.	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	3	Columbia, S. C.	1
Decatur, Ga.	1		

Present, also, at Fort Henry, Tenn.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.— Organized at Springfield, Ill., in September, 1861. It was stationed at Cairo until February, 1862, when it embarked on the expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson, having been assigned to W. H. Wallace's Brigade of McClernand's Division. In the action at Fort Donelson, it lost 8 killed, 31 wounded, and 3 missing; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Smith was among the killed. At Shiloh, it lost 18 killed, 112 wounded, and 3 missing. The regiment was engaged in the Siege of Corinth, after which, in June, 1862, it was ordered to Bethel, Tenn., on garrison duty, where it remained until 1863. While on the Vicksburg campaign, it served in W. S. Smith's Division, Sixteenth Corps. It was engaged in the Siege of Jackson; also, in the action on July 16th, in which Major Wm. J. Stephenson was mortally wounded. Having been transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, it marched to the relief of Chattanooga, where it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. It then marched on the winter campaign in East Tennessee for the relief of Knoxville, a campaign memorable for its hardships, privation, and suffering. The Forty-eighth fought in the Fifteenth Corps during the Atlanta campaign, being hotly engaged in the battle of July 22, 1864, in which Colonel Greathouse was killed. The regiment reenlisted, and hence it continued with the corps on its March through Georgia, and in the fighting in the Carolinas. It was then in Oliver's (3d) Brigade, Hazen's (2d) Division, Fifteenth Corps. After participating in the Grand Review in Washington at the close of the war, the regiment was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., where it was mustered out August 15, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

THOS. K. SMITH'S BRIGADE — BLAIR'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DAVID STUART; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. OSCAR MALMBORG.

(3) COL. CHARLES A. ADDRESS.

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	13
Company A.....	2	12	14	.	11	11	106
B.....	1	24	25	.	15	15	103
C.....	1	22	23	.	14	14	114
D.....	.	8	8	.	16	16	104
E.....	2	10	12	.	10	10	95
F.....	2	14	16	1	17	18	107
G.....	.	10	10	.	15	15	92
H.....	1	15	16	1	11	12	90
I.....	.	20	20	.	5	5	119
K.....	.	13	13	.	12	12	113
Totals.....	9	148	157	2	127	129	1,056

157 killed = 14.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 448.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	86	Kenesaw, Ga., June 19, 1864.....	1
Russell's House, Tenn.....	2	Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864.....	16
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	3	Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.....	6
Arkansas Post, Ark.....	1	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	6
Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863.....	7	Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.....	4
Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.....	7	Jonesboro, Ga.....	8
Vicksburg Trenches, Miss.....	2	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Jackson, Miss. (On Picket, July 14, 1863).....	1	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Black River, Miss. (On Picket, August 14, 1863)	1	Forage Train, N. C., March 27, 1865.....	1

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Shelby Depot, Tenn.; Champion's Hill; Missionary Ridge; Lovejoy's Station; March to the Sea; Fort McAllister; Savannah; Columbia; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Mustered in October 31, 1861, at Chicago, proceeding, December 9th, to St. Louis, where it remained a month, and then moved to Paducah, Ky. On March 8, 1862, the regiment embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it was encamped when the Confederates made their attack at Shiloh, April 6th; it was then in Sherman's (5th) Division, Army of the Tennessee. Its casualties in that battle amounted to 51 killed, 197 wounded, and 27 missing; total, 275—out of 512 men in line. Lt.-Col. Malmberg commanded the regiment at Shiloh, Colonel Stuart being in command of the brigade. During the Vicksburg campaign, 1863, it was in Lightburn's (2d) Brigade, Blair's (2d) Division, Fifteenth Corps; in the Atlanta campaign, 1864, this division was commanded by General Morgan L. Smith; and, in the March to the Sea, by General Hazen. The regiment lost at Chickasaw Bayou, 2 killed and 4 wounded; at Vicksburg, First Assault, 4 killed and 22 wounded; at the Second Assault, 5 killed and 13 wounded; and, at the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 14 killed and 33 wounded, Captain Augustine, who was in command, being among the killed. The total loss of the regiment on the Atlanta campaign was 36 killed, and 86 wounded; about half its number. There were 91 pairs of brothers in the regiment; of these men, 43 were killed in battle, and 15 died of disease. The Fifty-fifth followed closely the fortunes of General Sherman,—from Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was in charge, to the Grand Review at the close of the war. Its dead lie buried in nine different States; and it traveled, on foot and by transports, 11,965 miles, of which 3,240 were done on foot.

SEVENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — NEWTON'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

COLONEL JAMES F. JAQUESS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	..	4	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	13	13	105
B.....	.	12	12	.	20	20	109
C.....	.	11	11	.	19	19	106
D.....	.	9	9	.	23	23	100
E.....	.	7	7	.	16	16	86
F.....	1	11	12	.	15	15	100
G.....	.	11	11	.	16	16	92
H.....	.	14	14	.	12	12	92
I.....	.	11	11	.	13	13	89
K.....	.	12	12	.	20	20	100
Totals.....	5	109	114	.	167	167	994

114 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 422; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	9	In Action, July 4, 1864.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	24	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	2
Chickamauga, Ga.....	35	Atlanta, Ga.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	6	Franklin, Tenn.....	15
Resaca, Ga.....	7	Nashville, Tenn.....	3
Adairsville, Ga.....	1	Guerrillas.....	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	8	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Liberty Gap; Pine Mountain; Lost Mountain; New Hope Church; Dallas; Marietta; Jonesboro; Lovejoy's Station; Spring Hill; Pulaski.

NOTES.—Mustered in at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., August 21, 1862, and ordered immediately on active duty in Kentucky. It assisted in covering the retreat after the battle of Richmond, Ky., and participated in other movements along the line between Louisville and Cincinnati. It was assigned to Sheridan's Division, and fought under that distinguished general until he was ordered to the East in the spring of 1864. Colonel Bernard Laiboldt, of the Second Missouri, commanded the brigade. The Seventy-third was engaged at the battle of Chaplin Hills (Perryville), where it lost 2 killed and 33 wounded. At Stone's River it lost 16 killed, 64 wounded, and 8 missing; and at Chickamauga, 13 killed, 57 wounded, and 22 missing. Major William E. Smith lost his life in the latter action. The regiment fought at Missionary Ridge, losing there 3 killed and 24 wounded, after which it marched with its corps—the Fourth—to the relief of Knoxville, a campaign noted for its unparalleled hardships and privations. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment served in Kimball's (1st) Brigade, Newton's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, participating in all the battles of that command. After the fall of Atlanta it marched northward with the corps in pursuit of Hood, fighting in the bloody engagement at Franklin. In that battle the division was under the command of General Wagner. The brigade, under command of Colonel Emerson Opdycke (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio), played an important part in that battle, its gallantry aiding materially in saving the day. The Seventy-third fought its last battle at Nashville, where it joined in the successful bayonet charge of the second day's fight. The regiment then joined in the pursuit of Hood's Army, and proceeding to Huntsville, Ala., went into winter quarters there. In April, 1865, it moved to East Tennessee, and thence to Nashville, where it was mustered out June 12, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

TYNDALE'S BRIGADE — WILLIAMS'S DIVISION — TWENTIETH CORPS.

(1) COL. FREDERIC HECKER.

(2) COL. EDWARD S. SALOMON; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	5	5	94
B.....	1	12	13	.	4	4	86
C.....	.	8	8	.	3	3	94
D.....	.	15	15	.	7	7	99
E.....	.	9	9	.	5	5	94
F.....	1	9	10	.	4	4	96
G.....	1	9	10	.	4	4	87
H.....	.	8	8	.	12	12	86
I.....	1	8	9	.	11	11	97
K.....	.	10	10	.	5	5	105
Totals.....	4	98	102	.	60	60	956

102 killed = 10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 377 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 13

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	47	Nose's Creek, Ga.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	12	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	10
Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	4
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	1	Averasboro, N. C.....	3
New Hope Church, Ga.....	14	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Pine Mountain, Ga.....	5	Sherman's March.....	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Missionary Ridge, Tenn. ; Resaca, Ga. ; Cassville, Ga. ; Goldsboro, N. C. ; Siege of Savannah.

NOTES.— A German regiment, with the exception of one company which was composed of Scandinavians. One company, the Concordia Guards (C), was composed of Jews, the Jewish citizens of Chicago subscribing \$10,000 for the assistance of that company. The Eighty-second was organized at Camp Butler, and left the State, November 3, 1862, under orders to join the Army of the Potomac, the only Illinois regiment of infantry in that Army * Soon after its arrival in Virginia, it was assigned to Schimmelfennig's (1st) Brigade, Schurz's (3d) Division, Eleventh Corps, and went into winter quarters near Stafford Court House. It was under fire, for the first time, at Chancellorsville, where Schurz's Division made a gallant attempt to retrieve the disaster that befell the corps. The regiment lost, in that battle, 29 killed, 88 wounded, and 38 missing. At Gettysburg, under command of Colonel Salomon, it lost 4 killed, 19 wounded, and 89 missing or captured. In September, 1863, the corps was transferred to Tennessee, where it was engaged in the battles about Chattanooga, after which it marched to the relief of Knoxville. The Eleventh Corps was transferred, in April, 1864, to the newly-organized Twentieth, General Hooker commanding, the Eighty-second being assigned to Robinson's (3d) Brigade, Williams's (1st) Division—the famous "Red Star Division" of the Twelfth Corps, whose badge was still retained by the Twentieth. At the battle of New Hope Church, the regiment lost 11 killed, and 69 wounded, out of 245 engaged. After the fall of Atlanta, the Eighty-second accompanied its corps on the March through Georgia, after which it fought under Slocum in the Carolinas.

* The Thirty-ninth Illinois was in the Army of the James.

EIGHTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

GROSE'S BRIGADE—STANLEY'S DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.

COLONEL LOUIS H. WATERS; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	15
Company A.....	.	10	10	.	13	13	90
B.....	.	17	17	.	11	11	100
C.....	.	8	8	.	16	16	97
D.....	2	10	12	.	22	22	95
E.....	.	9	9	.	16	16	100
F.....	.	10	10	.	11	11	93
G.....	.	17	17	.	13	13	92
H.....	2	13	15	.	15	15	107
I.....	.	15	15	1	15	16	99
K.....	.	11	11	.	12	12	99
Totals.....	4	120	124	1	144	145	987

124 killed = 12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 446.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Stone's River, Tenn.....	67	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	8
Chickamauga, Ga.....	28	Before Atlanta, Ga.....	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	Jonesboro, Ga.....	3
Dalton, Ga.....	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	1
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.....	2	Skirmish, Oct. 1864.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	5	Nashville, Tenn.....	1
New Hope Church, Ga.....	1	Andersonville ("Dead Line.").....	1
Pine Mountain, Ga.....	1	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Chaplin Hills: Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Buzzard Roost; Resaca; Smyrna; Franklin.

NOTES.—Mustered in at Quincy, Ill., on the 1st of September, 1862, and was ordered into Kentucky on the 23d, where it was assigned to Grose's (10th) Brigade, W. S. Smith's (4th) Division, Army of the Cumberland. At Stone's River it fought in Grose's (3d) Brigade, Palmer's (2nd) Division, Crittenden's Corps (Left Wing),—its casualties amounting to 35 killed, 124 wounded, and 8 missing; total 167 out of 357 engaged, as officially reported by Colonel Waters. Although this was its first experience under fire, the regiment received gratifying mention in the official reports, and was commended for steadiness and veteran-like movements while under a terrible fire. At Chickamauga it lost 13 killed, 83 wounded, and 9 missing. While on the Atlanta campaign it served in Grose's (3d) Brigade, Stanley's (1st) Division, Fourth Corps.

After the capture of Atlanta the corps moved north through Tennessee, where it confronted the army of the Confederate General Hood. The Eighty-fourth was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, but its loss in these engagements was slight. While on the latter campaign, the division (First Division, Fourth Corps) was commanded by General Kimball. The regiment lost but few men taken prisoners; its missing ones were, nearly all, men who were killed. It was under fire for the last time at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. After Hood's retreat the Fourth Corps was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and thence, after a short stay, to East Tennessee. The regiment was mustered out June 8, 1865, and the men whose terms would not expire until after October 1, 1865, were transferred to the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry.

EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—“RAILROAD REGIMENT.”

WILlich's BRIGADE — WOOD'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN CHRISTOPHER, B. A.

(2) COL. CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS; 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	16
Company A	3	12	15	.	20	20	136
B	1	9	10	.	25	25	140
C	1	14	15	.	21	21	123
D	2	7	9	.	24	24	140
E . . . . .	.	14	14	.	15	15	148
F . . . . .	.	8	8	.	15	15	126
G	2	22	24	.	17	17	128
H	1	13	14	.	15	15	115
I . . . . .	.	11	11	.	9	9	119
K	1	11	12	.	11	11	127
Totals	12	121	133	1	172	173	1,318

133 killed = 10.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 467; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 66.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Stone's River, Tenn.	20	Resaca, Ga.	1
In Action, Jan. 28, 1863	1	Pickett's Mills, Ga.	37
Liberty Gap, Tenn.	5	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	11
Chickamauga, Ga.	28	Chattahoochie, Ga.	2
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	8	Atlanta, Ga.	8
In Action, Dec. 2, 1863	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.	2
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	7

Present, also, at Chaplin Hills; Adairsville; Dallas; Peach Tree Creek; Jonesboro; Spring Hill; Franklin.

NOTES.— Organized at Chicago in August, 1862, by the railroad companies in the State of Illinois. Captain John Christopher, Sixteenth United States Infantry, was selected for the colonelcy, but as he never reported for duty the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hotchkiss, who was promoted after a few months to the vacant position. The regiment was ordered into Kentucky, September 4th, where it was assigned to Cruft's Division of General Nelson's Army of Kentucky. At Stone's River, its first battle, it fought in Willich's (1st) Brigade, Johnson's (2d) Division, McCook's Corps; loss, 10 killed, 46 wounded, and 94 captured or missing; at Liberty Gap, it lost 3 killed and 10 wounded; at Chickamauga, 14 killed, 88 wounded, and 30 missing. In the latter engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan J. Hall, who was then in command of the Eighty-ninth, and four line officers were killed. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, Willich's Brigade was placed in Wood's (3d) Division, Fourth Corps, in which it fought at Missionary Ridge, the regiment losing in that battle, 4 killed, and 30 wounded. While on the Atlanta campaign, this brigade took the lead in the bloody assault at Pickett's Mills, May 27th, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 24 killed, 102 wounded, and 28 missing; total, 154. Upon the evacuation of Atlanta, Sherman and the main army marched unmolested through Georgia, while the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were engaged in a bloody campaign with Hood in Middle Tennessee. The Eighty-ninth participated in this fighting, its loss at Nashville being quite heavy in proportion to the small number engaged; its casualties in that action were 4 killed and 16 wounded. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, and the recruits with unexpired terms (202 in number) were left in the field and transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

BOOMER'S BRIGADE — QUINBY'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HOLDEN PUTNAM (Killed).

(2) COL. NICHOLAS C. BUSWELL.

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	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	.	14	14	.	16	16	95
B.....	.	20	20	.	16	16	105
C.....	.	13	13	.	19	19	96
D.....	.	14	14	.	14	14	105
E.....	.	17	17	.	10	10	94
F.....	1	15	16	1	8	9	103
G.....	.	17	17	.	16	16	100
H.....	.	12	12	.	17	17	100
I.....	1	9	10	.	12	12	101
K.....	1	16	17	.	14	14	99
Totals.....	4	147	151	1	142	143	1,011

151 killed=14.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 416; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Jackson, Miss.....	3	Allatoona Pass, Ga.....	34
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	70	Ogeechee Canal, Ga.....	1
Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.....	10	The Carolinas.....	2
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	3	Guerillas, March 25, 1865.....	1
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	27		

Present, also, at Siege of Jackson, Miss.; Dalton, Ga.; Siege of Savannah, Ga.; Congaree River, S. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Chicago in September, 1862. It was ordered to Memphis, November 9th, in which vicinity it remained until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign, in April, 1863. In the meantime it was engaged on Grant's March through Northern Mississippi, and on the Yazoo Expedition. During the Vicksburg campaign, the regiment served in Boomer's (3d) Brigade, Quinby's Division, Seventeenth Corps.

Its first encounter with the enemy occurred at the battle of Jackson, May 14th, in which it lost 1 killed and 6 wounded. Two days later it fought at Champion's Hill, a hard fought field, where its casualties amounted to 38 killed, 113 wounded, and 11 missing; total, 162. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22d, it lost 4 killed and 51 wounded; Colonel Boomer, the brigade commander, lost his life in this action. After the surrender of Vicksburg, and the evacuation of Jackson, the division moved to Memphis, where it was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps; thence, to Chattanooga, where it was engaged in the storming of Missionary Ridge. Colonel Putnam fell in this battle, the loss of the regiment being 20 killed, 42 wounded, and 27 missing.

During the Atlanta campaign, the division (General John E. Smith's) guarded the line of communication, the regiment being stationed at Allatoona Pass, where it was engaged in the memorable defense of that place, under General Corse; loss, 21 killed, 52 wounded, and 10 missing. The regiment was commanded in this action by Major James M. Fisher, and numbered 290 men. It was during this fighting that General Sherman signalled the historic message to "Hold the Fort." The Ninety-third afterwards accompanied the Fifteenth Corps on the March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas. The brigade was commanded at Missionary Ridge by General Matthes; at Allatoona, by Colonel Tourtelotte (4th Minnesota); and on the March to the Sea by Colonel McCown,—then the First Brigade, Third Division (Gen. J. E. Smith's), Fifteenth Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

O. F. MOORE'S BRIGADE — CARLIN'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COLONEL ABSALOM B. MOORE.

(2) COLONEL DOUGLASS HAPEMAN.

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	13
Company A.....	.	11	11	.	7	7	96
B.....	1	18	19	.	7	7	112
C.....	1	15	16	.	8	8	98
D.....	.	14	14	1	6	7	114
E.....	2	16	18	.	9	9	101
F.....	.	10	10	.	5	5	88
G.....	.	8	8	.	8	8	96
H.....	1	6	7	.	10	10	100
I.....	.	6	6	.	10	10	81
K.....	1	6	7	.	6	6	100
Totals.....	6	110	116	2	76	78	999

116 killed = 11.6 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded, 405.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Hartsville, Tenn.....	46	Chattahoochie River, Ga.....	2
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	22
Elk River, Tenn.....	1	Utoy Creek, Ga.....	6
Chickamauga, Ga.....	16	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	7	Jonesboro, Ga.....	2
Resaca, Ga.....	4	Winnsboro, S. C.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	1	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Kenesaw, Ga.....	3		

Present, also, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Tunnel Hill, Ga.; New Hope Church, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; The Carolinas.

NOTES.— Recruited in La Salle County, and organized at Ottawa, Ill., in August, 1862. The regiment proceeded immediately to Louisville, Ky., where it was uniformed and armed, after which it was assigned to Dumont's Division of Buell's Army. After participating in the Kentucky campaign of that fall, it was stationed at Hartsville, Tenn., where it was attacked, December 6, 1862, by a Confederate brigade under General Morgan. At that time the garrison at Hartsville consisted of three regiments, two companies of cavalry, and a section of light artillery. After a sharp fight in the fields outside the town, the garrison was surrounded and compelled to surrender; the losses of the One Hundred and Fourth amounted to 25 killed, 131 wounded, and 568 captured. The men were immediately released on parole, and the regiment went to Camp Douglass, Chicago, to await notice of exchange, which was received in the spring of 1863. Rejoining the Army of the Cumberland, the regiment was assigned to Beatty's (1st) Brigade, Negley's (2d) Division, Fourteenth Corps. It was engaged at Hoover's Gap, with a slight loss, and then at Chickamauga, where it lost 2 killed, 46 wounded, and 16 missing. In October, the One Hundred and Fourth was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, in which it remained without further change; this division was commanded by Johnson, and then by Carlin. The regiment lost at Peach Tree Creek, 16 killed, 29 wounded, and 5 missing; and at Utoy Creek, 5 killed and 18 wounded. It accompanied Carlin's Division on the March through Georgia, and then fought under Carlin in the Carolinas.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

CUSTER'S BRIGADE — KILPATRICK'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. THORNTON F. BRODHEAD; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. CHARLES H. TOWN.

(3) COL. PETER STAGG; 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	2	2	4	.	1	1	26
Company A	1	20	21	2	20	22	198
B	1	15	16	.	25	25	219
C	3	10	13	1	24	25	222
D . . . . .	.	5	5	.	9	9	166
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	18	18	201
F	3	10	13	.	17	17	228
G	1	7	8	.	13	13	201
H . . . . .	.	15	15	2	20	22	205
I	1	11	12	.	25	25	183
K	1	17	18	.	18	18	197
L . . . . .	.	16	16	1	28	29	239
M	1	10	11	.	26	26	201
Totals	14	150	164	6	244	250	2,486

Total of killed and wounded, 584; died in Confederate prisons (previously included) 56.

BATTLES.	K & M.W.	BATTLES.	K & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Charlestown, Va. March 7, 1862.	1	Falling Waters, Md. July 14, 1863.	2	Trevilian Sta'n, Va., June 12, 1864.	17
Middletown, Va., March 24, 1862.	1	Rapidan, Va. Sept. 14, 1863.	1	Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.	2
Salem, Va., April 1, 1862.	1	Robertson's River, Sept. 23, 1863.	1	Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.	4
Piedmont, Va., April 17, 1862.	2	Brandy Station, Oct. 11, 1863.	1	Shepherdstown, Va. Aug. 25, 1864.	2
Winchester, Va., May 24, 1862.	10	Centreville, Va. Nov. 6, 1863.	1	Smithfield, Va. Aug. 29, 1864.	2
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.	4	Todd's Tavern, Va. May 6, 1864.	8	Opequon, Va. Sept. 19, 1864.	11
Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.	15	Beaver Dam, Va., May 9, 1864.	2	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.	7
Brentsville, Va. Jan. 9, 1863.	3	Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.	14	Picket, Va., Dec. 14, 1864.	1
Fort Scott, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.	1	Milford Station, May 20, 1864.	1	Dinwiddie, Va., March 30, 1865.	3
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.	14	Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.	6	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.	8
Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863.	4	Old Church, Va., May 30, 1864.	2	Willow Springs, D. T., Aug. 12, 1865.	2
Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863.	2	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-6, 1864.	5	Place unknown.	3

NOTES.—This regiment, with one exception, sustained the heaviest loss in action of any cavalry regiment in the war. It was organized at Detroit in August, 1861, and left the State on September 29, with 1,144 officers and men. It went into winter quarters at Frederick, Md., but in February, 1862, moved into Virginia, joining Banks's troops in their advance up the Shenandoah Valley. While there it was attached to Williams's Division, and took a large share of the cavalry fighting in that campaign. Colonel Brodhead fell, mortally wounded, at Manassas while leading a charge; the loss of the regiment in that battle was 8 killed, 13 wounded, and 97 captured,—many of the latter being wounded; it was then in Buford's Cavalry Brigade. In 1863 the regiment was assigned to Custer's Brigade of Michigan Cavalry. At Gettysburg the regiment lost 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 20 missing out of 300 engaged, the loss occurring in a charge against a superior force; a charge which Custer pronounced unequalled for brilliancy and gallantry in "the annals of warfare." In the spring campaign of 1864, the losses from May 4th to June 30th were 40 killed, 138 wounded, and 65 missing; total, 243. The list of battles given above are those only in which men were killed, but the regiment participated in many others in which it lost men wounded or captured.

FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

CUSTER'S BRIGADE — KILPATRICK'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. JOSEPH T. COPELAND; BRIG.-GEN.
(2) COL. FREEMAN NORVELL.

(3) COL. RUSSELL A. ALGER; BYT. MAJOR-GEN.
(4) COL. SMITH H. HASTINGS.

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	.	..	..	23
Company A	1	17	18	.	11	11	124
B	1	8	9	1	17	18	126
C	1	13	14	.	14	14	133
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	16	16	124
E . . . . .	.	11	11	.	29	29	137
F	1	7	8	.	26	26	128
G . . . . .	.	6	6	.	29	29	144
H . . . . .	.	15	15	1	15	16	135
I	1	10	11	.	18	18	115
K . . . . .	.	11	11	1	13	14	130
L . . . . .	.	7	7	.	15	15	129
M . . . . .	.	19	19	.	19	19	128
Totals	6	135	141	3	222	225	1,576

Total of killed and wounded, 502; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 76.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Hanover Pa., June 30, 1863.	1	Morton's Ford, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.	2	Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.	1
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.	15	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 6, 1864.	5	Woodstock, Va., Oct. 8, 1864.	1
Cashtown, Md., July 5, 1863.	1	Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.	5	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.	4
Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863.	3	Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.	15	Newtown, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.	3
Hagerstown, Md., July 12, 1863.	1	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.	2	Guerrillas, Va., Nov. 8, 1864.	1
Newby's Cross Roads, July 24, 1863.	1	Trevilian Sta'n, Va., June 11, 1864.	21	Guerrillas, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.	2
Port Conway, Va., Sept. 1, 1863.	1	Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.	1	Salem, Va., Oct. 23, 1864.	1
Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863.	1	Berryville, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.	15	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.	1
James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.	2	Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 26, 1864.	4	Pursuit of Lee, April 4, 1865.	2
Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863.	6	Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.	4	On Picket, Va.	1
Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863.	5	Summit, Va., Sept. 5, 1864.	1	Place unknown	1
Gainesville, Va., Oct. 30, 1863.	1	Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.	10		

NOTES.— Organized at Detroit in Aug. 1862, leaving the State on December 4th with 1,144 officers and men. Proceeding directly to Washington it joined the Michigan Brigade, then being formed, composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, to which the First Michigan Cavalry was subsequently added. General Custer assumed command of the brigade while on its march to Gettysburg, where it had its first opportunity to distinguish itself under fire. The brigade sustained the heaviest loss at Gettysburg of any cavalry brigade in that battle. The Fifth was commanded there by Colonel Alger, who had served previously as a Major in the Second Michigan Cavalry, from which he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixth, and thence to the Colonelcy of the Fifth; he was one of the ablest cavalry officers in the Army. The loss of the Fifth at Gettysburg was 8 killed, 30 wounded, and 18 missing; Major Noah H. Ferry was killed there. At Hawes's Shop, out of 151 engaged, 55 were killed or wounded. The regiment met its heaviest loss in the cavalry affair at Trevilian Station, where in addition to the killed and wounded 136 were taken prisoners,—the regiment having charged too far through an opening in the enemy's line, and being cut off from the brigade it was obliged to cut its way out.

SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

CUSTER'S BRIGADE — KILPATRICK'S DIVISION — CAVALRY CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE GRAY.

(2) COL. JAMES H. KIDD; 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	.	..	..	20
Company A.....	.	8	8	.	21	21	140
B.....	1	13	14	.	15	15	121
C.....	.	18	18	.	19	19	140
D.....	1	17	18	.	20	20	147
E.....	1	11	12	.	26	26	134
F.....	.	11	11	.	21	21	133
G.....	1	9	10	.	31	31	148
H.....	.	8	8	.	16	16	121
I.....	.	14	14	.	27	27	128
K.....	.	8	8	.	17	17	137
L.....	2	5	7	.	17	17	132
M.....	.	6	6	.	21	21	123
Totals.....	7	128	135	.	251	251	1,624

Total of killed and wounded, 496; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 98.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Seneca, Md., June 11, 1863....	5	Smithfield, Va., Feb. 5, 1864.....	2	Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864...	1
Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863 ..	2	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 6, 1864..	5	Woodstock, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.....	1
Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863....	2	Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.	3	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864....	5
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.....	1	Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864	2	Winchester, Va., Nov. 18, 1864....	2
Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863. .	1	Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864..	18	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.....	1
Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863.....	3	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864....	2	Beaver Mills, Va., April 4, 1865....	2
Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.	28	Trevilian Sta'n, Va., June 11, 1864	18	High Bridge, Va., April 16, 1865..	2
Newby's Cross Roads, July 24, 1863.	3	Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1864....	1	Guerrillas, Va.....	3
Summerville Ford, Va., Sept. 16, '63	6	Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864..	2	Indian Territory, Aug. 31, 1865...	2
Brandy Station, Oct. 12, 1863	3	Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864	1	Place unknown.....	2
Charlestown W. Va., Oct. 18, 1863.	1	Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.....	5		

NOTES.— One of the most remarkable and gallant cavalry charges of the war was made by a squadron of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry at Falling Waters, Md., on July 14, 1863. In the retreat from Gettysburg, a Confederate division made a stand at Falling Waters on the Potomac, to cover the crossing of troops, and intrenched their position. This position was attacked by four companies of the Sixth — Companies D, C, B, and F — led by Major Peter A. Weber, who with two other officers was killed in the affair. The outer line of works was carried, and the men leaped their horses over the inner line, but were obliged to retreat with a heavy loss. At Hawes's Shop, Custer's Brigade fought dismounted, the Sixth Regiment losing 16 killed and 19 wounded out of 140 engaged. In Sheridan's cavalry campaign in 1864 — from May 4th to June 30th — the Sixth lost 29 killed, 60 wounded, and 64 missing; many of the latter were killed or wounded. After the close of the war the brigade was ordered to the far West where it was engaged in fighting Indians.

The Sixth was organized at Grand Rapids under the second call for volunteers, and was mustered into the service of the United States, October 13, 1862. It left Grand Rapids, 1,229 strong, on the 10th of December, 1862, and proceeded to Washington where it was assigned to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade. This brigade was commanded by General Copeland, who was succeeded in June, 1863, by General Custer. The brigade was mustered out on November 24, 1865, the recruits having been previously transferred to the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, which was not mustered out until March 10, 1866.

FIRST MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

CHRIST'S BRIGADE—WILLCOX'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES V. DELAND ; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. ASAHEL W. NICHOLS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	2	..	2	.	2	2	15
Company A	1	15	16	.	15	15	108
B . . . . .	.	18	18	.	13	13	111
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	19	19	109
D . . . . .	.	12	12	.	15	15	113
E . . . . .	.	10	10	.	14	14	102
F	1	10	11	.	14	14	102
G	1	10	11	.	18	18	112
H . . . . .	.	13	13	.	21	21	103
I . . . . .	.	13	13	.	15	15	104
K	1	19	20	.	19	19	122
Totals	6	131	137	.	165	165	1,101

137 killed = 12.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 491 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 51

BATTLES.	K & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilderness, Va.	9	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	17
Spotsylvania, Va., May 9 }	4	Weldon Railroad, Va.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12 }	48	Poplar Spring Church, Va.	2
North Anna, Va.	4	Petersburg, (March 29, 1865)	2
Cold Harbor, Va.	2	Fall of Petersburg, Va	4
Petersburg Assault, Va	36	Place unknown	2
Mine Explosion, Va.	6		

Present, also, at Pierceville, Ind. ; Totopotomoy ; Bethesda Church ; Pegram Farm ; Hatcher's Run ; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—Recruiting for this regiment began in the fall of 1862, and on July 7, 1863, six companies were mustered in. These six companies were immediately ordered to Indiana, where they took an active part in checking the advance of Morgan's Raid, after which they returned to the rendezvous at Dearborn, Mich., where the remaining four companies were soon afterwards recruited. It was ordered to Chicago in August, and placed on guard over the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass. It joined the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., where it was assigned to Christ's (2d) Brigade, Willcox's (3d) Division. The regiment encountered hard fighting at Spotsylvania, its losses in the action of May 12th amounting to 34 killed, 117 wounded, and 3 missing, Major John Piper being among the killed. Another bloody contest occurred at the assault on Petersburg, June 17th, where, under command of Major Levant C. Rhines, the regiment took a prominent and meritorious part ; its loss in that action was 75 killed and wounded, besides 81 missing, many of whom were killed or disabled ; Major Rhines was killed in this action. The regiment was then transferred to the First Division, in which it afterwards remained. Upon the fall of Petersburg, the regiment — then in Ely's Brigade — was the first to enter the city, its flag appearing on the Court House, April 3, 1865, at 4.28 A. M. A few minutes later, the colors of the Second Michigan, of the same brigade, were unfurled from the Custom House.

One company in this regiment was composed of Indians, who distinguished themselves in action by their coolness and efficient marksmanship.

FIRST MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

MARTINDALE'S BRIGADE — MORELL'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN C. ROBINSON, B. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A.

(2) COL. HORACE S. ROBERTS (Killed).

(3) COL. FRANKLIN W. WHITTLESEY.

(4) COL. IRA C. ABBOTT; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

(5) COL. WILLIAM A. THROOP; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

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	.	..	..	17
Company A	1	19	20	.	14	14	123
B	1	13	14	.	16	16	126
C .....	.	18	18	1	17	18	134
D	2	13	15	.	17	17	157
E	3	16	19	.	19	19	137
F	2	20	22	.	14	14	116
G	1	17	18	.	12	12	138
H	2	15	17	.	12	12	129
I .....	.	19	19	.	14	14	128
K	2	22	24	.	12	12	124
Band .....	.	..	..	.	2	2	...
Totals	15	172	187	1	149	150	1,329

187 killed = 14.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 648; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 32.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	12
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	40	Spotsylvania, Va.....	8
Malvern Hill, Va.....	11	North Anna, Va.....	1
Gainesville, Va. }	1	Bethesda Church, Va.....	2
Manassas, Va. }	54	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	8
Shepherdstown, Va.....	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	18	Peebles's Farm, Va.....	6
Chancellorsville, Va.....	6	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Pa.....	10	Five Forks, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Peach Orchard; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Antietam; Rappahannock; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; White Oak Road; Appomattox.

NOTES. — Originally a three months' regiment which organized in April, 1861, and fought at First Bull Run. Upon its return it reorganized at Ann Arbor, Mich., under a three years' enlistment, and, leaving the State on September 16, returned to the seat of war in Virginia. During the winter of 1861-'62 it was encamped at Annapolis Junction, Md., engaged in guarding the railroad. In March, 1862, it moved to Fort Monroe, and thence up the Peninsula with Morell's (1st) Division, Fifth Corps. At Gaines's Mill the regiment, under command of Colonel Roberts, did some hard fighting, losing 27 killed, 81 wounded, and 43 missing. Still harder fighting, with heavier losses, was encountered at Manassas, where its casualties amounted to 33 killed, 114 wounded, and 31 missing; total, 178 out of 20 officers and 220 men engaged. In this battle the colonel, four captains, and three lieutenants were killed, and eight line officers were wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott led the regiment at Fredericksburg, its losses there aggregating 8 killed, and 40 wounded. In that battle the brigade was commanded by General Barnes, and the division by General Griffin. In May, 1864, the regiment entered on Grant's campaign with only 176 muskets. It was then in the Third Brigade (General Joseph J. Bartlett's), with General Griffin still in command of the division. The loss of the regiment in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania was 8 killed, 66 wounded, and 12 missing. In February, 1864, a part of the regiment, 213 in number, reenlisted; these, with the recruits, preserved the organization throughout the war.

SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON, *U. S. A.*; MAJOR-GEN., U. S. V. (Killed). (2) COL. ORLANDO M. POE, *U. S. A.*; BVT. BRIG-GEN. U. S. A. (3) COL. WILLIAM HUMPHREY; BVT. BRIG-GEN., U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	19
Company A.....	.	18	18	1	17	18	165
B.....	1	29	30	.	15	15	186
C.....	1	15	16	.	12	12	150
D.....	1	17	18	.	12	12	182
E.....	1	24	25	1	11	12	169
F.....	2	17	19	.	18	18	171
G.....	1	22	23	.	18	18	171
H.....	1	31	32	.	12	12	173
I.....	.	19	19	.	12	12	150
K.....	1	20	21	1	15	16	189
Totals.....	11	214	225	4	143	147	1,725

225 killed = 13.0 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 806; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 38.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
On Picket, Munson's Hill, Va., 1861.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	13
Yorktown, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	4
Williamsburg, Va.....	21	North Anna, Va.....	3
Fair Oaks, Va.....	14	Bethesda Church, Va.....	8
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	3	Petersburg, Va., June, 17-18, 1864.....	65
Manassas, Va.....	1	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	11
Chantilly, Va.....	1	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	14
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	2
Jackson, Miss.....	15	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	3
Campbell's Station, Tenn.....	6	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	28	Fort Stedman, Va.....	5
On Picket, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.....	1	On Picket, Va., July 1, 1864; July 27, 1864....	2

Present, also, at Blackburn's Ford; First Bull Run; Siege of Vicksburg; Blue Springs, Tenn.; Lenoir, Tenn.; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Ream's Station; Fall of Petersburg.

NOTES.—Organized April 25, 1861, and mustered into the United States service on May 25th. It was assigned to Berry's (3d) Brigade, Kearny's (3d) Division, Third Corps; and at Williamsburg, according to General Kearny, it maintained the key-point of the position; loss, 17 killed, 38 wounded, and 5 missing. Colonel Poe, in his official report of that battle, mentions the fact that one of his men "was found dead beside a dead foe, each transfixd with the other's bayonet." In November, 1862, the regiment was transferred to Poe's (1st) Brigade, Burns's (1st) Division, Ninth Corps. In February, 1863, the Ninth Corps moved to Newport News, Va., and thence, in March, to Kentucky; it remained there until June, when it joined Grant's Army at Vicksburg. The regiment distinguished itself in a gallant affair on the skirmish line at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863, in which it lost 9 killed, 40 wounded, and 10 missing; it was then in Leasure's (3d) Brigade, Welsh's (1st) Division. During the Siege of Knoxville, on November 24, 1863, the regiment, with a gallantry unsurpassed, made a sortie with 150 men in which Major Byington, Adjutant Noble, two line officers and the color-bearer were killed; 84 were killed or wounded, six sergeants losing a leg each. In the assault on Petersburg, June 17-18th, it lost 21 killed, 170 wounded, and 13 missing; total, 204.

THIRD MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

BERRY'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. DANIEL McCONNELL.

(2) COL. STEPHEN G. CHAMPLIN · BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. BYRON R. PIERCE; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(4) COL. MOSES B. HOUGHTON ; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	2	15	17	1	5	6	104
B.....	.	14	14	.	10	10	113
C.....	.	13	13	.	9	9	116
D.....	.	12	12	.	10	10	124
E.....	.	12	12	.	8	8	155
F.....	.	20	20	.	3	3	134
G.....	1	19	20	1	7	8	101
H.....	.	17	17	.	7	7	117
I.....	.	13	13	.	17	17	131
K.....	1	19	20	.	13	13	125
Totals.....	4	154	158	2	89	91	1,238

158 killed = 12 7 per cent

Total of killed and wounded 551; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Williamsburg, Va.....	1	Chancellorsville, Va.....	11
Fair Oaks, Va.....	46	Gettysburg, Pa.....	10
Oak Grove, Va.....	1	Mine Run, Va.....	5
Glendale, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	30
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	7
Manassas, Va.....	40	North Anna, Va.....	1
Chantilly, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2		

Present, also, at Blackburn's Ford; First Bull Run; Yorktown; Savage Station; Peach Orchard; Wapping Heights; Auburn; Kelly's Ford; Po River.

NOTES.— Organized at Grand Rapids, May 15, 1861, mustered into the United States service June 10th, and left the State June 13, 1861, with 1,040 officers and men. It marched to the field of First Bull Run, and was present at the affair at Blackburn's Ford. The regiment encamped during the winter of 1861-2, near Alexandria, and in March, under command of Colonel Champlin, sailed for the Peninsula, where it joined Berry's (3d) Brigade, Kearny's (3d) Division, Third Corps. It was hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, losing 30 killed, 124 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 169, Colonel Champlin being seriously wounded. The First Division of the Third Corps having been used in forming the Fifth Corps, Kearny's (3d) Division was re-numbered as the First. The Third Brigade, under Colonel Poe of the Second Michigan, was engaged at Manassas, the casualties in the regiment amounting to 23 killed, 100 wounded, and 16 missing. At Chancellorsville, it lost 7 killed, 46 wounded, and 20 missing; and at Gettysburg—then in DeTrobriand's Brigade—it lost 7 killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing. In December, 1863, 207 of the regiment reënlisted, and were furloughed for thirty days. Upon the transfer of the Third to the Second Corps, the regiment was placed in General Alex. Hays's (2d) Brigade, Birney's (3d) Division, Second Corps, in which command it fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; its casualties in these battles amounted to 23 killed, 100 wounded, and 25 missing; a total of 148 out of 361 present for duty on May 3d. In June, 1864, while in the trenches at Cold Harbor the men were ordered home for muster-out.

FOURTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

SWEITZER'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DWIGHT A. WOODBURY (Killed).

(2) COL. JONATHAN W. CHILDS.

(3) COL. HARRISON H. JEFFORDS (Killed).

(4) COL. GEORGE W. LOMBARO (Killed).

(5) COL. JAHUS W. HALL; 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	3	..	3	.	..	..	19
Company A	1	25	26	.	9	9	134
B	2	17	19	.	9	9	132
C	2	14	16	.	17	17	134
D	1	20	21	.	6	6	116
E . . . . .	.	15	15	.	6	6	137
F	1	18	19	.	16	16	138
G	1	19	20	.	9	9	127
H . . . . .	.	18	18	.	14	14	134
I	1	19	20	.	12	12	128
K . . . . .	.	12	12	1	9	10	126
Totals	12	177	189	1	107	108	1,325

189 killed = 14.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 632; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 35.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Hall's Hill, Va.	1	Gettysburg, Pa.	40
Yorktown, Va.	2	Wilderness, Va.	12
Newbridge, Va.	3	Spotsylvania, Va.	10
Mechanicsville, Va.	4	North Anna, Va.	2
Gaines's Mill, Va.	23	Totopotomoy, Va.	2
Malvern Hill, Va.	54	Bethesda Church, Va.	6
Turkey Creek, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va.	4
Shepherdstown Ford, Va.	1	Picket, Va., Aug. 30, 1862	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	14	In Belle Isle Prison, Va. (killed)	1
Chancellorsville, Va.	8		

Present, also, at Hanover C. H.; Manassas; Antietam; Mine Run; Rappahannock Station.

NOTES.—Organized at Adrian, Mich., May 16, 1861, taking its departure from the State on the 25th of June. Proceeding to Virginia it joined in the advance to First Bull Run, but was not engaged there. The following winter was spent in camp at Miner's Hill, Va., moving in the early spring to the Peninsula with the main army, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Griffin's), First Division (Morell's), Fifth Corps, in which it remained, with occasional change of commanders, during its entire service. It encountered its first hard fighting at Gaines's Mill, where it lost 15 killed, 41 wounded, and 32 missing; at Malvern Hill, four days later, its casualties were 41 killed, 100 wounded, and 23 missing,—Colonel Woodbury being among the killed. At Gettysburg the division was commanded by General Barnes, and the brigade by Colonel Sweitzer; the division fought there in the desperate contest in the wheatfield, the regiment losing 25 killed, 64 wounded, and 76 missing. The fighting at Gettysburg was close; a Confederate officer who seized the flag of the Fourth was shot by Colonel Jeffords, who, in turn, was bayoneted by a soldier and fell clinging to his colors; the soldier who ran him through went down, killed by a bullet from Major Hall's revolver. Colonel Lombard, who succeeded to the command of the regiment, lost his life at the battle of the Wilderness. At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania the casualties amounted to 10 killed, 62 wounded, and 8 missing; total, 80. The regiment was mustered out on June 20, 1864, its term of service having expired.

FIFTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

DETROBRIAND'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY D. TERRY; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. SAMUEL E. BEACH.

(3) COL. JOHN PULFORD; 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.	4	1	5	.	..	..	19
Company A	1	27	28	.	17	17	170
B	3	16	19	.	21	21	196
C	2	35	37	3	21	24	199
D	1	17	18	.	20	20	198
E	1	28	29	.	15	15	182
F	1	28	29	.	19	19	162
G . . . . .	.	18	18	.	22	22	189
H	2	22	24	.	23	23	192
I . . . . .	.	27	27	.	19	19	185
K	1	28	29	.	11	11	191
Totals	16	247	263	3	188	191	1,883

263 killed = 13.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded 1,018; captured and missing, 173; died in Confederate prisons (previously included) 68.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Pohick Church, Va., Jan. 9, 1862	1	Spotsylvania, Va.	11
Williamsburg, Va.	44	North Anna, Va.	3
Fair Oaks, Va.	43	Totopotomoy, Va.	2
Glendale, Va.	7	Cold Harbor, Va.	1
Malvern Hill, Va.	1	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864)	31
Manassas, Va.	1	Strawberry Plains, Va.	1
Fredericksburg, Va.	20	Boydton Road, Va.	18
Chancellorsville, Va.	11	Hatcher's Run, Va.	2
Gettysburg, Pa.	30	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	2
Mine Run, Va.	4	Sailor's Creek, Va.	3
Wilderness, Va.	27		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Chantilly; Wapping Heights; Auburn; Kelly's Ford; Deep Bottom; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Fifth sustained the heaviest loss in battle of any Michigan regiment. Its first experience in battle was at Williamsburg, where the three Michigan regiments in Berry's Brigade won merited honors, the loss of the Fifth in that battle amounting to 29 killed, and 115 wounded. It was also hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, where it lost 31 killed, 105 wounded, and 19 missing, out of less than 330 engaged. The regiment entered the Seven Days Battle with only 216 men, of whom 59 were killed, or wounded. Major John D. Fairbanks, commanding the regiment, was killed at Glendale. At Fredericksburg the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Gilluly, was killed while leading a charge, the casualties in the regiment aggregating 10 killed, and 73 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward T. Sherlock succeeded to the command, and was killed in the next battle — at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg — in Birney's Division — it lost 19 killed, 86 wounded, and 4 missing. It marched with the Second Corps on the campaign of May, 1864, numbering 365 men, as officially reported; its casualties a few days later at the Wilderness, were 16 killed, 79 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 97. Of the small number remaining, 58 fell the next week at Spotsylvania. In June, 1864, the regiment received 325 men from the Third Michigan, which, with subsequent accessions, enabled it to preserve its organization until the end of the war.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. IRA A. GROSVENOR.

(2) COL. HENRY BAXTER; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. NORMAN J. HALL; *U. S. A.*

(4) COL. GEORGE W. LAPOINT.

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	.	2	2	18
Company A.....	1	19	20	.	12	12	110
B.....	1	23	24	1	18	19	131
C.....	1	22	23	.	22	22	132
D.....	1	19	20	1	16	17	134
E.....	1	18	19	.	21	21	116
F.....	.	18	18	.	18	18	117
G.....	2	19	21	1	18	19	142
H.....	.	16	16	.	16	16	129
I.....	1	20	21	.	19	19	132
K.....	2	23	25	.	24	24	154
Totals.....	11	197	208	3	186	189	1,315

208 killed = 15.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 729; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 42.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fair Oaks, Va.....	22	Totopotomoy, Va.....	9
Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	23	Cold Harbor, Va.....	6
Antietam, Md.....	59	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	7
Fredericksburg, Va.....	11	Strawberry Plains, Va.....	1
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).....	1	Deep Bottom, Va.....	4
Gettysburg, Pa.....	27	Ream's Station, Va.....	3
Mine Run, Va.....	1	Boydton Road, Va.....	2
Wilderness, Va.....	14	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	2
Spotsylvania, Va.....	12	Farmville, Va.....	2
North Anna, Va.....	1	Salisbury Prison, N. C.....	1

Present, also, at Yorktown; West Point; Peach Orchard; Savage Station; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Chancellorsville; Bristoe Station; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—There was not a more gallant deed performed during the war than that of the Seventh Michigan when it led the forlorn hope across the river at Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862. The Engineers had tried for hours to lay a pontoon bridge under the fire of the sharpshooters who were safely posted in the buildings which lined the opposite bank. The pontoniers laid their bridge two-thirds across, but abandoned it, many of the men having been shot down while at work. A heavy artillery fire having failed to dislodge the enemy, a call was made for volunteers to cross in boats and drive away the enemy's riflemen. In response, the men of the Seventh seized some empty pontoons, pushed them into the water, and springing into them rowed rapidly across, some of the Engineers assisting at the oars. Leaping ashore, the Seventh drove the enemy from the rifle-pits and houses. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments followed quickly in other boats and the position was held. The move was made so boldly and rapidly that the gallant regiment sustained but small loss; Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter, who led the regiment, was wounded while crossing in one of the boats. At Antietam, — in Sedgwick's Division — the regiment lost 39 killed, 178 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 221. It took 14 officers and 151 men into the fight at Gettysburg, losing 21 killed, and 44 wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos E. Steele, Jr., who was in command in that battle, was killed.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM M. FENTON.

(2) COL. FRANK GRAVES (Killed).

(3) COL. RALPH ELY; 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.....	4	1	5	.	..	..	21
Company A.....	1	24	25	.	20	20	214
B.....	.	19	19	.	31	31	174
C.....	1	22	23	2	21	23	190
D.....	2	25	27	.	17	17	160
E.....	.	18	18	.	31	31	181
F.....	1	19	20	.	18	18	166
G.....	.	30	30	1	17	18	187
H.....	1	16	17	.	17	17	154
I.....	1	20	21	.	21	21	157
K.....	.	18	18	.	30	30	166
Totals.....	11	212	223	3	223	226	1,770

223 killed = 12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 783; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 26.

BATTLES.	K & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Coosaw River, S. C.....	2	Wilderness, Va.....	26
Port Royal Ferry, S. C.....	3	Spotsylvania, Va.....	17
Wilmington Island, Ga.....	13	Shady Grove, Va.....	2
James Island, S. C.....	61	Bethesda Church, Va.....	14
Manassas, Va.....	8	Cold Harbor, Va.....	2
Chantilly, Va.....	12	Petersburg, Va., (assault, 1864).....	13
South Mountain, Md.....	1	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	4
Antietam, Md.....	5	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	15
Blue Springs, Tenn.....	1	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	8
Campbell's Station, Tenn.....	2	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	3
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	Fall of Petersburg.....	5
On Picket, Dec. 9, 1864; Feb. 18, 1865.....	2	Place unknown.....	2

Present, also, at Fred'sburg; Vicksburg; Jackson; Lenoir Station; N. Anna; Hatcher's Run; Ft. Stedman.

NOTES.—Rightly named "The Wandering Regiment." It arrived at Washington, 915 strong, on the 30th of September, 1861. It encamped on Meridian Hill for five weeks, and then went to Annapolis, where it embarked with Sherman's Expedition for Hilton Head, S. C. In the assault on the earthworks at Secessionville (James Island), June 16, 1862, the regiment signally distinguished itself. The brigade—in Stevens's Division—was commanded in that action by Colonel Fenton, and the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Graves. Supported by the Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders), the Eighth gained the parapet of the works by a daring and dashing charge, but was obliged to relinquish its foothold with a loss of 48 killed, 120 wounded, and 9 missing, out of 25 officers and 509 enlisted men engaged. In July, 1862, it moved to Fort Monroe, where it joined the Ninth Corps, in which it fought at Manassas and in all the subsequent battles of the Corps; the casualties at Manassas, including Chantilly, were 10 killed, 56 wounded, and 12 missing. The regiment accompanied the Ninth Corps—Leasure's Brigade, Welsh's Division—in its occupation of Kentucky, the Siege of Vicksburg, the East Tennessee campaign, and returned with it to Virginia in the spring of 1864. At the Wilderness it lost 11 killed, 80 wounded, and 14 missing. Colonel Graves was killed at the Wilderness; Major W. E. Lewis, at Bethesda Church; and Major Horatio Belcher, at the Weldon Railroad.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

VINCENT'S BRIGADE — GRIFFIN'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. T. B. STOCKTON, *2d* LI. P.

(2) COL. NORVAL E. WELCH (Killed).

(3) COL. BENJAMIN F. PARTRIDGE; 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.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	18
Company A.....	1	34	35	.	13	13	176
B.....	2	16	18	.	10	10	174
C.....	2	19	21	.	19	19	188
D.....	1	29	30	.	13	13	187
E.....	.	19	19	.	8	8	186
F.....	1	16	17	.	19	19	148
G.....	.	22	22	.	14	14	175
H.....	.	25	25	.	11	11	154
I.....	2	29	31	.	9	9	194
K.....	1	12	13	.	10	10	139
L.....	.	8	8	.	10	10	104
M.....	.	6	6	.	7	7	86
Totals.....	12	235	247	.	143	143	1,929

247 killed=12.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 870; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 15.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Hanover Court House, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va.....	14
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	78	North Anna, Va.....	3
Glendale, Va.....	1	Totopotomoy, Va.....	4
Malvern Hill, Va.....	10	Bethesda Church, Va.....	3
Manassas, Va.....	25	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	22
Fredericksburg, Va.....	11	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	5
Chancellorsville, Va.....	1	Peebles's Farm, Va.....	18
Middleburg, Va.....	1	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	29	Gravelly Run, Va.....	3
Wilderness, Va.....	7	Five Forks, Va.....	2

Present, also, at Yorktown; Mechanicsville; White Oak Swamp; Antietam; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Cold Harbor; Hatcher's Run; White Oak Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.— Organized originally as "Stockton's Independent Regiment," under authority from the Secretary of War, but it was soon included in the State service. It left the State on September 16, 1864, with ten companies, — 761 officers and men; two companies of sharpshooters joined it later, making twelve companies, one joining in 1862, the other in 1864. The regiment went into winter quarters at Hall's Hill, Va., and in March, 1862, moved to the Peninsula. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, in which it remained throughout the war; at that time the brigade was commanded by General Butterfield, and the division by General Morell. The regiment suffered a severe loss at Gaines's Mill, its casualties amounting to 47 killed, 114 wounded, and 53 missing; many of the latter were killed or wounded. Under command of Captain Elliott it was hotly engaged at Manassas, where it lost 16 killed, 64 wounded, and 16 missing, out of 290 engaged. Colonel Welch was in command at Gettysburg, where it took part in the historic contest of Vincent's Brigade for the possession of Little Round Top, losing in that battle 23 killed, 34 wounded, and 3 missing. Major Robert T. Elliott was killed at the Totopotomoy, and Colonel Welch in the assault at Peebles's Farm. Welch was killed on the parapet of a redoubt, which he was the first to scale.

SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WM. H. WITHINGTON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. CONSTANT LUCE. (3) COL. FREDERICK W. SWIFT; 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	.	..	..	18
Company A	1	11	12	.	12	12	108
B . . . . .	.	13	13	.	21	21	117
C	1	10	11	.	7	7	91
D . . . . .	.	17	17	.	13	13	102
E . . . . .	.	17	17	.	17	17	136
F	1	11	12	.	8	8	103
G . . . . .	.	20	20	.	25	25	132
H	1	8	9	.	22	22	115
I	1	11	12	.	17	17	117
K	1	10	11	.	12	12	98
Totals.	7	128	135	.	154	154	1,137

135 killed = 11.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 442; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 51.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
South Mountain, Md.	43	Wilderness, Va.	9
Antietam, Md.	26	Spotsylvania, Va.	30
Jackson, Miss.	1	Cold Harbor, Va.	1
Campbell's Station, Tenn.	16	Petersburg, Va.	3
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.	5	Fort Stedman, Va.	1

Present, also, at Fredericksburg; Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson; Blue Springs; Loudon; Strawberry Plains (Tenn.); Ny River; North Anna; Bethesda Church; Poplar Spring Church; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—The Seventeenth, or "Stonewall Regiment," left Detroit, 982 strong, on the 27th of August, 1862. On its arrival at Washington it was assigned to the First Brigade (Colonel Christ's), First Division (Willcox's), Ninth Corps, and ordered immediately into Maryland where it joined McClellan's army, then on its way to meet Lee. Within three weeks after leaving the State it was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, where its gallantry and effective services were acknowledged by the division-general and also by General McClellan; its loss in that action was 26 killed and 106 wounded; *no missing*. General Willcox says in his official report of this battle, that the Seventeenth "performed a feat that may vie with any recorded in the annals of the war." It fought again, three days later, at Antietam, losing there 18 killed and 89 wounded. The Ninth Corps was ordered to Kentucky in March, 1863, and thence to Vicksburg, and then to East Tennessee. The Seventeenth was engaged in a sharp fight at Campbell's Station, Tenn.,—November 16, 1863,—in which it lost 7 killed, 51 wounded, and 15 missing. It was in Knoxville during its besiegement by Longstreet, Lieutenant-Colonel Lorin L. Comstock being killed in the fighting which occurred there. The Knoxville campaign was unequalled during the war for the privation and hardships undergone by the troops. Returning to Virginia with the Corps, the regiment participated in the bloody fighting of Grant's campaigns. At the Wilderness it lost 5 killed and 37 wounded; and on May 12, 1864, in a charge on the enemy's works at Spotsylvania, it lost 23 killed, 73 wounded and 93 captured or missing, out of 226 engaged. The regiment was detailed soon after to serve as engineers, on which duty it remained during the rest of its service. It was mustered out at Washington, June 3, 1865.

TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

CHRIST'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ADOLPHUS W. WILLIAMS; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. CLAUDIUS B. GRANT. (3) COL. CLEMENT A. LOUNSBERRY.

COMPANY	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	1	4	1	..	1	15
Company A.....	2	8	10	.	16	16	101
B.....	.	8	8	.	16	16	104
C.....	1	9	10	1	25	26	114
D.....	3	16	19	.	14	14	123
E.....	1	15	16	.	14	14	121
F.....	.	13	13	1	20	21	109
G.....	.	12	12	.	15	15	101
H.....	2	8	10	.	21	21	103
I.....	1	9	10	.	17	17	101
K.....	.	12	12	.	17	17	122
Totals.....	13	111	124	3	175	178	1,114

124 killed = 11.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 406 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 28.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
John Morgan's Raid, Ky.....	7	Bethesda Church, Va.....	11
Blue Springs, Tenn.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1
Campbell's Station, Tenn.....	7	Petersburg Assault, Va. (1864)	17
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.....	7	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	8
Wilderness, Va.....	2	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	11
Spotsylvania, Va.....	43	Peeble's Farm, Va.....	6
North Anna, Va.....	2	Fort Stedman, Va.....	1

Present, also, at Fredericksburg, Va. ; Vicksburg, Miss. ; Jackson, Miss. ; Lenoir Station, Tenn. ; Strawberry Plains, Tenn. ; Ny River, Va. ; Weldon Railroad, Va. ; Hatcher's Run, Va. ; Fall of Petersburg.

NOTES.— Recruited in the Third Congressional District. It left Jackson, September 1, 1862, and after a short stay at Alexandria, Va., joined McClellan's Army at Sharpsburg, Md., a few days after the battle of Antietam. It was placed in the Ninth Corps, with which it marched to Fredericksburg, where it was under fire, with a slight loss in wounded men. It was then in the First Brigade (Poe's), First Division (Burns's). The regiment accompanied the Ninth Corps to Kentucky, and on May 10th, 1863, had a brisk fight at Horse Shoe Bend, Ky., on the Cumberland River, where it was attacked by General John Morgan, who was then making his famous raid. The regiment lost 5 killed, 19 wounded, and 5 missing. Its gallant defence, after being summoned to surrender by a vastly superior force, made this fight a notable one among the minor actions of the war. After participating in the Vicksburg campaign, and then in the fighting in East Tennessee, during which Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Smith, its commanding officer, was killed in the affair at Campbell's Station, it returned to Virginia where it took a prominent part in all the battles of the Ninth Corps in 1864-5. It entered the Wilderness campaign in the Second Brigade, Third Division (Willcox's, afterwards the First Division), and at Spotsylvania, May 12th, was engaged in the hardest fighting of its whole experience. It lost that day, 17 killed, 108 wounded, and 19 missing ; total, 144. On June 18, 1864, it participated in the assault of the Ninth Corps at Petersburg, losing half its men, Major George C. Barnes falling mortally wounded. After this battle the regiment numbered only 106 muskets.

TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

IRON BRIGADE—WADSWORTH'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

COLONEL HENRY A. MORROW ; 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	15
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	154
B.....	.	19	19	1	8	9	162
C.....	2	15	17	.	16	16	170
D.....	1	18	19	.	15	15	164
E.....	2	12	14	.	12	12	154
F.....	.	17	17	1	12	13	173
G.....	2	26	28	.	8	8	146
H.....	1	16	17	1	13	14	155
I.....	.	19	19	.	16	16	173
K.....	3	22	25	.	25	25	188
Totals.....	12	177	189	3	136	139	1,654

189 killed = 11.4 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 589; missing and captured, 153; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 30.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	9	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.....	4	Petersburg, Va. (assault).....	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	94	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Wilderness, Va.....	25	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	4
Spotsylvania, Va.....	24	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	1
North Anna, Va.....	3	Picket, Dec. 6, 1864.....	1
Totopotomoy, Va.....	1	Dabney's Mills, Va.....	5
Bethesda Church, Va.....	1		

Present, also, at Chancellorsville; Mine Run; Hicksford.

NOTES.—The largest number of casualties in any regiment at Gettysburg occurred in the Twenty-fourth Michigan. It was then in the Iron Brigade, Wadsworth's (1st) Division, First Corps, and fought in the battle of the first day, while in position in McPherson's woods near Willoughby Run. It was obliged to fall back from this line, but did not yield the ground until three-fourths of its number had been struck down. Entering the engagement with 28 officers and 468 men, it lost 69 killed, 247 wounded, and 47 missing; total, 363.* Fully one-half of the missing ones were killed or wounded, Eight officers were killed, and fourteen wounded; four color-bearers were killed, and three wounded; Colonel Morrow was wounded and captured.

Upon the discontinuance of the First Corps, in March, 1864, Wadsworth's Division was transferred to the Fifth Corps, becoming the Fourth Division, with the brigade under command of General Cutler. At the Wilderness, the regiment captured the colors of the Forty-Eighth Virginia; Colonel Morrow was severely wounded, and the casualties amounted to 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 42 missing or captured. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert M. Edwards, it was under fire at Spotsylvania in the various engagements near that place, sustaining a loss of 20 killed, 39 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment became so reduced by its losses that it mustered only 120 men for the assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864. It was withdrawn from the field in February, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was assigned to duty at the draft rendezvous. The regiment was mustered into the United States service August 15, 1862, having been recruited within thirty days. It was mustered out, at Detroit, June 30, 1865.

* Colonel Morrow, in his report, states the loss at 79 killed, 237 wounded, and "about" 83 missing. The nominal list handed in by Captain Edwards after the battle shows 363 casualties, but divided differently from the above.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY:

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE — WILLCOX'S DIVISION — NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. DORUS M. FOX.
(2) COL. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

(3) COL. BYRON M. CUTCHEON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. CHARLES WAITE; 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	.	..	..	16
Company A	1	19	20	.	13	13	115
B . . . . .	.	14	14	2	22	24	128
C . . . . .	.	21	21	.	14	14	119
D	1	17	18	.	22	22	137
E	2	20	22	.	26	26	145
F . . . . .	.	20	20	.	20	20	116
G	3	16	19	1	21	22	135
H . . . . .	.	16	16	.	21	21	143
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	10	10	114
K	1	17	18	.	10	10	115
L . . . . .	.	17	17	.	13	13	101
M	1	26	27	.	12	12	101
Totals.	10	215	225	3	204	207	1,485

225 killed = 15.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 805; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 36.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Jackson, Miss.	3	Cold Harbor, Va.	6
Blue Springs, Tenn.	1	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).	38
Campbell's Station, Tenn.	4	Petersburg Mine, Va.	21
Fort Sanders, Tenn.	3	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	19
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.	4	Weldon Railroad, Va.	10
Wilderness, Va.	20	Peeble's Farm, Va.	2
Spotsylvania, Va.	60	Picket, Va., December 13, 1864.	1
North Anna, Va.	5	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	3
Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864.	25		

Present, also, at Jamestown, Ky.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Loudon, Tenn.; Ny River, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.; Fort Stedman, Va.

NOTES.— Left the State, April 12, 1863, with eight companies only. It was ordered to Kentucky, where it was stationed at various points until June, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division (Welsh's), Ninth Corps, with which it moved to Vicksburg and took part in the siege. Companies I and K joined the regiment in March, 1864, and in the next month, after arriving in Virginia, two independent companies of sharpshooters were also attached, being designated as L and M. During the Wilderness campaign it was in Hartranft's (1st) Brigade, Willcox's (3d) Division, but was subsequently placed in the First Brigade, First Division, with Willcox still in command. The regiment took 864 men into the battle of the Wilderness, losing 78 in killed and wounded, Major Samuel Moody being among the killed. Under command of Colonel Fox, the regiment was engaged in several closely contested actions at Spotsylvania, the casualties amounting in the one which occurred May 12th, to 27 killed, 148 wounded, and 9 missing. The entire loss of the regiment in May, 1864, was 47 killed, 220 wounded, and 16 missing—a total of 283. At Bethesda Church it lost 17 killed and 57 wounded; at the assault on Petersburg, June 17th and 18th, it lost 17 killed, 106 wounded, and 5 missing; in the Petersburg trenches, during July, 1864—including the Mine Explosion—it lost 15 killed, 78 wounded, and 23 missing.

FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

STARKWEATHER'S BRIGADE — BAIRD'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER ; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. GEORGE B. BINGHAM.

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	15
Company A .....	.	13	13	.	17	17	142
B .....	.	8	8	.	17	17	118
C	1	18	19	.	12	12	132
D	1	13	14	.	9	9	125
E	1	17	18	.	10	10	159
F .....	.	17	17	.	10	10	102
G	1	21	22	.	18	18	148
H	1	11	12	.	22	22	142
I	1	14	15	.	16	16	145
K .....	.	19	19	.	11	11	158
Totals.	6	151	157	1	142	143	1,386

157 killed = 11.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 428 ; missing or captured, 108 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 32.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1862	2	Dallas, Ga.	10
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	77	Kenesaw, Ga.	6
Jefferson, Tenn.	2	Chattahoochie, Ga.	1
Stone's River, Tenn.	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	1
Dug Gap, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863.	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	5
Chickamauga, Ga.	44	Jonesboro, Ga.	3
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.	1	Place unknown.	2
Resaca, Ga.	1		

Present, also, at Hoover's Gap, Tenn. ; Jones's Ford, Tenn. ; Missionary Ridge, Tenn. ; Dalton, Ga.

NOTES.—Originally a three months regiment which, upon its return, reorganized on a three years enlistment. It left the State October 28, 1861, proceeding to Kentucky, where it joined Negley's Brigade. It wintered at Munfordville, Ky., remaining there until February 14, 1862, when it marched to Nashville. While encamped near there its picket line was attacked, March 8th, in which affair one of the regiment was killed. The regiment made several long marches back and forth through Tennessee during the summer of 1862, and then, returning to Kentucky, participated in the battle of Chaplin Hills, October 8, 1862. It was then in Starkweather's Brigade, Rousseau's Division, McCook's Corps, and its loss amounted to 58 killed, 132 wounded, and 14 missing ; total, 204, out of 407 engaged. The regiment was present at Stone's River, but having been posted in the reserve, sustained but slight loss. At Chickamauga it was in the Second Brigade, First Division (Baird's), Fourteenth Corps, sustaining a loss of 27 killed, 84 wounded, and 77 missing or captured ; among the killed were five line officers. It went into winter-quarters at Chattanooga, and in May, 1864, joined Sherman's advance on Atlanta ; the division was then under command of General R. W. Johnson. Although reduced in numbers, it participated in all the battles of the First Division, and was present at the fall of Atlanta. It was mustered out October 13, 1864, the recruits and reënlisted men, 368 in number, having been transferred to the Twenty-first Wisconsin.

SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

IRON BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. S. P. COON.

(2) COL. EDGAR O'CONNOR, *U. S.* (Killed).(3) COL. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, *U. S.*

(4) COL. JOHN MANSFIELD.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	1	3	.	1	1	17
Company A.....	.	20	20	.	7	7	121
B.....	2	17	19	.	7	7	124
C.....	1	30	31	.	7	7	132
D.....	.	15	15	.	8	8	116
E.....	.	24	24	.	7	7	115
F.....	.	22	22	.	5	5	107
G.....	.	29	29	.	16	16	135
H.....	2	26	28	.	9	9	122
I.....	2	15	17	.	4	4	101
K.....	1	29	30	.	6	6	113
Totals.....	10	228	238	.	77	77	1,203

238 killed = 19.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 753 ; of missing and captured, 132 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	17
First Bull Run, Va.....	25	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10.....	4
Catlett's Station, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va., May 21.....	1
Gainesville, Va.....	86	North Anna, Va.....	1
Manassas, Va.....	1	Petersburg, Va.....	2
South Mountain, Md.....	10	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	2
Antietam, Md.....	30	Gunboat detail.....	7
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2	Artillery detail.....	2
Gettysburg, Pa.....	46		

Present, also, at Cedar Mountain ; Fitz Hugh's Crossing ; Chancellorsville ; Mine Run ; Bethesda Church ; Cold Harbor ; Weldon Railroad.

NOTES.—This regiment sustained the greatest percentage of loss of any in the entire Union Army. It was a fine regiment and well officered. Leaving the State June 20, 1861, it went to Virginia, where it was brigaded under command of Colonel William T. Sherman, with which command it marched to First Bull Run ; its casualties in that battle were 24 killed, 65 wounded, and 23 missing. In August, 1861, it was assigned to the command which afterwards became so famous as "The Iron Brigade of the West." This brigade, under General Gibbon, encountered hard fighting at Manassas (1862), in which the regiment lost 53 killed, 213 wounded, and 32 missing,—a total of 298. Nearly all these casualties occurred at Gainesville, where the opposing lines faced each other at a distance of 75 paces ; Colonel O'Connor was killed there. The loss at Antietam was 19 killed and 67 wounded ; at Gettysburg, 26 killed, 155 wounded, and 52 missing ; Colonel Fairchild lost an arm at Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Stevens was killed, and the casualties in the regiment amounted to 77 per cent. of those present. The Second fought at the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, after which it was detailed as a provost-guard, having become reduced to less than 100 men present for duty, with both field officers wounded and in the hands of the enemy. On June 11, 1864, it was ordered home for muster-out, the recruits and reënlisted men having been consolidated into a battalion of two companies, A and B, which were transferred in November to the Sixth Wisconsin.

THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

RUGER'S BRIGADE — WILLIAMS'S DIVISION — TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES S. HAMILTON, *U. S.*; MAJOR-GEN.(2) COL. THOMAS H. RUGER, *U. S.*; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. WILLIAM HAWLEY, 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.....	3	..	3	.	..	..	19
Company A.....	1	19	20	.	11	11	183
B.....	.	14	14	1	9	10	209
C.....	.	15	15	.	11	11	198
D.....	.	14	14	1	11	12	197
E.....	.	14	14	.	8	8	185
F.....	1	12	13	.	10	10	191
G.....	1	14	15	.	13	13	197
H.....	.	12	12	.	12	12	174
I.....	2	21	23	.	13	13	202
K.....	1	23	24	.	15	15	184
Totals.....	9	158	167	2	113	115	1,939

Of the 979 originally enrolled, 124 were killed, = 12.6 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded, 648: missing and captured, 122.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Bolivar Heights, Va.....	6	Resaca, Ga.....	11
Buckton Station, Va.....	2	New Hope Church, Ga.....	28
Winchester, Va.....	5	Dallas, Ga., June 6, 1864.....	1
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	26	Lost Mountain, Ga.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	41	Kenesaw, Ga.....	2
Fairfax Station, Va.....	1	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	22	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	5
Beverly Ford, Va.....	2	Siege of Savannah, Ga.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2	Argyle Island, Ga.....	1
Guerillas, Tenn.....	1	Averasboro, N. C.....	7

Present, also, at Newtown, Va; Cassville, Ga.; Sherman's March; Robertsville, Ga.; Bentonville, N. C.; The Carolinas.

NOTES. — The above enrollment includes 586 conscripts and substitutes, very few of whom joined the regiment. The Third Wisconsin left the State on July 12, 1861, proceeding to Maryland, where for several months, it remained on duty in Frederick and along, or near, the Upper Potomac. While there, a forage party of three companies had a sharp fight with Ashby at Harper's Ferry, in which they held their ground against a superior force, but with a loss of 6 killed, and 8 wounded. In February, 1862, it moved with Banks's Corps up the Shenandoah Valley, having been assigned to Williams's Division in which it remained without further transfer during the war. General George H. Gordon commanded the brigade. At Cedar Mountain, the regiment lost 17 killed, 66 wounded, and 25 missing; at Antietam, 27 killed and 173 wounded, out of 340 engaged; at Chancellorsville, 18 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing. Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Crane was killed at Cedar Mountain, and Lieut.-Col. John W. Scott at Chancellorsville. The Corps was transferred, in September 1863, to Tennessee, and in 1864, under the designation of the Twentieth, was engaged in the advance on Atlanta. The regiment was hotly engaged May 25, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga., where it lost 15 killed, and 96 wounded. During the Atlanta campaign it was constantly under arms and, almost daily, under fire; its losses from Resaca to Atlanta, amounted to 23 killed, 162 wounded, and 1 missing. Having reënlisted, it preserved its organization until the close of the war, and marched with Sherman to the Sea.

FIFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

RUSSELL'S BRIGADE—WRIGHT'S DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. AMASA COBB; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. THOMAS S. ALLEN; 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	2	1	..	1	19
Company A.....	1	17	18	.	12	12	124
B.....	.	13	13	.	7	7	117
C.....	1	11	12	.	9	9	116
D.....	2	11	13	.	11	11	135
E.....	1	15	16	.	10	10	134
F.....	.	11	11	.	10	10	129
G.....	2	15	17	.	9	9	136
H.....	3	10	13	.	11	11	122
I.....	.	20	20	.	10	10	149
K.....	2	13	15	1	11	12	132
Veteran Battalion.....	2	13	15	.	8	8	...
Totals.....	15	150	165	2	108	110	1,313
Seven New Companies..	..	30	30	.	24	24	660
Totals.....	15	180	195	2	132	134	1,973

Prior to the re-organization October, 1864, 165 were killed= 12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 749; missing and captured, 106.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Picket, Lee's Mills, Va.....	1	Wilderness, Va.....	20
Williamsburg, Va.....	17	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10.....	31
Golding's Farm, Va.....	1	Spotsylvania, Va., May 12.....	8
Gaines's Mill, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	5
First Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	5
Second Fredericksburg, Va.....	49	Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.....	2
Rappahannock Station, Va.....	15	Fall of Petersburg, Va.....	15
Gunboat Service (detailed).....	1	Sailor's Creek, Va.....	23

Present, also, at Yorktown; Savage Station; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Antietam; Gettysburg; Fairfield; Funkstown; Mine Run; Fort Stevens; Charlestown; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Arriving at Washington, July 26, 1861, it encamped on Meridian Hill, proceeding thence in September to Virginia, where it was attached to Hancock's Brigade. It took a prominent part in the "superb" action of Hancock's Brigade at Williamsburg, its casualties amounting to 8 killed, 70 wounded, and 1 missing. In February, 1863, the famous Light Division of the Sixth Corps, composed of picked regiments, was organized, General Calvin E. Pratt in command; the Fifth was one of the regiments thus selected. In the successful storming of Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863, the regiment took a leading part in the assault made by the Light Division, earning a reputation for dash and bravery, and sustaining the heaviest loss of any regiment engaged in the assault; its casualties in that action were 35 killed, 122 wounded, and 36 missing; total, 193. In the brilliant affair at Rappahannock Station, the regiment joined the Sixth Maine in its celebrated charge on the enemy's intrenchments, sharing the honors of the victory. Major Horace W. Wheeler fell, mortally wounded, in this charge, the loss in the regiment amounting to 10 killed and 49 wounded. The Fifth was ordered home for muster-out July 12, 1864; the men with unexpired terms were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, to which seven new companies were added in October.

SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

IRON BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. LYSANDER CUTLER; BVT. BRIG-GEN.
(2) COL. EDWARD S. BRAGG; BRIG.-GEN.(3) COL. RUFUS R. DAWES; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
(4) COL. JOHN A. KELLOGG.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	..	2	1	..	1	18
Company A	1	28	29	.	13	13	193
B	2	25	27	.	9	9	191
C	1	14	15	.	12	12	179
D	1	28	29	.	6	6	208
E	2	15	17	.	14	14	185
F	3	17	20	.	9	9	151
G	2	23	25	.	13	13	202
H . . . . .	.	19	19	.	11	11	220
I . . . . .	.	37	37	.	15	15	196
K	2	22	24	.	10	10	197
Totals	16	228	244	1	112	113	1,940

244 killed = 12.5 per cent.

Of the 1,058 men originally enrolled, 179 were killed = 16.9 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 867; missing and captured, 112; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 20.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.	14	North Anna, Va.	3
Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862.	11	Bethesda Church, Va.	2
South Mountain, Md.	16	Petersburg, Va., June 18.	10
Antietam, Md.	40	Petersburg Trenches, Va.	5
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.	5	Weldon Railroad, Va.	12
Gettysburg, Pa.	41	Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.	24
Wilderness, Va., May 5-6, 1864.	15	Gravelly Run, Va.	9
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8th.	3	Five Forks, Va.	7
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10th.	12	Picket Line, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12th.	3	Prison guard, Salisbury, N. C.	1
Spotsylvania, Va., May 13th.	6	Detail, Artillery Service.	4

Present, also, at Cedar Mountain; Rappahannock; Groveton; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Haymarket; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Boydton Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The regiment left Wisconsin July 28, 1861, proceeding to Washington, where it was assigned to the brigade which was destined to fill such a glorious place in the annals of the war. The Sixth had the advantage of a year's drill and discipline before it was called upon to face the enemy in a general engagement, its first battle occurring at Manassas — August 28th and 30th — where it lost 17 killed, 91 wounded, and 11 missing. The regiment lost at South Mountain, 11 killed, 79 wounded, and 2 missing; and at Antietam, three days after, 26 killed, and 126 wounded. Under command of Colonel Dawes, it won merited distinction at Gettysburg in the battle of the first day; all histories of that field mention the manœuvre — and the part taken in it by the Sixth — by which a part of a Confederate brigade was captured in the railroad cut. The casualties at Gettysburg were 30 killed, 116 wounded, and 22 missing. Upon the reorganization of the Army in March, 1864, Wadsworth's Division was transferred to the Fifth Corps, and with it the Iron Brigade under General Cutler. The regiment lost at the battle of the Wilderness, 8 killed, 40 wounded, and 15 missing; at Spotsylvania, 10 killed, 68 wounded, and 5 missing; at Hatcher's Run (Dabney's Mills), 13 killed, 81 wounded, and 7 missing; at Gravelly Run, 5 killed, 34 wounded, and 32 missing. Major Phillio W. Plummer was killed at the Wilderness.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

IRON BRIGADE — WADSWORTH'S DIVISION — FIRST CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEPH VAN DOR.
(2) COL. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

(3) COL. MARK FINNICUM.
(4) COL. HOLLON RICHARDSON.

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	.	..	..	20
Company A.....	1	41	42	.	15	15	171
B.....	1	22	23	.	15	15	156
C.....	2	23	25	.	17	17	162
D.....	.	22	22	.	12	12	151
E.....	1	34	35	.	21	21	165
F.....	.	31	31	.	13	13	174
G.....	1	28	29	.	12	12	153
H.....	1	23	24	.	12	12	168
I.....	1	19	20	.	12	12	163
K.....	1	28	29	.	14	14	147
Totals.....	10	271	281	.	143	143	1,630

281 killed = 17.2 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 1,016; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 34.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Gainesville, Va., Aug 28, 1862.....	42	Spotsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.....	4
Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.....	7	Spotsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.....	20
South Mountain, Md.....	22	Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.....	11
Antietam, Md.....	15	North Anna, Va.....	8
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	Bethesda Church, Va.....	1
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.....	3	Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.....	17
Gettysburg, Pa.....	37	Petersburg Trenches.....	10
Wilderness, Va.....	55	Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.....	6
Guerrillas, May 1, 1862.....	1	Gravelly Run, Va.....	14
Gunboat Service.....	1	Five Forks, Va.....	6

Present, also, at Cedar Mountain; Catlett's Station; Rappahannock; Chancellorsville; Haymarket; Mine Run; Totopotomoy; Cold Harbor; Weldon Railroad; Boydton Road; Appomattox.

NOTES.— The Seventh Wisconsin was one of the three regiments which lost the most men killed in battle of any regiments in the Union Army. Its loss was not only numerically large, but the percentage of killed was also a remarkable one; the percentage was even larger than shown here, because the enrollment includes 256 conscripts, very few of whom reported for duty. The regiment left Wisconsin on September 21, 1861, going to Virginia, where it joined the Iron Brigade at Camp Lyon. The principal losses of the regiment were: at Second Bull Run, 31 killed, 153 wounded, and 33 missing; at South Mountain, 11 killed, 116 wounded, and 20 missing; at Gettysburg, 21 killed, 105 wounded, and 52 missing; at the Wilderness, 27 killed, 155 wounded, and 35 missing; at Spotsylvania, 19 killed, 58 wounded, and 3 missing; and at Gravelly Run, 6 killed, 38 wounded, and 3 missing. The Iron Brigade was in the First Division of the First Corps; this division (Wadsworth's) was transferred in March, 1864, to the Fifth Corps, becoming the Fourth Division. In February, 1865, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin regiments were assigned to Kellogg's (1st) Brigade, Crawford's (3d) Division, Fifth Corps. In December, 1863, the Seventh numbered only 249 present for duty, all told, and in October, 1864, only 156 muskets were present at the fight on the Boydton Road.

SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

FORCE'S BRIGADE—LEGGETT'S DIVISION—SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. BENJAMIN ALLEN.

(2) COL. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD ; 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	2	15
Company A.....	2	16	18	1	25	26	208
B.....	.	14	14	.	19	19	175
C.....	1	12	13	1	26	27	220
D.....	1	7	8	.	14	14	149
E.....	.	23	23	.	39	39	241
F.....	1	13	14	1	21	22	166
G.....	.	13	13	.	22	22	217
H.....	.	15	15	.	26	26	178
I.....	1	14	15	.	28	28	203
K.....	.	14	14	.	27	27	172
Totals.....	6	141	147	4	248	252	1,944

Total of killed and wounded, 466 ; captured and missing 45.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	79	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	3
Corinth, Miss.....	14	Battle of Atlanta, Ga.....	43
Goodrich, La. (Foraging).....	1	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	2
Guerrillas, Miss.....	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	3
Jackson, Tenn.....	1		

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth ; Lumpkin's Mills, Miss ; March to the Sea ; The Carolinas ; Brush Mountain, Ga. ; Nickajack Creek, Ga. ; Jonesboro, Ga. ; Siege of Savannah ; Pocotaligo, S. C. ; Salkahatchie, S. C. ; Orangeburg, S. C. ; Columbia, S. C. ; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Madison, Wis., and mustered into the United States service on January 31, 1862. After a few weeks of drill and discipline it left the State March 13, proceeding to St. Louis, and thence to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where General Grant's Army was then encamped. It was assigned to Peabody's (1st) Brigade, Prentiss's (6th) Division, Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged soon after its arrival in the great battle of Shiloh. On the morning of that battle, April 6th, the pickets of the Sixteenth Wisconsin received the first fire of the enemy ; the regiment was hotly engaged soon after, its losses at Shiloh amounting to 40 killed, 188 wounded, and 26 missing ; total, 254. At the battle of Corinth, the Sixth Division was commended by General McKean for its efficiency ; the regiment took an active and meritorious part in the fighting, losing there 7 killed, 28 wounded, and 10 missing. In November, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies,—A, C, E, G and I. The year 1863 was spent in Louisiana and Mississippi, encamped at various points, on duty with the Seventeenth Corps. During the spring and summer of 1863 the regiment was stationed near Lake Providence, La., proceeding in August to Vicksburg, in which vicinity it was encamped until the spring of 1864. In March, 1864, four new companies joined the regiment ; the old battalion reënlisted, and in November, 1864, another new company joined, making ten companies again. On June 8, 1864, the regiment joined Sherman's Army at Ackworth, Ga., the army being then engaged on the Atlanta campaign. The Sixteenth was then in the First Brigade (Force's), Third Division (Leggett's,) Seventeenth Corps. It was prominently engaged at Atlanta, July 22, losing 25 killed 83 wounded, and 11 missing. The regiment marched with Sherman to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

TWENTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

COGSWELL'S BRIGADE — WARD'S DIVISION — TWENTIETH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM H. JACOBS

(2) COL. FRED. C. WINKLER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

COMPANIE	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	2	2	.	.	.	12
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	7	7	101
B.....	1	21	22	.	8	8	103
C.....	2	17	19	.	5	5	103
D.....	.	18	18	.	3	3	105
E.....	1	19	20	.	13	13	114
F.....	2	17	19	.	11	11	116
G.....	2	24	26	.	10	10	112
H.....	.	19	19	.	6	6	101
I.....	2	15	17	.	8	8	112
K.....	1	14	15	.	6	6	110
Totals.....	12	176	188	.	77	77	1,089

188 killed = 17 2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 503; captured and missing, 103; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va.....	53	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1
Gettysburg, Pa.....	61	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.....	15
Resaca, Ga.....	12	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	5
New Hope Church, Ga.....	15	Averasboro, N. C.....	10
Pine Mountain, Ga.....	1	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Culp's Farm, Ga.....	14		

Present, also, at Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Rocky Face Ridge; March to the Sea; Siege of Savannah.

NOTES.—A German regiment whose gallantry and soldierly bearing reflected credit upon its nationality. General William Cogswell, formerly Colonel of the Second Massachusetts, and hence an authority in such matters, in an official communication to the Secretary of War, alludes to the Twenty-sixth as "one of the finest military organizations in the service." The regiment left Wisconsin on the 6th of October, 1862, proceeding to Fairfax, Va., where it was assigned to Krzyzanowski's (2d) Brigade, Schurz's (3d) Division, Eleventh Corps. Its first battle was at Chancellorsville, where it made a creditable fight, although the corps was placed in an extremely disadvantageous position. The regiment held its ground there until nearly surrounded, gallantly, but vainly, trying to stem the victorious onslaught of Jackson's charge; its casualties at Chancellorsville were 23 killed, 135 wounded, and 40 missing. It was closely engaged at Gettysburg, and when the corps retreated through the town, the Twenty-sixth was ordered to protect its rear. Its loss at Gettysburg was 26 killed, 129 wounded, and 62 missing; a heavy percentage of those engaged. In September, 1863, the corps was ordered to Tennessee, and in April, 1864, was merged into the Twentieth Corps, under General Hooker. The regiment thus became a part of the Third Brigade, Third Division (Ward's), Twentieth Corps. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., it captured the colors of the Thirty-third Mississippi and several prisoners, its own loss amounting to 9 killed, and 36 wounded; its conduct in that affair elicited the highest commendation in the official reports. After participating in the Atlanta campaign, the regiment marched with Sherman to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to the Grand Review at Washington.

THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

McKEEN'S BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. FRANK A. HASKELL (Killed).
(3) COL. HARVEY M. BROWN.

(2) COL. JOHN A. SAVAGE, JR. (Killed).
(4) COL. CLEMENT E. WARNER.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.	2	..	2	1	1	2	12
Company A . . . . .	.	10	10	.	25	25	103
B	1	20	21	.	22	22	104
C . . . . .	.	18	18	.	20	20	100
D . . . . .	.	14	14	1	12	13	95
E	1	23	24	.	13	13	102
F	1	10	11	.	11	11	96
G	1	14	15	.	20	20	98
H . . . . .	.	13	13	.	25	25	101
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	17	17	102
K	1	16	17	1	16	17	101
Totals.	7	150	157	3	182	185	1,014

157 killed == 15.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 578; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 102.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
North Anna, Va.	7	Jerusalem Road, Va.	2
Totopotomoy, Va.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	9
Bethesda Church, Va., June 1, 1864	49	Deep Bottom, Va.	12
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.	26	Ream's Station, Va.	9
Cold Harbor Trenches, Va.	6	Boydton Road, Va.	1
Chickahominy, Va.	1	Farmville, Va.	1
Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).	32		

Present, also, at Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Sailor's Creek; High Bridge; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Recruited under the call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 more men. It was organized at Madison leaving Wisconsin on May 10th; Colonel Haskell was transferred from the Sixth Wisconsin, in which he was serving as an Adjutant. Immediately after arriving in Virginia the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, then at Spotsylvania, having been assigned to the First Brigade (Webb's), Second Division (Gibbon's), Second Corps. The regiment was under fire, for the first time, at Spotsylvania, May 19, 1864 (Fredericksburg Pike), where it was held in reserve; it was engaged a few days later at the North Anna, and also at Totopotomoy Creek; on June 1st, at Bethesda Church, four companies,—B, E, F, and G,—while on the skirmish line, made a dashing charge but with a heavy loss; of 240 men engaged in this charge, 128 were killed, wounded or missing.

Two days later the regiment was engaged in the storming of Cold Harbor, a desperate fight, in which it sustained a loss of 17 killed, 53 wounded, and 5 missing. The brigade commander, Colonel H. B. McKeen, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, was killed in that assault, whereupon the command devolved upon Colonel Haskell, who fell dead a few minutes later. Colonel Savage succeeded to the command of the regiment, but fell mortally wounded in the assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864. In that engagement the regiment lost 16 killed, and 107 wounded. It became so reduced by death, wounds, and disease, that it carried only 11 officers and 175 men into the fight at Ream's Station; it lost in that action 134 men taken prisoners.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

HARTRANFT'S BRIGADE—WILLCOX'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL HARRIMAN ; Bvt. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. ANSON O. DOOLITTLE, B. G.

(3) COL. JOHN GREEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff .....	.	..	..	.	..	..	13
Company A	1	13	14	1	8	9	109
B	1	14	15	.	10	10	109
C	1	14	15	.	11	11	105
D	1	10	11	1	12	13	113
E	1	14	15	.	11	11	113
F .....	.	20	20	.	10	10	104
G .....	.	19	19	.	8	8	118
H .....	.	21	21	.	4	4	110
I .....	.	13	13	.	8	8	111
K	2	11	13	.	7	7	105
Totals	7	149	156	2	89	91	1,110

156 killed = 14 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 557; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Petersburg Assault, June 17, 1864	15	Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30, 1864	2
Petersburg Assault, June 18, 1864	42	Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864	1
Petersburg Mine, July 30, 1864	55	Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1864	18
Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864	6	Petersburg Trenches, 1864 and 1865	17

Present, also, at Pegram Farm; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman.

NOTES.—The Thirty-seventh was recruited in response to the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 more men, and was organized at Madison under the superintendence of Colonel Harriman, who had served previously as a captain in the Thirtieth Wisconsin. Six companies left Wisconsin on the 28th of April, 1864, two more companies joining them at Washington about two weeks later. The eight companies left Washington on the 30th of May, proceeding by steamer to White House Landing, Va., where, on June 10th, they joined the army, then at Cold Harbor, near by. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade (Hartranft's), Third Division (Willcox's), Ninth Corps. The Thirty-seventh was in action for the first time in the assaults on Petersburg, June 17th and 18th; the regiment made a gallant charge on the enemy's works, but was obliged to retire with a heavy loss; its casualties amounted to 33 killed, 122 wounded, and 2 missing. While in the trenches before Petersburg, Company G joined the command. At the Mine Explosion, the regiment occupied a position in the Crater, which it was forced to abandon after having sustained a severe loss in its efforts to hold it; out of 250 who advanced to the assault, it lost 34 killed, 59 wounded, and 52 missing. It was transferred soon after to the First Brigade of the First Division, General Willcox commanding the division. It participated in all the succeeding battles of the Ninth Corps, and in the dangerous duty in the trenches during the long siege. Under command of Colonel Green it took a prominent and honorable part in the successful assault of April 2, 1865, which resulted in the capture of Petersburg. In that assault, three companies of the Thirty-seventh were the first troops to effect an entrance in Fort Mahone, a stronghold located in front of the Ninth Corps. After Lee's surrender the regiment returned to Washington, where it marched in the Grand Review, and then encamped until July 26, 1865, when it was mustered out.

FIRST MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

HARROW'S BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIS A. GORMAN · BRIG.-GEN.
 (2) COL. NAPOLEON J. DANA; MAJOR-GEN.
 (3) COL. ALFRED SULLY; MAJOR-GEN.
 (4) COL. GEORGE N. MORGAN.

(5) COL. WILLIAM COLVILLE, JR.; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
 (6) COL. CHARLES P. ADAMS; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.
 (7) COL. MARK W. DOWNIE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff .....	.	..	..	.	..	..	21
Company A	1	20	21	1	5	6	113
B .....	.	11	11	.	5	5	108
C	1	28	29	1	11	12	134
D	1	13	14	.	6	6	128
E	2	10	12	.	6	6	120
F .....	.	16	16	.	7	7	124
G	2	11	13	.	12	12	120
H .....	.	13	13	.	6	6	123
I	1	17	18	.	8	8	127
K	2	17	19	.	4	4	124
Veteran A .....	.	11	11	New	} 27	27	...
Veteran B .....	.	10	10	Battalion.			
Totals	10	177	187	2	97	99	1,242

187 killed = 15 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 585; missing and captured, 136; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 13.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
First Bull Run, Va.....	48	Fredericksburg, Va.....	1
Picket, Va., Oct. 22, 1861.....	1	Gettysburg, Pa.....	75
Goose Creek, Va.....	1	Bristoe Station, Va.....	2
Fair Oaks, Va.....	2	Petersburg, Va. (assault, 1864).....	3
Picket, Va., June 1, 1862.....	1	Jerusalem Road, Va.....	4
Savage Station, Va.....	10	Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	5
Glendale, Va.....	1	Deep Bottom, Va.....	5
Flint Hill, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.....	1	Ream's Station, Va.....	2
Vienna, Va., Sept. 2, 1862.....	4	Boydton Road, Va.....	1
Antietam, Md.....	20		

Present, also, at Yorktown; West Point; Peach Orchard; Malvern Hill; Second Fredericksburg; Mine Run; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run; Farmville; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The greatest regimental loss in any battle, in proportion to the number engaged, occurred in the ranks of the First Minnesota, at Gettysburg. In that battle, on the afternoon of the second day, the Confederates had broken through Sickles's ranks, and were about seizing an important position within the Union lines. The only body of troops at hand was the First Minnesota. Hancock, desiring to impede the enemy's advance until reënforcements could be brought up, ordered Colville to charge the advancing Confederate brigade with his regiment. Alone and unsupported it attacked them, drove them back, and captured their colors. But it was accomplished at a terrible cost; of the eight companies engaged—262 all told—215 were killed and wounded. It is the largest percentage of loss recorded in the annals of modern warfare. It was in action again on the following day, its casualties at Gettysburg aggregating 51 killed, and 173 wounded; total, 224. This regiment was organized April 29, 1861, and was the first in the Union Army to be mustered in for three years. It fought at First Bull Run—then in Franklin's Brigade, Heintzelman's Division. Its casualties on that field were 42 killed, 108 wounded, and 30 missing, the largest loss sustained by any regiment there. It was assigned, soon after, to the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in which it remained during its service.

SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

SWEENY'S BRIGADE — DODGE'S DIVISION — SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, **U. S.**; MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. JAMES M. TUTTLE; BRIG.-GEN.

(5) COL. NOEL B. HOWARD.

(3) COL. JAMES BAKER (Killed).

(4) COL. JAMES B. WEAVER; 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.	2	..	2	.	..	..	17
Company A . . . . .	.	12	12	.	11	11	117
B	1	9	10	.	14	14	160
C	3	12	15	1	17	18	115
D . . . . .	.	9	9	.	12	12	129
E	1	10	11	1	18	19	127
F	2	15	17	1	21	22	107
G . . . . .	.	13	13	1	20	21	151
H	1	7	8	.	19	19	120
I	1	10	11	.	11	11	133
K	1	11	12	.	16	16	115
Totals.	12	108	120	4	159	163	1,291

Total of killed and wounded, 465 ; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 16.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	54	Nickajack, Ga.	1
Shiloh, Tenn.	15	Atlanta, Ga.	17
Corinth, Miss.	25	Jonesboro, Ga.	2
Dallas, Ga.	4	Eden Station, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.	2

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth, Bear Creek, Ala. ; Town Creek, Ala. ; Resaca, Ga. ; Rome Cross Roads, Ga. ; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. ; Little Ogeeche River, Ga. ; Siege of Savannah, Ga. ; Columbia, S. C. ; Lynch's Creek, S. C. ; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Davenport, Iowa, in May, 1861. During the first year of its service it was stationed in Missouri, employed on guard duty at various points, and in protecting railroad communications. It left St. Louis February 7, 1862, proceeding by river transports to Fort Donelson, where, under command of Colonel Tuttle, it was engaged in the assault on the enemy's right. It was then in Lauman's Brigade of General C. F. Smith's Division, and led the attack of the brigade. Its casualties at Fort Donelson were 33 killed and 164 wounded ; two color-bearers were killed, and two wounded, while eight of the nine men in the color-guard were killed or wounded. The regiment was engaged a few weeks later at Shiloh ; it was then in Tuttle's Brigade of W. H. Wallace's Division ; loss, 8 killed, 60 wounded, and 4 missing. Next came the Siege of Corinth, and on October 3, 1862, the battle of Corinth. At that battle the Second fought in Hackleman's Brigade of Davies's Division, its loss there amounting to 12 killed, 84 wounded, and 5 missing. Among the killed were Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Noah W. Mills and four line officers ; General Hackleman was also killed in this engagement.

The regiment wintered at Corinth, Miss., and in the fall of 1863 moved to Pulaski, Tenn. It reenlisted in the winter of 1863-64, and upon its return from its veteran furlough entered the Atlanta campaign, during which it was in Fuller's (1st) Brigade, Veatch's (4th) Division, Sixteenth Corps. After the fall of Atlanta it was transferred to Howard's (1st) Brigade, Rice's (4th) Division, Fifteenth Corps, with which it marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas. In November, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the Third Iowa remaining in the field were transferred to this regiment. The Second Iowa was mustered out July 12, 1865.

THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

PUGH'S BRIGADE — LAUMAN'S DIVISION — SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. NELSON G. WILLIAMS.

(2) COL. AARON BROWN.

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	15
Company A.....	1	10	11	.	16	16	104
B.....	4	18	22	.	15	15	117
C.....	.	15	15	.	8	8	109
D.....	1	10	11	.	13	13	92
E.....	.	12	12	.	15	15	103
F.....	.	10	10	.	10	10	116
G.....	.	9	9	.	13	13	111
H.....	1	15	16	.	12	12	110
I.....	.	13	13	.	10	10	121
K.....	.	7	7	.	9	9	101
Totals.....	8	119	127	.	122	122	1,099

127 killed = 11.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 459, died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Monroe, Mo., July 11, 1861.....	1	Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	5
Kirkville, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861.....	1	Jackson, Miss.....	36
Shelbyville, Mo., Sept. 2, 1861.....	1	Canton, Miss.....	1
Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861.....	11	Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.....	3
Shiloh, Tenn.....	40	Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.....	16
Metamora, Miss.....	7	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	1
Greenville, Miss.....	1	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	3

Present, also, at Corinth, Miss.; Bolivar, Miss.; Middleburg, Miss.; Moscow, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga.; Kennesaw, Ga.

NOTES.—Organized at Keokuk, Iowa, in June, 1861. It served in Missouri for several months, during which time the regiment had a sharp fight at Blue Mills with a superior force under the Confederate General Atchison. The Third was alone in this fight, and behaved with great gallantry, capturing a piece of artillery. In the spring of 1862, it joined Grant's Army in the advance up the Tennessee River, and was engaged at Shiloh. It was then in Williams's Brigade, of Hurlbut's Division, the brigade sustaining the heaviest loss of any brigade in that battle; the loss of the regiment was 23 killed, 134 wounded, and 30 missing. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Trumbull, it fought at Metamora, or Hatchie Bridge, where it lost 2 killed, and 60 wounded, out of about 300 present; the brigade was then under command of General Lauman. At Vicksburg, the regiment was in Pugh's (1st) Brigade, Lauman's Division, Sixteenth Corps. After the fall of Vicksburg the Army invested Jackson, Miss., where the brigade met with a severe loss in an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's works; the regiment losing 17 killed, 57 wounded, and 39 missing, out of 223 men and 18 officers engaged; the missing ones proved to have been all wounded or killed. The regiment participated in Sherman's Meridian Campaign in February, 1864, and on the Atlanta campaign in the following summer. At the expiration of its term of service it was mustered out, and the recruits and reenlisted men remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, which was transferred November 4, 1864, to the Second Iowa Infantry. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment was stationed at Etowah Bridge until July 17th, when the battalion was ordered to the front and placed in Gresham's (4th) Division, Seventeenth Corps.

FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

BOOMER'S BRIGADE — QUINBY'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WM. H. WORTHINGTON (Killed).

(2) COL. CHARLES L. MATTHIES; BRIG.-GEN.

(3) COL. JABEZ BANBURY.

COMPANIES	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment ²
	Officers	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff. . . . .	.	..	..	1	..	1	16
Company A	1	11	12	.	13	13	96
B	1	12	13	.	17	17	105
C . . . . .	.	11	11	.	13	13	101
D . . . . .	.	7	7	.	13	13	89
E	1	11	12	1	13	14	109
F	1	17	19	.	13	13	101
G . . . . .	.	9	9	.	11	11	108
H	2	11	12	.	13	13	128
I	1	9	10	.	12	12	89
K	2	10	12	.	13	13	100
Totals	9	108	117	2	131	133	1,042

117 killed = 11.2 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 419, died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 31.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES	K. & M.W.
New Madrid, Mo.	2	Missionary Ridge, Tenn	6
Siege of Corinth, Miss	1	Madison Station, Ala.	1
Iuka, Miss.	62	Milliken's Bend, La.	2
Champion's Hill, Miss.	27	Gillam's Bridge, Ga.	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	11	Place unknown.	2
Jackson, Miss.	2		

Present, also, at Corinth; Hatchie River; Port Gibson; Raymond.

NOTES.—Organized at Burlington, in July, 1861, leaving the State on August 11th. During the rest of the year and in the following winter it was on active duty in Missouri. In March, 1862, it engaged in the operations around New Madrid, Mo., after which it was stationed for a few months in various places in the Southwest. In August, 1862, it encamped at Jacinto, Miss., leaving there, September 18th, for Iuka, where it fought the next day under Rosecrans. It was then in Sanborn's (1st) Brigade of Hamilton's Division, and sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in that battle, its casualties amounting to 37 killed, 179 wounded, and 1 missing; among the killed were five line officers. General Rosecrans said officially, that "the glorious Fifth Iowa bore the thrice-repeated charges of the rebel left with a valor and determination seldom equalled, never excelled by veteran soldiers." During the Vicksburg campaign the Fifth was in Boomer's (3d) Brigade, Crocker's Division, Seventeenth Corps, its hardest fighting occurring at Champion's Hill, where it lost 19 killed and 75 wounded out of 350 engaged. It marched to Tennessee in November, 1863, where it fought at Missionary Ridge; its casualties in that battle were 2 killed, 22 wounded, and 82 captured or missing. The reenlisted men received the usual veteran furlough of one month, and went home in April, 1864. Returning, they arrived at Decatur, Ala., on May 14th, after which the regiment was stationed at Huntsville, Ala., at Kingston, Ga., and at other places, until August, 1864, when it was mustered out. The recruits and reenlisted men who were retained in the field, were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Colonel Worthington was killed on the picket line at Corinth, May 22, 1862, having been shot by mistake.

SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

HICKS'S BRIGADE—W. S. SMITH'S DIVISION—SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOHN A. McDOWELL.

(2) COL. JOHN M. CORSE; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. WILLIAM H. CLUNE.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	.	..	..	14
Company A.....	.	14	14	.	15	15	104
B.....	1	14	15	.	14	14	109
C.....	2	14	16	.	17	17	97
D.....	1	14	15	1	9	10	120
E.....	.	19	19	.	12	12	105
F.....	1	15	16	.	14	14	116
G.....	.	14	14	.	15	15	108
H.....	.	9	9	.	11	11	104
I.....	.	19	19	.	10	10	115
K.....	1	12	13	1	9	10	110
Totals.....	8	144	152	2	126	128	1,102

152 killed = 13.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 572; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 14.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	63	Big Shanty, Ga.....	4
Jackson, Miss. (May 14, 1863).....	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	9
Vicksburg, Miss.....	1	Atlanta, Ga.....	10
Jones's Ford, Miss.....	2	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	8
Jackson, Miss. (July 16, 1863).....	6	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....	1
Guerrillas.....	3	Griswoldville, Ga.....	8
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	13	Columbia, S. C.....	1
Resaca, Ga.....	7	Bentonville, N. C.....	1
Dallas, Ga.....	10	Goldsboro, N. C.....	2
New Hope Church, Ga.....	1	Place unknown.....	1

Present, also, at Athens, Mo.; Siege of Corinth, Miss.; Chulahoma, Miss.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Ezra Chapel, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; East Point, Ga.; Coosaw River, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.

NOTES.—Organized at Burlington, Iowa, July 17, 1861, moving to Keokuk on August 2d, and to St. Louis on the 19th. In October it participated in Fremont's Missouri campaign against Price, and during the winter of 1861-2, the regiment guarded the railroad from Sedalia to Tipton. In March, 1862, it moved to Pittsburg Landing, where it was assigned to Sherman's Division, Colonel McDowell being placed in command of the brigade. The battle of Shiloh occurred soon after, in which the regiment was commanded by Captain John Williams, its casualties in that battle amounting to 52 killed, 94 wounded, and 37 missing; a total of 183, out of less than 650 engaged. The Sixth continued in Sherman's Division during the Siege of Corinth, after which McDowell's Brigade moved to Memphis, remaining there several months. The regiment passed the winter of 1862-3 at LaGrange, Tenn. Under command of Colonel Corse, the regiment distinguished itself on the skirmish line at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, its gallantry there eliciting a special complimentary order from General William S. Smith, the division commander. At Missionary Ridge, the regiment was in Ewing's Division, Fifteenth Corps; its loss there was 8 killed and 57 wounded. Colonel Corse received a serious wound in that battle, and soon after was promoted General for his gallant services. He afterwards made a national reputation by his gallant defense of Allatoona, where he received the historic dispatch signalled from Sherman, to "Hold the Fort, etc."

SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

RICE'S BRIGADE — SWEENEY'S DIVISION — SIXTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JACOB G. LAUMAN, B. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(2) COL. ELLIOT W. RICE, B. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN.

(3) COL. JAMES C. PARROTT; 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	2	1	..	1	16
Company A . . . . .	.	13	13	1	14	15	169
B	1	13	14	.	21	21	175
C	2	16	18	2	21	23	172
D . . . . .	.	11	11	.	8	8	124
E . . . . .	.	12	12	.	21	21	141
F	1	18	19	.	14	14	139
G	1	11	12	.	21	21	108
H . . . . .	.	22	22	.	12	12	133
I	1	10	11	.	19	19	143
K . . . . .	.	7	7	.	9	9	158
Totals	7	134	141	4	160	164	1,478

Total of killed and wounded, 465; captured and missing, 73; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 13.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Belmont, Mo. (8 Cos.)	74	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	1
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	2	Marietta, Ga.	1
Shiloh, Tenn.	12	Atlanta, Ga.	4
Corinth, Miss.	28	Allatoona, Ga.	1
Resaca, Ga.	15	Guerrillas	2
Dallas, Ga.	1		

Present, also, at Fort Henry, Tenn.; Iuka, Miss.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Jenkins's Bridge, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Lynch Creek, S. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Leaving Iowa August 6, 1861, it proceeded to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it was assigned to Prentiss's Division. It was engaged on active duty in Missouri for several months, during which it fought at Belmont, sustaining the heaviest loss of any regiment in that battle. The first man killed at Belmont was one of the skirmishers of the Seventh; its loss was 51 killed, 127 wounded, 39 captured, and 10 missing; a total of 227 out of 410 engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Wentz and three line officers were killed there, while Colonel Lauman and Major Rice were wounded. At Fort Donelson the regiment was in General C. F. Smith's Division, Colonel Lauman commanding the brigade; loss 2 killed and 37 wounded. At Shiloh,—then in Tuttle's Brigade, W. H. Wallace's Division,—the regiment was on parade for inspection when the army was surprised by the Confederate attack; the Seventh moved promptly to the front, and immediately became engaged; loss, 10 killed, 17 wounded, and 7 missing.

At the battle of Corinth,—October 3d and 4th, 1862—it was in Davies's Division; under command of Colonel Rice it made a stubborn fight, capturing a stand of colors, but losing 21 killed, 87 wounded, and 13 missing; over one-third of those engaged. The year 1863 was spent near Corinth, and in 1864, the regiment having reënlisted, entered upon Sherman's Atlanta campaign, during which it was hotly engaged at Lay's Ferry, Ga. (Resaca), where it lost 11 killed and 51 wounded. It was then in Rice's (1st) Brigade, Sweeney's (2d) Division, Sixteenth Corps. After the fall of Atlanta, it was placed in Rice's (4th) Division, Fifteenth Corps, in which it served during Sherman's Georgia and Carolina campaigns. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

THAYER'S BRIGADE — STEELE'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM VANDEVER; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. (2) COL. FRANK J. HERRON; MAJOR-GEN. (3) COL. DAVID CARSKADDON.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff. . . . .	.	..	..	2	..	2	16
Company A	3	13	16	.	20	20	122
B	1	11	12	.	18	18	118
C	2	14	16	.	27	27	118
D . . . . .	.	15	15	.	32	32	130
E	2	14	16	.	26	26	123
F	1	9	10	.	31	31	133
G	2	16	18	.	19	19	112
H	1	19	20	.	16	16	124
I . . . . .	.	17	17	.	16	16	120
K . . . . .	.	14	14	.	25	25	113
Totals	12	142	154	2	230	232	1,229

154 killed = 12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 571.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Pea Ridge, Ark	74	Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.	1
Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.	1	Resaca, Ga.	4
Arkansas Post, Ark.	1	Dallas, Ga.	6
Brandon Station, Miss.	1	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	5
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.	13	Atlanta, Ga.	5
Assault on Vicksburg	29	Jonesboro, Ga	2
Missionary Ridge, Tenn	5	Bentonville, N. C.	2
Ringgold, Ga	2	Place unknown.	1
Claysville, Ga.	2		

Present, also, at Sugar Creek; Jackson; Cherokee Station; Tuscumbia; Chattahoochie; Lovejoy's Station; Griswoldville; Macon; Eden Station; Congaree Creek; Columbia.

NOTES.—Mustered in at Dubuque, September 24, 1861, it left the State on the 26th, 1,007 strong, and proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Four months of active service were passed in Missouri, and then it joined Curtis's Army of the Southwest, having been assigned to Vandever's Brigade, Carr's Division. It fought at Pea Ridge, withstanding a severe attack and sustaining the heaviest loss of any regiment on that field, its casualties amounting to 38 killed, 176 wounded, and 4 missing,—a total of 218 out of 560 engaged. The regiment arrived at Helena, Ark., in July, 1862, remaining there five months and then embarking in December, 1862, for Chickasaw Bayou, where it was under fire. The spring of 1863 was passed in camp at Young's Point, on the Mississippi, where its ranks were sadly depleted by disease. The Ninth was actively engaged at the Siege of Vicksburg, losing there 121 killed or wounded. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 19th, it lost 4 killed and 12 wounded; in the assault of May 22d, it lost 18 killed and 60 wounded. In January, 1864, 287 men reënlisted, received the customary furlough of one month, and returned accompanied by 125 recruits. The Ninth served during the Atlanta campaign in Osterhaus's (1st) Division, Fifteenth Corps, losing in that campaign,—from May 1st to September 1st,—14 killed, 70 wounded, and 6 missing. While on the March to the Sea, it was in Stone's Iowa Brigade, C. R. Woods's (1st) Division, Fifteenth Corps.

THIRTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE—GILES A. SMITH'S DIVISION—SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. MARCELLI'S M. CROCKER; BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. JOHN SHANE. (3) JAMES WILSON; 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	15
Company A . . . . .	.	15	15	.	19	19	118
B	1	12	13	2	22	24	115
C . . . . .	.	12	12	.	23	23	103
D . . . . .	.	8	8	.	25	25	118
E . . . . .	.	9	9	.	21	21	102
F	1	3	4	.	22	22	95
G	1	19	20	.	21	21	120
H . . . . .	.	10	10	.	15	15	114
I	1	11	12	1	19	20	116
K . . . . .	.	15	15	.	18	18	102
Totals	5	114	119	4	205	209	1,118*

119 killed = 10.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 443; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 12.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn.	41	Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.	3
Corinth, Miss.	4	Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.	23
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.	1	Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.	29
Hillsboro, Miss.	2	Ezra Church, Ga.	3
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	2	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	3
Nickajack Creek, Ga.	4	Lovejoy's Station, Ga.	2
On Picket, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864.	1	Columbia, S. C.	1

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Resaca, Ga.; Flint River, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Pocotaligo, S. C.; Rivers's Bridge, S. C.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

NOTES.—Organized at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1861. It served in Missouri until the spring of 1862, when it moved with Grant to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and fought at Shiloh, it being then in McClelland's Division; loss, 20 killed, 139 wounded, and 3 missing; a total of 162, out of 717 present in action. Soon after this battle the famous Iowa Brigade—Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa—was organized, and placed under command of Colonel Crocker. This brigade participated in the Siege of Corinth, and on October 4th, 1862, in the battle at that place, in which the Thirteenth lost 1 killed and 14 wounded. During the Vicksburg campaign the brigade was under the command of Colonel Hall, and served in McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps. The autumn of 1863, and most of the following winter, was passed in camp at Vicksburg. In February, 1864, it was engaged in Sherman's March to Meridian, Miss., after which the regiment, having reenlisted, went home on a "veteran furlough." The reenlistments numbered 379, officers and men, which, with the recruits, preserved the organization after its term of service had expired. Upon its return it entered the Atlanta campaign, the Iowa Brigade serving as the Third Brigade of Gresham's (4th) Division, Seventeenth Corps. At the battle of Atlanta—July 21st and 22d—the regiment, under Colonel Shane, was in the thickest of the fight, losing 247 in killed, wounded and missing, out of 410 present for duty; Major Wm. A. Walker, a gallant officer, was killed in the second day's fight. The regiment marched through Georgia to the Sea, and was the first to enter Columbia, S. C. (February 17, 1865), its colors being the first to wave over the State Capitol.

* In addition to this enrollment there were 635 unassigned recruits.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

IOWA BRIGADE — MCARTHUR'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. HUGH T. REID ; BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP ; BRIG.-GEN. (3) COL. JOHN M. HEDRICK, 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	15
Company A.....	2	11	13	.	25	25	145
B.....	.	14	14	1	28	29	168
C.....	1	10	11	.	31	31	152
D.....	1	10	11	.	29	29	183
E.....	.	12	12	.	24	24	175
F.....	.	11	11	.	32	32	175
G.....	1	13	14	.	27	27	168
H.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	142
I.....	1	9	10	.	26	26	148
K.....	1	18	19	.	23	23	148
Totals.....	8	118	126	1	260	261	1,619

Total of killed and wounded, 462.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Shiloh, Tenn.....	41	Ezra Chapel, Ga.....	3
Corinth, Miss.....	22	Siege of Atlanta, Ga.....	7
Vicksburg, Miss.....	2	Sherman's March.....	1
Kenesaw, Ga.....	6	Savannah, Ga.....	1
Picket, July 1, 1864.....	1	Pocotaligo, S. C.....	1
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	4	Congaree Creek, S. C.....	2
Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864).....	10	Bentonville, N. C.....	2
Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864).....	23		

Present, also, at Lovejoy's Station, Ga. ; Siege of Corinth ; Noonday Creek, Ga. ; Chattahoochie, Ga.

NOTES.—Organized at Keokuk, February 22, 1862, and mustered in on March 14th. It left the State, 1,038 strong, on March 19th, stopping at St. Louis where it was armed and equipped, and on the morning of April 6th arrived at Pittsburg Landing just as the battle of Shiloh was commencing. It had been previously assigned to Prentiss's Division, but being unable to find that command, Colonel Reid ordered the regiment into line, and it fought in McClelland's Division. Though entering a battle with so little preparation, it rendered efficient service and acquitted itself creditably. Its loss at Shiloh was 21 killed, 156 wounded, and 8 missing ; a total of 185, out of 760 engaged. At the battle of Corinth the Iowa Brigade was commanded by Crocker, and fought in McKean's Division ; the Fifteenth, Colonel Belknap commanding, sustained the principal loss in the brigade, its casualties amounting to 11 killed, 67 wounded, and 8 missing, out of "about" 350 engaged.

In the early spring of 1863, the regiment encamped near Lake Providence, La., and assisted in digging the military canal connecting the Lake with the Mississippi River. During the Vicksburg campaign of the following summer, the Iowa Brigade served in McArthur's Division of the Seventeenth Corps. The regiment reënlisted, and, returning from its veteran furlough, joined Sherman's Army, June 10, 1864, at Kenesaw, Ga. In the battle of Atlanta — July 21st and 22d — the regiment lost 178 men, killed, wounded, and missing, and captured the flags of two Confederate regiments. During the March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, the division — Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps — was commanded by General Giles A. Smith, and the brigade, by General Belknap.

TWENTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

LAWLER'S BRIGADE—CARR'S (E. A.) DIVISION—THIRTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM M. STONE; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. HARVEY GRAHAM; 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	2	1	2	3	16
Company A	1	4	5	.	11	11	92
B	1	10	11	.	11	11	109
C . . . . .	.	14	14	.	19	19	107
D	1	18	19	.	14	14	108
E	1	10	11	.	16	16	105
F . . . . .	.	8	8	.	11	11	106
G . . . . .	.	8	8	.	13	13	117
H . . . . .	.	16	16	.	13	13	103
I	1	13	14	.	15	15	99
K . . . . .	.	6	6	.	10	10	105
Totals.	6	108	114	1	135	136	1,067

114 killed = 10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 421.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Magnolia Hills, Miss	3	Jackson, Miss.	1
Vicksburg, Miss. (May 22d)	70	Opequon, Va	22
Vicksburg Trenches, Miss	9	Cedar Creek, Va	9

Present, also, at Champion's Hill ; Black River Bridge ; Iberia ; Opelousas ; Fort Esperanza ; Indianola ; Port Lavaca ; Bermuda Hundred ; Halltown ; Berryville ; Fisher's Hill ; Woodstock.

NOTES.—Organized at Iowa City in August, 1862, leaving the State on September 14th. It was stationed at Rolla, Mo., during the rest of the year, and at other points in Missouri until March, 1863, when it joined Grant's Army, then commencing the Vicksburg campaign. It was assigned to Lawler's (2d) Brigade, Carr's Division, Thirteenth Corps. It was engaged at Port Gibson, the opening battle of the Vicksburg campaign, where it lost 2 killed and 21 wounded ; was in reserve at Champion's Hill ; was slightly engaged at Black River Bridge, where the brigade carried off the honors of the day.

In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22d, it sustained the greatest loss of any regiment engaged, its casualties amounting to 27 killed, 118 wounded, and 19 missing. The brigade was formed for this assault by column of regiments, with the Twenty-second in advance, the point of attack being a fort on a hill in front of the column. The regiment passed the abattis, gained the ditch and planted its flag on the parapet, where it remained waving for nine hours. The assault having failed at other points, the gallant regiment was obliged to abandon the position which it had fought so hard to gain. At one time during the assault, Sergeant Joseph E. Griffith, of Company I, with a squad of twenty men, climbed the wall of the fort, and, effecting an entrance, engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, from which the sergeant and only one man returned alive.

In August, 1863, the division (Washburne's) moved to New Orleans, and the regiment served in that department during the ensuing twelve months. In July, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the Nineteenth Corps, with which it proceeded to Virginia and fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley: At the battle of the Opequon it lost 11 killed, 63 wounded, and 31 missing ; total, 105. It was then in Molineux's (2d) Brigade, Grover's (2d) Division, Nineteenth Corps.

TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

SLACK'S BRIGADE — HOVEY'S DIVISION — THIRTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EBER C. BYAM. (2) COL. JOHN QUINCY WILDS (Killed). (3) COL. EDWARD WRIGHT ; 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	2	19
Company A.....	1	19	20	1	12	13	107
B.....	.	4	4	1	23	24	127
C.....	2	12	14	.	16	16	107
D.....	1	17	18	.	24	24	137
E.....	1	10	11	.	26	26	117
F.....	1	14	15	.	20	20	123
G.....	.	16	16	.	22	22	113
H.....	1	10	11	.	23	23	129
I.....	.	12	12	.	20	20	104
K.....	1	5	6	.	25	25	124
Totals.....	9	119	128	3	212	215	1,207

128 killed = 10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 474.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Magnolia Hills, Miss.....	2	Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	6
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	75	Rosedale Bayou, La.....	1
Black River, Miss.....	1	Opequon, Va.....	21
Siege of Vicksburg.....	3	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	1
Jackson, Miss.....	1	Cedar Creek, Va.....	13
Grand Coteau, La.....	1	Guerrillas, La.....	2
Nachitoches, La.....	1		

Present, also, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. ; Fisher's Hill, Va.

NOTES.—Organized in August, 1862, the men having been recruited from the State at large. Leaving Iowa soon after, it proceeded to Helena, Ark., where it was stationed for a few months, and in January, 1863, took part in General Gorman's Expedition up the White River to Duvall's Bluff. In the spring of 1863, the regiment joined the army in its advance on Vicksburg, having been assigned to Slack's (2d) Brigade, Hovey's Division, Thirteenth Corps. Its first engagement occurred at Port Gibson (Magnolia Hills), May 1, 1863, in which the regiment lost 1 killed and 5 wounded. At the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16th, it sustained a severe loss, having charged, captured, and held a battery of the enemy. It was a daring act, but as it made the advance alone, and without proper arrangement for support, it became the object of a concentrated fire which drove it back in disorder. Its loss at Champion's Hill was 35 killed, 120 wounded, and 34 missing; total, 189. From January, 1864, it lay encamped at Algiers and in the defences of New Orleans, until March 13th, when it joined Banks's Red River Expedition. It was then in Raynor's (2d) Brigade, McGinniss's (3d) Division, Thirteenth Corps. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, this division was commanded by General Cameron. The regiment was then transferred to the Nineteenth Corps, accompanying it to Virginia, where it fought in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, during which Colonel Wilds was killed at Cedar Creek. The regiment was then in Shunk's (4th) Brigade, Grover's (2d) Division, Nineteenth Corps. Its casualties at the Opequon were 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 8 missing; and at Cedar Creek, 8 killed, 43 wounded, and 41 missing.

ELEVENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

MOWER'S BRIGADE—TUTTLE'S DIVISION—FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JOSEPH B. PLUMMER, *2d* U. S. A.; BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

(3) COL. ANDREW J. WEBER (Killed).

(2) COL. JOSEPH A. MOWER, *3d* U. S. A.; BVT. MAJOR-GEN., U. S. A.

(4) COL. WILLIAM L. BARNUM.

(5) COL. ELI BOYER; BVT. BRIG.-GEN., U. S. V.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed or mortally wounded.....	6	98	104
Died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc	2	179	181
Totals	8	277	285

Total enrollment, 945; killed, 104; percentage, 11.0.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Dallas, Mo., Sept. 2, 1861.....	2	1	..	3
Fredericktown, Mo	2	8	..	10
Farmington, Miss.....	1	1	..	2
Siege of Corinth, Miss.....	3	22	..	25
Iuka, Miss‡.....	7	66	3	76
Corinth, Miss‡.....	7	62	5	74
Holly Springs, Miss	2	2	1	5
Jackson, Miss.....	1	6	2	9
Vicksburg, Miss. (assault May 22).....	7	85	..	92
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	5	39	..	44
Mechanicsburg, Miss.....	..	1	..	1
Richmond, La.....	..	3	..	3
Tupelo, Miss.....	1	6	..	7
Abbeville, Miss.....	..	2	..	2
Nashville, Tenn.....	4	83	..	87
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	4	13	..	17
Guerrillas.....	2	6	2	10
Skirmishes.....	4	21	3	28
Totals.....	52	427	16	495

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Includes the captured.

NOTES. — This regiment was recruited in Missouri and Illinois during the summer of 1861, and organized at St. Louis in August. On the 6th of August, it moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it went into camp and remained until March, 1862, having been engaged in the meantime in several expeditions, reconnoissances, and skirmishes in Missouri, in some of which there was some brisk fighting, with several men killed or wounded. The regiment joined Pope's army, in March, 1862, and was engaged in the operations about New Madrid and Island Number Ten. It moved thence to Corinth, where it took an active part in the siege. The gallantry of the Eleventh at Iuka, elicited special mention from General Rosecrans in G. O. No. 130, in which he calls attention "to the magnificent fighting of the Eleventh Missouri, under the gallant Mower." The regiment was also honorably mentioned in the official report of Corinth. The Eleventh led the charge of Mower's Brigade in the grand assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. In that desperate struggle it was the only entire regiment of the Fifteenth Corps that reached the fort, and the only regiment in that corps that planted its colors on the parapet. Colonel Weber was killed in the trenches at Vicksburg. The Eleventh was also hotly engaged in the battle of Nashville — then in Hubbard's (2d) Brigade, McArthur's (1st) Division, Sixteenth Corps — after which it accompanied the Corps to Mobile, Ala.

‡Official Records; the United States Volunteer Register gives different figures.

TWELFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

C. R. WOODS'S BRIGADE — OSTERHAUS'S DIVISION — FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. P. J. OSTERHAUS; MAJOR-GENERAL.

(2) COL. HUGO WANGELIN; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	10	102	112
Died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc	2	94	96
Totals	12	196	208

Total enrollment, 931; killed, 112; percentage, 12.0.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pea Ridge, Ark.	3	29	2	34
Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.	2	4	..	6
Arkansas Post, Ark. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Fort Pemberton, Miss. . . . .	..	2	..	2
Vicksburg, Miss. (assault, May 19)	1	3	..	4
Vicksburg, Miss. (assault, May 22)	26	82	..	108
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.	10	42	..	52
Canton, Miss	1	5	..	6
Barton Station, Miss.	1	3	..	4
Lookout Mountain, Tenn. }	1	23	3	27
Missionary Ridge, Tenn. }	1	23	3	27
Ringgold, Ga	5	22	1	28
Resaca, Ga.	6	18	..	24
Dallas, Ga	3	9	..	12
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	4	6	..	10
Battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 22d.	2	5	1	8
Ezra Chapel, Ga.	1	2	..	3
Siege of Atlanta, Ga	2	8	..	10
Skirmishes; Guerillas; On Picket.	3	10	1	14
Totals	71	274	8	353

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

NOTES.—Organized at St. Louis in August, 1861. After participating in Fremont's expedition in Missouri, the regiment left its camp at Rolla, Mo., in January, 1862, with General Curtis's Army, moving into Arkansas, where it was engaged, March 8, 1862, at the battle of Pea Ridge. It was then in Greusel's Brigade, of Osterhaus's Division. The rest of that year was passed in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, its next battle occurring, December 29, 1862, at Chickasaw Bluffs; a few days after it sailed for Arkansas Post, where it was present but not engaged. It was then in Hovey's Brigade, of Steele's Division. During the Vicksburg campaign it was in C. R. Woods's Brigade, Steele's Division, Fifteenth Corps. It took a prominent part in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, in which Major Gustavus Lightfoot was killed. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment accompanied its corps to Tennessee, where it participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which Colonel Wangelin lost an arm. On May 1, 1864, it moved with Sherman's Army in the advance on Atlanta. It was then in Wangelin's (3d) Brigade, Osterhaus's (1st) Division, Fifteenth Corps; this division was subsequently commanded by General Charles R. Woods. The Twelfth fought its last battle at Ezra Chapel, Ga., on July 28, 1864; its time having expired it was shortly afterwards ordered home for muster-out. Of the officers belonging to the regiment, ten were killed, one lost both eyes, one lost a leg and arm, one lost one arm, and two lost one leg each; one died of disease, and one was drowned.

FIFTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY — "SWISS RIFLES."

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — NEWTON'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS

(1) COL. FRANCIS J. JOLIAT.

(2) COL. JOSEPH CONRAD; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded	8	107	115
Died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc	1	106	107
Totals	<u>9</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>222</u>

Enrollment (prior to 1865), 904, killed, 115; percentage, 12.7.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pea Ridge, Ark. . . . .	..	..	11	11
Chaplin Hills, Ky.	1	7	..	8
Stone's River, Tenn	12	55	5	72
Liberty Gap, Tenn . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Chickamauga, Ga.	11	67	22	100
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	5	22	..	27
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Resaca, Ga.	6	24	1	31
Adairsville, Ga.	1	4	..	5
New Hope Church, Ga . . . . .	..	4	..	4
Dallas, Ga	3	16	..	19
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	8	19	2	29
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	1	2	..	3
Siege of Atlanta, Ga	4	16	..	20
Jonesboro, Ga	1	4	..	5
Lovejoy's Station, Ga	2	5	..	7
Spring Hill, Tenn.	3	11	3	17
Franklin, Tenn	8	44	34	86
Nashville, Tenn	1	6	2	9
Columbia, Tenn	1	..	..	1
Totals	<u>68</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>456</u>

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

NOTES.— Organized at St. Louis in August, 1861. After serving in Missouri and Arkansas during the rest of the year, it marched, in the spring of 1862, with Curtis's Army of the South-west on the campaign which culminated in the victory at Pea Ridge, Ark. The regiment was then in Asboth's (2d) Division, but as it was in reserve at that battle it sustained but slight loss. In June, 1862, it moved with Asboth's command to Corinth, Miss. It was there transferred to Buell's Army of the Ohio, with which it marched on the Kentucky campaign, and was engaged at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky., it being then in Sheridan's Division. Three months later it fought at Stone's River, where Colonel Schaeffer, the brigade commander, was killed while leading the regiment. Colonel Joliat, who had resigned in November, 1862, was succeeded by Colonel Conrad, formerly Major of the Third Missouri. The regiment suffered its severest loss at Chickamauga, its casualties on that field being unusually large in proportion to the very small number engaged; it was then in Laiboldt's (2d) Brigade, Sheridan's Division, McCook's Corps. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, the regiment was placed in Steedman's (1st) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, remaining in that corps during the rest of its service. Reënlisting in January, 1864, it was furloughed for thirty days, and upon its return joined Sherman's Army as it was starting on its Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, the corps fought at Franklin and Nashville, proceeding thence to Texas, where the regiment was mustered out in December, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

BOOMER'S BRIGADE — QUINBY'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE B. BOOMER (Killed).

(2) COL. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.

<i>Losses.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Killed and mortally wounded.....	6	112	118
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	171	173
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	12	12
Totals.....	8	295	303

Original enrollment, 972 ; killed, 118 ; percentage, 12.1.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Iuka, Miss.....	21	75	1	97
Guerillas, Miss.....	1	..	1	2
Corinth, Miss.....	1	2	..	3
Jackson, Miss.....	..	1	..	1
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	18	69	..	87
Assault on Vicksburg, May 19th.....	2	..	..	2
Assault on Vicksburg, May 22d.....	5	5	..	10
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....	2	10	..	12
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	15	34	4	53
Sherman's March, Ga.....	1	..	1	2
The Carolinas.....	1	2	..	3
Totals.....	67	198	7	272

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at New Madrid, Mo. ; Island No. Ten, Mo. ; Tiptonville, Mo. ; Farmington, Miss. ; Siege of Corinth, Miss. ; Raymond, Miss. ; Siege of Jackson, Miss. ; Lookout Mountain, Tenn. ; Savannah, Ga. ; Salkahatchie, S. C. ; Neuse River, N. C.

NOTES.—Recruited in the fall of 1861. In March, 1862, it joined Pope's expedition against New Madrid, Mo., and participated in the investment and capture of Island Number Ten. Its division — Hamilton's — then moved to Corinth, where it joined the besieging army, arriving there April 22, 1862. Although the regiment was under fire at New Madrid, and also during the Siege of Corinth, yet it sustained little or no loss. But at Iuka it was hotly engaged, its skirmishers opening that battle ; the whole regiment was soon under a severe fire, in which Colonel Boomer was seriously wounded. Two weeks later, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holman, it was engaged at the battle of Corinth ; it was then in Buford's (1st) Brigade, Hamilton's (3d) Division, Army of the Mississippi.

During the Vicksburg campaign it was in Boomer's (3d) Brigade, Crocker's Division, Seventeenth Corps. At Champion's Hill the regiment encountered some more hard fighting and heavy losses, Major Charles F. Brown being among the killed. Colonel Boomer was killed in the assault on Vicksburg — May 22d — while in command of the brigade. In October, 1863, the division under command of General John E. Smith — now the Third Division, Fifteenth Corps — left Memphis, and moved to Chattanooga, where it fought in the battle of Missionary Ridge. This division did not move with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, but garrisoned Allatoona, Ga., Kingston, Ga., and other points on that line. The regiment was mustered out in November, 1864, the recruits having been consolidated into a battalion of three companies, which marched with Sherman to the Sea, and through the Carolinas.

FIRST KANSAS INFANTRY.

REID'S BRIGADE — MCARTHUR'S DIVISION — SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE W. DEITZLER; BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. WILLIAM Y. ROBERTS.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	16
Company A.....	.	5	5	.	11	11	104
B.....	1	2	3	1	13	14	115
C.....	.	20	20	.	14	14	141
D.....	1	9	10	.	15	15	137
E.....	.	18	18	2	12	14	146
F.....	1	14	15	.	14	14	121
G.....	.	7	7	.	12	12	127
H.....	1	23	24	.	10	10	144
I.....	1	15	16	.	13	13	129
K.....	2	7	9	.	8	8	128
Totals.....	7	120	127	3	122	125	1,308

Total of killed and wounded, 339.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Wilson's Creek, Mo.....	106	Atchafalaya, La.....	1
Tuscumbia Mountain, Miss.....	2	Vicksburg, Miss. (1864).....	1
Old River, La.....	1	Columbia, Ark.....	2
Bayou Macon, La.....	3	Guerrillas.....	2
Lake Providence, La.....	3	Rebel Prison Guard.....	1
Cross Bayou, La.....	1	Place unknown.....	3
Alexandria, La.....	1		

Present, also, at Dug Springs, Mo.; Trenton, Tenn.; Tallahatchie, Miss.; Big Black River, Miss.; Yazoo City, Miss.

NOTES.—Organized at Leavenworth in May, 1861, and in June, was ordered into Missouri where it joined General Lyon's forces. It fought at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, a desperate battle in which General Lyon was killed, and in which the regiment suffered an unusual loss, its casualties amounting to 77 killed, 187 wounded, and 20 missing; a total of 284, out of 644 engaged; four line officers were killed, and Colonel Deitzler was severely wounded. General Sturgis, after having passed through many of the bloodiest battles of the war, once remarked that "for downright, hard, persistent fighting, Wilson's Creek beat them all." After this battle the regiment was stationed in Missouri until May, 1862, when it was ordered to Corinth. The summer of 1862 was spent in opening and guarding the Mobile & Ohio R. R. In January, 1863, it moved to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, where the regiment was mounted by order of General Grant. It served as mounted infantry during the ensuing eighteen months, including the siege of Vicksburg, after which it joined the expedition to Natchez. During this time it was engaged, almost continuously, on scouting and outpost duty. In October, 1863, it returned to Vicksburg, and was stationed at Black River Bridge, twelve miles south of the city, where it went into winter quarters. The spring of 1864 was also passed in the vicinity of Vicksburg. On June 1, 1864, the regiment, excepting two companies of reenlisted men and recruits, embarked on transports for home, its term of service having expired. While passing Columbia, Ark., the steamer was fired on by an eight-gun battery, killing two of the men. The two companies remaining in the field were continued in service until August 30, 1865, when they were mustered out.

FIRST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS — "BERDAN'S."

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. HIRAM BERDAN; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

(2) COL. GEORGE G. HASTINGS.

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	2	14
Co. A—New York . . .	.	15	15	.	10	10	124
Co. B—New York . . .	.	13	13	.	13	13	157
Co. C—Michigan . . .	1	17	18	.	17	17	137
Co. D—New York . . .	1	7	8	.	8	8	138
Co. E—N. Hampshire	2	13	15	.	11	11	113
Co. F—Vermont . . . .	.	31	31	.	19	19	182
Co. G—Wisconsin . . .	2	20	22	.	18	18	176
Co. H—New York . . .	1	6	7	.	8	8	110
Co. I—Michigan	1	11	12	.	13	13	121
Co. K—Michigan	1	10	11	.	10	10	120
Totals.	10	143	153	1	128	129	1,392

153 killed = 10.9 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded, 546.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Yorktown, Va.	4	Kelly's Ford, Va.	5
Hanover C. H., Va.	2	Locust Grove, Va. (Mine Run)	12
Mechanicsville, Va.	1	Wilderness, Va.	20
Gaines's Mill, Va.	5	Spotsylvania, Va.	9
Glendale, Va.	8	Hanover town, Va.	7
Malvern Hill, Va.	5	Cold Harbor, Va.	7
Manassas, Va.	10	Petersburg, Va. (assault 1864)	10
Antietam, Md.	1	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.	2
Shepherdstown, Va.	2	Siege of Petersburg, Va.	6
Chancellorsville, Va.	19	Strawberry Plains, Va.	1
Gettysburg, Pa.	11	Deep Bottom, Va.	2
Wapping Heights, Va.	1	Boydton Road, Va.	3

Present, also, at Big Bethel (1862); Williamsburg; Savage Station; South Mountain; Fredericksburg; Auburn; Po River; North Anna.

NOTES.—The unique regiment of the war. Berdan's Sharpshooters were United States troops, in which respect they were different from other volunteer regiments; each company, however, was furnished entire by some one State. In 1861, General Berdan received authority from the War Department to organize a regiment of skilled marksmen from companies to be recruited in various States, and in March, 1862, it was ordered to the Peninsula, where it was attached to the Fifth Corps. The men took an active part in the Siege of Yorktown, their target rifles and deadly aim rendering the enemy's batteries nearly useless. While there, the men were supplied with Sharp's rifles of an improved pattern and excellent finish, manufactured expressly for their use. In 1863 the regiment was transferred to the Third Corps, and thence, in 1864, to the Second. It distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, where its skirmishers captured the Twenty-third Georgia; its loss in that battle was 11 killed, 51 wounded, and 6 missing. At Gettysburg, Colonel Berdan with a detachment of his men, supported by the Third Maine, made the important and memorable reconnoissance on the morning of July 2d, which developed the movements of the enemy, but with a severe loss to the small number engaged. The regiment was also hotly engaged at Mine Run, where Lieutenant-Colonel Caspar Trepp, then in command, was killed.

SECOND UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

WARD'S BRIGADE — BIRNEY'S DIVISION — THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. HENRY A. POST.

(2) COL. HOMER R. STOUGHTON.

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	14
Co. A Minnesota	1	10	11	1	10	11	123
Co. B Michigan	1	12	13	.	19	19	121
Co. C Pennsylvania . . .	.	11	11	.	19	19	124
Co. D Maine . . . . .	.	21	21	.	17	17	156
Co. E Vermont	2	22	24	.	16	16	228
Co. F N. Hampshire . . .	.	14	14	1	10	11	114
Co. G N. Hampshire . . .	1	11	12	.	11	11	116
Co. H Vermont	2	16	18	.	20	20	182
Totals	8	117	125	2	123	125	1,178

125 killed = 10.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 462; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17

BATTLES.	K. & M. W	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Rappahannock, Va. (1862)	3	Spotsylvania, Va.	19
Sulphur Springs, Va.	1	North Anna, Va.	3
Groveton, Va. }	3	Totopotomoy, Va.	1
Manassas, Va. }	2	Cold Harbor, Va.	5
South Mountain, Md.	1	Petersburg Va., assault, 1864	11
Antietam, Md.	21	Siege of Petersburg, Va	5
Chancellorsville, Va.	3	Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864.	3
Gettysburg, Pa.	9	Picket, Va., Oct. 18, 1864.	1
Brandy Station, Va	1	Boydton Road, Va.	5
Mine Run, Va	1	Place unknown.	1
Wilderness, Va.	26		

Present, also, at Falmouth; Fredericksburg; Wapping Heights; Auburn; Kelly's Ford; Po River; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Berdan's United States Sharpshooters were the best known of any regiments in the Army. It would have been difficult to have raised in any one State a regiment equal to Berdan's requirements. No recruit was eligible that could not make ten consecutive shots, whose aggregate distance from the center of the target would "string" less than fifty inches, an average of less than five inches for each shot; the distance was 600 feet at a rest; or 300 feet off hand. Many of the men could, at that distance, put all the ten shots inside the bull's-eye. The class of men selected were also of a high grade in physical qualifications and intelligence. The regiment was organized in 1861, and in March, 1862, commenced active service, then in McDowell's Corps. At Antietam, — in Phelps's Brigade, Doubleday's Division — it lost 13 killed, 51 wounded, and 2 missing. It fought there in line of battle, infantry formation. Both of Berdan's regiments, however, were generally employed as skirmishers, and, consequently, never suffered the heavy losses incidental to heavy columns. They were continually in demand as skirmishers on account of their wonderful proficiency as such, and they undoubtedly killed more men than any other regiment in the Army. In skirmishing they had no equal. The "Second" served successively in the First, Third, and Second Corps; most of the time in Birney's Division, and in company with the First Regiment United States Sharpshooters. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 16 killed, 49 wounded, and 11 missing; at Spotsylvania, 12 killed, 38 wounded, and 3 missing.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

KING'S BRIGADE — ROUSSEAU'S DIVISION — FOURTEENTH CORPS.

COLONEL HENRY B. CARRINGTON; BVT. BRIG.-GEN. U S A.

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

FIRST BATTALION.				SECOND BATTALION				THIRD BATTALION.			
Company.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.	Company.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.	Company.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
N. C. S.	.	.	..	N. C. S.	.	1	1	N. C. S.	.	..	..
A ...	.	3	3	A ...	.	10	10	A ...	.	3	3
B ...	1	14	15	B ...	2	11	13	B ...	.	3	3
C ...	1	2	3	C ...	.	9	9	C ...	.	6	6
D ...	1	8	9	D ...	1	11	12	D ...	.	4	4
E ...	.	13	13	E ...	.	12	12	E ...	.	3	3
F ...	.	9	9	F ...	1	12	13	F ...	.	8	8
G ...	.	14	14	G ...	1	10	11	G ...	.	9	9
H ...	.	19	19	H ...	1	9	10	H ...	.	6	6
Total.	3	82	85	Total.	6	85	91	Total.	.	42	42

Killed in action, 131; died of wounds, 87; total... 218
 Total of killed and wounded (omitting slight wounds) 854
 Captured and missing 206

Died of disease 199
 Died in Confederate prisons (not previously included) 53

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	1
Stone's River, Tenn.....	102
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	1
Chickamauga, Ga.....	48
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	2
Tunnel Hill, Ga.....	2
Resaca, Ga.....	7

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
New Hope Church, Ga.....	22
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	1
Smyrna Church, Ga.....	5
Utoy Creek, Ga.....	14
Before Atlanta, Ga.....	1
Jonesboro, Ga.....	12

Present, also, at Lick Creek; Siege of Corinth; Munfordville; Peach Tree Creek.

NOTES. — The Eighteenth sustained the heaviest loss in action of any regiment in the Regular Army; it was, also, the largest regiment. In his proclamation of May 3d, 1861, President Lincoln directed an increase of the Regular Army, and the Eighteenth Infantry was one of the three-battalion regiments created under this act. Headquarters were located at Columbus, Ohio, the recruits coming principally from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. The organization was to have contained three battalions of eight companies each, but the Third Battalion was never fully organized, and its companies were attached to the other battalions. In December, 1861, twelve companies took the field, four more companies joining this detachment in March, 1862; eight more companies joined during the year. At the battle of Stone's River, where the regiment encountered its hardest fighting, the First Battalion, with two companies of the Third, was commanded by Major J. N. Caldwell; the Second Battalion, with four companies of the Third, by Major Frederick Townsend. The Regular Brigade was then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Shepherd, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and was in Rousseau's (1st) Division, Fourteenth Corps. The Eighteenth took 603 officers and men into the fight at Stone's River, 48 per cent. of whom were killed or wounded. The First Division was commanded, at Chickamauga, by General Baird, and, on the Atlanta campaign, by General Johnson; the Regular Brigade (2d Brigade, 1st Div'n, 14th A. C.) was under command of General John H. King. After the Atlanta campaign, in October 1864, the regiment was consolidated into one battalion, and was withdrawn from active service in the field. [Courtesy of Colonel Frederick Phisterer, late Captain and Adjutant of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.]

EIGHTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.

HAWLEY'S BRIGADE — SEYMOUR'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. CHARLES W. FRIBLEY (Killed).

(2) COL. SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG; 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	.	..	..	13
Company A.....	.	13	13	.	16	16	135
B.....	.	14	14	.	6	6	124
C.....	.	10	10	.	14	14	127
D.....	1	14	15	.	21	21	140
E.....	.	10	10	.	12	12	125
F.....	.	16	16	.	11	11	129
G.....	.	4	4	.	13	13	122
H.....	.	14	14	.	15	15	137
I.....	1	8	9	.	12	12	134
K.....	1	12	13	.	12	12	136
Totals.....	4	115	119	.	132	132	1,322

Total of killed and wounded, 364; captured and missing, 72; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 6.

BATTLES.

K. & M. W.

Olustee, Fla.....	Feb. 20, 1864.....	87
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	August 24, 1864.....	1
Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	Sept. 29, 1864.....	18
Darbytown Road, Va.....	Oct. 13, 1864.....	10
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	June 15, 1864—April 2, 1865.....	3

Present, also, at Hatcher's Run; Fall of Petersburg; Pursuit of Lee; Appomattox.

NOTES.—Organized at Philadelphia, recruiting having commenced in September, 1863. The field officers had seen service in other regiments, Colonel Fribley having served as a Captain in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania. The Eighth left Philadelphia, January 16, 1864, proceeding to New York, where it embarked for Hilton Head, S. C. After a short stay of two weeks, it sailed with Seymour's Division for Florida, where it was engaged, soon after, at the battle of Olustee; it had been assigned, shortly before this action, to Hawley's Brigade. The fighting at Olustee resulted in a serious defeat to Seymour's forces, and the Eighth, after facing the enemy's musketry for over half an hour, retired slowly and in good order, its casualties amounting to 50 killed, 187 wounded, and 73 missing; the latter were all killed or wounded men. Colonel Fribley was killed in this battle.

The regiment remained in Florida until August, when it accompanied General William Birney's Brigade to Virginia, where it joined the Army of the James. At Chaffin's Farm the regiment, under Major Wagner, distinguished itself by its gallantry and efficiency, losing there, 8 killed, and 60 wounded, out of about 200 in action. In the affair on the Darbytown Road—then in Doubleday's (2d) Brigade, Birney's (3d) Division, Tenth Corps—it took only 150 men into the fight, losing 4 killed, 31 wounded, and 5 missing. Upon the organization of the Twenty-fifth Corps in December, 1864, a corps composed wholly of colored troops, the regiment was placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division (General William Birney's). Of the 166 colored regiments in the Union Armies the Eighth U. S. stands third in point of loss in action. It saw considerable active service in the field during the campaign of 1864–65, and was known as an efficient and reliable regiment. After Lee's surrender, the Eighth was ordered to Texas, where it encamped on the Rio Grande, at Ringgold Barracks, until October, 1865, when it returned to Philadelphia for muster-out.

SEVENTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.

ADAMS'S BRIGADE—THAYER'S DIVISION—SEVENTH CORPS.

COLONEL JAMES M. WILLIAMS; 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.....	.	..	..	.	..	..	17
Company A.....	.	16	16	.	22	22	111
B.....	1	11	12	.	21	21	130
C.....	1	17	18	.	17	17	108
D.....	.	12	12	.	23	23	109
E.....	1	15	16	.	17	17	116
F.....	.	21	21	1	17	18	129
G.....	.	13	13	.	19	19	136
H.....	1	14	15	.	15	15	128
I.....	.	16	16	.	7	7	121
K.....	1	48	49	.	7	7	144
Totals.....	5	183	188	1	165	166	1,249

188 killed = 15 per cent.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES.	K. & M.W.
Island Mounds, Mo.....	10	Horshead Creek, Ark.....	1
Sherwood, Mo.....	16	Poison Springs, Ark.....	111
Cabin Creek, C. N.....	1	Flat Rock, C. N.....	36
Honey Springs, C. N.....	5	Timber Hills, C. N.....	2
Fort Gibson, C. N.....	1	Ivy Ford, Ark.....	1
Lawrence, Kan.....	1	Roseville, Ark.....	2
Baxter Springs, C. N.....	1		

Present, also, at Bush Creek; Prairie d'Ann; Jenkins's Ferry; Joy's Ford.

NOTES.—Organized originally as the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, its designation being changed to the Seventy-ninth United States Colored Infantry, December 13, 1864. Recruiting commenced in August, 1862, and within sixty days 500 men were enlisted and placed in camp, although not without the usual difficulty and opposition arising from the prejudice against colored troops. On the 28th of October, 1862, a detachment of recruits numbering about 225 men, under Captain H. C. Seaman, encamped near Butler, Mo. (Island Mounds), where it was attacked by a superior force under Colonel Cockrell; the enemy were repulsed and driven off,—Seaman's detachment losing 10 killed and 12 wounded, Captain A. J. Crew being among the killed. This affair is noteworthy as the first fight in the war in which colored troops were engaged. A regimental organization was not effected until January, 1863, when six companies were mustered in; the other four companies were organized by May, 1863. At Poison Springs, Ark., April, 1864, the regiment while on a forage expedition in company with the Eighteenth Iowa, one section of artillery, and a small detachment of cavalry, was attacked by a large force under Generals Marcy and Fagan. The Union troops were completely surrounded, but cut their way out, the regiment losing 189 killed and wounded, besides the missing. Colonel Williams was in command of the party. In the affair at Flat Rock, only one company (K), numbering 42 men, was engaged; it was surprised and attacked by General Gano, the company being nearly annihilated. In May, 1864, Colonel Williams was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Corps, the regiment being included in that brigade. Mustered out October 1, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY. — (COLORED).

STRONG'S BRIGADE — SEYMOUR'S DIVISION — TENTH CORPS.

(1) COL. ROBERT G. SHAW (Killed).

(2) COL. EDWARD N. HALLOWELL; 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	.	..	..	17
Company A . . . . .	.	16	16	.	17	17	140
B . . . . .	.	10	10	.	15	15	138
C . . . . .	.	9	9	.	10	10	124
D	1	13	14	.	13	13	143
E . . . . .	.	5	5	.	20	20	127
F . . . . .	.	8	8	.	16	16	124
G	1	7	8	1	13	14	129
H	1	9	10	.	16	16	126
I . . . . .	.	12	12	.	21	21	139
K	1	15	16	.	19	19	127
Totals	5	104	109	1	160	161	1,334

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 60.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
James Island, S. C. (1863)	18	Honey Hill, S. C.	3
Fort Wagner Assault, July 18, 1863	58	Boykin's Mill, S. C	5
Siege of Wagner, S. C.	4	Cassiden, S. C	1
Olustee, Fla.	14	Charleston, S. C.	1
James Island, S. C. (1864)	1	Georgetown, S. C.	1
Morris Island, S. C. (1864)	3		

NOTES.— In the attack on Fort Wagner, the regiment was assigned the honor of leading the assault, and, when the division was drawn up on the beach at nightfall preparatory to the attack, the order to advance was delayed until the Fifty-fourth marched by and took its place at the head of the column. It charged under fire over a long distance of sandy plain, reaching the ditch, where many of the men climbed the parapet and entered the outer works; but the fort proved impregnable, and a bloody repulse ensued, the regiment losing 34 killed, 146 wounded, and 92 captured or missing.

The Fifty-fourth was organized in April, 1863, at Readville, Mass., and was one of the first colored regiments organized in the Northern States. The men came from the free colored citizens of New England and the Middle States, while many came from far Western States to embrace this, their first opportunity to enlist. Governor Andrews tendered the Colonelcy to Captain Robert G. Shaw, of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, who accepted. Shaw was killed at Fort Wagner; he was the first man on the parapet, where he fell, shot through the heart. At Olustee, the regiment lost 11 killed, 68 wounded and 8 missing; at Honey Hill, 3 killed, 38 wounded, and 4 missing; at Boykin's Mill, 2 killed, and 20 wounded. After the close of the war it remained in South Carolina, on garrison duty, until August 20, 1865, when it was mustered out, and ordered to Boston, where the men received their final payment and discharge.

Shortly after Olustee, the Sergeant-Major (colored), was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Andrews, for gallantry in that battle; but for a long time the United States Government refused to muster him in, on account of his color. Admittance to the Invalid Corps was also refused a private who was disabled at Fort Wagner. Full pay was also refused these men for sixteen months. On seven successive pay-days they were tendered \$7 per month; but each time it was refused and a white soldier's pay demanded. On September 28, 1864, the men were paid in full from the date of enlistment, at \$13 per month.

CHAPTER XI.

LIST OF BATTLES, WITH THE REGIMENTS SUSTAINING THE GREATEST LOSSES IN EACH.

IT is intended in this chapter to give a list of the battles and minor engagements of the war in their chronological order; and, with each battle or engagement, a statement of the regiments which sustained the greatest loss in that particular action. The figures thus given have been compiled from the Official Records of the Rebellion, either already published or in process of publication, by the War Department at Washington. The statement of the loss in each case is based on the nominal lists made out by the regimental commandants at the close of the action, and which are still preserved on file at the War Department. These nominal lists have, in many instances, been revised and corrected in accordance with subsequent information. Where it has been ascertained that captured or missing men have been killed or wounded; or that men reported as killed were among the captured, and were still alive; or that men reported as missing were stragglers, who reported for duty soon after,—these lists and their totals have been amended accordingly.

These lists are made out in “Killed, Wounded, and Missing,” and show the casualties as reported at the close of the action. Consequently, *the mortally wounded are included with the wounded*. This fact must be borne in mind, as it will be needed, at times, in accounting for a seeming discrepancy,—cases where a regimental historian, or others, places the number of killed at a higher figure, they having included with the killed those who died of wounds.

Among the missing there must have been many wounded men, and many who were killed. The captured men are also included under this head, and, in many cases, the missing ones were all, or nearly all, prisoners. Then there are cases in which the missing were, for the most part, killed or wounded, the nominal lists not having been amended accordingly.

The nature or history of the battle will, generally, throw some light on the fate of the missing. From Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor but few of the missing ones ever returned; they fell close to the enemy's works, and in the repulse, or swift retreat, were left to be buried by the enemy. But, in actions like Ream's Station or Poplar Spring Church, the history of the fight tells of flanking movements with large captures of prisoners from certain divisions, and the student justly infers that the missing were captured men, as an examination of the muster-out-rolls will show.

In the following lists of greatest losses in particular actions, the regiment named first, although having the largest number of casualties, did not always sustain the greatest loss of life. The number actually killed, as increased by the death from wounds, will be found in the regimental sketch,—if one of the “Three Hundred Fighting Regiments;” or, if the number of those killed and died of wounds exceed fifty, it will appear in the table given on pages 17-22.

It will be found interesting to note these differences between the number of “killed or died of wounds,” and the number of “killed” as stated in the casualty lists of “killed, wounded, and missing.” The comparison will, in many cases, account for the missing; as, many who were borne on the nominal lists as missing were subsequently recorded on the muster-out-rolls as killed in that particular action.

A remarkable feature of these casualty lists is the wide variation at times from the usual proportionate number of killed to wounded. This is due, quite often, to delay in making out the nominal list after the battle. If the first sergeants hand in their company list of casualties promptly to the adjutant or colonel at the close of the action, there will, evidently, be less men reported as killed than if there is a delay of several days. In the latter case, many will have died of their wounds and thus be included with the killed, instead of with the wounded. As a large proportion of the mortally wounded die within a few days after the battle, the ratio of the number of killed to the wounded would be changed considerably by delay in the reports. In some actions and in some campaigns it was difficult to make prompt reports of casualties. In some actions a division would be under arms for several days, momentarily expecting an attack.

The nature of the fighting also affected the ratio of the killed and wounded. In a hot fight at close quarters, or in an assault, the proportion of killed is naturally large; at long range, or in the second line, or while engaged in "supporting battery," the proportion of killed is less than the common ratio.

But casualty lists will fail to give an intelligent idea of the extent of the loss unless the number, or probable number, of men engaged is kept in mind. The average American regiment of infantry in the last war, while in active service, numbered about 400 muskets; and, unless the number taken into action is definitely known, it will be safe to assume, in examining the casualties, that the number engaged was not far from that amount. Newly organized regiments, fresh from their rendezvous, often took from 700 to 800 men into a battle; but, if their first battle did not occur until after several months of campaigning, they would take only about 500 men into action. Then, there were regiments which became so depleted by battles, marches, campaigns, and disease, that they often went into battle with less than 200 effectives. Some of these depleted commands were restored to an effective strength by accessions of recruits; or, by transfers of men from regiments returning home, these transferred men having unexpired terms of enlistment. Even then, the regiment, thus recruited, would seldom number over 400 effectives.

From personal observations at the time, and subsequent studies of official returns, an effective strength of 400 appears to have been the most common. In many of the instances specified in the subjoined table of greatest casualties, the number actually engaged will be found in the list of maximum percentages, pages 28-34.

The heavy artillery regiments have in some instances here been classed by themselves, their larger organizations requiring, in a fair statement of losses, that their casualties be kept separate from those of the small and depleted infantry commands. These heavy artillery regiments were not called upon to take the field until the spring of 1864, their first experience under fire occurring at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, in which actions each of these regiments had nearly 1,800 men engaged. But the bloody vicissitudes of Grant's campaign soon reduced these splendid commands to nothing but skeletons of their former selves.

The casualties in the cavalry are also given separately in these lists. Their losses occurred mostly in cavalry battles,—cavalry fighting cavalry, with no infantry near. In many cases the losses are not large enough to warrant classing them with the heavier losses of the infantry, and, so, they are given separately. The cavalry losses in particular actions are not so remarkable as those of the infantry; but, the mounted regiments were in action so much oftener, that the aggregate of casualties in one of their campaigns, or raids, would equal those of an average infantry regiment.

The style of fighting which prevailed in the cavalry service during the Civil War was new and peculiar. The wooded countries in which they operated prevented any charges by large bodies of mounted troops. The cavalry used their sabres but little; they fought dismounted,

using their carbines only. Their horses were available for rapid movements or marches, but, in fighting, they relied on their carbines and dismounted tactics.

Some of the regiments which were recruited for the cavalry service in 1863, experienced a long delay in receiving their horses from the Government, during which they were assigned to infantry divisions, where they fought and manœuvred as infantry.

The maximum casualties of the Light Artillery, in particular engagements, will also be found appended to the following lists.

Right here, however, it may be well to caution the reader against any assumption that the regiments most prominent in these casualty lists were, necessarily, the ones which rendered the most efficient service. At times some commands, by an exercise of dash and daring, accomplished brilliant results with but slight loss, while others, under similar circumstances, succeeded only at a bloody cost.

Among the leading regiments in point of loss at Gettysburg, as given here, the Twelfth Corps is scarcely represented; and, yet, the services rendered on that field by that command were unsurpassed in gallantry and important results. The remarkable losses sustained by Johnson's (Confederate) Division and the three brigades attached to his command, were inflicted by regiments which have no place in the list of those prominent at Gettysburg, by reason of their casualties. Granted, that Greene's Brigade delivered that deadly fire from behind breastworks; but, when Williams's and Geary's Divisions returned from Round Top, and found that during their absence their works had been occupied by the enemy, they became the assaulting party; they drove the enemy out of the works, re-took the position, and saved the right. That, in accomplishing this, they could inflict so severe a loss and sustain so slight a one, is as good evidence of their gallantry and efficiency as any sensational aggregate of casualties.

LIST OF BATTLES, WITH THE REGIMENTS SUSTAINING GREATEST LOSS IN EACH.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
GREAT BETHEL, VA.						
June 10, 1861.						
5th New York	Pierce's	-----	6	13	--	19
RICH MOUNTAIN, W. VA.						
July 11, 1861.						
13th Indiana	Rosecrans's	-----	8	9	--	17
BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.						
July 18, 1861.						
1st Massachusetts	Tyler's	-----	10	8	14	32
12th New York	Tyler's	-----	5	19	10	34
FIRST BULL RUN, VA.						
July 21, 1861.						
1st Minnesota	Heintzelman's	-----	42	108	30	180
69th New York	Tyler's	-----	38	59	95	192
79th New York	Tyler's	-----	32	51	115	198

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Includes the captured.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

427

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.*</i>	<i>Missing.†</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
WILSON'S CREEK, MO.						
August 10, 1861.						
1st Missouri	Lyon's	-----	76	208	11	295
1st Kansas	Lyon's	-----	77	187	20	284
CARN FEX FERRY, W. VA.						
Sept. 10, 1861.						
10th Ohio	Rosecrans'	-----	9	50	--	59
BALL'S BLUFF, VA.						
Oct. 21, 1861.						
15th Massachusetts	Baker's	-----	14	61	227	302
20th Massachusetts	Baker's	-----	13	40	228	281
BELMONT, MO.						
Nov. 7, 1861.						
7th Iowa	Grant's	-----	26	93	--	119
22d Illinois	Grant's	-----	23	74	--	97
CAMP ALLEGHANY, W. VA.						
Dec. 13, 1861.						
25th Ohio	Milroy's	-----	6	54	6	66
DRANESVILLE, VA.						
Dec. 20, 1861.						
1st Penn. Rifles	McCall's	-----	3	26	--	29
MILL SPRINGS, KY.						
Jan. 19, 1862.						
10th Indiana	Thomas's	-----	10	75	--	85
4th Kentucky	Thomas's	-----	8	52	--	60
FORT DONELSON, TENN.						
Feb. 12-16, 1862.						
11th Illinois	McClermand's	-----	70	181	88	339
8th Illinois	McClermand's	-----	54	188	--	242
18th Illinois	McClermand's	-----	53	157	18	228
9th Illinois	C. F. Smith's	-----	36	165	9	210
2d Iowa	C. F. Smith's	-----	33	164	--	197
31st Illinois	McClermand's	-----	31	117	28	176
PEA RIDGE, ARK.						
March 6-8, 1862.						
9th Iowa	Carr's, E. A.	-----	38	176	4	218
4th Iowa	Carr's, E. A.	-----	18	139	3	160
37th Illinois	Davis's	-----	20	121	3	144
NEW BERNE, N. C.						
March 14, 1862.						
51st New York	Burnside's	-----	11	60	--	71
21st Massachusetts	Burnside's	-----	15	42	--	57

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Includes the captured.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
KERNSTOWN, VA.						
March 23, 1862.						
84th Pennsylvania	Shields's	-----	21	71	--	92
7th Ohio	Shields's	-----	20	62	10	92
SHILOH, TENN.						
April 6, 7, 1862.						
9th Illinois	W. H. Wallace's	-----	61	300	5	366
55th Illinois	Sherman's	-----	51	197	27	275
28th Illinois	Hurlbut's	-----	29	211	5	245
16th Wisconsin	Prentiss's	-----	40	188	26	254
46th Ohio	Sherman's	-----	37	185	24	246
40th Illinois	Sherman's	-----	47	160	9	216
45th Illinois	McClermand's	-----	23	187	3	213
44th Indiana	Hurlbut's	-----	24	174	--	198
11th Iowa	McClermand's	-----	33	160	1	194
77th Ohio	Sherman's	-----	51	116	51	218
43d Illinois	McClermand's	-----	50	118	29	197
6th Iowa	Sherman's	-----	52	94	37	183
15th Illinois	Hurlbut's	-----	49	117	--	166
15th Iowa	Prentiss's	-----	21	156	8	185
CAMDEN, N. C.						
April 19, 1862.						
9th New York	Burnside's	-----	8	61	6	75
FARMINGTON, MISS.						
May 3, 1862.						
2d Iowa Cavalry	Pope's	-----	2	45	4	51
WILLIAMSBURG, VA.						
May 5, 1862.						
70th New York	Hooker's	Third	79	138	113	330
72d New York	Hooker's	Third	59	90	46	195
8th New Jersey	Hooker's	Third	35	122	4	161
6th New Jersey	Hooker's	Third	39	74	26	139
5th Michigan	Kearny's	Third	29	115	--	144
WEST POINT, VA.						
May 7, 1862.						
31st New York	Franklin's	Sixth	23	33	27	83
MCDOWELL, VA.						
May 8, 1862.						
25th Ohio	Milroy's	-----	6	51	1	58
82d Ohio	Milroy's	-----	6	50	1	57
RUSSELL HOUSE, MISS.						
May 17, 1862.						
8th Missouri	Sherman's	-----	10	30	--	40
PRINCETON, W. VA.						
May 17, 1862.						
37th Ohio	Cox's	-----	13	45	--	58

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

429

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
SEARCY LANDING, ARK.						
May 19, 1862.						
17th Missouri .....	.....	.....	15	26	--	41
PORT ROYAL, VA.						
May 23, 1862.						
1st Maryland	Williams's	.....	14	43	535	592
WINCHESTER, VA.						
May 25, 1862.						
2d Massachusetts	Williams's	.....	13	47	80	140
HANOVER COURT HOUSE, VA.						
May 27, 1862.						
25th New York	Morell's	Fifth	28	79	51	158
44th New York	Morell's	Fifth	27	59	--	86
FAIR OAKS, VA.						
May 31—June 1, 1862.						
61st Pennsylvania	Couch's	Fourth	68	152	43	263
5th New Hampshire	Richardson's	Second	26	147	7	180
64th New York	Richardson's	Second	30	143	--	173
67th New York	Couch's	Fourth	27	135	8	170
3d Michigan	Kearny's	Third	30	124	15	169
105th Pennsylvania	Kearny's	Third	41	112	8	161
104th Pennsylvania	Casey's	Fourth	28	111	67	206
5th Michigan	Kearny's	Third	31	105	19	155
CROSS KEYS, VA.						
June 8, 1862.						
8th New York	Blenker's	.....	43	134	43	220
27th Pennsylvania	Blenker's	.....	17	61	14	92
PORT REPUBLIC, VA.						
June 9, 1862.						
66th Ohio	Shields's	.....	20	75	110	205
7th Indiana	Shields's	.....	9	107	29	145
JAMES ISLAND, S. C.						
June 16, 1862.						
8th Michigan	Stevens's	.....	48	120	16	184
79th New York *	Stevens's	.....	9	67	34	110
OAK GROVE, VA.						
June 25, 1862.						
20th Indiana	Kearny's	Third	11	82	32	125
MECHANICSVILLE, VA.						
June 26, 1862.						
5th Penn. Reserves	McCall's	Fifth	8	46	1	55

* The missing of the 79th New York in this action were killed or wounded.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
GAINES'S MILL, VA.						
June 27, 1862.						
9th Massachusetts	Morell's	Fifth	57	149	25	231
16th New York	Slocum's	Sixth	32	162	7	201
3d New Jersey	Slocum's	Sixth	35	136	44	215
22d Massachusetts	Morell's	Fifth	58	108	117	283
16th Michigan	Morell's	Fifth	47	114	53	214
12th U. S. Infantry	Sykes's	Fifth	54	102	56	212
11th Penn. Reserves	McCall's	Fifth	50	105	529	684
4th New Jersey	Slocum's	Sixth	45	103	437	585
5th New York	Sykes's	Fifth	38	110	14	162
83d Pennsylvania	Morell's	Fifth	46	51	99	196
SAVAGE STATION, VA.						
June 29, 1862.						
5th Vermont	W. F. Smith's	Sixth	30	145	26	201
72d Pennsylvania	Sedgwick's	Second	14	85	20	119
GLENDALE, VA.						
June 30, 1862.						
1st New York	Kearny's	Third	22	121	87	230
1st Penn. Reserves	McCall's	Fifth	20	103	37	160
81st Pennsylvania	Richardson's	Second	23	107	5	135
5th Penn. Reserves	McCall's	Fifth	18	103	50	171
9th Penn. Reserves	McCall's	Fifth	19	94	40	153
MALVERN HILL, VA.						
July 1, 1862.						
4th Michigan	Morell's	Fifth	41	100	23	164
83d Pennsylvania	Morell's	Fifth	33	115	18	166
14th New York	Morell's	Fifth	22	103	---	125
MURFREESBORO, TENN.						
July 13, 1862.						
9th Michigan	Crittenden's	-----	11	89	37	137
BATON ROUGE, LA.						
Aug. 5, 1862.						
21st Indiana	Williams's (Thos.)		24	98	4	126
14th Maine	Williams's (Thos.)		36	71	12	119
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA						
Aug. 9, 1862.						
2d Massachusetts	Williams's	Twelfth	40	93	40	173
46th Pennsylvania	Williams's	Twelfth	31	102	111	244
7th Ohio	Augur's	Twelfth	31	149	2	182
10th Maine	Williams's	Twelfth	24	145	4	173
KETTLE RUN, VA.*						
Aug. 27, 1862.						
73d New York	Hooker's	Third	12	41	--	53

* Preliminary actions at Manassas, or Second Bull Run.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

431

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
BULL RUN BRIDGE, VA.* Aug. 27, 1862.						
2d New Jersey	Slocum's	Sixth	8	58	64	130
THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA.* August 28, 1862.						
11th Pennsylvania	Ricketts's	First	18	40	2	60
MANASSAS, VA. August 27-31, 1862.						
5th New York †	Sykes's	F. J. Porter's	79	170	48	297
2d Wisconsin ‡	Hatch's	McDowell's	53	213	32	298
28th Massachusetts	Stevens's	Ninth	33	188	13	234
19th Indiana ‡	Hatch's	McDowell's	47	168	44	259
80th New York §	Hatch's	McDowell's	32	165	82	279
7th Wisconsin ‡	Hatch's	McDowell's	31	153	33	217
11th Pennsylvania ||	Ricketts's	McDowell's	44	114	88	246
24th New York	Hatch's	McDowell's	36	115	86	237
6th New Hampshire	Reno's	Ninth	30	117	70	217
1st Michigan	Morell's	F. J. Porter's ¶	33	114	31	178
18th Massachusetts	Morell's	F. J. Porter's	34	106	29	169
26th New York	Ricketts's	McDowell's	26	106	37	169
RICHMOND, KY. August 30, 1862.						
12th Indiana	Nelson's	-----	25	148	608	781
18th Kentucky	Nelson's	-----	39	111	237	387
16th Indiana	Nelson's	-----	25	120	395	540
CHANTILLY, VA. Sept. 1, 1862.						
21st Massachusetts	Reno's	Ninth	22	98	26	146
FAYETTEVILLE, VA. Sept. 10, 1862.						
34th Ohio **	Cox's	-----	16	87	112	215
HARPER'S FERRY, VA. Sept. 12-15, 1862.						
126th New York	Miles's	-----	13	42	976	1,031
32d Ohio	Miles's	-----	10	58	674	742
MUNFORDSVILLE, KY. Sept. 14, 1862.						
67th Indiana	Gilbert's	-----	11	32	888	931
CRAMPTON'S GAP, MD. Sept. 14, 1862.						
96th Pennsylvania	Slocum's	Sixth	20	71	---	91
16th New York	Slocum's	Sixth	20	41	---	61

* Preliminary actions at Manassas, or Second Bull Run. † Duryée Zouaves. ‡ This loss occurred at Gainesville, on the 28th.

§ 20th N. Y. S. M. ¶ Includes loss at Thoroughfare Gap on the 28th.

¶ Porter's regiments were small, having sustained heavy losses on the Peninsula; McDowell's regiments were in action for the first time.

** Includes a few casualties in the 37th Ohio, attached.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD.*						
Sept. 14, 1862.						
23d Ohio	Cox's	Ninth	32	95	3	130
45th Pennsylvania	Willcox's	Ninth	27	107	---	134
17th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	26	106	---	132
7th Wisconsin	Hatch's	First	11	116	20	147
6th Wisconsin	Hatch's	First	11	79	2	92
30th Ohio	Cox's	Ninth	17	53	--	70
ANTIETAM, MD.						
Sept. 17, 1862.						
15th Massachusetts †	Sedgwick's	Second	65	255	24	344
28th Pennsylvania	Greene's	Twelfth	44	217	5	266
9th New York ‡	Rodman's	Ninth	45	174	14	233
12th Massachusetts	Ricketts's	First	49	165	10	224
1st Delaware	French's	Second	31	182	17	230
7th Michigan	Sedgwick's	Second	39	178	4	221
35th Massachusetts	Sturgis's	Ninth	48	160	6	214
72d Pennsylvania	Sedgwick's	Second	38	163	36	237
59th New York	Sedgwick's	Second	48	153	23	224
63d New York	Richardson's	Second	35	165	2	202
27th Indiana	Williams's	Twelfth	18	191	--	209
3d Wisconsin	Williams's	Twelfth	27	173	--	200
69th New York	Richardson's	Second	44	152	--	196
4th New York	French's	Second	44	142	1	187
16th Connecticut	Rodman's	Ninth	42	143	--	185
14th Indiana	French's	Second	30	150	--	180
8th Connecticut	Rodman's	Ninth	34	139	21	194
108th New York	French's	Second	26	122	47	195
42d New York	Sedgwick's	Second	35	127	19	181
130th Pennsylvania	French's	Second	32	146	--	178
IUKA, MISS.						
Sept. 19, 1862.						
5th Iowa	Hamilton's	-----	37	179	1	217
48th Indiana	Hamilton's	-----	37	56	7	100
26th Missouri	Hamilton's	-----	21	75	1	97
11th Missouri	Stanley's	-----	7	66	3	76
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.						
Sept. 20, 1862.						
118th Pennsylvania	Morell's	Fifth	63	101	105	269
NEWTONIA, MO.						
Sept. 30, 1862.						
9th Wisconsin	Salomon's	-----	25	51	116	192
CORINTH, MISS.						
Oct. 3, 4, 1862.						
63d Ohio	Stanley's	-----	24	105	3	132
9th Illinois	Davies's	-----	11	82	55	148

* The Pennsylvania Reserves sustained a severe percentage of loss in this action, but their regiments being small their casualties do not appear in this list.

† Includes a company of sharpshooters, which were attached to this regiment.

‡ Hawkins's Zouaves.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

433

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
CORINTH, MISS.—Continued.						
7th Iowa	Davies's	.....	21	87	14	122
47th Illinois	Stanley's	.....	19	79	10	108
12th Illinois	Davies's	.....	15	79	15	109
14th Wisconsin	McKean's	.....	27	50	21	98
43d Ohio	Stanley's	.....	20	76	--	96
2d Iowa	Davies's	.....	12	84	5	101
HATCHIE BRIDGE, MISS.						
Oct. 5, 1862.						
53d Indiana	Hurlbut's	.....	13	91	2	106
28th Illinois	Hurlbut's	.....	8	84	3	95
25th Indiana	Hurlbut's	.....	3	77	13	93
3d Iowa	Hurlbut's	.....	2	60	--	62
53d Illinois	Hurlbut's	.....	9	49	--	58
CHAPLIN HILLS, KY. *						
Oct. 8, 1862.						
10th Ohio	Rousseau's	.....	60	169	--	229
15th Kentucky	Rousseau's	.....	66	130	--	196
75th Illinois	Mitchell's	.....	46	167	12	225
1st Wisconsin	Rousseau's	.....	58	132	14	204
105th Ohio	Jackson's	.....	43	147	13	203
3d Ohio	Rousseau's	.....	43	147	--	190
98th Ohio	Jackson's	.....	35	162	32	229
79th Pennsylvania	Rousseau's	.....	40	146	30	216
21st Wisconsin	Rousseau's	.....	38	103	56	197
123d Illinois	Jackson's	.....	35	119	35	189
10th Wisconsin	Rousseau's	.....	37	109	4	150
22d Indiana	Mitchell's	.....	49	87	23	159
POCOTALIGO, S. C.						
Oct. 22, 1862.						
47th Pennsylvania	Brannan's	.....	18	94	--	112
76th Pennsylvania	Brannan's	.....	12	66	1	79
LABADIESVILLE, LA.						
Oct. 27, 1862.						
8th New Hampshire	Weitzel's	.....	12	35	1	48
PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK.						
Dec. 7, 1862.						
20th Wisconsin	Herron's	.....	50	154	13	217
19th Iowa	Herron's	.....	45	145	3	193
26th Indiana	Huston's	.....	25	175	1	201
10th Kansas	Blunt's	.....	6	63	--	69
HARTSVILLE, TENN.						
Dec. 7, 1862.						
104th Illinois .....	.....	.....	25	131	568	724

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.* Dec. 13, 1862.						
7th New York	Hancock's	Second	26	184	33	243
142d Pennsylvania	Meade's	First	16	182	45	243
16th Maine †	Gibbon's	First	27	170	34	231
145th Pennsylvania †	Hancock's	Second	34	152	43	229
11th Penn. Reserves	Meade's	First	10	147	54	211
5th New Hampshire	Hancock's	Second	20	154	19	193
11th New Hampshire	Sturgis's	Ninth	19	151	25	195
28th New Jersey	French's	Second	12	157	24	193
133d Pennsylvania	Humphreys's	Fifth	20	145	19	184
131st Pennsylvania	Humphreys's	Fifth	22	138	15	175
20th Massachusetts	Howard's	Second	25	138	--	163
81st Pennsylvania	Hancock's	Second	15	141	20	176
26th New York	Gibbon's	First	23	136	11	170
5th Penn. Reserves	Meade's	First	18	87	61	166
13th Penn. Reserves	Meade's	First	19	113	29	161
53d Pennsylvania	Hancock's	Second	21	133	1	155
7th Rhode Island	Sturgis's	Ninth	11	132	15	158
28th Massachusetts	Hancock's	Second	14	124	20	158
KINSTON, WHITEHALL and GOLDSBORO, N. C. Dec. 14-17, 1862.						
10th Connecticut	Foster's	-----	11	89	--	100
45th Massachusetts	Foster's	-----	18	59	--	77
9th New Jersey	Foster's	-----	5	86	4	95
103d Pennsylvania	Peck's	-----	16	53	--	69
23d Massachusetts	Foster's	-----	12	55	--	67
CHICKASAW BAYOU, MISS. Dec. 27-29, 1862.						
16th Ohio	Morgan's	-----	16	101	194	311
54th Indiana	Morgan's	-----	17	112	135	264
13th Illinois	Steele's	-----	27	107	39	173
31st Missouri	Steele's	-----	17	72	62	151
29th Missouri	Steele's	-----	19	70	61	150
58th Ohio	Steele's	-----	36	78	11	125
4th Iowa	Steele's	-----	7	105	--	112
22d Kentucky	Morgan's	-----	9	72	26	107
6th Missouri	Morgan's	-----	14	43	--	57
PARKER'S X ROADS, TENN. Dec. 30, 1862.						
122d Illinois	Stanley's	-----	16	50	15	81
STONE'S RIVER, TENN. Dec. 31, 1862—Jan. 2, 1863.						
18th U. S. Inf., 20 Cos. § ..	Rousseau's	|| Fourteenth	60	224	7	291
21st Illinois	Davis's	Fourteenth	57	187	59	303

* Most of the missing in this battle were killed or wounded.

† Of the total, 91 were killed or died of wounds.

‡ Of the total, 76 were killed or died of wounds. In a history of the 16th Maine, its loss at Fredericksburg is tabulated by companies, and shows 56 killed, 34 mortally wounded, and 134 wounded, total, 224.

§ Two battalions, numbering 603 officers and men in action.

|| The Army of the Cumberland was then the Fourteenth Corps; and was divided into the Right Wing, Centre, and Left Wing.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

435

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
STONE'S RIVER, TENN.—Continued.						
36th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourteenth	46	151	15	212
15th Indiana	Wood's	Fourteenth	38	143	7	188
6th Ohio	Palmer's	Fourteenth	25	138	14	177
84th Illinois	Palmer's	Fourteenth	35	124	8	167
19th Ohio	Van Cleve's	Fourteenth	27	125	34	186
39th Indiana	Johnson's	Fourteenth	31	118	231	380
78th Pennsylvania	Negley's	Fourteenth	16	133	39	188
101st Ohio	Davis's	Fourteenth	23	123	66	212
51st Ohio	Van Cleve's	Fourteenth	24	122	44	190
38th Illinois	Davis's	Fourteenth	34	109	34	177
37th Indiana	Negley's	Fourteenth	27	115	8	150
30th Indiana	Johnson's	Fourteenth	31	110	72	213
18th Ohio	Negley's	Fourteenth	26	115	26	167
16th U. S. Inf., 8 Cos.	Rousseau's	Fourteenth	16	123	16	155
44th Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourteenth	29	109	17	155
65th Ohio	Wood's	Fourteenth	35	100	38	173
21st Ohio	Negley's	Fourteenth	24	109	26	159
22d Illinois	Sheridan's	Fourteenth	21	116	56	193
SPRINGFIELD, MO.						
Jan. 8, 1863.						
18th Iowa .....	.....	.....	5	46	1	52
ARKANSAS POST, ARK.						
Jan. 11, 1863.						
26th Iowa	Steele's	Fifteenth	18	99	--	117
3d Missouri	Steele's	Fifteenth	14	61	--	75
76th Ohio	Steele's	Fifteenth	11	57	--	68
25th Iowa	Steele's	Fifteenth	10	43	2	55
DESERTED HOUSE, VA.						
Jan. 30, 1863.						
130th New York	Corcoran's	Seventh	7	20	2	29
THOMPSON'S STATION, TENN.						
March 4-5, 1863.						
19th Michigan .....	.....	.....	20	92	345	457
33d Indiana .....	.....	.....	13	85	407	505
FORT BISLAND, LA.						
April 12-13, 1863.						
38th Massachusetts	Emory's	Nineteenth	6	29	--	35
IRISH BEND, LA.						
April 14, 1863.						
159th New York	Grover's	Nineteenth	19	78	20	117
25th Connecticut	Grover's	Nineteenth	9	77	10	96
SIEGE OF SUFFOLK, VA.						
April 12—May 4, 1863.						
99th New York	Corcoran's	Seventh	13	58	--	71

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
FITZ HUGH'S CROSSING, VA.						
April 29-30, 1863.						
24th Michigan	Wadsworth's	First	4	20	--	24
PORT GIBSON, MISS.						
May 1, 1863.						
18th Indiana	Carr's	Thirteenth	19	64	--	83
29th Wisconsin	Hovey's	Thirteenth	10	65	--	75
69th Indiana	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth	14	45	--	59
42d Ohio	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth	12	47	--	59
CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.						
May 1-3, 1863.						
12th New Hampshire	Whipple's	Third	41	213	63	317
124th New York	Whipple's	Third	28	161	15	204
141st Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	23	152	60	235
11th New Jersey	Berry's	Third	18	146	5	169
26th Wisconsin	Schurz's	Eleventh	23	135	40	198
12th New Jersey	French's	Second	24	132	22	178
148th Pennsylvania	Hancock's	Second	31	119	14	164
27th Indiana	Williams's	Twelfth	20	126	4	150
114th Pennsylvania	Birney's	Third	20	123	38	181
2d Massachusetts	Williams's	Twelfth	21	110	7	138
123d New York	Williams's	Twelfth	16	114	18	148
25th Ohio	Devens's	Eleventh	14	107	31	152
8th New Jersey	Berry's	Third	18	101	6	125
82d Illinois	Schurz's	Eleventh	29	88	38	155
13th New Jersey	Williams's	Twelfth	17	100	24	141
5th New Jersey	Berry's	Third	13	102	6	121
37th New York	Birney's	Third	3	111	108	222
55th Ohio	Devens's	Eleventh	9	87	57	153
3d Wisconsin	Williams's	Twelfth	18	74	9	101
149th New York	Geary's	Twelfth	15	68	103	186
MARYE'S HEIGHTS, VA.*						
May 3, 1863.						
5th Wisconsin	Burnham's	Sixth	35	122	36	193
33d New York	Howe's	Sixth	17	130	74	221
7th Massachusetts	Newton's	Sixth	22	125	3	150
6th Maine	Burnham's	Sixth	23	111	35	169
2d Vermont†	Howe's	Sixth	17	115	--	132
SALEM CHURCH, VA.						
May 3, 1863.						
121st New York	Brooks's	Sixth	48	173	55	276
15th New Jersey	Brooks's	Sixth	24	126	4	154
95th Pennsylvania	Brooks's	Sixth	23	110	20	153
16th New York	Brooks's	Sixth	23	70	49	142

*Including losses at other parts of the field, Salem Heights, etc.

†Including loss at Banks's Ford.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

437

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
RAYMOND, MISS.						
May 12, 1863.						
23d Indiana	Logan's	Seventeenth	16	76	23	115
20th Illinois	Logan's	Seventeenth	17	68	1	86
7th Missouri	Logan's	Seventeenth	10	57	6	73
20th Ohio	Logan's	Seventeenth	10	58	..	68
JACKSON, MISS.						
May 14, 1863.						
17th Iowa	Crocker's	Fifteenth	16	61	3	80
10th Missouri	Crocker's	Fifteenth	10	65	..	75
CHAMPION'S HILL, MISS.						
May 16, 1863.						
24th Indiana	Hovey's	Thirteenth	27	166	8	201
10th Iowa	Crocker's	Seventeenth	36	131	..	167
24th Iowa	Hovey's	Thirteenth	35	120	34	189
11th Indiana	Hovey's	Thirteenth	28	126	13	167
93d Illinois	Crocker's	Seventeenth	38	113	11	162
47th Indiana	Hovey's	Thirteenth	32	91	17	140
56th Ohio	Hovey's	Thirteenth	20	90	28	138
29th Wisconsin	Hovey's	Thirteenth	19	92	2	113
BIG BLACK RIVER, MISS.						
May 17, 1863.						
23d Iowa	Carr's (E. A.)	Thirteenth	13	70	..	83
21st Iowa	Carr's (E. A.)	Thirteenth	13	88	..	101
ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG.						
May 19, 1863.						
4th West Virginia	Blair's	Fifteenth	27	110	..	137
13th U. S. Inf., 1st Batt'n.	Blair's	Fifteenth	21	49	..	70
116th Illinois	Blair's	Fifteenth	6	64	1	71
95th Illinois	McArthur's	Seventeenth	8	54	..	62
ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG.						
May 22, 1863.						
22d Iowa	Carr's	Thirteenth	27	118	19	164
8th Indiana	Carr's	Thirteenth	22	95	..	117
12th Missouri	Steele's	Fifteenth	26	82	..	108
77th Illinois	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth	19	85	26	130
21st Iowa	Carr's	Thirteenth	16	87	10	113
59th Indiana	Quinby's	Seventeenth	11	99	1	111
95th Illinois	McArthur's	Seventeenth	18	83	8	109
7th Missouri	Logan's	Seventeenth	10	92	..	102
99th Illinois	Carr's	Thirteenth	19	77	6	102
PLAINS'S STORE, LA.						
May 21, 1863.						
116th New York	Augur's	Nineteenth	11	44	1	56

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregat.</i>
PORT HUDSON, LA.						
* May 23—July 8, 1863.						
8th New Hampshire.....	Paine's†	Nineteenth	30	198	30	258
4th Wisconsin.....	Paine's	Nineteenth	49	117	53	219
26th Connecticut.....	Sherman's‡	Nineteenth	15	160	1	176
8th Vermont.....	Augur's	Nineteenth	25	132	9	166
6th Michigan.....	Sherman's	Nineteenth	20	129	--	149
91st New York.....	Grover's	Nineteenth	21	120	8	149
2d Louisiana.....	Augur's	Nineteenth	32	108	4	144
116th New York.....	Augur's	Nineteenth	20	105	5	130
73d U. S. Colored Inf.§.....	.....	Nineteenth	34	95	--	129
128th New York.....	Sherman's	Nineteenth	22	100	6	128
1st Louisiana.....	Grover's	Nineteenth	31	89	3	123
53d Massachusetts.....	Paine's	Nineteenth	17	99	5	121
133d New York.....	Paine's	Nineteenth	23	90	2	115
131st New York.....	Grover's	Nineteenth	21	88	10	119
49th Massachusetts.....	Augur's	Nineteenth	18	83	1	102
MILLIKIN'S BEND, LA.						
June 6-8, 1863.						
5th U. S. H. A., Colored.....	.....	.....	62	130	--	192
49th U. S. Inf., Colored.....	.....	.....	30	120	--	150
23d Iowa.....	.....	.....	26	60	--	86
FRANKLIN'S CROSSING, VA.						
June 6, 1863.						
6th Vermont.....	Howe's	Sixth	4	13	--	17
BEVERLY FORD, VA.						
June 9, 1863.						
8th New York Cavalry.....	Buford's	Cavalry	12	31	7	50
2d U. S. Cavalry.....	Buford's	Cavalry	11	29	26	66
WINCHESTER, VA.						
June 13, 1863.						
123d Ohio.....	Milroy's	Eighth	21	62	466	549
18th Connecticut.....	Milroy's	Eighth	18	46	534	598
67th Pennsylvania.....	Milroy's	Eighth	17	38	736	791
ALDIE, VA.						
June 17, 1863.						
1st Mass. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry	20	57	90	167
2d New York Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry	16	19	15	50
MIDDLEBURG, VA.						
June 19, 1863.						
1st Maine Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry	10	18	12	40
10th New York Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry	3	10	19	32

* Nearly all these losses occurred in the assaults of May 27th and June 14th.

† Emory's (3d) Division.

‡ General Thomas W. Sherman's (2d) Division, afterwards Dwight's Division.

§ First Louisiana Native Guards, Corps d' Afrique.

¶ As officially reported by Mr. Dana, Asst. Sec'y of War; but see pages 521 and 522.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

439

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
HOOVER'S GAP, TENN.						
June, 24 1863.						
17th Indiana	Reynolds's	Fourteenth	6	19	--	25
17th Ohio	Brannan's	Fourteenth	2	20	--	22
LIBERTY GAP, TENN.						
June 25, 1863.						
79th Illinois	Johnson's	Twentieth*	6	41	--	47
77th Pennsylvania	Johnson's	Twentieth	4	35	--	39
15th Ohio	Johnson's	Twentieth	8	24	--	32
HANOVER, PA.						
June 30, 1863.						
18th Penn. Cavalry	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	3	26	57	86
5th New York Cavalry ..	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	4	24	20	48
GETTYSBURG, PA.						
July 1-3 1863.						
24th Michigan	Wadsworth's	First	69†	247	47	363
111th New York	Alex. Hays's	Second	58	177	14	249
1st Minnesota	Gibbon's	Second	50	173	1	224
126th New York	Alex. Hays's	Second	40	181	10	231
151st Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	31	202	102	335
149th Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	34	171	131	336
26th Pennsylvania	Humphreys's	Third	30	176	7	213
134th New York	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	42	151	59	252
157th New York	Schurz's	Eleventh	27	166	114	307
19th Maine	Gibbon's	Second	29	166	4	199
72d Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	44	145	2	191
120th New York	Humphreys's	Third	30	154	19	203
140th Pennsylvania	Caldwell's	Second	37	144	60	241
2d Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	26	155	52	233
150th Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	29	151	84	264
147th New York	Wadsworth's	First	43	134	92	269
82d New York (2d S. M.)	Gibbon's	Second	45	132	15	192
76th New York	Wadsworth's	First	32	132	70	234
153d Pennsylvania	Barlow's	Eleventh	23	142	46	211
143d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	21	140	91	252
19th Indiana	Wadsworth's	First	27	133	50	210
73d New York	Humphreys's	Third	51	103	8	162
2d New Hampshire	Humphreys's	Third	20	137	36	193
26th Wisconsin	Schurz's	Eleventh	26	129	62	217
80th New York (20th S. M.)	Doubleday's	First	35	111	24	170
20th Indiana	Birney's	Third	32	114	10	156
6th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	30	116	22	168
17th U. S. Inf. (7 Cos.) ..	Ayres's	Fifth	25	118	7	150
40th New York	Birney's	Third	23	120	7	150
73d Ohio	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	21	120	4	145
142d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	13	128	70	211

*McCook's Corps.

† The killed and mortally wounded numbered 94.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
GETTYSBURG, PA.—Continued.						
11th New Jersey	Humphreys's	Third	17	124	12	153
62d Pennsylvania	Barnes's	Fifth	28	107	40	175
107th Ohio	Barlow's	Eleventh	23	111	77	211
2d Massachusetts	Williams's	Twelfth	23	109	4	136
125th New York	Alex. Hays's	Second	26	104	9	139
14th U. S. Inf., (8 Cos.) ..	Ayres's	Fifth	18	110	4	132
137th New York	Geary's	Twelfth	40	87	10	137
69th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	40	80	9	129
84th New York*	Wadsworth's	First	13	105	99	217
7th Michigan Cavalry ..	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	13	48	39	100
1st Michigan Cavalry ..	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	10	43	20	73
1st Vermont Cavalry ...	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	13	25	27	65
5th Michigan Cavalry ..	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	8	30	18	56
3d Indiana Cavalry	Buford's	Cavalry	6	21	5	32
MORGAN'S RAID, KY. July 4, 1863.						
25th Michigan .....	.....	.....	6	23	--	29
20th Kentucky .....	.....	.....	5	16	--	21
HELENA, ARK. July 4, 1863.						
33d Iowa	Salomon's	Thirteenth	19	50	16	85
33d Missouri	Salomon's	Thirteenth	16	25	9	50
HAGERSTOWN, MD. July 6, 1863.						
18th Penn. Cavalry	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	8	21	59	88
1st Vermont Cavalry ...	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	6	14	63	83
DONALDSONVILLE, LA. July 13, 1863.						
174th New York	Grover's	Nineteenth	18	29	7	54
30th Massachusetts	Grover's	Nineteenth	8	39	1	48
161st New York	Grover's	Nineteenth	7	39	7	53
FALLING WATERS, MD. July 14, 1863.						
6th Michigan Cavalry ..	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry	23	33	23	79
SHEPARDSTOWN, MD. July 16, 1863.						
16th Penn. Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	5	19	--	24
1st Maine Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	3	22	8	33
JACKSON, MISS. July 16, 1863.						
41st Illinois	Lauman's	Sixteenth	27	135	40	202
53d Illinois	Lauman's	Sixteenth	17	95	50	162
3d Iowa	Lauman's	Sixteenth	17	57	39	113
28th Illinois	Lauman's	Sixteenth	6	43	19	68
2d Michigan	Welsh's	Ninth	9	40	10	59

* "14th Brooklyn," or 14th Regiment N. Y. S. National Guard.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

441

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
FORT WAGNER, S. C.						
July 11, 1863.						
76th Pennsylvania .....	.....	Tenth	35	62	83	180
FORT WAGNER, S. C.						
July 18, 1863.						
48th New York	Seymour's	Tenth	54	112	76	242
54th Mass. (Colored).....	Seymour's	Tenth	34	146	92	272
7th New Hampshire.....	Seymour's	Tenth	41	119	56	216
100th New York	Seymour's	Tenth	49	97	29	175
62d Ohio	Seymour's	Tenth	26	87	38	151
6th Connecticut.....	Seymour's	Tenth	15	77	46	138
WAPPING HEIGHTS, VA.						
July 23, 1863.						
70th New York	Humphreys's	Third	11	21	--	32
BRANDY STATION, VA.						
August 1, 1863.						
6th Penn. Cavalry	Buford's	Cavalry	5	20	4	29
9th New York Cavalry..	Buford's	Cavalry	4	21	4	29
2d U. S. Cavalry	Buford's	Cavalry	5	18	--	23
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.						
August 26-27, 1863.						
14th Penn. Cavalry .....	.....	.....	10	42	50	102
3d West Va., M. Inf.....	.....	.....	5	29	5	39
2d West Va., M. Inf.....	.....	.....	5	16	8	29
CHICKAMAUGA, GA.						
Sept. 19-20, 1863.						
22d Michigan	Steedman's	Granger's	58	261	70	389
9th Ohio	Brannan's	Fourteenth	48	185	16	249
14th Ohio	Brannan's	Fourteenth	35	167	43	245
8th Kansas	Davis's	Twentieth*	30	165	25	220
21st Ohio	Negley's	Fourteenth	34	153	56	243
18th U. S. Infantry.....	Baird's	Fourteenth	33	152	118	303
96th Illinois	Steedman's	Granger's	39	134	52	225
87th Indiana	Brannan's	Fourteenth	40	142	8	190
4th Kentucky	Brannan's	Fourteenth	25	157	9	191
25th Illinois	Davis's	Twentieth*	10	171	24	205
21st Illinois	Davis's	Twentieth*	32	144	62	238
115th Illinois	Steedman's	Granger's	22	151	10	183
26th Ohio	Wood's	Twenty-first	27	140	45	212
35th Ohio	Brannan's	Fourteenth	21	139	27	187
10th Indiana	Brannan's	Fourteenth	24	136	6	166
10th Kentucky	Brannan's	Fourteenth	21	134	11	166
1st Wisconsin	Baird's	Fourteenth	26	121	41	188
74th Indiana	Brannan's	Fourteenth	22	125	10	157
35th Illinois	Davis's	Twentieth*	17	130	13	160
2d Minnesota	Brannan's	Fourteenth	34	107	51	192

* McCook's Corps.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
MORGANZIA, LA.						
Sept. 29, 1863.						
19th Iowa	Herron's	Thirteenth	10	23	210	243
BLUE SPRINGS, TENN.						
Oct. 10, 1863.						
45th Pennsylvania	Ferrero's	Ninth	4	17	--	21
*BRISTOE STATION, VA.						
Oct. 14, 1863.						
126th New York	Alex. Hays's	Second	6	33	10	49
125th New York	Alex. Hays's	Second	3	25	8	36
82d New York	Webb's	Second	7	19	--	26
64th New York	Caldwell's	Second	6	11	25	42
14th Connecticut	Alex. Hays's	Second	4	18	4	26
WAUHATCHIE, TENN.						
Oct. 27, 1863.						
33d Massachusetts	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	26	61	1	88
137th New York	Geary's	Twelfth	15	75	--	90
73d Ohio	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	12	55	1	68
111th Pennsylvania	Geary's	Twelfth	8	37	1	46
†Knap's Penn. Battery ...	Geary's	Twelfth	3	19	--	22
GRAND COTEAU, LA.						
Nov. 3, 1863.						
96th Ohio	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth	11	33	72	116
23d Wisconsin	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth	6	37	85	128
DROOP MOUNTAIN, W. VA.						
Nov. 6, 1863.						
10th West Virginia .....	.....	.....	7	29	--	36
RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA.						
Nov. 7, 1863.						
6th Maine	Russell's	Sixth	38	101	--	139
5th Wisconsin	Russell's	Sixth	10	49	--	59
KELLY'S FORD, VA.						
Nov. 7, 1863.						
1st U. S. Sharpshooters ..	Birney's	Third	3	10	--	13
CAMPBELL'S STATION, TENN.						
Nov. 16, 1863.						
17th Michigan	Ferrero's	Ninth	7	51	15	73
23d Michigan	White's	Twenty-third	8	23	8	39
20th Michigan	Ferrero's	Ninth	3	30	4	37
2d Michigan	Ferrero's	Ninth	3	27	2	32
SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.						
Nov. 17—Dec. 4, 1863.						
2d Michigan	Ferrero's	Ninth	10	67	16	93
112th Illinois (Mt'd Inf'y) ..	Cavalry	Army of Ohio	18	38	12	68
24th Kentucky	Hascall's	Twenty-third	4	55	--	59
27th Michigan	Ferrero's	Ninth	6	12	20	38

*Including losses at Auburn, Va.

†Two sections only.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

443

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN.						
Nov. 23, 1863						
149th New York*	Geary's	Twelfth	10	64	--	74
60th New York*	Geary's	Twelfth	7	43	--	50
40th Ohio	Cruft's	Fourth	12	16	2	30
ORCHARD KNOB, TENN.						
Nov. 23, 1863.						
†41st Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	18	70	--	88
†93d Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	19	69	--	88
MISSIONARY RIDGE, TENN.						
Nov. 25, 1863.						
15th Indiana	Sheridan's	Fourth	24	175	--	199
40th Indiana	Sheridan's	Fourth	20	138	--	158
97th Ohio	Sheridan's	Fourth	16	133	--	149
100th Indiana	Ewing's	Fifteenth	10	102	2	114
90th Illinois	Ewing's	Fifteenth	10	94	13	117
26th Illinois	Ewing's	Fifteenth	10	82	1	93
103d Illinois	Ewing's	Fifteenth	15	74	--	89
73d Pennsylvania	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	14	55	93	162
93d Illinois	J. E. Smith's	Seventeenth	20	46	27	93
1st Ohio	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	11	68	--	79
6th Indiana	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	13	63	--	76
27th Pennsylvania	Steinwehr's	Eleventh	12	59	13	84
36th Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	10	62	3	75
10th Missouri	J. E. Smith's	Seventeenth	11	53	--	64
76th Ohio	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth	18	43	2	63
5th Kentucky	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	10	52	--	62
92d Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	12	46	--	58
26th Missouri	J. E. Smith's	Seventeenth	15	34	4	53
RINGGOLD, GA.						
Nov. 27, 1863.						
7th Ohio	Geary's	Twelfth	16	58	--	74
28th Pennsylvania	Geary's	Twelfth	4	30	--	34
76th Ohio	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth	18	43	2	63
13th Illinois	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth	4	58	1	63
4th Iowa	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth	10	37	2	49
MINE RUN, Va.						
Nov. 26-28, 1863.						
10th Vermont	Carr's	Third	11	56	2	69
14th New Jersey	Carr's	Third	14	47	--	61
151st New York	Carr's	Third	9	43	1	53
6th Maryland	Carr's	Third	10	42	--	52
17th Maine	Birney's	Third	7	43	2	52
138th Pennsylvania	Carr's	Third	8	43	--	51
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	Birney's	Third	8	39	--	47

*Includes loss at Ringgold on the 27th.

†Includes loss at Missionary Ridge on the 25th.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
MINE RUN, VA.—Continued.						
122d Ohio	Carr's	Third	5	33	--	38
110th Ohio	Carr's	Third	6	25	--	31
3d Penn. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	5	22	26	53
BEAN'S STATION, TENN.						
Dec. 14, 1863.						
65th Indiana M. I.....	Shackleford's	Cavalry A. O.	6	10	13	29
MOSSY CREEK, TENN.						
Dec. 29, 1863.						
118th Ohio	White's	Twenty-third	5	31	--	36
1st Tennessee Cavalry ..	Sturgis's	Cavalry A. O.	6	11	--	17
MORTON'S FORD, VA.						
Feb. 6 1864.						
14th Connecticut	Alex. Hays's	Second	6	90	19	115
OLUSTEE, FLA.						
Feb 20, 1864.						
8th U. S. Colored.....	Seymour's	Tenth	50	187	73	310
115th New York.....	Seymour's	Tenth	29	208	59	296
47th New York.....	Seymour's	Tenth	30	197	86	313
48th New York.....	Seymour's	Tenth	32	163	49	244
35th U. S. Colored.....	Seymour's	Tenth	21	132	77	230
7th New Hampshire	Seymour's	Tenth	17	71	121	209
BUZZARD ROOST, GA.						
Feb. 25-27, 1864.						
10th Michigan	Davis's	Fourteenth	16	36	14	66
SABINE CROSS ROADS, LA.						
April 8, 1864.						
161st New York.....	Emory's	Nineteenth	9	43	38	90
28th Iowa.....	Cameron's	Thirteenth	8	30	32	70
130th Illinois	Landram's	Thirteenth	2	23	232	257
3d Mass. Cavalry	Lee's Cavalry	Nineteenth	8	52	11	71
PLEASANT HILL, LA.						
April 9, 1864.						
32d Iowa.....	Mower's	Sixteenth	35	115	60	210
162d New York*.....	Emory's	Nineteenth	16	48	47	111
30th Maine*.....	Emory's	Nineteenth	11	58	69	138
14th Iowa.....	Mower's	Sixteenth	19	61	9	89
24th Missouri.....	Mower's	Sixteenth	9	80	7	96
JENKINS'S FERRY, ARK.						
April 30, 1864.						
9th Wisconsin.....	Salomon's	Seventh	13	81	--	94
33d Iowa.....	Salomon's	Seventh	10	103	10	123
83d U. S. Colored†.....	Thayer's	Seventh	17	53	6	76
29th Iowa.....	Salomon's	Seventh	7	84	32	123

*Including loss at Sabine Cross Roads.

†Second Kansas Colored.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

445

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
WILDERNESS, VA.						
May 5-6, 1864.						
2d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	49	285	14	348
4th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	41	223	4	268
93d New York	Birney's	Second	42	213	5	260
5th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	33	187	26	246
57th Massachusetts	Stevenson's	Ninth	57	158	30	245
3d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	38	167	6	211
6th Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	34	155	7	196
139th Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	33	157	5	195
7th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	Fifth	27	155	35	217
63d Pennsylvania	Birney's	Second	32	146	13	191
17th Maine	Birney's	Second	22	155	15	192
40th New York	Birney's	Second	20	156	37	213
4th Maine	Birney's	Second	32	136	3	171
111th New York	Barlow's	Second	42	119	17	178
143d Pennsylvania	Wadsworth's	Fifth	23	136	61	220
105th Pennsylvania	Birney's	Second	38	116	6	160
102d Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	31	132	--	163
19th Maine	Gibbon's	Second	22	130	6	158
57th Pennsylvania	Birney's	Second	22	128	3	153
126th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	22	125	62	209
140th New York	Griffin's	Fifth	23	118	114	255
6th Maryland	Ricketts's	Sixth	24	112	34	170
9th Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	26	108	3	137
43d New York	Getty's	Sixth	21	106	71	198
20th Massachusetts	Gibbon's	Second	23	108	9	140
11th Pennsylvania	Robinson's	Fifth	16	126	13	155
122d Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	18	110	48	176
1st New Jersey	Wright's	Sixth	17	106	39	162
45th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	17	119	7	143
5th Wisconsin	Wright's	Sixth	14	121	10	145
93d Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	15	114	--	129
110th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	17	106	25	148
*1st New York Dragoons	Merritt's	Cavalry	20	36	35	91
†5th New York Cavalry ..	Wilson's	Cavalry	16	21	13	50
1st New Jersey Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	7	41	10	58
1st U. S. Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry	8	34	3	45
1st Vermont Cavalry...	Wilson's	Cavalry	5	30	11	46
CHESTER STATION, VA.						
May 6-7, 1864.						
67th Ohio	Terry's	Tenth	12	66	--	78
13th Indiana	Ames's	Tenth	7	35	40	82
PORT WALTHALL, VA.						
May 7, 1864.						
8th Connecticut	Brooks's	Eighteenth	3	63	8	74
9th New Jersey	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	7	26	1	34

*At Todd's Tavern, May 7th.

†At Parker's Store, May 5th ; opening fight.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
ROCKY FACE RIDGE, GA.						
May 8, 1864.						
29th Ohio* -----	Geary's	Twentieth	26	71	2	99
64th Ohio -----	Newton's	Fourth	21	65	2	88
154th New York -----	Geary's	Twentieth	14	42	9	65
134th New York -----	Geary's	Twentieth	11	24	7	42
SPOTSYLVANIA, VA.						
May 8-13, 1864.						
148th Pennsylvania† -----	Barlow's	Second	33	235	33	301
15th New Jersey‡ -----	Wright's	Sixth	75	159	38	272
49th Pennsylvania§ -----	Wright's	Sixth	50	180	44	274
27th Michigan -----	Willcox's	Ninth	30	156	9	195
26th Michigan -----	Barlow's	Second	35	121	11	167
140th Pennsylvania -----	Barlow's	Second	34	126	9	169
1st Michigan S. S. -----	Willcox's	Ninth	38	121	3	162
121st New York -----	Wright's	Sixth	49	106	--	155
96th Pennsylvania -----	Wright's	Sixth	31	115	32	178
53d Pennsylvania -----	Barlow's	Second	26	123	28	177
9th New Hampshire -----	Potter's	Ninth	41	101	42	184
83d Pennsylvania -----	Griffin's	Fifth	21	119	24	164
39th Massachusetts -----	Robinson's	Fifth	19	121	28	168
52d New York -----	Barlow's	Second	21	115	28	164
119th Pennsylvania -----	Wright's	Sixth	31	102	12	145
61st Pennsylvania -----	Neill's	Sixth	31	102	6	139
100th Pennsylvania -----	Stevenson's	Ninth	23	110	2	135
50th Pennsylvania -----	Willcox's	Ninth	23	109	113	245
16th Maine -----	Robinson's	Fifth	13	119	11	143
109th New York -----	Willcox's	Ninth	25	101	14	140
183d Pennsylvania -----	Barlow's	Second	18	109	34	161
145th Pennsylvania -----	Barlow's	Second	23	103	46	172
62d Pennsylvania -----	Griffin's	Fifth	14	112	18	144
32d Massachusetts -----	Griffin's	Fifth	23	101	5	129
3d New Jersey -----	Wright's	Sixth	20	103	25	148
83d New York -----	Robinson's	Fifth	29	94	5	128
5th Wisconsin -----	Wright's	Sixth	19	102	28	149
7th Maine -----	Neill's	Sixth	20	101	5	126
20th Michigan -----	Willcox's	Ninth	17	108	19	144
11th U. S. Infantry -----	Griffin's	Fifth	17	101	10	128
84th New York -----	Cutler's	Fifth	13	105	5	123
6th Maine -----	Wright's	Sixth	11	103	21	135
6th New York H. A. -----	-----	Fifth	18	131	12	161
15th New York H. A. ¶ -----	-----	Fifth	18	132	6	156
PO RIVER, VA. ¶						
May 10, 1864.						
148th Pennsylvania -----	Barlow's	Second	23	177	--	200

*Geary's Division made its attack at Dug Gap.

†Includes a loss of 116 in killed and died of wounds.

‡Spotsylvania.

†Includes loss at Po River, May 10th.

§Includes a loss of 109 in killed and died of wounds.

¶1st and 3d Battalions.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

447

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
SPOTSYLVANIA, VA.						
May 18, 1864.						
164th New York	Gibbon's	Second	12	66	14	92
SPOTSYLVANIA, Va.						
May 19, 1864.						
1st Maine H. Artillery ..	Tyler's	Second	81	395	5	481
1st Mass. H. Artillery ..	Tyler's	Second	50	312	28	390
ARROWFIELD CHURCH, VA.						
May 9, 1864.						
25th Massachusetts	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	12	49	--	61
CLOYD'S MOUNTAIN, W. VA.						
May 9-10, 1864.						
9th West Virginia	Crook's	-----	45	144	--	189
23d Ohio	Crook's	-----	21	78	24	123
YELLOW TAVERN, VA.						
May 11, 1864.						
1st Michigan Cavalry ...	Torbert's	Cavalry	11	34	3	48
DREWRY'S BLUFF, VA.						
May 12-16, 1864.						
3d New Hampshire	Terry's	Tenth	39	182	16	237
55th Pennsylvania	Ames's	Tenth	20	138	163	321
118th New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	42	111	46	199
9th New Jersey	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	11	137	57	205
7th Connecticut	Terry's	Tenth	30	104	69	203
76th Pennsylvania	Turner's	Tenth	10	88	9	107
25th Massachusetts	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	14	73	66	153
21st Connecticut	Brooks's	Eighteenth	14	71	24	109
39th Illinois	Terry's	Tenth	11	64	47	122
11th Connecticut	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	13	55	127	195
98th New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	15	63	12	90
27th Massachusetts	Weitzel's	Eighteenth	8	32	249	289
8th Maine	Ames's	Tenth	3	63	32	98
142d New York	Turner's	Tenth	9	39	20	68
8th Connecticut	Brooks's	Eighteenth	7	31	26	64
NEW MARKET, VA.						
May 15, 1864.						
34th Massachusetts	Sigel's	-----	28	174	19	221
RESACA, GA.						
May 14-15, 1864.						
70th Indiana	Butterfield's	Twentieth	26	130	--	156
80th Indiana	Judah's	Twenty-third	15	108	22	145
102d Illinois	Butterfield's	Twentieth	21	95	--	116
63d Indiana	Cox's	Twenty-third	19	95	--	114
118th Ohio	Judah's	Twenty-third	17	89	10	116
3d Tennessee	Judah's	Twenty-third	19	80	--	99
141st New York	Williams's	Twentieth	15	77	--	92

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggreg...</i>
RESACA, GA.—Continued.						
55th Ohio	Butterfield's	Twentieth	18	72	1	91
5th Tennessee	Cox's	Twenty-third	16	71	--	87
103d Ohio	Cox's	Twenty third	12	75	--	87
33d Massachusetts	Butterfield's	Twentieth	16	67	--	83
136th New York	Butterfield's	Twentieth	12	70	--	82
19th Michigan	Butterfield's	Twentieth	14	66	--	80
33d Ohio	Johnson's	Fourteenth	17	53	--	70
22d Wisconsin	Butterfield's	Twentieth	11	56	1	68
31st Wisconsin	Johnson's	Fourteenth	10	43	--	53
WARE BOTTOM CHURCH, VA.*						
May 18-20, 1864.						
97th Pennsylvania	Ames's	Tenth	29	186	22	237
8th Maine	Ames's	Tenth	13	87	--	100
13th Indiana	Ames's	Tenth	13	58	19	90
67th Ohio	Terry's	Tenth	9	60	--	69
142d New York	Turner's	Tenth	10	39	2	51
YELLOW BAYOU, LA.						
May 18, 1864.						
58th Illinois	Mower's	Sixteenth	12	51	--	63
NORTH ANNA, VA.						
May 23-27, 1864						
6th New York H. A. ....	.....	.....	17	99	17	133
170th New York	Gibbon's	Second	22	55	22	99
3d Maine	Birney's	Second	12	40	18	70
56th Massachusetts	Crittenden's	Ninth	8	47	19	74
57th Massachusetts	Crittenden's	Ninth	10	28	8	46
7th Indiana	Cutler's	Fifth	8	31	4	43
182d New York	Gibbon's	Second	6	28	6	40
93d New York	Birney's	Second	6	27	4	37
149th Pennsylvania	Cutler's	Fifth	7	23	26	56
NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA.						
May 25, 1864.						
107th New York	Williams's	Twentieth	26	141	--	167
3d Wisconsin	Williams's	Twentieth	15	96	--	111
PICKETT'S MILLS, GA.						
May 27, 1864.						
49th Ohio	Wood's	Fourth	52	147	4	203
89th Illinois	Wood's	Fourth	16	71	67	154
41st Ohio	Wood's	Fourth	26	70	6	102
15th Ohio	Wood's	Fourth	19	64	19	102
5th Kentucky	Wood's	Fourth	14	58	10	82
15th Wisconsin	Wood's	Fourth	14	41	28	83
1st Ohio	Wood's	Fourth	10	73	--	83

*Bermuda Hundred.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

449

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
HAWES'S SHOP, VA.						
May 28, 1864.						
1st N. Jersey Cavalry ..	Gregg's	Cavalry	7	53	3	63
5th Michigan Cavalry ..	Torbert's	Cavalry	8	42	--	50
1st Penn. Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	10	32	--	42
10th N. York Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	13	27	2	42
6th Mich. Cavalry	Torbert's	Cavalry	3	22	8	33
6th Ohio Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	9	24	2	35
TOTOPOTOMOY, VA.						
May 29-31, 1864.						
36th Wisconsin (4 Cos.) ..	Gibbon's	Second	20	108	38	166
7th New York H. A.	Barlow's	Second	22	97	16	135
2d New York H. A.	Barlow's	Second	7	77	7	91
HANOVER, VA.						
May 30, 1864.						
2d Ohio Cavalry	Wilson's	Cavalry	5	50	10	65
BETHESDA CHURCH, VA.*						
June 1, 1864.						
45th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	18	141	22	181
58th Massachusetts	Potter's	Ninth	24	83	18	125
31st Maine	Potter's	Ninth	18	52	6	76
27th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	17	57	--	74
48th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	10	57	2	69
14th New York H. A.	Crittenden's	Ninth	15	43	61	119
100th Pennsylvania	Crittenden's	Ninth	10	48	14	72
5th New York	Lockwood's	Fifth	8	50	29	87
32d Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	10	44	--	54
21st Pa. Cav'y (dism'ted)	Griffin's	Fifth	8	47	--	55
Purnell Legion (Md.)	Lockwood's	Fifth	8	23	6	37
4th Delaware	Cutler's	Fifth	13	21	2	36
COLD HARBOR, VA.						
June 3, 1864.†						
81st New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	46	159	10	215
5th New Hampshire	Barlow's	Second	43	151	37	231
23d Pennsylvania	Russell's	Sixth	47	134	29	210
112th New York	Devens's‡	Eighteenth	28	140	12	180
25th Massachusetts	Martindale's	Eighteenth	24	142	49	215
188th Pennsylvania	Brooks's	Eighteenth	19	144	8	171
10th Vermont	Ricketts's	Sixth	28	131	3	162
12th New Hampshire	Martindale's	Eighteenth	23	129	15	167
139th New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	33	118	2	153
82d Pennsylvania	Russell's	Sixth	30	115	14	159
14th New Jersey	Ricketts's	Sixth	29	110	15	154
155th New York	Gibbon's	Second	13	124	17	154
55th Pennsylvania	Martindale's	Eighteenth	12	110	29	151

*Right of the Army : the left rested at Cold Harbor.

†Includes the assault of the Sixth Corps on June 1st.

‡Composed of troops from the Tenth Corps temporarily attached.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
COLD HARBOR, VA.—Continued.						
148th New York	Martindale's	Eighteenth	20	100	4	124
106th New York	Ricketts's	Sixth	23	88	23	134
98th New York	Brooks's	Eighteenth	20	91	3	114
184th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	16	94	--	110
164th New York	Gibbon's	Second	16	59	82	157
HEAVY ARTILLERY :*						
8th New York H. A.	Gibbon's	Second	80	339	86	505
7th New York H. A.	Barlow's	Second	45	259	114	418
2d Connecticut H. A. ...	Russell's	Sixth	85	221	19	325
2d New York H. A.	Barlow's	Second	21	174	20	215
1st Vermont H. A.	Neill's	Sixth	18	153	--	171
9th New York H. A. † ...	Ricketts's	Sixth	16	126	6	148
CAVALRY :						
1st N. Y. Dragoons	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	8	26	1	35
1st Michigan Cavalry ..	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	5	20	--	25
PIEDMONT, VA.						
June 5, 1864.						
116th Ohio	Hunter's	-----	20	156	--	176
28th Ohio	Hunter's	-----	28	110	--	138
18th Connecticut	Hunter's	-----	19	103	1	123
34th Massachusetts	Hunter's	-----	15	95	--	110
MOUNT STIRLING, KY.						
June 9, 1864.						
12th Ohio Cavalry	Burbridge's	-----	17	40	75	132
BRICE'S CROSS ROAD'S, MISS.						
June 10, 1864.						
93d Indiana	Sturgis's	-----	13	56	184	253
TREVILIAN STATION, VA.						
June 11, 1864.						
1st N. Y. Dragoons	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	16	61	8	85
1st Michigan Cavalry ..	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	12	23	64	99
6th Penn. Cavalry	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	6	56	5	67
3d U. S. Cavalry	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	8	38	5	51
1st U. S. Cavalry	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	8	32	5	45
9th New York Cavalry ..	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	4	41	5	50
4th New York Cavalry ..	Torbert's	Cavalry A. P.	6	32	6	44
PINE KNOB, GA.						
June 15-16, 1864.						
33d New Jersey	Butterfield's	Twentieth	14	44	1	59
PETERSBURG, VA.						
June 15, 1864. ‡						
55th Pennsylvania	Martindale's	Eighteenth	24	124	8	156
1st U. S. Colored	Hinks's	Eighteenth	17	114	25	156

*Acting as infantry and numbering nearly 1,800 men each.

†First and Second Battalions, only, were present.

‡Assault by General W. F. Smith's troops, before the arrival of the Army of the Potomac.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

451

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
PETERSBURG, VA.—Continued.						
22d U. S. Colored.....	Hinks's	Eighteenth	14	116	8	138
4th U. S. Colored.....	Hinks's	Eighteenth	15	110	10	135
2d Penn. H. A.....	Martindale's	Eighteenth	16	94	16	126
148th New York.....	Martindale's	Eighteenth	16	74	26	116
89th New York.....	Martindale's	Eighteenth	10	82	2	94
25th Massachusetts.....	Martindale's	Eighteenth	11	44	—	55
5th U. S. Colored.....	Hinks's	Eighteenth	8	48	20	76
11th Connecticut.....	Martindale's	Eighteenth	6	52	5	63
PETERSBURG, VA.*						
June 17-18, 1862.†						
24th N. Y. Cav'y (dism'ted)	Willcox's	Ninth	38	156	3	197
2d Michigan.....	Willcox's	Ninth	21	170	13	204
187th Pennsylvania.....	Griffin's	Ninth	23	165	1	189
37th Wisconsin.....	Willcox's	Ninth	33	122	2	157
170th New York.....	Gibbon's	Second	22	111	3	136
27th Michigan.....	Willcox's	Ninth	17	106	5	128
36th Wisconsin.....	Gibbon's	Second	16	107	—	123
109th New York.....	Willcox's	Ninth	26	81	20	127
4th Delaware.....	Cutler's	Fifth	21	91	—	112
1st Michigan S. S.....	Willcox's	Ninth	22	53	81	156
60th Ohio.....	Willcox's	Ninth	20	69	5	94
182d New York.....	Gibbon's	Second	19	75	10	104
2d N. Y. M. Rifles (dis.)	Potter's	Ninth	18	82	2	102
21st Pa. Cav'y (dism'ted)	Griffin's	Fifth	11	86	1	98
155th New York.....	Gibbon's	Second	17	62	—	79
17th Maine.....	Birney's	Second	14	69	4	87
5th Michigan.....	Birney's	Second	17	54	21	92
179th New York.....	Ledlie's	Ninth	11	70	10	91
48th Pennsylvania.....	Potter's	Ninth	15	57	3	75
20th Michigan.....	Willcox's	Ninth	14	55	—	69
59th Massachusetts.....	Ledlie's	Ninth	11	58	5	74
7th Wisconsin.....	Cutler's	Fifth	12	52	—	64
3d Delaware.....	Cutler's	Fifth	9	56	—	65
1st Maine H. A.....	Birney's	Second	90	459	31	580‡
8th New York H. A.....	Gibbon's	Second	42	261	5	308
1st Massachusetts H. A.	Birney's	Second	31	222	194	447
2d New York H. A.....	Barlow's	Second	28	218	60	306
2d Pennsylvania H. A.	Ledlie's	Ninth	40	193	13	246
14th New York H. A.....	Ledlie's	Ninth	38	152	60	250
7th New York H. A.....	Barlow's	Second	33	152	316	501
4th New York H. A.....	Birney's	Second	16	88	—	104
LYNCHBURG, VA.						
June 17, 1864.						
54th Pennsylvania.....	Crook's	Eighth	11	37	14	62

*The Ninth Corps assaulted on the 17th; the Second Corps on the 18th.

†Includes losses in the trenches, June 19-30th.

‡War Department records; the official State Reports make the loss 115 killed, and 489 wounded.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
NOONDAY CREEK, GA.						
June 20, 1864.						
4th Michigan Cavalry . . .	Garrard's	Cavalry A. C.	11	25	11	47
JERUSALEM ROAD, VA.*						
June 22, 1864.						
8th New York H. A.	Gibbon's	Second	24	96	1	121
184th Pennsylvania	Gibbon's	Second	10	42	115	167
11th Vermont (H. A.)	Getty's	Sixth	9	27	263	299
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, VA.						
June 24, 1864.						
1st Maine Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	9	46	11	66
6th Ohio Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	3	32	--	35
WILSON'S RAID, VA.						
June 27-29, 1864.						
11th Penn. Cavalry	Kautz's	Cavalry A. J.	21	45	117	183
1st D. C. Cavalry	Kautz's	Cavalry A. J.	14	58	66	138
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.						
June 22, 1864.†						
97th Ohio	Newton's	Fourth	16	110	1	127
51st Ohio	Stanley's	Fourth	13	42	--	55
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.						
June 27, 1864.†						
40th Indiana	Newton's	Fourth	34	125	10	169
113th Ohio	Davis's	Fourteenth	27	121	5	153
121st Ohio	Davis's	Fourteenth	22	125	--	147
125th Illinois	Davis's	Fourteenth	47	52	5	104
86th Illinois	Davis's	Fourteenth	29	75	12	116
74th Illinois	Newton's	Fourth	21	58	10	89
103d Illinois	Harrow's	Fifteenth	22	51	--	73
JACKSON, MISS.						
July 6, 1864.						
76th Illinois		Seventeenth	16	71	15	102
VINING'S STATION, GA.						
July 9, 1864.						
21st Ohio	Johnson's	Fourteenth	15	39	2	56
MONOCACY, MD.						
July 9, 1864.						
9th New York H. A.	Ricketts's	Sixth	13	89	99	201
14th New Jersey	Ricketts's	Sixth	24	87	29	140
106th New York	Ricketts's	Sixth	16	73	44	133
151st New York	Ricketts's	Sixth	24	45	32	101
110th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	4	82	52	138

* Known also as Weldon Railroad.

†Including other losses near Kenesaw Mountain.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLE.

453

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
FORT STEVENS, D. C. July 12, 1864.						
98th Pennsylvania.....	Getty's	Sixth	8	28	--	36
43d New York.....	Getty's	Sixth	7	29	--	36
TUPELO, MISS. July 13-15, 1864.						
12th Iowa.....	Mower's	Sixteenth	9	53	1	63
7th Minnesota.....	Mower's	Sixteenth	9	50	1	60
CARTER'S FARM, VA. July 20, 1864.						
14th West Virginia.....	Duval's	Eighth	10	52	--	62
91st Ohio.....	Duval's	Eighth	8	58	--	66
PEACH TREE CREEK, GA. July 19-20, 1864.						
46th Pennsylvania.....	Williams's	Twentieth	25	101	2	128
52d Ohio.....	Davis's	Fourteenth	17	59	23	99
33d Indiana.....	Ward's	Twentieth	17	67	--	84
141st New York.....	Williams's	Twentieth	15	65	--	80
61st Ohio.....	Williams's	Twentieth	13	66	2	81
5th Connecticut.....	Williams's	Twentieth	23	52	1	76
ATLANTA, GA. July 21-22, 1864.*						
12th Wisconsin.....	Leggett's	Seventeenth	47	153	21	221
13th Iowa.....	Gresham's	Seventeenth	25	188	93	306
27th Ohio.....	Fuller's	Sixteenth	29	145	6	180
15th Iowa.....	Gresham's	Seventeenth	19	122	79	220
39th Ohio.....	Fuller's	Sixteenth	21	144	--	165
31st Illinois.....	Leggett's	Seventeenth	36	89	38	163
64th Illinois.....	Fuller's	Sixteenth	23	90	9	122
11th Iowa.....	Gresham's	Seventeenth	20	92	60	172
32d Ohio.....	Gresham's	Seventeenth	19	91	41	151
16th Wisconsin.....	Leggett's	Seventeenth	25	83	11	119
78th Ohio.....	Leggett's	Seventeenth	25	73	24	122
111th Illinois.....	M. L. Smith's	Fifteenth	18	50	86	154
66th Illinois.....	Sweeny's	Sixteenth	17	57	2	76
WINCHESTER, VA. July 24-25, 1864.						
36th Ohio.....	Duval's	Eighth	9	103	24	136
13th West Virginia.....	Duval's	Eighth	14	50	15	79
23d Illinois.....	Mulligan's	Eighth	14	63	37	114
10th West Virginia.....	Mulligan's	Eighth	12	57	43	112
DEEP BOTTOM, VA.† July 26-29, 1864.						
110th Pennsylvania.....	Birney's	Second	7	24	--	31
11th Maine.....	Terry's	Tenth	3	29	--	32
16th Penn. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	5	29	2	36
2d U. S. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	4	16	5	25

* Including slight loss at Nickajack, and Ezra Chapel.

† Or, "First" Deep Bottom.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
PETERSBURG MINE, VA.						
July 30, 1864.						
23d U. S. Colored	Ferrero's*	Ninth	74	115	121	310
30th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	18	104	78	200
19th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	22	87	6	115
39th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	13	97	47	157
43d U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	14	86	23	123
31st U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	27	42	66	135
29th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	21	56	47	124
28th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	11	64	13	88
27th U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	9	46	20	75
37th Wisconsin	Willcox's	Ninth	34	59	52	145
13th Ohio Cav'y(dism'ted)	Willcox's	Ninth	17	59	7	83
27th Michigan	Willcox's	Ninth	11	51	23	85
14th New York H. A.	Ledlie's	Ninth	10	44	78	132
2d Pennsylvania H. A. . .	Ledlie's	Ninth	9	35	72	116
4th Rhode Island	Potter's	Ninth	7	51	25	83
9th New Hampshire	Potter's	Ninth	9	35	30	74
4th New Hampshire	Turner's	Tenth	6	35	5	46
76th Pennsylvania	Turner's	Tenth	3	40	9	52
2d N. Y. M. Rifles †	Potter's	Ninth	10	31	7	48
100th Pennsylvania	Ledlie's	Ninth	10	28	30	68
11th New Hampshire	Potter's	Ninth	9	32	22	63
UTOY CREEK, GA.						
August 5-6, 1864.						
100th Ohio	Cox's	Twenty-third	34	57	9	100
8th Tennessee	Cox's	Twenty-third	25	56	13	94
112th Illinois	Cox's	Twenty-third	12	58	1	71
38th Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	13	43	6	62
DEEP BOTTOM, VA.						
August 14-16, 1864.						
11th Maine	Terry's	Tenth	20	121	6	147
24th Massachusetts	Terry's	Tenth	19	99	12	130
1st Maryland Cavalry † . .	Terry's	Tenth	18	89	16	123
39th Illinois	Terry's	Tenth	20	76	7	103
3d New Hampshire	Terry's	Tenth	12	71	9	92
85th Pennsylvania	Terry's	Tenth	21	62	4	87
9th U. S. Colored	Birney's (Wm.)	Tenth	13	63	5	81
10th Connecticut	Terry's	Tenth	10	62	10	82
62d Ohio	Terry's	Tenth	11	39	11	61
115th New York	Turner's	Tenth	5	44	24	73
1st Maine Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	8	25	2	35
13th Penn. Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	5	22	39	66
2d Penn. Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	4	24	29	57

*In comparing losses in this engagement, it should be understood that this was the first action in which the colored troops of this division were engaged and that their ranks were comparatively full.

†Dismounted.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

455

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
GAINESVILLE, FLA.						
August 17, 1864.						
75th Ohio Mounted Inf.	-----	-----	13	29	114	156
WELDON RAILROAD, VA.						
August 19, 1864.						
Purnell Legion (Md.)	Ayres's	Fifth	17	65	56	138
5th New York	Ayres's	Fifth	14	49	56	119
15th New York H. A.	Ayres's	Fifth	13	75	5	93
1st Maryland	Ayres's	Fifth	10	64	6	80
39th Massachusetts	Crawford's	Fifth	10	35	246	291
14th New York H. A.	White's	Ninth	10	36	3	49
11th U. S. Infantry	Ayres's	Fifth	6	32	51	89
17th U. S. Infantry	Ayres's	Fifth	9	25	17	51
14th U. S. Infantry	Ayres's	Fifth	6	25	80	111
7th Maryland	Ayres's	Fifth	10	21	10	41
6th Wisconsin	Cutler's	Fifth	9	26	10	45
51st Pennsylvania	Willcox's	Ninth	3	27	5	35
REAM'S STATION, VA.*						
August 25, 1864.						
4th New York H. A.	Miles's	Second	13	32	330	375
2d New York H. A.	Miles's	Second	15	20	37	72
7th New York H. A.	Miles's	Second	9	13	72	94
8th New York H. A.	Gibbon's	Second	6	28	210	244
14th Connecticut	Gibbon's	Second	5	19	26	50
148th Pennsylvania	Miles's	Second	5	21	43	69
JONESBORO, GA.						
August 31, 1864.						
38th Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	42	108	--	150
17th New York	Morgan's	Fourteenth	23	74	--	97
10th Michigan	Morgan's	Fourteenth	20	76	--	96
14th Ohio	Baird's	Fourteenth	16	74	--	90
74th Indiana	Baird's	Fourteenth	13	40	--	53
78th Illinois	Morgan's	Fourteenth	13	37	--	50
OPEQUON, VA.						
Sept. 19, 1864.						
114th New York	Dwight's	Nineteenth	21	164	--	185
2d Connecticut H. A. ...	Russell's	Sixth	20	118	--	138
26th Massachusetts	Grover's	Nineteenth	38	80	21	139
14th New Hampshire	Grover's	Nineteenth	31†	88	19	138
156th New York	Grover's	Nineteenth	20	91	--	111
3d Mass. Cavalry†	Grover's	Nineteenth	19	87	--	106
91st Ohio	Duval's	Eighth	11	95	--	106
10th West Virginia	Thoburn's	Eighth	17	78	2	97
12th Maine	Grover's	Nineteenth	14	83	15	112
34th Massachusetts	Thoburn's	Eighth	6	96	--	102
11th Vermont (H. A.) ...	Getty's	Sixth	8	85	6	99

*With the missing are included many who were killed or wounded.

†Killed and mortally wounded, 59.

‡Dismounted.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
OPEQUON, VA.—Continued.						
37th Massachusetts	Russell's	Sixth	12	79	--	91
22d Iowa	Grover's	Nineteenth	11	63	31	105
160th New York *	Dwight's	Nineteenth	15	61	1	77
131st New York	Grover's	Nineteenth	10	64	--	74
1st Michigan Cavalry ..	Merritt's	Cavalry	6	33	--	39
5th Michigan Cavalry ..	Merritt's	Cavalry	5	17	2	24
1st U. S. Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry	4	14	6	24
18th Penn. Cavalry	Wilson's	Cavalry	7	12	1	20
FISHER'S HILL, VA.						
Sept. 22, 1864.						
126th Ohio	Ricketts's	Sixth	6	25	1	32
139th Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	2	24	--	26
CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA.†						
6th U. S. Colored	Paine's	Eighteenth	41	160	8	209
5th U. S. Colored	Paine's	Eighteenth	28	185	23	236
4th U. S. Colored	Paine's	Eighteenth	27	137	14	178
36th U. S. Colored	Paine's	Eighteenth	21	87	--	108
38th U. S. Colored	Paine's	Eighteenth	17	94	--	111
7th U. S. Colored	Birney's (Wm.)	Tenth	20	82	133	235
2d Pennsylvania H. A. .	Heckman's	Eighteenth	14	85	138	237
58th Pennsylvania	Stannard's	Eighteenth	15	85	5	105
117th New York	Foster's	Tenth	15	76	33	124
13th New Hampshire	Stannard's	Eighteenth	14	63	1	78
96th New York	Stannard's	Eighteenth	8	66	29	103
158th New York	Heckman's	Eighteenth	14	54	10	78
POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA.‡						
Sept. 30, 1864.						
6th New Hampshire	Potter's	Ninth	5	30	77	112
9th New Hampshire	Potter's	Ninth	3	22	95	120
45th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	4	15	185	204
35th Massachusetts	Potter's	Ninth	6	19	156	181
20th Maine	Griffin's	Fifth	6	52	--	58
16th Michigan	Griffin's	Fifth	7	41	--	48
118th Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	8	37	3	48
83d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	6	28	--	34
11th U. S. Infantry	Ayres's	Fifth	5	12	--	17
6th Ohio Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry	3	11	51	65
10th New York Cavalry ..	Gregg's	Cavalry	4	11	--	15
ALLATOONA PASS, GA.						
Oct. 5, 1864.						
39th Iowa	Corse's	Fifteenth	40	52	78	170
7th Illinois	Corse's	Fifteenth	35	67	39	141
93d Illinois	Corse's	Fifteenth	21	52	10	83

*Detachment from 90th New York temporarily attached.
 ‡Known, also, as Peebles's Farm.

†Includes Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer, and New Market Heights.

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

457

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
NEW MARKET ROAD, VA.						
Oct. 7, 1864.						
16th N. Y. H. A. (7 Cos.)	Terry's	Tenth	11	54	--	65
5th Penn. Cavalry	Kautz's	-----	10	32	67	109
DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA.						
Oct. 13, 1864.						
67th Ohio	Ames's	Tenth	3	60	2	65
39th Illinois	Ames's	Tenth	1	45	4	60
10th Connecticut	Ames's	Tenth	5	37	3	45
STRASBURG, VA.						
Oct. 13, 1864.						
34th Massachusetts	Thoburn's	Eighth	9	48	40	97
CEDAR CREEK, VA.						
Oct. 19, 1864.						
47th Pennsylvania	Dwight's	Nineteenth	37	89	28	154
29th Maine	Dwight's	Nineteenth	20	107	--	127
114th New York	Dwight's	Nineteenth	21	86	8	115
12th Connecticut	Dwight's	Nineteenth	22	57	93	172
30th Massachusetts	Dwight's	Nineteenth	12	96	--	108
8th Vermont	Dwight's	Nineteenth	17	66	23	106
102d Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	12	80	--	92
65th New York	Wheaton's	Sixth	12	74	4	90
10th Vermont	Ricketts's	Sixth	16	65	4	85
28th Iowa	Grover's	Nineteenth	10	71	9	90
15th New Jersey	Wheaton's	Sixth	13	57	15	85
153d New York	Dwight's	Nineteenth	10	63	8	81
1st Maine (Veteran)	Getty's	Sixth	10	60	8	78
98th Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	13	41	1	55
121st New York	Wheaton's	Sixth	10	42	5	57
9th New York H. A.	Ricketts's	Sixth	43	165	--	208
2d Conn. H. A.	Wheaton's	Sixth	21	107	62	190
1st Vermont H. A.	Getty's	Sixth	13	74	20	107
1st Mich. Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry	3	24	1	28
2d Mass. Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry	7	16	1	24
BOYDTON ROAD, VA.*						
Oct. 27, 1864.						
5th Michigan	Mott's	Second	6	47	68	121
8th New Jersey	Mott's	Second	3	58	42	103
120th New York	Mott's	Second	8	30	21	59
187th New York	Griffin's	Fifth	8	43	8	59
188th New York	Griffin's	Fifth	6	46	2	54
91st Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	6	45	2	53
8th New York H. A.	Egan's	Second	5	32	11	48
43d U. S. Colored	Ferrero's	Ninth	18	17	2	37
1st Maine Cavalry	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	9	56	12	77

*Also known as "First Hatcher's Run."

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
BOYDTON ROAD, VA.—Continued.						
21st Penn. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	3	35	19	57
16th Penn. Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	5	22	2	29
6th Ohio Cavalry.....	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	6	18	13	37
10th New York Cavalry..	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.	6	11	--	17
FAIR OAKS, VA.*						
Oct. 27, 1864.						
1st U. S. Colored.....	Holman's	Eighteenth	12	96	16	124
29th Conn. Colored.....	Birney's (Wm.)	Tenth	11	69	--	80
22d U. S. Colored.....	Holman's	Eighteenth	5	45	--	50
142d New York.....	Foster's	Tenth	8	90	5	103
117th New York.....	Foster's	Tenth	6	42	4	52
9th Maine.....	Foster's	Tenth	3	43	3	49
89th New York.....	Heckman's	Eighteenth	4	37	98	139
19th Wisconsin.....	Heckman's	Eighteenth	6	22	113	141
5th Maryland.....	Marston's	Eighteenth	4	30	36	70
112th New York.....	Foster's	Tenth	4	28	3	35
67th Ohio.....	Ames's	Tenth	2	20	2	24
SPRING HILL, TENN.						
Nov 29, 1864.						
42d Illinois.....	Wagner's	Fourth	16	64	20	100
FRANKLIN, TENN.						
Nov. 30, 1864.						
44th Missouri.....	Ruger's	Twenty-third	34	37	92	163
72d Illinois.....	Wagner's	Fourth	15	97	38	150
51st Illinois.....	Wagner's	Fourth	11	45	98	154
111th Ohio.....	Wagner's	Fourth	16	46	20	82
36th Illinois.....	Opdycke's	Fourth	6	35	21	62
57th Indiana.....	Wagner's	Fourth	5	24	63	92
40th Indiana.....	Wagner's	Fourth	2	20	50	72
HONEY HILL, S. C.						
Nov. 30, 1864.						
55th Mass. Colored.....	Hatch's	-----	31	112	1	144
25th Ohio.....	Hatch's	-----	24	134	3	161
35th U. S. Colored.....	Hatch's	-----	7	101	4	112
DEVEAUX NECK, S. C.						
Dec. 6-9, 1864.						
127th New York.....	Hatch's	-----	16	54	--	70
32d U. S. Colored.....	Hatch's	-----	9	39	1	49
MURFREESBORO, TENN.						
Dec. 7, 1864.						
8th Minnesota.....	-----	-----	14	75	--	89
FORT McALLISTER, GA.						
Dec. 13, 1864.						
70th Ohio.....	Hazen's	Fifteenth	6	31	--	37

*Also known as "Darbytown Road."

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

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<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
NASHVILLE, TENN.						
Dec. 15-16, 1864.						
13th U. S. Colored	Steedman's	-----	55	165	1	221
100th U. S. Colored	Steedman's	-----	12	121	--	133
71st Ohio	Beatty's	Fourth	21	101	--	122
12th U. S. Colored	Steedman's	-----	10	104	--	114
5th Minnesota	McArthur's	Sixteenth	14	92	1	107
51st Indiana	Beatty's	Fourth	15	88	--	103
59th Illinois	Beatty's	Fourth	8	83	9	100
11th Missouri	McArthur's	Sixteenth	4	83	--	87
17th U. S. Colored	Steedman's	-----	16	68	--	84
10th Minnesota	McArthur's	Sixteenth	17	60	--	77
8th Wisconsin	McArthur's	Sixteenth	7	55	--	62
7th Minnesota	McArthur's	Sixteenth	6	54	--	60
9th Minnesota	McArthur's	Sixteenth	8	50	--	58
49th Ohio	Beatty's	Fourth	10	44	--	54
18th Ohio	Cruft's	-----	11	40	9	60
31st Indiana	Kimball's	Fourth	10	33	--	43
26th Kentucky	Couch's	Twenty-third	2	44	--	46
33d Missouri	McArthur's	Sixteenth	3	42	--	45
12th Missouri Cavalry ...	Hatch's	Cavalry	5	40	--	45
11th Indiana Cavalry ...	Hatch's	Cavalry	2	40	--	42
10th Tennessee Cavalry .	Hatch's	Cavalry	7	28	--	35
FORT FISHER, N. C.						
Jan. 15, 1865.						
203d Pennsylvania	Ames's	Tenth*	46	145	--	191
169th New York†	Ames's	Tenth	31	54	3	88
117th New York	Ames's	Tenth	27	82	1	110
142d New York	Ames's	Tenth	12	32	1	45
112th New York	Ames's	Tenth	11	35	--	46
115th New York	Ames's	Tenth	11	32	1	44
RIVERS'S BRIDGE, S. C.						
Feb. 3-9, 1865.						
32d Wisconsin	Force'	Seventeenth	8	43	--	51
DABNEY'S MILLS, VA.‡						
Feb. 5-7, 1865.						
6th Wisconsin	Crawford's	Fifth	13	81	7	101
107th Pennsylvania	Crawford's	Fifth	6	54	21	81
8th New Jersey	Mott's	Second	11	37	--	48
1st Maryland	Ayres's	Fifth	6	46	5	57
NATURAL BRIDGE, FLA.						
March 6, 1865.						
2d U. S. Colored Inf.	-----	-----	14	44	12	70

*These troops were detached from the Twenty-fourth Corps, but remaining in North Carolina, were reorganized as the Tenth Corps, to which they originally belonged.

†Part of this loss occurred in the explosion of the magazine, after the capture of the fort. ‡Also known as "Second Hatcher's Run."

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
AVERASBORO, N. C.						
March 16, 1865.						
17th New York	Morgan's	Fourteenth	7	25	--	32
107th New York	Williams's	Twentieth	4	23	19	46
8th Indiana Cavalry	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry A. G.	9	32	--	41
BENTONVILLE, N. C.						
March 19, 1865.						
13th Michigan	Carlin's	Fourteenth	15	81	10	106
21st Michigan	Carlin's	Fourteenth	13	49	11	73
31st Wisconsin	Williams's	Twentieth	7	44	19	70
79th Pennsylvania	Carlin's	Fourteenth	10	38	6	54
14th Michigan	Morgan's	Fourteenth	7	43	8	58
16th Illinois	Morgan's	Fourteenth	9	40	2	51
20th Connecticut	Williams's	Twentieth	4	30	2	36
FORT STEDMAN, VA.						
March 25, 1865.						
14th New York H. A.	Willcox's	Ninth	12	45	217	274
100th Pennsylvania	Willcox's	Ninth	9	61	47	117
200th Pennsylvania	Hartranft's	Ninth	9	113	--	122
57th Massachusetts	Willcox's	Ninth	6	31	53	90
PETERSBURG, VA.						
March 25, 1865.						
93d Pennsylvania	Getty's	Sixth	15	136	--	151
28th Massachusetts	Miles's	Second	7	69	--	76
120th New York	Mott's	Second	6	32	46	84
APPOMATTOX CAMPAIGN, VA.*						
March 29—April 9, 1865.						
198th Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	37	178	22	237
91st New York	Crawford's	Fifth	33	176	21	230
185th New York	Griffin's	Fifth	32	171	6	209
207th Pennsylvania	Hartranft's	Ninth	38	139	8	185
5th Wisconsin	Wheaton's	Sixth	28	144	--	172
186th New York	Potter's	Ninth	33	138	9	180
82d Pennsylvania	Wheaton's	Sixth	24	103	1	128
205th Pennsylvania	Hartranft's	Ninth	24	97	5	126
211th Pennsylvania	Hartranft's	Ninth	21	93	21	135
199th Pennsylvania	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	22	92	1	115
15th New York H. A.	Ayres's	Fifth	12	98	132	242
7th New York	Miles's	Second	18	86	10	114
10th Connecticut	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	13	91	--	104
39th New Jersey	Potter's	Ninth	17	84	1	102
4th New York H. A.	Miles's	Second	7	94	1	102
210th Pennsylvania	Ayres's	Fifth	7	82	28	117
6th Wisconsin	Crawford's	Fifth	8	79	32	119
38th Wisconsin	Willcox's	Ninth	12	74	7	93

* Includes Gravelly Run, March 29th; White Oak Road and Boydton Road, March 31st; Five Forks, April 1st; Fall of Petersburg, April 2d; Sutherland Station, April 2d; Sailor's Creek, and High Bridge, April 6th; Farmville, April 7th; and Appomattox, April 9th. The regiments sustained the above losses as follows: those of the Fifth Corps, at Gravelly Run, White Oak Road, and Five Forks; the Second Corps, at White

GREATEST LOSSES IN BATTLES.

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<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
APPOMATTOX CAMPAIGN.—Continued.						
31st Maine	Potter's	Ninth	11	74	3	88
5th New Hampshire	Miles's	Second	14	66	82	162
111th New York	Miles's	Second	9	72	--	81
11th Maine	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	9	69	34	112
53d Pennsylvania	Miles's	Second	17	59	--	76
37th Massachusetts	Wheaton's	Sixth	13	62	--	75
48th Pennsylvania	Potter's	Ninth	13	61	25	99
67th Ohio	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	8	65	--	73
39th Illinois	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	20	52	--	72
7th Wisconsin	Crawford's	Fifth	11	59	11	81
2d New York H. A.	Miles's	Second	6	62	73	141
9th New York H. A.	Seymour's	Sixth	5	63	4	72
95th New York	Crawford's	Fifth	4	63	9	76
49th Pennsylvania	Wheaton's	Sixth	16	50	--	66
116th New York	Turner's	Twenty-fourth	10	56	--	66
11th West Virginia	Turner's	Twenty-fourth	5	61	--	66
94th New York	Crawford's	Fifth	12	49	24	85
52d New York	Miles's	Second	12	49	12	73
1st Maryland	Ayres's	Fifth	9	48	24	81
2d Rhode Island	Wheaton's	Sixth	8	49	--	57
54th Pennsylvania	Turner's	Twenty-fourth	7	50	--	57
158th New York	Foster's	Twenty-fourth	11	44	--	55
179th New York	Potter's	Ninth	9	43	8	60
106th New York	Seymour's	Sixth	8	40	--	48
99th Pennsylvania	Mott's	Second	11	30	16	57
2d Vermont	Getty's	Sixth	8	33	--	41
1st Maine Cavalry	Crook's	Cavalry A. P.	23	107	12	142
1st New Jersey Cavalry ..	Crook's	Cavalry A. P.	11	43	34	88
8th Penn. Cavalry	Crook's	Cavalry A. P.	9	47	6	62
2d W. Va. Cav'y (7 Cos.)	Custer's	Cavalry A. S.	7	50	3	60
2d New York Cavalry ..	Custer's	Cavalry A. S.	9	44	--	53
16th Penn. Cavalry	Crook's	Cavalry A. P.	9	43	5	57
SELMA, ALA.						
April 2, 1865.						
17th Indiana	Long's	Cavalry	12	80	--	92
SPANISH FORT, ALA.						
April 8, 1865.						
8th Iowa	Carr's	Sixteenth	8	43	2	53
FORT BLAKELY, ALA.						
April 9, 1865.						
68th U. S. Colored	Hawkins's	-----	10	91	--	101
76th Illinois	Andrews's	Thirteenth	17	81	--	98
11th Wisconsin	Garrard's	Sixteenth	15	46	--	61
8th Illinois	Veatch's	Thirteenth	10	54	--	64

Oak Road, Sutherland Station, Sailor's Creek, and Farmville; the Sixth Corps, at the Fall of Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek; the Ninth Corps, at the Fall of Petersburg; the Twenty-fourth Corps, at the Fall of Petersburg, High Bridge, and Appomattox. The cavalry sustained losses daily, from Gravelly Run to Appomattox.

Although the fighting may be considered as having ended at Fort Blakely and Appomattox, still, some minor affairs occurred afterwards.

Upton's Division of Cavalry, while on the Wilson Raid, had a sharp fight at Columbus, Ga., on the 16th of April, 1865, and other divisions in Wilson's Corps were engaged at West Point, Ga., on the same date; also at Macon, Ga., on the 20th of April; and at Talladega, Ala., on the 22d. In South Carolina, a provisional division under command of General E. E. Potter was engaged, with some loss of life, on the 18th of April, 1865, at Boykin's Mills. Some fighting also occurred at Palmetto Ranch, Texas, on May 13th, 1865.

But the war ended, substantially, at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Fort Blakely, Ala., fell the same day, carried by a bloody assault.

The war commenced on the 19th of April, 1861, and was officially declared as ended, August 20, 1866.

CASUALTIES IN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The following list of remarkable casualties in the light artillery is given in a separate class, as the small number of men in a light battery would not give their losses a proper place among those of the larger organizations.

These artillery losses, though they may appear slight numerically, were really severe, and represent large percentages. Scarcely any of these batteries took 100 men into action; many of them did not take 75 men into battle.

The Eleventh Ohio Battery, in which the most remarkable loss occurred, took "about 105 men" into action at Iuka,* of whom 54 were gunners, or helped serve the guns; most of the others were drivers. Of the 54 men at the guns, 46 were killed or wounded at Iuka. General Rosecrans says, in his official report of this affair, that "Sands's Eleventh Ohio Battery, under command of Lieutenant Sears, behaved nobly. The fearful losses sustained by this battery show their unyielding obstinacy." Also, that it "was served with unequalled bravery under circumstances of danger and exposure such as rarely, perhaps never, has fallen to the lot of one single battery during the war." The Chief of Artillery also mentions this battery in his official report, and says, "one officer and sixteen men were killed at their pieces, several of them being bayoneted by the enemy. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bravery of the officers and the men in this battery." The brigade commander states that "the battery fired with great rapidity and with extraordinary accuracy of aim, which threw the enemy into confusion." This battery was in the possession of the enemy at one time during the fight, but it was soon recaptured. Three of the guns had been spiked—done by their own gunners, some of whom were killed in the act—and the wheels and caissons were badly splintered by bullets. The charge on the battery was made by two Texan regiments. The battery fired 116 rounds, mostly canister, and some of it in double charges.

Bigelow's Battery (9th Massachusetts) took 104 officers and men into its famous fight at Gettysburg.

But, 80 men seem to have been a common strength of the six-gun batteries, when in action.

The attachment of the men to their pieces developed a bravery which was heroic in the extreme; they often accepted death rather than surrender their guns.

When Loomis's famous Michigan Battery was captured at Chickamauga, Lieutenant Van Pelt, its commander, disdaining to retreat stood by the muzzle of a cannon shouting to the enemy to keep their hands off the guns, and was killed at his post.

*Lieutenant Cyrus Sears, in National Tribune.

Captain Easton fell beside a gun at Gaines's Mill, shouting, "No! we never surrender," in reply to the demand of the victors to give up his battery.*

At Gettysburg, young Cushing shouts to his general that he will give them "one shot more," and falls dead as Pickett's men surge up to the muzzles of his pieces.

Of the noted batteries mentioned in the accompanying list of casualties, Kern, Woodruff, Burnham, Hazzard, DeHart, Dimmick, Rorty, Hazlitt, Leppien, McGilvery, Geary (of Knap's), Simonson, Erickson and Whitaker (of Bigelow's) — were killed in action.

When closely pressed by a charge of the enemy, the gunners, though unarmed, would often defend their pieces with rammers and handspikes used as clubs. In the charge of the Louisiana Tigers on Ricketts's Pennsylvania Battery, at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg, one of the assailants fell dead in the battery, killed by a stone which was hurled at him.

Some of the light batteries sustained a remarkable loss in horses, killed in battle.

Bigelow lost, at Gettysburg, 50 horses killed and 15 wounded, according to the official report of Lieutenant Milton, who brought the battery off the field.†

Lieutenant Sears states in a newspaper article that the Eleventh Ohio Battery lost, at Iuka, "42 horses killed upon the field, and (a coincidence) 42 so disabled from wounds that they had to be turned over, unfit for service."

Lieutenant Snow, First Maine Battery, in his official report for Cedar Creek, states that he "lost 49 horses killed in harness."

The maximum losses of horses killed in any one action seems to have been reached in these instances;‡ at least, a careful examination of official reports fails to show any greater.

The following list of remarkable losses in the light artillery, during the last war, embraces every instance in which a battery lost twenty or more killed and wounded, in any one action, the mortally wounded being included with the wounded.

MAXIMUM LOSSES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

IN ANY ONE ENGAGEMENT.

<i>Synonym.</i>	<i>Battery.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
"Sands's"	11th Ohio	Iuka	16	35	3	54
"Seeley's"	K,§ 4th United States	Chancellorsville	7	38	—	45
"Campbell's"	B,§ 4th United States	Antietam	9	31	—	40
"Cushing's"	A, 4th United States	Gettysburg	6	32	—	38
"Burnham's"	H, 5th United States	Chickamauga	13	18	13	44
"Parsons's"	I, 4th United States	Chaplin Hills	10	19	10	39
"Stewart's"	B, 4th United States	Gettysburg	2	31	3	36
"Sanger's"	E,|| 3d United States	Olustee	11	22	6	39
"Langdon's"	M, 1st United States	Olustee	4	22	6	32
"Arnold's"	A,§ 1st Rhode Island	Gettysburg	3	28	1	32
"Wood's"	A, 1st Illinois	Shiloh	4	26	—	30
"Burrows's"	14th Ohio	Shiloh	4	26	—	30
"Randolph's"	E, 1st Rhode Island	Gettysburg	3	26	1	30
"Bigelow's"	9th Massachusetts	Gettysburg	8	18	2	28
"Leppien's"	¶ 5th Maine	Chancellorsville	6	22	—	28

*Bates's History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

†General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in an article in the Century Magazine, states that Bigelow lost 80 horses killed or wounded, out of 88 horses.

‡A tabulated report of artillery losses at Stone's River (official), mentions some large figures; but as in each case, the battery was captured and held by the enemy, it would appear that the captured horses had been erroneously included in the column with the killed.

§Appears twice in this list.

||Including loss in the detail from "Les Enfants Perdus."

¶Appears three times in this list.

<i>Synonym.</i>		<i>Battery.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
"Ricketts's"	I,*	1st United States	First Bull Run	12	15	--	27
"Rorty's"	B,	1st New York	Gettysburg	10	16	--	26
"Stevens's"	--	5th Maine	Cedar Creek	2	26	--	28
"Adams's"	G,*	1st Rhode Island	Cedar Creek	4	23	--	27
"Brown's"	B,	1st Rhode Island	Gettysburg	7	19	2	28
"Dillon's"	--	6th Wisconsin	Corinth	5	21	--	26
"Kern's"	G,*	1st Pennsylvania	Manassas	3	23	8	34
"Houghtaling's"	C,	1st Illinois	Stone's River	5	20	--	25
"Woodruff's"	I,	1st United States	Gettysburg	1	24	--	25
"Turnbull's"	F & K,	3d United States	Gettysburg	9	14	1	24
"Bush's"	--	4th Indiana	Stone's River	5	19	--	24
"Edgerton's"	E,	1st Ohio	Stone's River	3	20	25	48
"Adams's"	G,	1st Rhode Island	Fredericksburg	5	18	--	23
"Cooper's"	B,*	1st Pennsylvania	Manassas	4	19	--	23
"Cowan's"	--	1st New York	Cedar Creek	6	17	--	23
"Bridges's"	--	Illinois	Chickamauga	6	16	4	26
"Cushing's" (H.C.)	H,	4th United States	Chickamauga	5	17	--	22
"Knap's"†	--	Pennsylvania	Wauhatchie	3	19	--	22
"Smith's"	I,	4th United States	Chickamauga	1	21	--	22
"Zickerick's"	--	12th Wisconsin	Allatoona Pass	6	15	--	21
"Ricketts's"	F & G,	1st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	6	14	3	23
"Dimmick's"	H,	1st United States	Chancellorsville	3	18	--	21
"Simonson's"	--*	5th Indiana	Stone's River	3	18	--	21
"Seeley's"	K,	4th United States	Gettysburg	2	19	4	25
"Haley's"	--	1st Maine	Cedar Creek	3	17	8	28
"Watson's"	I,	5th United States	Gettysburg	1	19	2	22
"Nims's"	--	2d Massachusetts	Sabine X Roads	1	18	1	20
"Tompkins's"	A,	1st Rhode Island	Antietam	4	15	--	19
"Kern's"	G,	1st Pennsylvania	Gaines's Mill	7	12	--	19
"Cooper's"	B,	1st Pennsylvania	Seven Days	4	15	--	19
"McKnight's"	M,	5th United States	Cedar Creek	2	17	4	23
"Woodbury's"	M,	1st New York	Chancellorsville	5	13	4	22
"Harris's"	--	19th Indiana	Chickamauga	2	16	2	20
"Standart's"	B,	1st Ohio	Stone's River	5	12	3	20
"Griffin's"	D,	5th United States	First Bull Run	4	13	10	27
"Mann's"	--	Missouri	Shiloh	3	14	--	17
"Belger's"	F,	1st Rhode Island	Drewry's Bluff	3	14	4	21
"Rogers's"	--	19th New York	Spotsylvania	7	9	--	16
"Andrews's"	F,	1st Michigan	Richmond (Ky.)	6	9	54	69
"Loomis's"	A,	1st Michigan	Chickamauga	6	7	12	25
"Stevens's"	--	5th Maine	Gettysburg	3	13	7	23
"Monroe's"	D,	1st Rhode Island	Manassas	6	12	1	19
"De Hart's"	C,	5th United States	Seven Days	7	5	7	19
"Goodspeed's"	A,	1st Ohio	Chickamauga	2	14	4	20
"Simonson's"	--	5th Indiana	Chaplin Hills	2	13	6	21
"Bainbridge's"	A,	1st United States	Port Hudson	3	13	3	19
"Sutermeister's"	--	11th Indiana	Chickamauga	3	12	4	19

*Appears twice in this list,

†Two sections only.

CHAPTER XII.

LIST OF REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES IN THE UNION ARMIES WITH MORTUARY LOSSES OF EACH—THE NUMBER KILLED AND NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSES.

ANOTHER interesting chapter in this story of loyalty may be found in the statistics showing the total number of deaths in each organization from the Northern States that served in the War for the Union. The deaths incurred in battle are tabulated here separately from those induced by other causes, and the loss in officers is also given by itself.

These figures are based on the records of the muster-out rolls on file in the Military Bureaus of the various States, and have been revised by a careful comparison with the records of the War Department at Washington. They have also been tested by the casualty lists of the various battles, as published in the Official Records of the Rebellion, or awaiting publication. The figures are believed to be correct; and, beyond the possible change of an unit or so, will admit of no variation.

In footing up the regimental losses of any State, a seeming discrepancy may arise between the total result and the figures of the War Department which are given elsewhere in these pages. This difference in the total losses of a State may be due to the following reasons: some soldiers who were borne on the muster-out rolls as "wounded and missing in action" are included in these regimental tables with the killed; while in the official statistics of the War Department none are counted as killed unless definite information through official sources has been received to that effect. For this reason the total of killed in any State, as tabulated here by regiments, may exceed somewhat the figures of the War Department.

On the other hand, the footings of the regimental losses from disease and other causes may, in some States, fall somewhat below the figures of the Adjutant General's office at Washington. This difference is due largely to deaths among the "unassigned recruits," who are omitted in these regimental tables. These unassigned recruits were seldom borne on the regimental rolls; they never reported to the regiments for duty; and most of the deaths among them occurred at the North while in recruiting barracks or camps of instruction. Hence, the deaths in this class are not considered in connection with the matter of regimental losses, although they enter properly into the State totals.

Some minor organizations, in which deaths from disease occurred, are also omitted, companies or small battalions which never left their State, or were organized in 1865, at the close of the war.

For these reasons the State totals are not given, except in the official table issued by the Adjutant-General of the War Department at Washington, and which is reprinted elsewhere in these pages for that purpose.

With each regiment is given the division and corps in which it served. In some cases a regiment served in different divisions, and, sometimes, in more than one corps; but the division and corps designated here are not intended to cover the history of a regiment, but rather to suggest something which will assist the reader in identifying the battalion and the

campaigns in which it served. Without this mention of some one division or corps, the figures would, too often, remain meaningless and useless.

In designating the division, the name of its general is used in preference to its numerical title. The soldiers were wont to so designate their commands, while historians invariably allude to a division by its commander's name. As many of the divisions served under different generals, and were known successively by these commanders' names, it becomes difficult at times to select the name which might most properly designate the command. In some cases the doubt was decided by using the name of the general under whom the regiment served longest.

Still, to do all this accurately would necessitate a knowledge of the corps histories which few, if any, possess. It is hoped, however, that the name of the division will in each case assist in some degree to identify the regiment, to recall its history, and to throw some light upon the nature of its losses,—even though the name selected may not be the one best adapted to the purpose.

In giving the date of organization, the day of the month has been omitted, as in many commands the companies were mustered in at various dates; and, in each case, a large part of the men had enlisted and were in barracks a considerable time before the regiment effected its complete organization and muster-in as a regiment. In some regiments there were men who had enlisted several weeks, often months, before their regiment was organized. On the other hand, some of the regiments raised under the second call (1862) organized and left for the front within thirty days after the first man signed the roll.

The total enrollments are omitted for lack of space; but the number enrolled in three hundred of these regiments, the leading ones in point of loss, will be found in the various pages of Chapter X. The other regiments numbered about one thousand men each when organized, and received, on an average, 300 recruits. Some of them took the field with only 800 men or thereabouts, and received but few recruits, while some others carried 1,800 on their rolls.

Where the number enrolled is not otherwise stated, the average infantry regiment may be considered as numbering 1,300, original members and recruits. The cavalry regiments carried 1,800 men on their rolls as an average, and the heavy artillery commands about 2,200. In the light batteries (six-gun batteries), 250 was a common enrollment.

By noting these facts the regimental losses in killed will be better understood, and an approximate idea of the percentage of loss will be obtained.

These figures are far above the plane of ordinary statistics. They represent the measure of blood which an unflinching patriotism gave in exchange for the perpetuity of the Nation and the ransom of the Republic.

NOTE.—Many of the regiments marked in the following tables as having "reënlisted and served through the war," preserved their organization by reason of a large number of recruits (who had unexpired terms to serve), rather than by the number of veterans who reënlisted. Some of the three-years' regiments whose term expired in 1864, and were discharged and discontinued, contained in their ranks more reënlisted veterans than some commands which served through the war.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Maine*	15	159	174	3	341	344	518	Gregg's	Cavalry A. P.
Jan., '64	2d Maine	2	8	10	.	334	334	344	.....	Nineteenth.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Aug., '62	1st Maine	23	400	423	2	258	260	683	Birney's	Second.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Dec., '61	1st Maine.* "Bradbury's"	2	13	15	.	28	28	43	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	2d Maine.* "Hall's"....	1	4	5	.	26	26	31	Wadsworth's	First.
Dec., '61	3d Maine.* "Mayo's"....	..	3	3	.	14	14	17	Willcox's	Ninth.
Dec., '61	4th Maine.* "Robinson's"	..	5	5	1	22	23	28	.....	Sixth.
Dec., '61	5th Maine.* "Stevens's" .	2	16	18	.	17	17	35	Robinson's	First.
Dec., '61	6th Maine.* "Dow's"....	..	13	13	.	27	27	40	.....	Second.
Dec., '63	7th Maine. "Twitchell's"	..	3	3	.	15	15	18	Willcox's	Ninth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Dec., '64	1st Maine Sharpshooters.	..	7	7	.	12	12	19	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '64	1st Maine Veteran.....	6	40	46	.	40	40	86	Getty's	Sixth.
May, '61	2d Maine †.....	4	65	69	.	70	70	139	Griffin's	Fifth.
June, '61	3d Maine.....	10	124	134	1	148	149	283	Birney's	Third.
June, '61	4th Maine.....	14	156	170	2	135	137	307	Birney's	Third.
June, '61	5th Maine.....	8	99	107	1	76	77	184	Wright's	Sixth.
July, '61	6th Maine.....	12	141	153	2	100	102	255	Wright's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	7th Maine.....	15	113	128	3	209	212	340	Getty's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	8th Maine*.....	6	128	134	4	243	247	381	Martindale's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '61	9th Maine*.....	10	172	182	3	236	239	421	Ames's	Tenth.
Oct., '61	10th Maine †.....	8	74	82	1	53	54	136	Williams's	Twelfth.
Nov., '61	11th Maine*.....	7	115	122	4	233	237	359	Terry's	Tenth.
Nov., '61	12th Maine*.....	3	49	52	2	237	239	291	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	13th Maine.....	1	13	14	3	178	181	195	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	14th Maine*.....	5	81	86	2	330	332	418	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Jan., '62	15th Maine*.....	..	5	5	3	340	343	348	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	16th Maine.....	9	172	181	2	257	259	440	Robinson's	First.
Aug., '62	17th Maine.....	12	195	207	4	159	163	370	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '62	19th Maine.....	3	189	192	2	182	184	376	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '62	20th Maine.....	9	138	147	1	145	146	293	Griffin's	Fifth.
Oct., '62	21st Maine ‡.....	1	26	27	1	144	145	172	Augur's	Nineteenth.

*Reënlisted and served through the war.

†Enlisted for two years.

‡Enlisted for nine months.

NOTES. — *Maine Regiments.* — The First Cavalry sustained the greatest loss in battle of any cavalry regiment in the army; and the First Heavy Artillery the greatest loss of any regimental organization in any arm of the service. The First Infantry was a three-months regiment, which was mustered in May 3, 1861. It left the State June 1, and was mustered out August 5, 1861. No deaths occurred in its ranks, and it is omitted in the preceding table. The First Veteran Infantry was organized in the field, at Charlestown, W. Va., on the 21st of August, 1864, and was composed of the reënlisted veterans and recruits with unexpired terms, which were left at the front by the 5th, 6th, and 7th Infantry when those regiments went home, at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

The 2d and 10th Infantry were enlisted for two years, and were mustered out in May, 1863, just after Chancellorsville which was their last battle. The 18th Infantry became the 1st Heavy Artillery, leaving that infantry number vacant.

The regiments, 16th to 20th inclusive, were organized under the second call for troops — the call of July 2, 1862,

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Oct., '62	22d Maine*	1	8	9	2	158	160	169	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	23d Maine*	..	..	..	..	56	56	56	.....	Twenty-sec'd
Oct., '62	24th Maine*	..	1	1	5	185	190	191	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	25th Maine*	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	.....	Twenty-sec'd
Oct., '62	26th Maine*	..	34	34	1	130	131	165	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	27th Maine*	..	..	..	1	21	22	22	.....	Twenty-sec'd
Oct., '62	28th Maine*	1	10	11	3	140	143	154	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '63	29th Maine	2	40	42	4	191	195	237	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Jan., '64	30th Maine	3	31	34	2	254	256	290	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
April, '64	31st Maine	18	165	183	..	176	176	359	Potter's	Ninth.
April, '64	32d Maine	4	81	85	3	114	117	202	Potter's	Ninth.
Feb., '65	1st Maine Battalion	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	.....	.....
—, '64	Maine Coast Guard	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	.....	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st New Hampshire	5	28	33	2	112	114	147	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
May, '63	1st New Hampshire	..	2	2	1	45	46	48	De Russy's	Twenty-sec'd
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st N. Hamp. "Edgell's"	..	6	6	..	6	6	12	Doubleday's	First.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
April, '61	1st New Hampshire †	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	.....	.....
May, '61	2d New Hampshire †	15	163	178	6	166	172	350	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '61	3d New Hampshire †	12	186	198	2	152	154	352	Terry's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	4th New Hampshire †	3	82	85	5	194	199	284	Ames's	Tenth.
Oct., '61	5th New Hampshire †	18	277	295	2	176	178	473	Hancock's	Second.
Nov., '61	6th New Hampshire †	10	177	187	3	228	231	418	Potter's	Ninth.
Dec., '61	7th New Hampshire †	15	169	184	1	241	242	426	Terry's	Tenth.
Dec., '61	8th New Hampshire †	8	94	102	2	256	258	360	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	9th New Hampshire	10	145	155	3	251	254	409	Potter's	Ninth.
Sept., '62	10th New Hampshire	7	54	61	1	133	134	195	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	11th New Hampshire	5	140	145	1	151	152	297	Sturgis's	Ninth.
Sept., '62	12th New Hampshire	11	170	181	1	138	139	320	Humphreys's	Third.
Sept., '62	13th New Hampshire	5	84	89	..	92	92	181	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	14th New Hampshire	8	63	71	4	157	161	232	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	15th New Hampshire *	..	27	27	..	134	134	161	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	16th New Hampshire *	..	..	..	5	216	221	221	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '64	18th New Hampshire	1	4	5	..	36	36	41	Willcox's	Ninth.

*Enlisted for nine months. †Three-months' regiment. ‡Reenlisted and served through the war.

for 300,000 more; the regiments 21st to 28th, inclusive, were organized in response to the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months' service. The remaining regiments went out in response to the different calls for three-years men.

The greatest mortality from disease in any regiment from the State occurred in the 15th regiment, and was undoubtedly due to the climate of the Gulf and Lower Mississippi, in which locality the regiment was stationed during much of its service. It was mustered out at Charleston, S. C., July 5, 1866, having served the longest of any regiment from the State.

New Hampshire — The 5th sustained the greatest loss in battle of any infantry regiment in the war. The 1st Infantry was a three-months' regiment, which was organized April 26, 1861, and left the State May 25. It served under General Patterson in the Shenandoah, and was mustered out on the 9th of August. The 15th and 16th Infantry enlisted for nine months; the other regiments enlisted for three years. The 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Infantry re-enlisted for another term; the 2d and 5th were filled up with recruits, which, with their reenlisted

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Nov., '61	1st Vermont*	10	124	134	4	300	304	438	Wilson's	Cavalry A. P.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Sept., '62	1st Vermont	10	154	164	2	410	412	576	Getty's	Sixth.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Feb., '62	1st Vermont " Hebard's " . . . . .	..	3	3	..	51	51	54	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	2d Vermont " Chase's " * . . . . .	..	1	1	..	53	53	54	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '63	3d Vermont " Start's " . . . . .	..	...	...	..	21	21	21	Ferrero's	Ninth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Ap'l, '61	1st Vermont . . . . .	..	2	2	..	6	6	8	.....
June, '61	2d Vermont*	6	218	224	..	175	175	399	Getty's	Sixth.
July, '61	3d Vermont*	5	201	206	1	164	165	371	Getty's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	4th Vermont*	12	150	162	1	279	280	442	Getty's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	5th Vermont*	11	202	213	1	124	125	338	Getty's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	6th Vermont*	12	191	203	3	212	215	418	Getty's	Sixth.
Feb., '62	7th Vermont*	3	10	13	4	403	407	420	.....	Nineteenth.
Feb., '62	8th Vermont*	4	115	119	7	241	248	367	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
July, '62	9th Vermont*	2	22	24	3	278	281	305	Weitzel's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	10th Vermont	9	140	149	..	203	203	352	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Oct., '62	12th Vermont† . . . . .	..	...	...	2	65	67	67	Doubleday's	First.
Oct., '62	13th Vermont†	1	16	17	4	55	59	76	Doubleday's	First.
Oct., '62	14th Vermont†	1	26	27	..	43	43	70	Doubleday's	First.
Oct., '62	15th Vermont† . . . . .	..	...	...	1	80	81	81	Doubleday's	First.
Oct., '62	16th Vermont†	1	23	24	1	48	49	73	Doubleday's	First.
Feb., '64	17th Vermont	14	133	147	1	116	117	264	Potter's	Ninth.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Massachusetts *	6	93	99	..	140	140	239	Gregg's	Cavalry.
Jan., '63	2d Massachusetts	8	82	90	3	138	141	231	Merritt's	Cavalry.
Sept., '62	3d Massachusetts	5	101	106	2	180	182	288	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '63	4th Massachusetts	4	28	32	2	128	130	162	.....	Tenth.
May, '64	5th Massachusetts . . . . .	..	7	7	..	116	116	123	Hinks's	Eighteenth.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
July, '61	1st Massachusetts *	9	232	241	2	241	243	484	Birney's	Second.
July, '63	2d Massachusetts . . . . .	..	15	15	4	363	367	382	.....	Eighteenth.
Jan., '63	3d Massachusetts . . . . .	..	2	2	1	38	39	41	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Aug., '64	4th Massachusetts . . . . .	..	...	...	2	23	25	25	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
—, '63	1st Mass. Battalion . . . . .	..	...	...	..	17	17	17	.....

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for nine months.

men, preserved their organizations, also, through the war. The 17th regiment failed to effect an organization, and the two companies which were recruited for it were transferred to the 2d regiment. The large number of deaths from disease in the 8th Infantry was due to the fatal climate of the Gulf States in which it served. Its loss in battle occurred entirely in the battles of the Lower Mississippi and Red River campaigns. The deaths from disease in the 16th Infantry occurred while in the Department of the Gulf, and within nine months, the regiment having enlisted for that term. The entire loss in action of the 14th Infantry occurred in the Shenandoah Valley, in the two battles of the Opequon and Cedar Creek, 59 falling, killed or mortally wounded, at the Opequon.

Vermont.—The per centage of killed in the quota furnished by Vermont is far above the average, and is exceeded by only one other state. Its large per centage is easily understood by a glance at the battle losses of its regiments. The "Old" Vermont Brigade, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Infantry, and the 1st Heavy Artillery, lost more men killed in action than any other brigade in the army. The Second Vermont Brigade, composed of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Infantry, was enlisted for nine months, and was

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En.Men	Total.	Officers	En.Men	Total.			
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Mass. "Porter's" ...	..	6	6	..	15	15	21	Slocum's	Sixth.
July, '61	2d Mass. "Nim's"* ...	..	4	4	..	26	26	30	Grover's	Nineteenth.
July, '61	3d Mass. "Martin's" ...	1	9	10	..	10	10	20	Griffin's	Fifth.
Nov., '61	4th Mass. "Trull's"* ...	..	1	1	..	50	50	51	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '61	5th Mass. "Phillips's"* ...	1	18	19	..	11	11	30	Griffin's	Fifth.
Feb., '62	6th Mass. "Everett's"* ...	..	6	6	1	50	51	57	Augur's	Nineteenth.
May, '61	7th Mass. "Davis's"* ...	..	3	3	1	36	37	40	Grover's	Nineteenth.
June, '62	8th Mass. "Cook's"† ...	..	1	1	..	10	10	11	Willcox's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	9th Mass. "Bigelow's" ..	2	13	15	..	4	4	19	Art'y Brigade	Fifth.
Sept., '62	10th Mass. "Sleeper's" ..	2	6	8	..	16	16	24	Art'y Brigade	Second.
Jan., '64	11th Mass. "Jones's"....	..	3	3	..	12	12	15	Potter's	Ninth.
Dec., '62	12th Mass. "Miller's" ...	..	...	...	..	25	25	25	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '62	13th Mass. "Hamlin's" ..	..	...	...	..	26	26	26	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Feb., '64	14th Mass. "Wright's"....	1	8	9	..	9	9	18	Stevenson's	Ninth.
Feb., '63	15th Mass. "Pearson's" ..	..	1	1	..	27	27	28	Andrews's	Thirteenth.
Mar., '64	16th Mass. "Scott's" ....	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '61	— Mass. "Cook's"....	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	.....
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Mass. Company....	3	21	24	..	15	15	39	Gibbon's	Second.
Oct., '61	2d Mass. Company....	..	11	11	..	12	12	23	Gibbon's	Second.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Massachusetts	8	134	142	1	78	79	221	Humphreys's	Third.
May, '61	2d Massachusetts *....	14	176	190	2	96	98	288	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '62	3d Massachusetts †....	..	1	1	..	17	17	18	Naglee's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	4th Massachusetts †....	1	19	20	2	129	131	151	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	5th Massachusetts †....	..	...	...	..	16	16	16	Palmer's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	6th Massachusetts †....	2	11	13	..	18	18	31	Corcoran's	Seventh.
June, '61	7th Massachusetts	4	76	80	2	72	74	154	Getty's	Sixth.
Oct., '62	8th Massachusetts †....	..	...	...	..	11	11	11	Naglee's	Eighteenth.
June, '61	9th Massachusetts	15	194	209	3	66	69	278	Griffin's	Fifth.
June, '61	10th Massachusetts	10	124	134	1	55	56	190	Getty's	Sixth.
June, '61	11th Massachusetts	11	153	164	2	95	97	261	Humphreys's	Third.
June, '61	12th Massachusetts	18	175	193	..	83	83	276	Robinson's	First.
July, '61	13th Massachusetts	4	117	121	..	40	40	161	Robinson's	First.
July, '61	15th Massachusetts	14	227	241	1	121	122	363	Gibbon's	Second.
July, '61	16th Massachusetts	16	134	150	2	93	95	245	Humphreys's	Third.
July, '61	17th Massachusetts *....	..	21	21	4	147	151	172	Palmer's	Eighteenth.

*Reënlisted. †Six months service. ‡Nine months men.

present at Gettysburg, where three of the regiments, under command of General Stannard, took a conspicuous part in the repulse of Pickett's charge.

The 1st Infantry was a three-months regiment. It was organized at Rutland, May 9, 1861, and fought at Big Bethel. The other regiments enlisted for three years, and the 1st Cavalry, the 2d Battery, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Infantry reënlisted, and served through the war. The 11th Infantry was changed to the 1st Heavy Artillery, leaving that number in the line vacant.

Massachusetts.—The 14th Infantry was changed to the 1st Heavy Artillery; and the 41st Infantry to the 3d Cavalry—leaving their original numbers vacant. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Infantry served first as three-months' regiments, having volunteered in April, 1861, at the outbreak of the war. The 6th became famous by reason of its fight in the streets of Baltimore. The 4th fought at Big Bethel, and the 5th was hotly engaged at First Bull Run. These regiments belonged to the State Militia, and volunteered a second time, under the President's call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service. The 5th, 6th and 8th volunteered for

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '61	18th Massachusetts	9	114	123	2	127	129	252	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '61	19th Massachusetts *	14	147	161	..	133	133	294	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '61	20th Massachusetts *	17	243	260	1	148	149	409	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '61	21st Massachusetts	11	148	159	2	89	91	250	Stevenson's	Ninth.
Sept., '61	22d Massachusetts	9	207	216	1	102	103	319	Griffin's	Fifth.
Sept., '61	23d Massachusetts *	4	80	84	2	132	134	218	Weitzel's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '61	24th Massachusetts *	7	90	97	1	122	123	220	Terry's	Tenth.
Oct., '61	25th Massachusetts *	7	154	161	..	169	169	330	Weitzel's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '61	26th Massachusetts *	3	61	64	3	182	185	249	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '61	27th Massachusetts *	9	128	137	3	261	264	401	Weitzel's	Eighteenth.
Dec., '61	28th Massachusetts *	15	235	250	1	136	137	387	Hancock's	Second.
Dec., '61	29th Massachusetts *	4	53	57	4	95	99	156	Willcox's	Ninth.
Dec., '61	30th Massachusetts *	4	57	61	2	341	343	404	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	31st Massachusetts * . . . .	..	52	52	3	150	153	205	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	32d Massachusetts *	5	139	144	2	143	145	289	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	33d Massachusetts	7	104	111	..	77	77	188	Butterfield's	Twentieth.
Aug., '62	34th Massachusetts	7	128	135	2	132	134	269	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Aug., '62	35th Massachusetts	10	138	148	1	100	101	249	Sturgis's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	36th Massachusetts	6	105	111	3	160	163	274	Potter's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	37th Massachusetts	4	165	169	..	92	92	261	Getty's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	38th Massachusetts	4	73	77	..	151	151	228	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	39th Massachusetts	5	91	96	..	183	183	279	Robinson's	Fifth.
Sept., '62	40th Massachusetts	5	67	72	..	125	125	197	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	42d Massachusetts † . . . .	..	4	4	2	44	46	50	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	43d Massachusetts † . . . .	..	3	3	..	12	12	15	Palmer's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	44th Massachusetts † . . . .	..	11	11	1	29	30	41	Wessells's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	45th Massachusetts † . . . .	..	19	19	..	32	32	51	Palmer's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	46th Massachusetts † . . . .	..	1	1	..	35	35	36	Palmer's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	47th Massachusetts † . . . .	..	1	1	1	36	37	38	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	48th Massachusetts †	2	17	19	..	50	50	69	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	49th Massachusetts †	2	28	30	..	84	84	114	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	50th Massachusetts † . . . .	..	2	2	1	100	101	103	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	51st Massachusetts † . . . .	..	..	..	..	44	44	44	Palmer's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	52d Massachusetts †	1	10	11	..	101	101	112	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	53d Massachusetts †	5	28	33	..	144	144	177	Emory's	Nineteenth.
May, '63	54th Massachusetts †	5	104	109	1	160	161	270	Seymour's	Tenth.
June, '63	55th Massachusetts †	3	64	67	2	128	130	197	Seymour's	Tenth.

*Reënlisted. †Nine-months' regiment. ‡Colored.

the third time, in 1864, for one hundred days, and were stationed at Baltimore. In addition to the organizations in the above tabulation, the State accepted, in 1864, some separate unattached companies, 24 in number, which were sworn in for one hundred days' service. Some of these companies reënlisted for one year, and were organized as the 4th Heavy Artillery. The 2d Heavy Artillery lost two companies at the capture of Plymouth, N. C.; they numbered about 275 men, of whom 173 died while in the hands of the enemy. The deaths in the 39th include 102 which occurred in Confederate prisons, this regiment having lost 246 men captured in the battle at the Weldon Railroad. The loss by disease in the 30th Infantry was caused by the climate of the Lower Mississippi, where it was stationed for over two years. The 5th Battery—Phillips's—sustained the greatest percentage of loss (in battle) of any light battery in the volunteer service.

The 13th Massachusetts has a meritorious record in its small number of deaths from disease, its percentage of deaths from that cause being the smallest of any three-years regiment in the entire army. There were regiments with a smaller number of deaths from disease; but they were two-years regiments, or carried a less number of names on their rolls. The extraordinary exemption from disease in the 13th Infantry would indicate that the regiment was composed of superior material.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Feb., '64	56th Massachusetts	6	120	126	..	100	100	226	Stevenson's	Ninth.
April, '64	57th Massachusetts	10	191	201	..	86	86	287	Stevenson's	Ninth.
April, '64	58th Massachusetts	10	129	139	..	156	156	295	Potter's	Ninth.
April, '64	59th Massachusetts	7	83	90	1	93	94	184	Stevenson's	Ninth.
Aug., '64	60th Massachusetts * . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	.....
Sept., '64	61st Massachusetts †	1	5	6	..	20	20	26	.....	Ninth.
April, '65	62d Massachusetts † . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	.....
	<i>Three-Months Service ('61).</i>									
April, '61	4th Mass. (Big Bethel) . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	.....
April, '61	5th Mass. (Bull Run) . . . .	..	9	9	..	2	2	11	Heintzelman's	McDowell's.
April, '61	6th Mass. (Baltimore) . . . .	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	.....
	<i>Hundred-Days Men (1864)</i>									
July, '64	5th Massachusetts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	.....
July, '64	6th Massachusetts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	.....
July, '64	8th Massachusetts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	.....
July, '64	42d Massachusetts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Dec., '61	1st Rhode Island †	1	16	17	2	77	79	96	Averell's	Cavalry.
Dec., '62	2d Rhode Island . . . . .	..	4	4	..	31	31	35	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '63	3d Rhode Island . . . . .	..	8	8	4	135	139	147	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Oct., '61	3d Rhode Island	2	39	41	4	90	94	135	Terry's	Tenth.
Dec., '61	5th Rhode Island	1	8	9	4	106	110	119	Wessels's	Eighteenth.
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
	1st Rhode Island—									
June, '61	A—"Tompkins's" †	1	12	13	..	5	5	18	Sedgwick's	Second.
Aug., '61	B—"Hazard's" †	1	13	14	..	15	15	29	Howard's	Second.
Aug., '61	C—"Weeden's" . . . . .	..	19	19	..	8	8	27	Morell's	Fifth.
Sept., '61	D—"Monroe's" † . . . . .	..	10	10	..	12	12	22	Doubleday's	First.
Sept., '61	E—"Randolph's" † . . . .	..	17	17	..	12	12	29	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '61	F—"Belger's" † . . . . .	..	10	10	..	17	17	27	.....	Eighteenth.
Dec., '61	G—"Owen's" †	2	8	10	..	18	18	28	French's	Second.
Oct., '62	H—"Allen's" . . . . .	..	2	2	..	10	10	12	Wheaton's	Sixth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Rhode Island §	1	16	17	..	8	8	25	Hunter's	McDowell's.
June, '61	2d Rhode Island †	9	111	120	2	74	76	196	Getty's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	4th Rhode Island	5	68	73	..	67	67	140	Sturgis's	Ninth.

*Hundred-days' men. †One year's term. ‡Reënlisted. §Three-months' service.

Rhode Island.—The Rhode Island troops became prominent by reason of the fine regiment of light artillery furnished by that State. The light batteries of this command were remarkable for their efficiency, and the conspicuous part assigned them in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. As a whole they were unsurpassed, and they made a record which reflected credit on their State. A comparison of their losses in action with those of other batteries tells plainly the story of the dangers which they braved. The 1st Infantry was a three-months regiment which was actively engaged at First Bull Run. The 6th and 8th Infantry failed to complete their organizations. The 1st Cavalry contained a battalion of four companies from New Hampshire, which was detached January 7, 1864, and placed in the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry. The 2d Rhode Island Cavalry was organized with eight companies only, and in July, 1863, they were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and transferred to the 1st Louisiana (Union) Cavalry. The men objected to this transfer, and would not leave camp for their new quarters until surrounded by the Louisiana Cavalry, and forced to go. Two men who were conspicuously reluctant were led out by their new comrades and shot in front of the regiment, without a trial. After serving over a year in the Louisiana regiment, the battalion was re-transferred to the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '62	7th Rhode Island.....	5	85	90	1	108	109	199	Potter's	Ninth.
July, '62	9th Rhode Island*.....	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
May, '62	10th Rhode Island*.....	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....
Oct., '62	11th Rhode Island†.....	..	...	...	..	8	8	8	Corcoran's	Seventh.
Oct., '62	12th Rhode Island†.....	1	11	12	2	43	45	57	Sturgis's	Ninth.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Nov., '61	1st Connecticut.....	4	36	40	4	149	153	193	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
May, '61	1st Connecticut ‡.....	2	49	51	4	172	176	227	Hunt's	Artillery, A. P.
July, '62	2d Connecticut.....	12	242	254	2	171	173	427	Wright's	Sixth.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Conn. "Rockwell's" ‡	1	3	4	..	21	21	25	.....	Tenth.
Sept., '62	2d Conn. "Sterling's"...	..	2	2	..	19	19	21	.....	Thirteenth.
Aug., '64	3d Conn. "Gilbert's" ...	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
April, '61	1st Connecticut*.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	Tyler's	McDowell's.
May, '61	2d Connecticut*.....	..	2	2	..	2	2	4	Tyler's	McDowell's.
May, '61	3d Connecticut*.....	..	4	4	..	1	1	5	Tyler's	McDowell's.
July, '61	5th Connecticut‡.....	6	104	110	1	82	83	193	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '61	6th Connecticut‡.....	8	99	107	4	124	128	235	Terry's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	7th Connecticut‡.....	11	157	168	4	192	196	364	Terry's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	8th Connecticut‡.....	8	112	120	3	141	144	264	Rodman's	Ninth.
Sept., '61	9th Connecticut‡.....	..	10	10	3	240	243	253	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '61	10th Connecticut‡.....	13	109	122	5	155	160	282	Terry's	Tenth.
Oct., '61	11th Connecticut‡.....	8	140	148	1	176	177	325	Rodman's	Ninth.
Nov., '61	12th Connecticut‡.....	6	65	71	6	196	202	273	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '61	13th Connecticut‡.....	2	42	44	3	157	160	204	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	14th Connecticut.....	17	188	205	1	191	192	397	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '62	15th Connecticut.....	4	34	38	5	142	147	185	Carter's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	16th Connecticut.....	6	76	82	3	240	243	325	Sturgis's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	17th Connecticut.....	5	48	53	1	74	75	128	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Aug., '62	18th Connecticut.....	4	67	71	1	80	81	152	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	20th Connecticut.....	4	76	80	3	85	88	168	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '62	21st Connecticut.....	5	55	60	1	114	115	175	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	22d Connecticut‡.....	..	...	...	..	20	20	20	Gordon's	Fourth. §
Nov., '62	23d Connecticut‡.....	1	10	11	2	46	48	59	Grover's	Nineteenth.

*Three-months' service. †Nine-months' service. ‡Re-enlisted. §Peninsular Corps (1863).

Connecticut.—The 1st Heavy Artillery is noteworthy as having served in the field through the war, and in the arm of service to which it belonged. Very few of the other heavy artillery regiments in the army saw any service aside from garrison-duty, except while acting as infantry. The 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery was organized as the 4th Infantry, but was changed in January, 1862, to heavy artillery. It served as heavy artillery at the Siege of Yorktown, in 1862, and was prominently engaged during the Siege of Petersburg, the most of its losses in action occurring at the latter place. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Infantry were three-months' regiments which went out in April, 1861, in response to the first call for troops, and were in action at First Bull Run. The 4th and 19th Infantry became, respectively, the 1st and 2d Heavy Artillery, thereby leaving those regimental numbers vacant. In the 8th Infantry, five men were executed for desertion, an unusually large number for one regiment. The deaths in the 16th Regiment include 154 deaths in Confederate prisons, over 400 of this regiment having been captured at Plymouth, N. C. The great mortality in the 9th was largely due to its service in the district of the Lower Mississippi, 153 of the deaths — or half of the number present for duty — occurring in the summer and fall of 1862 while stationed in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Nov., '62	24th Connecticut*	..	16	16	2	57	59	75	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	25th Connecticut*	3	26	29	4	61	65	94	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	26th Connecticut*	4	51	55	1	89	90	145	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	27th Connecticut*	4	42	46	..	22	22	68	Caldwell's	Second.
Nov., '62	28th Connecticut*	2	14	16	3	94	97	113	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Jan., '64	29th Connecticut†	1	44	45	1	152	153	198	Birney's (W.)	Tenth.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
July, '61	1st New York †	5	41	46	1	119	120	166	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
July, '61	2d New York †	9	112	121	1	235	236	357	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
July, '61	3d New York †	3	45	48	1	150	151	199	Kautz's	Cavalry, A. J.
Aug., '61	4th New York	5	39	44	3	54	57	101	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '61	5th New York †	8	93	101	3	222	225	326	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	6th New York †	9	67	76	..	129	129	205	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
Nov., '61	8th New York †	14	91	105	5	200	205	310	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
Nov., '61	9th New York †	6	84	90	7	126	133	223	Merritt's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	10th New York †	9	93	102	1	148	149	251	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
June, '62	11th New York	1	22	23	2	319	321	344	.....	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	12th New York	3	31	34	5	170	175	209	.....	Eighteenth.
Feb., '63	13th New York	..	31	31	1	97	98	129	.....	Twenty-sec'd
Nov., '62	14th New York	2	16	18	3	137	140	158	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '63	15th New York	2	35	37	5	126	131	168	Duffie's	Cavalry, W. Va
May, '63	16th New York	1	20	21	..	120	120	141	.....	Twenty-sec'd
July, '63	18th New York	1	10	11	2	203	205	216	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	19th New York §	4	126	130	1	130	131	261	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '63	20th New York	..	5	5	2	125	127	132	.....
Sept., '63	21st New York	3	63	66	1	76	77	143	Duffie's	Cavalry, W. Va
Jan., '64	22d New York	3	20	23	1	183	184	207	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
Feb., '63	23d New York ||	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	.....	Eighteenth.
Jan., '64	24th New York	7	107	114	1	133	134	248	Crook's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '63	25th New York	1	16	17	..	49	49	66	Merritt's	Cavalry, A. P.
Dec., '64	26th New York	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	.....
July, '63	1st New York Veteran	4	56	60	1	89	90	150	Duffie's	Cavalry, W. Va
Aug., '63	2d New York Veteran	5	29	34	3	212	215	249	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '61	— New York (1 Co.) ¶	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	.....
	<i>Mounted Rifles.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st New York †	2	30	32	3	124	127	159	Kautz's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '63	2d New York	8	94	102	1	112	113	215	Crook's	Cavalry, A. P.

*Nine-months' men. †Colored troops. ‡Reënlisted. §First New York Dragoons. || Mix's Battalion (2 Co's). ¶Oneida Cavalry.

New York.—The Empire State furnished the most men and sustained the heaviest loss of any State in the War. It sent 448,850 men to the Union Armies, of whom 19,085 were killed in battle, while 27,449 more lost their lives from other causes while in the service; a total of 46,534 deaths.

In addition to the number of men furnished, as just stated, New York sent 17,000 militia to the field for thirty days, which were not credited on the required quota. The National Guard of New York took a prominent and meritorious part in the war. In various emergencies it hastened to the front with a promptness that was surprising. Many of these militia regiments—notably those from the city of New York—were well drilled, perfectly equipped, and rendered valuable service—not only in guarding the lines of communication, but on the battlefield itself. At First Bull Run the three-months men of the New York State National Guard—the 8th, 69th, and 71st Regiments—fought with a gallantry unsurpassed on all that bloody field.

Nor was this all. Some of the National Guard regiments enlisted for three years, and taking the field promptly at the first call, gave the country the benefit of their previous drill and military experience. In this meritorious class were the 2d Regiment Militia, or 82d Volunteers; the 9th Militia, or 83d Volunteers; the 14th Brooklyn, or 84th Volunteers; the 20th Militia (Ulster Guard), or the 80th Volunteers; and the 79th "Highlanders."

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>										
Aug., '61	2d New York *	10	204	214	..	247	247	461	Barlow's	Second.
May, '61	3d New York *†	1	18	19	3	285	288	307	.....	Eighteenth.
Dec., '61	4th New York	8	108	116	4	334	338	454	Miles's	Second.
Sept., '61	5th New York *	..	90	90	1	295	296	386	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	6th New York	6	130	136	6	275	281	417	Ayres's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	7th New York	14	277	291	4	374	378	669	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '62	8th New York	19	342	361	4	298	302	663	Gibbon's	Second.
Sept., '62	9th New York	6	198	204	3	254	257	461	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	10th New York	..	47	47	2	218	220	267	Martindale's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '63	13th New York	1	4	5	2	144	146	151	.....	Eighteenth.
Aug., '63	14th New York	6	220	226	2	299	301	527	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Oct., '61	15th New York *	8	142	150	5	225	230	380	Ayres's	Fifth.
Sept., '63	16th New York	..	42	42	2	284	286	328	Terry's	Tenth.
<i>Marine Artillery.</i>										
Nov., '61	1st New York	1	7	8	1	81	82	90	.....
<i>Light Artillery.</i>										
	1st New York* (F. & S.)	2	...	2	..	...	...	2	.....
Sept., '61	A—"Bates's"	..	4	4	..	9	9	13	.....	Fourth.
Sept., '61	B—"Pettit's"	..	16	16	..	10	10	26	.....	Second.
Sept., '61	C—"Barnes's"	..	4	4	..	18	18	22	.....	Fifth.
Oct., '61	D—"Osborne's"	1	12	13	..	14	14	27	.....	Third.
Oct., '61	E—"Wheeler's"	1	4	5	1	12	13	18	.....	Fifth.
Oct., '61	F—"Wilson's"	..	...	...	..	14	14	14	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Oct., '61	G—"Frank's"	1	11	12	2	16	18	30	.....	Second.
Oct., '61	H—"Mink's"	..	7	7	..	10	10	17	.....	Fifth.
Aug., '61	I—"Weidrich's"	1	12	13	1	15	16	29	.....	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	K—"Fitzhugh's"	..	2	2	..	15	15	17	.....	Twelfth.
Oct., '61	L—"Reynolds's"	..	11	11	..	12	12	23	.....	First.
Oct., '61	M—"Cothran's"	..	13	13	1	11	12	25	.....	Twelfth.
<i>Independent Batteries.</i>										
Nov., '61	1st N. Y.* "Cowan's"	2	16	18	..	38	38	56	.....	Sixth.
Aug., '61	2d N. Y.† "Schirmer's"	1	4	5	..	5	5	10	.....	Eleventh.
Nov., '61	3d N. Y.* "Harn's"	..	14	14	..	4	4	18	.....	Sixth.
Sept., '61	4th N. Y. "Smith's"	..	5	5	1	11	12	17	.....	Third.
Nov., '61	5th N. Y.* "Paft's"	..	4	4	..	13	13	17	.....	Reserve Art'y.
June, '61	6th N. Y.* "Bramhall's"	..	8	8	..	9	9	17	.....	Third.
Sept., '61	7th N. Y.* "Regan's"	..	4	4	..	27	27	31	.....	Eighteenth.

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Served, also, as light artillery. ‡Enlisted for two years.

In addition to the organizations which appear in the above tabulations, New York furnished the Army with 17 regiments of militia for thirty days' service; 16 regiments for ninety days; and 11 regiments for one hundred days. Some of these, like the 7th Regiment, responded to the call in three different emergencies, and served three separate enlistments.

Of these troops, the Seventh Regiment, National Guard — or 7th Militia, as it was called — was particularly conspicuous by the surprising celerity with which it went to the front in time of need; by its superior drill and equipment; and by the high standard of personal character which marked its rank and file. When the war broke out it was among the very first to take the field, leaving New York on the 19th of April, with 991 officers and men, and by its timely arrival at Washington contributed largely to the relief of the threatened Capital. This, its first enlistment, was for thirty days. It volunteered again in May, 1862, for three months; and, again, in June, 1863, for one month.

But the Seventh rendered a far greater and more valuable service to the country by the large number of efficient and well-drilled soldiers, which went from its ranks to accept commissions in the new volunteer regiments. The

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Independent Batteries, Con.</i>									
Oct., '61	8th N. Y.* "Fitch's"....	..	...	...	..	36	36	36	.....	Fourth.
June, '61	9th N. Y. "Schubert's" ..	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
April, '62	10th N. Y. "Bruen's" ...	..	2	2	..	9	9	11	.....	Third.
Jan., '62	11th N. Y. "Havelock" ..	..	8	8	..	13	13	21	.....	Third.
Jan., '62	12th N. Y. "McKnight's"	1	4	5	..	14	14	19	.....	Second.
Oct., '61	13th N. Y.* "Wheeler's" ..	1	11	12	..	16	16	28	.....	Eleventh.
Dec., '61	14th N. Y.† "Rorty's" ...	2	3	5	..	4	4	9	.....	Second.
Dec., '61	15th N. Y.† "Hart's".....	..	8	8	..	3	3	11	.....	Fifth.
Mar., '62	16th N. Y. "Locke's" ...	..	...	...	..	44	44	44	.....	Eighteenth.
Aug., '62	17th N. Y. "Orleans" ...	..	1	1	..	16	16	17	.....	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	18th N. Y. "Mack's".....	..	3	3	..	23	23	26	.....	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	19th N. Y. "Rogers's" ...	..	14	14	1	16	17	31	.....	Ninth.
Dec., '62	20th N. Y. "Ryer's" ...	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....
Dec., '62	21st N. Y. "Barnes's" ...	..	2	2	1	30	31	33	.....	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	23d N. Y.* "Ransom's" ..	..	...	...	..	47	47	47	.....	Eighteenth.
Dec., '61	24th N. Y.‡ "Lee's" .....	..	4	4	..	77	77	81	.....	Eighteenth.
Dec., '62	25th N. Y. "Graw's" .....	..	3	3	..	27	27	30	.....	Nineteenth.
Feb., '63	26th N. Y. "Fox's" .....	..	...	...	..	33	33	33	.....	Nineteenth.
Dec., '62	27th N. Y. "Eaton's" ...	..	2	2	..	17	17	19	.....	Ninth.
Dec., '62	28th N. Y. "Hannum's" ..	..	...	...	..	8	8	8	.....
Aug., '61	29th N. Y.§ "Wever's" ...	..	2	2	1	3	4	6	.....	Fifth.
Aug., '61	30th N. Y.* "Von Kleiser's"	..	7	7	..	11	11	18	.....	Fifth.
Aug., '61	31st N. Y. "Langner's" ..	..	...	...	..	5	5	5	.....	Fifth.
Aug., '61	32d N. Y.* "Kusserow's" ..	..	2	2	..	3	3	5	.....	Fifth.
Aug., '63	33d N. Y. "Wheeler's" ..	..	...	...	1	12	13	13	.....	Tenth.
Oct., '61	34th N. Y.* "Roemer's" ..	..	7	7	..	14	14	21	.....	Ninth.
	<i>Engineers.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st New York*.....	2	25	27	5	116	121	148	.....
June, '61	15th New York||.....	..	7	7	3	119	122	129	.....
Sept., '61	50th New York*.....	1	19	20	1	206	207	227	.....
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>									
Sept., '62	1st New York (6 cos.)..	..	23	23	1	38	39	62	Cutler's	Fifth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st New York||.....	..	79	79	3	31	34	113	Birney's	Third.
May, '61	2d New York||.....	1	25	26	..	22	22	48	Hooker's	Third.
May, '61	3d New York||*.....	1	36	37	2	83	85	122	Ames's	Tenth.
May, '61	4th New York||.....	2	62	64	1	23	24	88	French's	Second.

*Reënlisted and served through the war.

†The 14th and 15th Batteries originally formed the 2d Battalion, N. Y. Light Artillery.

‡The 23d and 24th Batteries originally formed the Rocket Battalion, N. Y. Artillery.

§The 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d Batteries originally formed the 1st Battalion, N. Y. Light Artillery.

||Enlisted for two years.

volunteers were lacking in drill and military experience; the proficiency of the Seventh was well known, and membership in its ranks was a guarantee of character. Hence the volunteer service made such demands on it for officers that 603 men of this regiment were commissioned in other commands during the war. It was the West Point of the New York volunteer service. The Seventh has no casualty list of its own, but of the officers which graduated from its ranks, 41 were killed in battle, and 17 died of disease while in the service.

The first infantry regiments organized in the State—aside from the three-months men who volunteered so promptly in April, 1861—were enlisted for two years' service. All the infantry from the 1st to the 38th regiments, inclusive, were in this class, and were mustered out in May, 1863. Hence, the losses in these regiments were smaller than in those which were recruited for a three-years term, or those which, having served their three years, reënlisted for another term and served through the war.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
May, '61	5th New York*	6	171	177	..	34	34	211	Sykes's	Fifth.
Aug., '63	5th New York	8	91	99	..	90	90	189	Ayres's	Fifth.
May, '61	6th New York*	..	14	14	..	32	32	46	.....	Nineteenth.
April, '61	7th New York*	14	88	102	1	46	47	149	Hancock's	Second.
Aug., '63	7th New York	3	52	55	..	73	73	128	Miles's	Second.
April, '61	8th New York*	..	90	90	1	42	43	133	Schenck's	First, A. Va.
May, '61	9th New York*	2	69	71	2	23	25	96	Rodman's	Ninth.
April, '61	10th New York*†	6	106	112	3	86	89	201	French's	Second.
April, '61	11th New York*	3	48	51	3	12	15	66	Heintzelman's	McDowell's.
May, '61	12th New York*	3	61	64	1	59	60	124	Griffin's	Fifth.
May, '61	13th New York*	4	67	71	..	29	29	100	Griffin's	Fifth.
May, '61	14th New York*	4	56	60	..	43	43	103	Griffin's	Fifth.
May, '61	16th New York*	5	106	111	1	85	86	197	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	17th New York*	5	32	37	3	37	40	77	Griffin's	Fifth.
July, '63	17th New York	2	51	53	..	56	56	109	Davis's	Fourteenth.
May, '61	18th New York*	4	34	38	1	32	33	71	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	20th New York*	8	53	61	1	58	59	120	Smith's, W. F.	Sixth.
May, '61	21st New York*	2	74	76	2	40	42	118	Doubleday's	First.
May, '61	22d New York*	11	62	73	1	28	29	102	Doubleday's	First.
May, '61	23d New York*	..	17	17	2	53	55	72	Doubleday's	First.
May, '61	24th New York*	6	82	88	1	30	31	119	Doubleday's	First.
May, '61	25th New York*	7	54	61	4	25	29	90	Griffin's	Fifth.
May, '61	26th New York*	5	101	106	..	42	42	148	Ricketts's	First.
May, '61	27th New York*	2	72	74	2	70	72	146	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	28th New York*	2	46	48	..	50	50	98	Williams's	Twelfth.
June, '61	29th New York*	2	40	42	1	21	22	64	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
May, '61	30th New York*	6	72	78	2	31	33	111	Doubleday's	First.
June, '61	31st New York*	6	62	68	1	29	30	98	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	32d New York*	8	37	45	1	53	54	99	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	33d New York*	3	44	47	..	105	105	152	Smith's, W. F.	Sixth.
June, '61	34th New York*	3	90	93	1	68	69	162	Sedgwick's	Second.
June, '61	35th New York*	1	40	41	..	53	53	94	Doubleday's	First.
June, '61	36th New York*	1	36	37	4	26	30	67	Newton's	Sixth.
June, '61	37th New York*	5	69	74	1	37	38	112	Birney's	Third.
June, '61	38th New York*	3	72	75	3	39	42	117	Birney's	Third.
May, '61	39th New York†	8	107	115	1	158	159	274	Barlow's	Second.
June, '61	40th New York†	10	228	238	2	170	172	410	Birney's	Third.

*Enlisted for two years.

†Reënlisted and served through the war.

And, yet, there were no better regiments in the war, taken as a whole, than these two-year regiments from New York. They were composed of young men who volunteered promptly at the first alarm of the war; whose incentive was a true patriotism, combined with military ardor and that love of adventure which helps so much to make the daring and gallant soldier. There were no conscripts or mercenaries in their number; the ranks of each regiment were recruited from that grandest type of manhood—the American Volunteers.

It should be remembered that, although these two-year regiments were organized early in 1861, the Army did not take the field until the spring of 1862; and that when the fighting did commence, they had only a year to serve, which accounts for their comparatively small loss in action. Some of them, however—the 12th, 13th, 18th, 11th (Fire Zouaves), and 38th—were engaged at First Bull Run.

Prominent among these two-year regiments was the 10th New York (National Zouaves), raised in New York City, which, by recruiting and reënlistments, preserved its organization through the war. In April, 1863, the two-years men in the regiment were mustered out, and the three-years men were formed into a battalion of four companies, under Major Hopper, which remained in the field. During the first half of its service the Tenth was

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
June, '61	41st New York *	1	69	70	4	69	73	143	Barlow's	Eleventh.
June, '61	42d New York	11	141	152	1	103	104	256	Gibbon's	Second.
Sept., '61	43d New York *	13	110	123	1	120	121	244	Getty's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	44th New York	4	178	182	2	145	147	329	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '61	45th New York *	5	42	47	1	106	107	154	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	46th New York *	8	96	104	2	89	91	195	Willcox's	Ninth.
Sept., '61	47th New York *	7	70	77	..	160	160	237	Turner's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	48th New York *	18	218	236	2	131	133	369	Turner's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	49th New York *	15	126	141	5	174	179	320	Getty's	Sixth.
July, '61	51st New York *	9	193	202	2	174	176	378	Potter's	Ninth.
Aug., '61	52d New York *	14	139	153	..	197	197	350	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '61	53d New York †	1	3	4	..	7	7	11	.....
Sept., '61	54th New York *	2	38	40	1	101	102	142	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Aug., '61	55th New York . . . . .	..	33	33	..	29	29	62	Birney's	Third.
July, '61	56th New York *	1	63	64	3	213	216	280	Casey's	Fourth, A. P.
Aug., '61	57th New York	8	95	103	1	90	91	194	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '61	58th New York *	4	28	32	3	60	63	95	Schurz's	Eleventh.
July, '61	59th New York *	14	129	143	..	127	127	270	Gibbon's	Second.
Oct., '61	60th New York *	3	64	67	5	96	101	168	Geary's	Twelfth.
Aug., '61	61st New York *	16	177	193	2	121	123	316	Barlow's	Second.
July, '61	62d New York *	3	85	88	2	82	84	172	Newton's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	63d New York *	15	141	156	1	92	93	249	Hancock's	Second.
Sept., '61	64th New York *	13	160	173	5	114	119	292	Hancock's	Second.
July, '61	65th New York *	5	112	117	1	88	89	206	Russell's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	66th New York *	9	88	97	4	120	124	221	Hancock's	Second.
June, '61	67th New York	5	96	101	2	75	77	178	Newton's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	68th New York *	5	38	43	1	74	75	118	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	69th New York *	13	246	259	..	142	142	401	Hancock's	Second.
June, '61	70th New York	9	181	190	2	62	64	254	Hooker's	Third.
Aug., '61	71st New York	5	83	88	2	73	75	163	Hooker's	Third.
June, '61	72d New York	11	150	161	1	88	89	250	Hooker's	Third.
July, '61	73d New York *	18	138	156	1	76	77	233	Hooker's	Third.
June, '61	74th New York *	8	122	130	2	67	69	199	Hooker's	Third.
Sept., '61	75th New York *	4	91	95	..	103	103	198	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Jan., '61	76th New York	12	161	173	1	156	157	330	Wadsworth's	First.
Nov., '61	77th New York *	9	87	96	2	175	177	273	Getty's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	78th New York	3	55	58	..	73	73	131	Geary's	Twelfth.

*Reenlisted and served through the war.

†Disbanded March 21, 1862 (D'Epineuil Zouaves).

brigaded with the famous Duryèe Zouaves, and was attached to Sykes's Division of regulars. Although serving in company with the finest regiments in the Army, its discipline and efficiency was such that it lost nothing by any comparison with the other magnificent troops of that division. In September, 1862, it was transferred to the Second Corps, in which it afterwards remained. The service of the Tenth was a long and varied one; it was among the first to enlist, and it remained in the field until the last shot had been fired.

An interesting episode in the history of the Tenth was the organization of a working lodge of Master Masons in the regiment—the National Zouave Lodge (U. D.)—which found lodge-room in a casemate at Fort Monroe. These communications were attended, also, by brethren from neighboring camps; thirty-four members were entered, passed, and raised; and, frequently, gray-clad soldiers of the Southern Army—prisoners within the lines—found their way to the spot and sat in lodge with their more fortunate brethren.*

The 3d Infantry, though a two-years' regiment, also preserved its organization after its term expired, and served through the war. The 12th Infantry had enough three-years men among its recruits to organize a

*History 10th New York Volunteers: Captain Chas. W. Cowtan.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
May, '61	79th New York *	3	116	119	1	78	79	198	Willcox's	Ninth.
April, '61	80th New York *	8	120	128	..	157	157	285	Doubleday's	First.
Dec., '61	81st New York *	13	129	142	1	96	97	239	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
May, '61	82d New York	10	171	181	5	83	88	269	Gibbon's	Second.
May, '61	83d New York	9	147	156	2	86	88	244	Robinson's	First.
May, '61	84th New York	8	154	162	..	69	69	231	Wadsworth's	First.
Dec., '61	85th New York *	1	34	35	2	324	326	361	Casey's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	86th New York *	13	159	172	2	129	131	303	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '61	87th New York	1	22	23	..	26	26	49	Kearny's	Third.
Sept., '61	88th New York *	15	136	151	3	69	72	223	Hancock's	Second.
Dec., '61	89th New York *	6	89	95	..	159	159	254	Rodman's	Ninth.
Dec., '61	90th New York *	2	58	60	7	181	188	248	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '61	91st New York *	3	110	113	1	184	185	298	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Jan., '62	92d New York	1	67	68	2	115	117	185	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '61	93d New York *	6	120	126	2	130	132	258	Birney's	Second.
Mar., '62	94th New York *	5	105	110	..	137	137	247	Robinson's	First.
Mar., '62	95th New York *	5	114	119	1	136	137	256	Wadsworth's	First.
Mar., '62	96th New York *	9	59	68	2	158	160	228	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Jan., '62	97th New York *	12	169	181	1	156	157	338	Robinson's	First.
Jan., '62	98th New York *	4	95	99	4	132	136	235	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '61	99th New York *	2	37	39	3	161	164	203	Getty's	Seventh.
Jan., '62	100th New York *	12	182	194	1	202	203	397	Terry's	Tenth.
Oct., '61	101st New York	1	24	25	1	48	49	74	Birney's	Third.
Mar., '62	102d New York *	7	66	73	..	82	82	155	Geary's	Twelfth.
Mar., '62	103d New York *	5	61	66	2	100	102	168	Rodman's	Ninth.
Mar., '62	104th New York *	5	81	86	2	145	147	233	Robinson's	First.
Mar., '62	105th New York	2	43	45	..	45	45	90	Ricketts's	First.
Aug., '62	106th New York	10	127	137	4	166	170	307	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	107th New York †	4	87	91	..	131	131	222	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	108th New York	9	95	104	..	87	87	191	French's	Second.
Aug., '62	109th New York	5	160	165	..	164	164	329	Willcox's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	110th New York	2	14	16	3	191	194	210	Emory's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	111th New York	10	210	220	2	178	180	400	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '62	112th New York	9	122	131	3	190	193	324	Ames's	Tenth.
Aug., '62	114th New York	9	112	121	2	192	194	315	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	115th New York	7	128	135	..	188	188	323	Ames's	Tenth.
Aug., '62	116th New York	5	91	96	2	124	126	222	Dwight's	Nineteenth.

*Reënlisted, and served through the war.

†First regiment to organize under the second call.

battalion after the regiment went home, and this battalion remained in the field until June, 1864, when it was transferred to the 5th Veteran Infantry. After the 5th, 7th, and 17th Regiments had returned to New York at the expiration of their two years' term, and had been mustered out, other regiments bearing these numbers were organized from the disbanded veterans of the first thirty-eight infantry regiments, the 17th returning to the field with many who had served in the old organization.

The 1st Veteran Cavalry was composed mostly of men who served in the two-years' infantry, and was recruited largely from the veterans of the 27th and 33d regiments. The 2d Veteran Cavalry contained many of the veterans of the 30th Infantry.

Attention is called to the large number of killed in the 7th, 19th, 26th, and 34th Infantry during their last year of service. The 7th lost 243 killed and wounded, at Fredericksburg, out of 488 engaged; the 16th lost 201 at Gaines's Mill; the 26th lost 339 in the two actions of Manassas and Fredericksburg, and the 34th lost 251 at Fair Oaks and Antietam.

The 24th Cavalry and 2d Mounted Rifles served dismounted—in the Ninth Corps—until November, 1864, most of their casualties in battle occurring while dismounted and serving as infantry.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Aug., '62	117th New York	7	123	130	1	135	136	266	Ames's	Tenth.
Aug., '62	118th New York	6	93	99	..	188	188	287	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '62	119th New York	6	66	72	2	92	94	166	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Aug., '62	120th New York	11	140	151	3	179	182	333	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '62	121st New York	14	212	226	4	117	121	347	Wright's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	122d New York	6	85	91	3	85	88	179	Newton's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	123d New York	6	66	72	..	95	95	167	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	124th New York	11	137	148	1	92	93	241	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '62	125th New York	15	112	127	1	112	113	240	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '62	126th New York	16	137	153	1	122	123	276	Barlow's	Second.
Sept., '62	127th New York	..	35	35	1	94	95	130	Hatch's	Dept. S. C.
Sept., '62	128th New York	2	58	60	3	203	206	266	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	131st New York	2	82	84	3	107	110	194	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	132d New York	1	13	14	1	159	160	174	Prince's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	133d New York	2	41	43	1	78	79	122	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	134th New York	5	86	91	3	91	94	185	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Sept., '62	136th New York	2	71	73	1	91	92	165	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Sept., '62	137th New York	6	121	127	4	163	167	294	Geary's	Twelfth.
Sept., '62	139th New York	5	66	71	1	79	80	151	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	140th New York	8	141	149	2	168	170	319	Ayres's	Fifth.
Sept., '62	141st New York	4	71	75	2	172	174	249	Williams's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	142d New York	3	126	129	2	161	163	292	Ames's	Tenth.
Sept., '62	143d New York	5	37	42	1	177	178	220	Williams's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	144th New York	2	37	39	4	174	178	217	Hatch's	Dept. S. C.
Sept., '62	145th New York	1	14	15	..	35	35	50	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '62	146th New York	7	126	133	2	179	181	314	Ayres's	Fifth.
Sept., '62	147th New York	9	154	163	2	175	177	340	Wadsworth's	First.
Sept., '62	148th New York	4	112	116	2	149	151	267	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '62	149th New York	4	129	133	..	78	78	211	Geary's	Twelfth.
Oct., '62	150th New York	2	49	51	3	78	81	132	Williams's	Twelfth.
Oct., '62	151st New York	5	101	106	1	99	100	206	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Oct., '62	152d New York	3	66	69	1	91	92	161	Gibbon's	Second.
Oct., '62	153d New York	1	38	39	1	160	161	200	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	154th New York	2	81	83	2	193	195	278	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Nov., '62	155th New York	9	105	114	2	71	73	187	Gibbon's	Second.
Nov., '62	156th New York	4	56	60	3	164	167	227	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Sept., '62	157th New York	7	87	94	2	104	106	200	Schurz's	Eleventh.

The 85th New York lost 222 men who died in Confederate prisons, the regiment having been captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864. The loss by disease, accidents, etc., in the 132d New York includes 31 men who were killed at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May 26, 1864, by an accidental explosion of torpedoes.

The 107th New York was the first regiment from the North to organize under the second call and the first to arrive at Washington, in acknowledgment of which it received a banner from the State, and on its arrival at Washington was greeted by a personal visit from the President. It was a fine regiment, and though its casualties were not among the largest, it made a splendid record for discipline and efficiency.

The 77th New York was also a fighting regiment, and sustained a loss in officers above that of the average. The loss of officers in its brigade (7th Me., 43d N. Y., 49th N. Y., 77th N. Y., and 61st Pa.) was without a parallel in the war, the five regiments losing 72 officers killed in action.

The 144th sustained its loss in killed in the battles along the South Carolina coast,—at John's Island, James Island, Siege of Wagner, Deveaux Neck, and Honey Hill, half of its loss occurring in the latter battle.

The 141st New York encountered its hardest fighting and severest losses at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek.

The following regiments failed to complete their organizations, and their numbers are accordingly vacant: the 17th Cavalry; 11th and 12th Heavy Artillery; 166th, 167th, 171st, 172d, 180th, 181st, and 183d Infantry.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Nov., '62	158th New York.....	2	45	47	..	83	83	130	Heckman's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '62	159th New York.....	10	74	84	1	130	131	215	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	160th New York.....	6	53	59	1	159	160	219	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	161st New York.....	1	55	56	..	250	250	306	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	162d New York.....	8	58	66	3	152	155	221	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	163d New York.....	3	15	18	..	8	8	26	Whipple's	Third.
Nov., '62	164th New York.....	10	106	116	3	126	129	245	Gibbon's	Second.
Nov., '62	165th New York.....	2	41	43	2	79	81	124	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Feb., '63	168th New York*.....	..	1	1	1	36	37	38	Keyes's	Fourth.
Oct., '62	169th New York.....	10	147	157	3	125	128	285	Ames's	Tenth.
Oct., '62	170th New York.....	10	119	129	2	96	98	227	Gibbon's	Second.
Nov., '62	173d New York.....	6	38	44	2	129	131	175	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	174th New York.....	1	22	23	1	59	60	83	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '62	175th New York.....	2	12	14	3	117	120	134	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	176th New York.....	2	30	32	2	146	148	180	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Nov., '62	177th New York*.....	2	7	9	3	149	152	161	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '63	178th New York.....	..	18	18	2	190	192	210	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '63	179th New York.....	7	61	68	..	118	118	186	Potter's	Ninth.
Nov., '62	182d New York†.....	8	65	73	..	53	53	126	Gibbon's	Second.
Sept., '64	184th New York‡.....	1	10	11	..	27	27	38	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Sept., '64	185th New York‡.....	3	53	56	3	39	42	98	Griffin's	Fifth.
Sept., '64	186th New York‡.....	..	48	48	1	39	40	88	Potter's	Ninth.
Oct., '64	187th New York‡.....	..	15	15	..	32	32	47	Griffin's	Fifth.
Oct., '64	188th New York‡.....	1	36	37	..	53	53	90	Griffin's	Fifth.
Oct., '64	189th New York‡.....	1	8	9	1	70	71	80	Griffin's	Fifth.
Feb., '65	190th New York.....	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	.....
Feb., '65	191st New York.....	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....
Mar., '65	192d New York.....	..	...	...	..	26	26	26	.....
April, '65	193d New York.....	..	...	...	..	25	25	25	.....
June, '62	"Les Enfants Perdus" ...	..	9	9	..	52	52	61	Naglee's	Eighteenth.
<i>National Guard.</i>										
April, '61	8th New York§.....	..	11	11	..	3	3	14	Hunter's	McDowell's.
May, '61	69th New York§.....	1	44	45	..	6	6	51	Tyler's	McDowell's.
April, '61	71st New York§.....	1	14	15	1	4	5	20	Hunter's	McDowell's.
July, '64	84th New York.....	..	...	...	1	11	12	12	.....

*Enlisted for nine months. †Sixty-ninth N. Y. National Guard Artillery. ‡Enlisted for one year. §Three-months' service.

Missing numbers in the line were also caused by transfers of regiments to a different arm of service; the 7th Cavalry became the 1st Mounted Rifles; the 15th and 50th Regiments served as Engineers; the 19th Infantry was changed to the 3d Artillery; the 113th to the 7th Heavy Artillery; the 129th to the 8th Heavy Artillery; the 130th to the 19th Cavalry (1st Dragoons); the 135th to the 6th Heavy Artillery; and the 138th to the 9th Heavy Artillery. The 22d Light Battery, which was organized in October, 1862, was transferred soon after to the 9th Artillery.

For various reasons some of the regiments were discontinued or disbanded before completing their term of enlistment: the 7th Cavalry, organized in October, 1861, was discontinued after six months; the 1st Marine Artillery was mustered out in March, 1863; the 11th Infantry (Fire Zouaves) was disbanded in May, 1862; the 53d was discontinued in March, 1862; the 55th was transferred to the 38th in December, 1862; the 87th was transferred to the 40th in September, 1862; the 101st was transferred to the 37th in December, 1862; the 145th was disbanded December 9, 1863, and distributed to the 107th, 123d, and 150th Regiments; and the 163d was transferred to the 73d on January 20, 1863. The 190th and 191st were small battalions which did not leave the State, the war ending soon after their organization was commenced.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, & C.			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st New Jersey *	12	116	128	4	185	189	317	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '63	2d New Jersey	3	48	51	..	190	190	241	Grierson's	Cavalry, A. T.
Jan., '64	3d New Jersey	3	47	50	2	105	107	157	Custer's	Cavalry, A. P.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st N. J.* "Hexamer's"	..	3	3	..	12	12	15	.....	Sixth.
Sept., '61	2d N. J.* "Beam's" . . .	1	8	9	..	23	23	32	.....	Third.
Sept., '63	3d N. J. "Woerner's".	..	8	8	..	4	4	12	.....	Second.
Sept., '63	4th N. J. "Woodbury's"	..	6	6	..	26	26	32	.....	Tenth.
Sept., '63	5th N. J. "Warren's" . .	..	2	2	..	26	26	28	.....	Tenth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st New Jersey *	9	144	153	1	90	91	244	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	2d New Jersey	7	89	96	2	67	69	165	Slocum's	Sixth.
May, '61	3d New Jersey	9	148	157	1	80	81	238	Slocum's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	4th New Jersey *	5	156	161	2	103	105	266	Slocum's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	5th New Jersey	12	126	138	..	85	85	223	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '61	6th New Jersey	3	124	127	1	71	72	199	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '61	7th New Jersey *	11	126	137	2	121	123	260	Humphreys's	Third.
Sept., '61	8th New Jersey *	9	167	176	1	109	110	286	Humphreys's	Third.
Oct., '61	9th New Jersey *	7	89	96	3	163	166	262	Weitzel's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '61	10th New Jersey *	2	91	93	3	187	190	283	Wright's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	11th New Jersey	11	131	142	..	107	107	249	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '62	12th New Jersey	9	168	177	..	99	99	276	French's	Second.
Aug., '62	13th New Jersey	3	71	74	..	44	44	118	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	14th New Jersey	8	139	147	..	110	110	257	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	15th New Jersey	8	232	240	1	131	132	372	Wright's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	21st New Jersey †	1	20	21	1	30	31	52	Howe's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	22d New Jersey † . . . . .	..	..	..	1	40	41	41	Wadsworth's	First.
Sept., '62	23d New Jersey †	4	31	35	1	54	55	90	Brooks's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	24th New Jersey †	3	46	49	..	53	53	102	French's	Second.
Sept., '62	25th New Jersey †	1	19	20	..	37	37	57	Getty's	Ninth.
Sept., '62	26th New Jersey †	1	14	15	..	21	21	36	Howe's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	27th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	..	..	1	93	94	94	Burns's	Ninth.
Sept., '62	28th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	51	51	2	31	33	84	French's	Second.
Sept., '62	29th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	1	1	..	39	39	40	Wadsworth's	First.
Sept., '62	30th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	..	..	2	62	64	64	Wadsworth's	First.
Sept., '62	31st New Jersey † . . . . .	..	..	..	..	39	39	39	Wadsworth's	First.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for nine months.

New Jersey.—The record of the Jerseymen in the war shows that they were true to the patriotic memories of Princeton and Monmouth. The Jersey troops became conspicuous early in the war by reason of the First and Second Jersey Brigades; in fact, any history of the Army of the Potomac would be incomplete and deficient were it without frequent mention of those gallant commands. The First Jersey Brigade, proper, consisted of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th New Jersey, to which the 15th was added in 1862; the 10th, 23d, and 40th were also attached at various times. It was commanded successively by Generals Kearny, Taylor, Torbert, Colonel Brown (3d N. J.), and General Penrose. General Taylor was killed at Bull Run Bridge, while in command of the brigade.

The Second Jersey Brigade was composed originally of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments, to which the 11th was subsequently added. Other regiments were attached to the brigade at different times.

The Ninth New Jersey was a regiment which reflected credit on its State, and made a brilliant reputation in the Department in which it served. It fought in the battles along the North Carolina coast, and in 1864 was attached to the Army of the James. Its principal losses occurred at Roanoke Island, New Berne, Port Walthall, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

The Thirteenth New Jersey is noteworthy on account of the remarkably small number of deaths from

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Aug., '63	33d New Jersey	6	72	78	..	85	85	163	Geary's	Twentieth.
Sept., '63	34th New Jersey . . . . .	..	3	3	3	164	167	170	Garrard's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '63	35th New Jersey	1	24	25	2	132	134	159	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
June, '64	37th New Jersey * . . . . .	..	5	5	1	13	14	19	.....	Tenth.
Sept., '64	38th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	...	...	..	14	14	14	.....	.....
Oct., '64	39th New Jersey †	3	29	32	..	10	10	42	Potter's	Ninth.
Feb., '65	40th New Jersey † . . . . .	..	2	2	..	17	17	19	Wheaton's	Sixth.
<i>Three-Months' Service ('61)</i>										
April, '61	1st New Jersey . . . . .	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	Runyon's	McDowell's.
April, '61	2d New Jersey . . . . .	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	Runyon's	McDowell's.
April, '61	3d New Jersey . . . . .	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	Runyon's	McDowell's.
April, '61	4th New Jersey . . . . .	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	Runyon's	McDowell's.
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
Sept., '61	1st Pennsylvania ‡	9	87	96	1	104	105	201	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	2d Pennsylvania ‡	6	52	58	2	193	195	253	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '61	3d Pennsylvania ‡	1	41	42	2	125	127	169	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '61	4th Pennsylvania ‡	9	89	98	3	257	260	358	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	5th Pennsylvania ‡	1	76	77	6	210	216	293	Kautz's	Cavalry, A. J.
Oct., '61	6th Pennsylvania ‡	7	71	78	3	86	89	167	Merritt's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '61	7th Pennsylvania ‡	8	94	102	5	185	190	292	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Oct., '61	8th Pennsylvania ‡	5	55	60	2	126	128	188	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '61	9th Pennsylvania ‡	6	66	72	2	155	157	229	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Oct., '61	11th Pennsylvania ‡	11	108	119	..	180	180	299	Kautz's	Cavalry, A. J.
Dec., '61	12th Pennsylvania ‡	2	32	34	1	107	108	142	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
—, '62	13th Pennsylvania	3	67	70	..	220	220	290	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '62	14th Pennsylvania	2	97	99	..	296	296	395	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
Oct., '62	15th Pennsylvania	3	22	25	..	103	103	128	Crook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Oct., '62	16th Pennsylvania	5	100	105	3	191	194	299	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Nov., '62	17th Pennsylvania	6	98	104	..	128	128	232	Buford's	Cavalry, A. P.
Nov., '62	18th Pennsylvania	5	55	60	2	230	232	292	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '63	19th Pennsylvania . . . . .	..	15	15	3	106	109	124	Knipe's	Cavalry, A. M.
Feb., '64	20th Pennsylvania	3	22	25	3	97	100	125	Duffie's	Cavalry, W. Va
Feb., '64	21st Pennsylvania	4	80	84	2	114	116	200	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Feb., '64	22d Pennsylvania . . . . .	..	33	33	1	95	96	129	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
June, '61	Ringgold Battalion . . . . .	..	3	3	1	17	18	21	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
Nov., '61	Anderson Troop . . . . .	..	1	1	..	5	5	6	Stanley's	Cavalry, A. C.

*Hundred-days' men. †Enlisted for one year. ‡Served through the war.

disease which occurred within its ranks. The regiments which marched by its side sustained far greater losses from this cause. And the Thirteenth saw an unusual amount of active service, too. It had not left the State two weeks before it joined McClellan's Army on the Maryland campaign, and was hotly engaged at Antietam. It fought through the Atlanta campaign, marched through Georgia to the Sea, and then fought under Sherman in the Carolinas. In the latter campaign official acknowledgement was made of the signal and valuable service rendered by the Thirteenth at the battle of Bentonville. The extraordinary exemption of this regiment from disease was undoubtedly due to the superior material in its ranks; the men were a clean, healthy, intelligent lot, and represented the best element in the Volunteer service. A small loss by disease is a creditable feature in the record of a regiment, as well as a large loss in action.

The nine-months' men from this State also made a good record during the short time they were in service. At Fredericksburg the 24th New Jersey lost 136 in killed and wounded; and the 28th New Jersey lost 193 on that bloody field. The vacant numbers in the New Jersey line occurred through the following reasons: the 16th regiment became the 1st Cavalry; the 32d the 2d Cavalry; and the 36th the 3d Cavalry; the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th regiments failed to complete their organizations.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Feb., '62	2d Pennsylvania*	5	221	226	5	385	390	616	.....	Eighteenth. †
—, '62	3d Pennsylvania	..	19	19	1	214	215	234	.....
Sept., '64	5th Pennsylvania ‡	..	3	3	..	46	46	49	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Sept., '64	6th Pennsylvania ‡	..	2	2	..	44	44	46	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
	1st Pennsylvania L. A.—	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	.....
May, '61	A—*“Easton’s”	1	16	17	..	21	21	38	.....	First.
June, '61	B—*“Cooper’s”	2	19	21	..	17	17	38	.....	First.
June, '61	C— “McCarthy’s”	..	2	2	..	12	12	14	.....	Sixth.
July, '61	D—*“Munk’s”	..	11	11	1	18	19	30	.....	Sixth.
June, '61	E—*“Miller’s”	..	2	2	..	21	21	23	.....	Eighteenth.
July, '61	F—*“Ricketts’s”	1	17	18	..	13	13	31	.....	First.
July, '61	G—*“Kern’s”	1	16	17	..	14	14	31	.....	First.
July, '61	H—*“Brady’s”	..	1	1	1	18	19	20	.....	Fourth, A. P.
Sept., '64	I— “Cameron’s”	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
	<i>Independent Batteries.</i>									
	Penn. Light Artillery—									
Sept., '61	A—*“Schaffer’s”	..	...	...	1	16	17	17	.....
Aug., '61	B—*“Muehler’s”	2	8	10	..	25	25	35	.....	Fourth, A. C.
Nov., '61	C—*“Thompson’s”	..	4	4	..	11	11	15	.....	First.
Sept., '61	D—*“Durell’s”	1	2	3	..	21	21	24	.....	Ninth.
Sept., '61	E—*“Knap’s”	2	12	14	..	11	11	25	.....	Twelfth.
Dec., '61	F—*“Hampton’s”	2	8	10	..	14	14	24	.....	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	G— “Young’s”	..	...	...	..	9	9	9	.....
Oct., '62	H— “J. I. Nevins’s”	..	...	...	..	7	7	7	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Dec., '63	I— “R. J. Nevins’s”	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Aug., '62	K— “Keystone”	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
	— Penn. S. M.	..	1	1	..	9	9	10	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
July, '61	1st Penn. Reserves	6	102	108	2	64	66	174	Crawford’s	Fifth.
Oct., '61	2d Penn. Reserves	4	73	77	3	71	74	151	Crawford’s	Fifth.
July, '61	3d Penn. Reserves	3	69	72	1	54	55	127	Meade’s	First.
July, '61	4th Penn. Reserves	2	76	78	1	60	61	139	Meade’s	First.
Aug., '61	5th Penn. Reserves	14	127	141	..	68	68	209	Crawford’s	Fifth.
June, '61	6th Penn. Reserves	3	107	110	..	73	73	183	Crawford’s	Fifth.
July, '61	7th Penn. Reserves	3	80	83	..	135	135	218	Crawford’s	Fifth.
July, '61	8th Penn. Reserves	5	153	158	..	68	68	226	Crawford’s	Fifth.

*Served through the war. †Part of the regiment (the 2d Penn. Provisional Heavy Art'y) served in the Ninth Corps. ‡Enlisted for one year.

Pennsylvania.—The percentage of killed in the soldiers of the Keystone State, as based upon the white troops, is greater than in the quota of any other Northern State. This high percentage of loss in battle was largely due to the fact that nearly all the Pennsylvania troops served in Virginia, where the territory was better contested and the war more prolonged. Then, again, the Pennsylvania regiments were second to none. The cavalry of the State were, as a whole, unsurpassed; they saw plenty of hard fighting, and their total losses in action exceed the cavalry losses of any other State.*

A peculiarity in the numerical designations of the Pennsylvania regiments was the consecutive numbering, irrespective of the arm of the service to which they belonged. The volunteer regiments, as fast as they were organized, were numbered as volunteers; but at the same time some of them were given other numbers, pertaining to their arm of the service. The infantry regiments bore numerical designations identical with their volunteer numbers; but the cavalry and artillery were numbered as such, their titles being synonymous with their numbers in the volunteer line. The cavalry and artillery were never known by their volunteer numbers; hence, the

*Some of the cavalry regiments of other States failed to receive their horses; they served dismounted, as infantry, and were cavalry only in name.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
July, '61	9th Penn. Reserves	6	131	137	1	49	50	187	Crawford's	Fifth.
Aug., '61	10th Penn. Reserves	7	153	160	..	47	47	207	Crawford's	Fifth.
June, '61	11th Penn. Reserves	11	185	196	1	112	113	309	Crawford's	Fifth.
Aug., '61	12th Penn. Reserves	1	110	111	1	69	70	181	Crawford's	Fifth.
June, '61	13th Penn. Reserves	11	151	162	2	88	90	252	Crawford's	Fifth.
Dec., '61	11th Pennsylvania *	12	224	236	4	177	181	417	Robinson's	First.
Aug., '61	23d Pennsylvania	5	110	115†	3	70	73†	188	Wright's	Sixth.
May, '61	26th Pennsylvania	6	143	149	2	71	73	222	Humphreys's	Third.
May, '61	27th Pennsylvania	5	67	72	..	62	62	134	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
June, '61	28th Pennsylvania *	6	151	157	3	124	127	284	Geary's	Twelfth.
June, '61	29th Pennsylvania *	3	99	102	1	84	85	187	Geary's	Twelfth.
Oct., '61	45th Pennsylvania *	13	214	227	..	252	252	479	Potter's	Ninth.
Oct., '61	46th Pennsylvania *	14	165	179	2	136	138	317	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '61	47th Pennsylvania *	5	112	117	3	170	173	290	Dwight's	Nineteenth.
Oct., '61	48th Pennsylvania *	11	145	156	3	142	145	301	Potter's	Ninth.
Oct., '61	49th Pennsylvania *	9	184	193	..	168	168	361	Wright's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	50th Pennsylvania *	8	156	164	4	180	184	348	Willecox's	Ninth.
Nov., '61	51st Pennsylvania *	12	165	177	..	137	137	314	Willecox's	Ninth.
Nov., '61	52d Pennsylvania *	1	43	44	2	173	175	219	Casey's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	53d Pennsylvania *	5	195	200	1	193	194	394	Hancock's	Second.
Feb., '62	54th Pennsylvania *	5	108	113	2	137	139	252	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Dec., '61	55th Pennsylvania *	7	201	208	3	268	271	479	Ames's	Tenth.
Mar., '62	56th Pennsylvania *	7	111	118	1	96	97	215	Wadsworth's	First.
Dec., '61	57th Pennsylvania *	12	149	161	..	217	217	378	Birney's	Third.
Sept., '61	58th Pennsylvania *	6	68	74	4	139	143	217	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '61	61st Pennsylvania *	19	218	237	1	100	101	338	Getty's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	62d Pennsylvania	17	152	169	..	89	89	258	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '61	63d Pennsylvania	17	169	186	1	133	134	320	Birney's	Third.
Mar., '62	67th Pennsylvania *	2	77	79	3	150	153	232	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	68th Pennsylvania	10	61	71	..	51	51	122	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '61	69th Pennsylvania *	12	166	178	3	107	110	288	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '61	71st Pennsylvania	14	147	161	1	98	99	260	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '61	72d Pennsylvania	11	182	193	2	69	71	264	Gibbon's	Second.
Sept., '61	73d Pennsylvania *	5	98	103	..	113	113	216	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	74th Pennsylvania *	2	54	56	1	85	86	142	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	75th Pennsylvania *	6	46	52	2	107	109	161	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	76th Pennsylvania *	9	161	170	2	192	194	364	Turner's	Tenth.

*Served through the war. †Inscription on regimental monument (at Gettysburg) claims 139 killed and 86 deaths from disease.

apparent vacancies and lack of consecutive numbers in the list of Pennsylvania regiments. This consecutive numbering — including, as it did, all arms of the service — had the effect of running the numbers of the last infantry regiments beyond those furnished by any other State, and creating an impression that Pennsylvania furnished more regiments than any other. No number was repeated in the Pennsylvania line, while in other States the numerical designations of the regiments were repeated by each arm of the service.

The regimental numbers apparently vacant, with their synonymous designations, were :

<i>Volunteer Number.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>	<i>Volunteer Number.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>
30th Penn. Volunteers.	1st Penn. Reserves.	38th Penn. Volunteers.	9th Penn. Reserves.
31st Penn. Volunteers.	2d Penn. Reserves.	39th Penn. Volunteers.	10th Penn. Reserves.
32d Penn. Volunteers.	3d Penn. Reserves.	40th Penn. Volunteers.	11th Penn. Reserves.
33d Penn. Volunteers.	4th Penn. Reserves.	41st Penn. Volunteers.	12th Penn. Reserves.
34th Penn. Volunteers.	5th Penn. Reserves.	42d Penn. Volunteers.	13th Penn. Reserves.
35th Penn. Volunteers.	6th Penn. Reserves.	43d Penn. Volunteers.	1st Penn. Artillery.
36th Penn. Volunteers.	7th Penn. Reserves.	44th Penn. Volunteers.	1st Penn. Cavalry.
37th Penn. Volunteers.	8th Penn. Reserves.	59th Penn. Volunteers.	2d Penn. Cavalry.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Oct., '61	77th Pennsylvania *	5	60	65	..	254	254	319	Stanley's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	78th Pennsylvania *	2	68	70	3	194	197	267	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	79th Pennsylvania *	4	118	122	1	145	146	268	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	81st Pennsylvania *	18	190	208	2	96	98	306	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '61	82d Pennsylvania *	5	106	111	..	67	67	178	Wheaton's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	83d Pennsylvania *	11	271	282	2	151	153	435	Griffin's	Fifth.
Nov., '61	84th Pennsylvania	6	119	125	1	98	99	224	Humphreys's	Third.
Oct., '61	85th Pennsylvania	7	90	97	4	146	150	247	Terry's	Tenth.
Sept., '61	87th Pennsylvania *	10	80	90	..	112	112	202	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	88th Pennsylvania *	8	101	109	..	72	72	181	Robinson's	First.
Nov., '61	90th Pennsylvania	5	98	103	1	126	127	230	Robinson's	First.
Nov., '61	91st Pennsylvania *	6	110	116	2	82	84	200	Ayres's	Fifth.
Oct., '61	93d Pennsylvania *	11	161	172	1	101	102	274	Getty's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	95th Pennsylvania *	11	171	182	1	72	73	255	Wright's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	96th Pennsylvania	6	126	132	1	86	87	219	Brooks's	Sixth.
Oct., '61	97th Pennsylvania *	6	130	136	2	184	186	322	Ames's	Tenth.
Nov., '61	98th Pennsylvania *	9	112	121	1	72	73	194	Getty's	Sixth.
Aug., '61	99th Pennsylvania *	9	113	122	1	112	113	235	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '61	100th Pennsylvania *	16	208	224	2	183	185	409	Stevenson's	Ninth.
Dec., '61	101st Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	39	39	1	281	282	321	Casey's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	102d Pennsylvania *	10	171	181	1	81	82	263	Getty's	Sixth.
Sept., '61	103d Pennsylvania *	3	50	53	1	352	353	406	Casey's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	104th Pennsylvania *	2	68	70	..	115	115	185	Casey's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	105th Pennsylvania *	14	231	245	..	139	139	384	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '61	106th Pennsylvania *	9	95	104	1	92	93	197	Gibbon's	Second.
Mar., '62	107th Pennsylvania *	2	106	108	3	140	143	251	Robinson's	First.
Mar., '62	109th Pennsylvania *	3	61	64	..	71	71	135	Geary's	Twelfth.
Aug., '61	110th Pennsylvania *	7	111	118	..	78	78	196	Birney's	Third.
Dec., '61	111th Pennsylvania *	7	138	145	4	155	159	304	Geary's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	114th Pennsylvania	7	66	73	1	37	38	111	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '62	115th Pennsylvania	6	32	38	2	40	42	80	Humphreys's	Third.
Aug., '62	116th Pennsylvania	8	137	145	1	88	89	234	Hancock's	Second.
Aug., '62	118th Pennsylvania	9	132	141	1	111	112	253	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	119th Pennsylvania	9	132	141	1	71	72	213	Wright's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	121st Pennsylvania	5	104	109	2	64	66	175	Doubleday's	First.
Aug., '62	122d Pennsylvania † . . . .	..	16	16	1	42	43	59	Whipple's	Third.
Aug., '62	123d Pennsylvania †	3	27	30	1	41	42	72	Humphreys's	Fifth.

*Served through the war.

†Enlisted for nine months.

<i>Volunteer Number.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>
60th Penn. Volunteers.	3d Penn. Cavalry.
64th Penn. Volunteers.	4th Penn. Cavalry.
65th Penn. Volunteers.	5th Penn. Cavalry.
70th Penn. Volunteers.	6th Penn. Cavalry.
80th Penn. Volunteers.	7th Penn. Cavalry.
89th Penn. Volunteers.	8th Penn. Cavalry.
92d Penn. Volunteers.	9th Penn. Cavalry.
108th Penn. Volunteers.	11th Penn. Cavalry.
112th Penn. Volunteers.	2d Penn. Artillery.
113th Penn. Volunteers.	12th Penn. Cavalry.
117th Penn. Volunteers.	13th Penn. Cavalry.
152d Penn. Volunteers.	3d Penn. Artillery.

<i>Volunteer Number.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>
159th Penn. Volunteers.	14th Penn. Cavalry.
160th Penn. Volunteers.	15th Penn. Cavalry.
161st Penn. Volunteers.	16th Penn. Cavalry.
162d Penn. Volunteers.	17th Penn. Cavalry.
163d Penn. Volunteers.	18th Penn. Cavalry.
180th Penn. Volunteers.	19th Penn. Cavalry.
181st Penn. Volunteers.	20th Penn. Cavalry.
182d Penn. Volunteers.	21st Penn. Cavalry.
185th Penn. Volunteers.	22d Penn. Cavalry.
204th Penn. Volunteers.	5th Penn. Artillery.
212th Penn. Volunteers.	6th Penn. Artillery.

Vacant numbers were also caused by the failure of the following regiments to complete their organizations: the 10th Cavalry; 4th Artillery; 86th, 94th, 120th, 144th, 146th, 156th, 164th, 170th, and 189th Infantry. The 66th Regiment, after serving about seven months, was disbanded and transferred to the 73d and 99th Regiments.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '62	124th Pennsylvania *	1	17	18	..	36	36	54	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	125th Pennsylvania *	2	48	50	1	39	40	90	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	126th Pennsylvania *	1	30	31	..	34	34	65	Humphreys's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	127th Pennsylvania *	4	15	19	..	16	16	35	Howard's	Second.
Aug., '62	128th Pennsylvania *	2	31	33	..	26	26	59	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	129th Pennsylvania *	3	37	40	1	42	43	83	Humphreys's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	130th Pennsylvania *	4	56	60	..	32	32	92	French's	Second.
Aug., '62	131st Pennsylvania *	2	36	38	1	44	45	83	Humphreys's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	132d Pennsylvania *	3	70	73	..	40	40	113	French's	Second.
Aug., '62	133d Pennsylvania *	4	40	44	..	33	33	77	Humphreys's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	134th Pennsylvania *	4	38	42	1	66	67	109	Humphreys's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	135th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	..	37	37	37	Doubleday's	First.
Aug., '62	136th Pennsylvania *	3	23	26	..	30	30	56	Gibbon's	First.
Aug., '62	137th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	1	58	59	59	Wadsworth's	First.
Aug., '62	138th Pennsylvania	6	90	96	1	70	71	167	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	139th Pennsylvania	10	135	145	5	86	91	236	Getty's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	140th Pennsylvania	10	188	198	1	127	128	326	Hancock's	Second.
Aug., '62	141st Pennsylvania	6	161	167	3	76	79	246	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '62	142d Pennsylvania	7	148	155	..	72	72	227	Doubleday's	First.
Sept., '62	143d Pennsylvania	8	143	151	2	150	152	303	Doubleday's	First.
Sept., '62	145th Pennsylvania	18	187	205	3	214	217	422	Hancock's	Second.
Sept., '62	147th Pennsylvania	7	71	78	3	61	64	142	Geary's	Twelfth.
Sept., '62	148th Pennsylvania	12	198	210	4	183	187	397	Barlow's	Second.
Aug., '62	149th Pennsylvania	4	160	164	..	172	172	336	Doubleday's	First.
Sept., '62	150th Pennsylvania	4	108	112	1	94	95	207	Doubleday's	First.
Oct., '62	151st Pennsylvania *	2	67	69	1	53	54	123	Doubleday's	First.
Sept., '62	153d Pennsylvania *	1	48	49	..	28	28	77	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Dec., '62	154th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	.....
Sept., '62	155th Pennsylvania	5	137	142	1	111	112	254	Griffin's	Fifth.
Nov., '62	157th Pennsylvania . . . . .	..	31	31	..	34	34	65	Ayres's	Fifth.
Nov., '62	158th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	..	45	45	45	Prince's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '62	165th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	1	1	1	14	15	16	Corcoran's	Seventh.
Nov., '62	166th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	6	6	..	11	11	17	Corcoran's	Seventh.
Nov., '62	167th Pennsylvania *	1	1	2	..	22	22	24	Corcoran's	Seventh.
Nov., '62	168th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	1	24	25	25	Prince's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '62	169th Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	Keyes's	Fourth.
Oct., '62	171st Pennsylvania * . . . .	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	Prince's	Eighteenth.

*Enlisted for nine months.

The first twenty-five regiments of volunteers from this State served in 1861, at the commencement of the war, but were enlisted for three months only; these regiments are omitted in the above tabulation, except the 11th and 23d Regiments, which reënlisted for three years and retained their original designation.

In addition to these twenty-five volunteer regiments of three-months men, Pennsylvania sent to the Army, in 1863, 34 regiments of 'militia for ninety days' service; also, about 5,000 more emergency-men in separate companies or battalions. Two of these companies served three years, and five of them nine months.

The deaths in the first twenty-five volunteer regiments, and in the thirty-four militia regiments, in 1863, and in the miscellaneous companies, and in all other commands omitted in the above tabulated list of Pennsylvania organizations,—aggregated 112 from disease and 2 killed in action.

Five companies of Pennsylvania Militia were the first volunteer troops of the war that arrived at Washington, they having marched promptly to the defense of the National Capital at the first note of alarm. These companies were the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading; the Logan Guards, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown. They entered the city at 7 p. m., on

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.	
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.				
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Nov., '62	172d Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	..	13	13	13	Keyes's	Fourth.
Nov., '62	173d Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	..	19	19	19	.....	Seventh.
Nov., '62	174th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	..	13	13	13	Ferry's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '62	175th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	2	19	21	21	Prince's	Eighteenth.
Nov., '62	176th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	1	43	44	44	Ferry's	Eighteenth.
Dec., '62	177th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	1	23	24	24	.....	Seventh.
Nov., '62	178th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	Keyes's	Fourth.
Nov., '62	179th Pennsylvania *	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	Keyes's	Fourth.
Feb., '64	183d Pennsylvania	4	92	96	2	89	91	187	Barlow's	Second.	
May, '64	184th Pennsylvania	3	110	113	..	122	122	235	Gibbon's	Second.	
May, '64	186th Pennsylvania	..	...	...	..	17	17	17	.....	
May, '64	187th Pennsylvania	..	66	66	1	69	70	136	Griffin's	Fifth.	
April, '64	188th Pennsylvania	10	114	124	2	66	68	192	Brooks's	Eighteenth.	
April, '64	190th Pennsylvania	3	43	46	..	168	168	214	Ayres's	Fifth.	
May, '64	191st Pennsylvania	1	40	41	..	161	161	202	Ayres's	Fifth.	
Mar., '65	192d Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	16	16	16	.....	
July, '64	193d Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	.....	
July, '64	194th Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....	
Mar., '65	195th Pennsylvania †	..	1	1	..	17	17	18	.....	
July, '64	196th Pennsylvania	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	.....	
July, '64	197th Pennsylvania	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....	
Oct., '64	198th Pennsylvania †	6	67	73	..	44	44	117	Griffin's	Fifth.	
Nov., '64	199th Pennsylvania †	2	30	32	..	52	52	84	Foster's	Twenty-fo'rth	
Sept., '64	200th Pennsylvania †	..	30	30	..	24	24	54	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Aug., '64	201st Pennsylvania †	..	1	1	..	15	15	16	.....	
Sept., '64	202d Pennsylvania †	..	3	3	..	33	33	36	.....	
Sept., '64	203d Pennsylvania †	4	70	74	..	72	72	146	Foster's	Tenth.	
Sept., '64	205th Pennsylvania †	3	37	40	..	17	17	57	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Sept., '64	206th Pennsylvania †	..	1	1	..	29	29	30	Terry's	Tenth.	
Sept., '64	207th Pennsylvania †	3	51	54	1	24	25	79	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Sept., '64	208th Pennsylvania †	2	19	21	..	7	7	28	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Sept., '64	209th Pennsylvania †	2	17	19	..	20	20	39	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Sept., '64	210th Pennsylvania †	3	37	40	1	44	45	85	Ayres's	Fifth.	
Sept., '64	211th Pennsylvania †	6	38	44	..	53	53	97	Hartranft's	Ninth.	
Feb., '65	213th Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	18	18	18	.....	
Mar., '65	214th Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	24	24	24	.....	
April, '65	215th Pennsylvania †	..	...	...	..	11	11	11	.....	

*Enlisted for nine months. †Enlisted for one year. ‡Hundred-days' men.

the 18th of April.* On the following day, the 26th Pennsylvania and the 6th Massachusetts arrived at Baltimore en-route for the Capital, and in the fight with the mob in the streets of that city the 26th Pennsylvania lost one man killed and several wounded.

The nine-months regiments from Pennsylvania furnished some noteworthy items to the casualty lists of the war. For instance :

REGIMENT.	BATTLE.	Killed and Wounded.	REGIMENT.	BATTLE.	Killed and Wounded.
125th Pennsylvania	Antietam	145	133d Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	184
130th Pennsylvania	Antietam	178	134th Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	148
131st Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg	175	151st Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	233†
132d Pennsylvania	Antietam	152	203d Pennsylvania‡	Fort Fisher	191

The greatest battle of the war was fought on the soil of Pennsylvania, and by a well-ordered fortune the first volley to greet the invading foe flashed from the rifles of a Pennsylvania regiment. To the 56th Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel J. W. Hofman commanding, belongs the historic honor of firing the first volley on that field. The skirmishers of Buford's Cavalry were earlier on the field, but were only holding the ground until the infantry

*Hist. Penn. Vols.: S. P. Bates. †Not including 103, missing or captured. ‡Enlisted for one year.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Jan., '63	1st Delaware .....	..	2	2	2	47	49	51	Russell's	Sixth.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
July, '63	— Delaware .....	..	...	...	..	11	11	11	.....
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Aug., '62	1st Delaware—"Nield's" .....	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....	Nineteenth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Delaware *	12	146	158	3	118	121	279	French's	Second.
Sept., '61	2d Delaware	6	93	99	1	101	102	201	Hancock's	Second.
Dec., '61	3d Delaware *	7	46	53	2	80	82	135	Ayres's	Fifth.
June, '62	4th Delaware	4	80	84	1	79	80	164	Ayres's	Fifth.
Oct., '62	5th Delaware † .....	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....
Oct., '62	6th Delaware † .....	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	.....
July, '64	7th Delaware † .....	..	...	...	1	2	3	3	.....
Oct., '64	8th Delaware § .....	..	3	3	..	10	10	13	Ayres's	Fifth.
Sept., '64	9th Delaware || .....	..	...	...	1	10	11	11	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Maryland *	3	65	68	3	130	133	201	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '61	1st Maryland, P. H. B. * ..	2	45	47	2	120	122	169	Merritt's	Cavalry, A. P.
July, '63	2d Maryland ¶ .....	..	...	...	..	13	13	13	.....
Aug., '63	3d Maryland .....	..	11	11	4	80	84	95	.....	Nineteenth.
Sept., '61	Purnell Legion .....	..	7	7	..	24	24	31	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Sept., '61	Maryland, A.* B.* D. ....	..	11	11	..	55	55	66	Hunt's	Reserve Art'y.
Aug., '62	Baltimore Battery .....	..	1	1	..	7	7	8	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Maryland *	8	110	118	1	148	149	267	Robinson's	Fifth.
June, '61	2d Maryland *	5	84	89	3	134	137	226	Sturgis's	Ninth.
June, '61	3d Maryland *	8	83	91	4	130	134	225	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '62	4th Maryland	3	32	35	1	72	73	108	Robinson's	Fifth.
Sept., '61	5th Maryland *	1	63	64	6	91	97	161	Martindale's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '62	6th Maryland	8	120	128	1	107	108	236	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Aug., '62	7th Maryland	1	78	79	1	109	110	189	Robinson's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	8th Maryland	3	54	57	..	70	70	127	Robinson's	Fifth.
Aug., '63	9th Maryland ¶ .....	..	2	2	..	124	124	126	.....
July, '63	10th Maryland ¶ .....	..	...	...	..	22	22	22	.....
Sept., '64	11th Maryland § .....	..	...	...	..	29	29	29	.....

*Served through the war.
†Enlisted for nine months

‡Enlisted for thirty days.
§Enlisted for one year

¶Enlisted for one hundred days.
¶Enlisted for six months.

columns could arrive and open the battle. Cutler's brigade was the first infantry to arrive, and General Cutler states officially that the 56th was the first regiment of his brigade to open fire.*

Delaware.—Though one of the smallest States in the Union, Delaware furnished more men and money, in proportion to its military population, than any other State.

The 1st Delaware Cavalry was not a full regiment, but a battalion of seven companies, and in 1864 it served, dismounted, in the Sixth Corps. The Delaware Heavy Artillery consisted of one company only—Ahl's Independent Company. The State furnished, also, an infantry company—Stirling's—which enlisted in August, 1864, for one year; and a company of cavalry—Milligan's—which enlisted in July, 1864, for thirty days.

Maryland.—Over 40,000 Marylanders followed the "old line bugle, fife, and drum" into the Union ranks. Including colored troops, the State furnished 46,638 men for the Union Armies, and paid commutation for 3,678 more,—a total of 56,316.

*Hist. Penn. Vols.: S. P. Bates.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
July, '64	12th Maryland * . . . . .	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
Sept., '61	1st Maryland, E. S. . . . .	..	9	9	..	52	52	61	Williams's	Twelfth.
Oct., '61	2d Maryland, E. S. † . . . .	..	10	10	1	62	63	73	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Aug., '61	1st Maryland, P. H. B. †	3	42	45	1	85	86	131	Williams's	Twelfth.
Sept., '61	2d Maryland, P. H. B. †	1	9	10	..	84	84	94	.....
Oct., '61	3d Maryland, P. H. B. . . .	1	8	9	1	73	74	83	.....
Nov., '61	Purnell Legion	1	42	43	1	73	74	117	Greene's	Twelfth.
Sept., '61	Patapsco Guards . . . . .	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
July, '61	1st West Virginia †	10	71	81	..	126	126	207	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
Nov., '61	2d West Virginia †	4	77	81	..	115	115	196	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
—, '62	3d West Virginia	6	40	46	..	136	136	182	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
Aug., '63	4th West Virginia . . . . .	..	...	...	..	30	30	30	.....
May, '61	5th West Virginia	3	68	71	..	118	118	189	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
June, '61	6th West Virginia †	5	56	61	2	172	174	235	Kelly's	
Nov., '61	7th West Virginia †	5	28	33	2	201	203	236	.....
June, '62	Loudon Rangers . . . . .	..	...	...	..	14	14	14	.....
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
—	West Virginia (8 Co's) . . .	3	30	33	1	130	131	164	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st West Virginia	3	51	54	2	136	138	192	Thoburn's	Eighth.
June, '61	4th West Virginia	3	80	83	2	156	158	241	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Sept., '61	5th West Virginia	4	57	61	2	88	90	151	Duval's	Eighth.
Aug., '61	6th West Virginia † . . . . .	..	8	8	2	167	169	177	Kelly's	Eighth.
Aug., '61	7th West Virginia †	9	133	142	4	154	158	300	French's	Second.
Dec., '61	9th West Virginia	3	96	99	1	107	108	207	Duval's	Eighth.
Mar., '62	10th West Virginia	2	93	95	2	144	146	241	Thoburn's	Eighth.
May, '62	11th West Virginia	4	63	67	..	148	148	215	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Aug., '62	12th West Virginia	3	56	59	..	131	131	190	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Oct., '62	13th West Virginia	4	57	61	1	107	108	169	Duval's	Eighth.
Aug., '62	14th West Virginia	7	81	88	1	156	157	245	Duval's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	15th West Virginia	3	50	53	1	98	99	152	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	16th West Virginia . . . . .	..	...	...	..	7	7	7	.....
Sept., '64	17th West Virginia . . . . .	..	1	1	..	24	24	25	.....
Nov., '64	1st West Virginia Vet'n. . .	..	9	9	1	30	31	40	.....
Dec., '64	2d West Virginia Vet'n. . .	..	1	1	..	16	16	17	.....

*Served one hundred days. †Served through the war.

The Maryland Brigade belonged to the Second Division, Fifth Corps, and was composed of the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 8th Maryland Infantry, together with the infantry command known as the Purnell (Md.) Legion. The latter organization had served previously in the Twelfth Corps; and the brigade, itself, before joining the Fifth Corps, had served in the Eighth, and also in the First Corps. The 6th Maryland had also served in this brigade for a few months. The principal losses of the Maryland Brigade occurred while on Grant's Virginia campaigns of 1864–65, during which it particularly distinguished itself, taking an active part in all the battles of the Fifth Corps. Colonel Dushane (1st Md.), the commander of the brigade, was killed at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864.

Different regiments bearing the same number appear in the Maryland line, owing to the 1st and 2d Maryland Eastern Shore; and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade. The designation of the 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade (Infantry), was changed to 13th Maryland Infantry, April 8, 1865. There was a cavalry regiment, also, known as the 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade. The 1st Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, was attached to the Twelfth Corps in 1863, and was hotly engaged at Gettysburg, where it fought with the 1st Maryland, C. S. A.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
Aug., '61	1st Ohio*	6	45	51	3	150	153	204	Crook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '61	2d Ohio*	7	76	83	5	179	184	267	Wilson's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	3d Ohio*	1	58	59	6	229	235	294	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Nov., '61	4th Ohio*	5	50	55	1	169	170	225	Crook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Nov., '61	5th Ohio*	1	26	27	3	140	143	170	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. G.
Nov., '61	6th Ohio*	5	52	57	4	177	181	238	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '62	7th Ohio	2	26	28	4	197	201	229	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Oct., '61	8th Ohio*	3	53	56	1	153	154	210	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va.
—, '63	9th Ohio	1	16	17	2	186	188	205	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. G.
—, '63	10th Ohio	3	39	42	1	158	159	201	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
—, '63	11th Ohio	3	20	23	1	60	61	84	.....	.....
Nov., '63	12th Ohio	..	50	50	2	112	114	164	Burbridge's	Cavalry, A. O.
—, '64	13th Ohio	4	61	65	1	51	52	117	Gregg's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '64	2d Ohio Battalion†	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....	.....
Aug., '63	4th Ohio Battalion‡	..	...	...	..	16	16	16	.....	.....
Aug., '63	5th Ohio Battalion‡	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	.....	.....
July, '61	3d Ohio Company	..	5	5	..	10	10	15	.....	.....
July, '61	4th Ohio Company	..	5	5	..	16	16	21	.....	.....
Nov., '61	McLaughlin's Squadron	..	1	1	..	49	49	50	.....	.....
<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>										
—, '62	1st Ohio	..	6	6	1	164	165	171	.....	.....
July, '63	2d Ohio	1	2	3	3	170	173	176	.....	.....
<i>Light Artillery.</i>										
Sept., '61	1st Ohio* (F. & S.)	..	...	...	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
Sept., '61	A—"Scovill's"	..	15	15	..	33	33	48	Newton's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	B—"Standart's"	..	11	11	1	28	29	40	Palmer's	Twenty-first.
Sept., '61	C—"Gary's"	..	7	7	..	29	29	36	Butterfield's	Twentieth.
Sept., '61	D—"Cockerill's"	..	8	8	..	28	28	36	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '61	E—"Ransom's"	..	3	3	..	29	29	32	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	F—"Pease's"	1	7	8	..	28	28	36	Palmer's	Twenty-first.
Nov., '61	G—"Marshall's"	..	6	6	1	26	27	33	Elliott's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	H—"Norton's"	..	10	10	..	22	22	32	Whipple's	Third.
Nov., '61	I—"Dilger's"	1	13	14	..	15	15	29	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	K—"Heckman's"	1	5	6	..	14	14	20	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	L—"Robinson's"	1	7	8	1	15	16	24	Sykes's	Fifth.
Sept., '61	M—"Schultz's"	..	2	2	..	17	17	19	Stanley's	Fourth.

*Served through the war. †Enlisted for sixty days. ‡Enlisted for six months.

West Virginia.—The 9th West Virginia Infantry, composed largely of refugees, was prominently engaged at Cloyd's Mountain, where it led a successful assault, but with a loss of 45 killed and 144 wounded. In this action its color-guard entered the enemy's works in advance of the line, every one of them falling, killed or wounded; and, after the fight, twenty-one men lay dead around the flags, twelve of whom were Confederates.

The 2d West Virginia Infantry was changed to mounted infantry in June, 1863, and in January, 1864, to the 5th West Virginia Cavalry. The 3d Infantry was changed to mounted infantry in November, 1863, and to the 6th Cavalry in January, 1864. The 8th Infantry was changed to the 7th Cavalry in January, 1864. The 1st Veteran Infantry was formed, November 9, 1864, by consolidating the reënlisted veterans and recruits with unexpired terms belonging to the 5th and 9th Infantry; and the 2d Veteran Infantry was formed, December 21, 1864, by consolidating the veterans and recruits of the 1st and 4th Infantry. The 4th West Virginia Infantry served, also, in Blair's Division of the Fifteenth Corps, and in the assault on Vicksburg—May 19th and 22d—lost 156 in killed and wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st O.* "McMullen's" ..	1	6	7	..	15	15	22	Cox's	Ninth.
Aug., '61	2d O.* "Chapman's" ..	..	2	2	..	45	45	47	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Nov., '61	3d O.* "Williams's" ...	..	1	1	..	57	57	58	Leggett's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	4th O.* "Hoffman's" ...	1	5	6	1	26	27	33	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	5th O.* "Hickenlooper's"	..	5	5	..	36	36	41	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	6th O.* "Bradley's"	1	8	9	..	34	34	43	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	7th O.* "Burnap's" ....	..	1	1	1	31	32	33	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Mar., '62	8th O.* "Margraff's" ...	..	1	1	..	22	22	23	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '61	9th O.* "York's" .....	..	1	1	..	22	22	23	Williams's	Twelfth.
Mar., '62	10th O. "White's" .....	..	..	...	..	18	18	18	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Oct., '61	11th O. "Sands's" .....	..	20	20	..	30	30	50	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
June, '61	12th O.* "Johnston's" ...	..	3	3	..	17	17	20	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	14th O.* "Burrows's" ....	..	11	11	1	37	38	49	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	15th O. "Spear's" .....	..	8	8	..	30	30	38	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	16th O.* "Mitchell's" ...	1	1	2	..	45	45	47	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	17th O. "Blount's" .....	..	1	1	1	42	43	44	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	18th O. "Aleshire's" ....	..	2	2	..	21	21	23	Steedman's	Reserve A C'd
Sept., '62	19th O. "Shields's" ....	..	2	2	..	7	7	9	Judah's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '62	20th O. "Smithwright's"	1	5	6	1	17	18	24	Johnson's	Twentieth.
April, '63	21st O. "Patterson's" ..	..	...	...	1	8	9	9	.....
July, '63	22d O. "Niel's"	1	2	3	1	16	17	20	.....	Ninth, A. O.
Aug., '63	24th O. "Hill's" .....	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....
Feb., '63	25th O.† "Hadley's" ....	..	...	...	..	23	23	23	.....	Seventh.
Dec., '63	26th O. "Yost's" .....	..	...	...	..	22	22	22	.....	Seventeenth.
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>									
Jan., '63	1st Ohio Battalion .....	..	4	4	..	58	58	62	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Ohio	5	116	121	..	130	130	251	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	2d Ohio	9	96	105	..	138	138	243	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	3d Ohio	4	87	91	3	78	81	172	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	4th Ohio*	8	95	103	3	155	158	261	French's	Second.
June, '61	5th Ohio*	9	137	146	2	55	57	203	Geary's	Twelfth.
June, '61	6th Ohio	4	82	86	2	56	58	144	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
June, '61	7th Ohio	10	174	184	2	87	89	273	Geary's	Twelfth.
June, '61	8th Ohio	8	124	132	1	72	73	205	French's	Second.
June, '61	9th Ohio	6	85	91	2	60	62	153	Baird's	Fourteenth.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Composed of men detailed from the 2d Ohio Cavalry.

Ohio.—The quota due from the State of Ohio, under the various calls for troops, was 306,322 men. The quota was not only promptly filled, but several thousand additional troops were furnished. Ohio sent 313,180 men to the war, and paid commutation on 6,479 more; total, 319,659. But many of the regiments enlisted for a few months only, and, hence, the Ohio enlistments, when reduced to a three-years' standard, were equivalent to 240,514 men.

The Roll of Honor from the State includes 35,475 men who died in the service: of these, 11,588 fell in battle; 19,365 died of disease; 2,711 died while in the hands of the enemy; the remainder died from accidents, and various other causes, known and unknown.

Missing numbers occur in the list of Ohio regiments for the following reasons: the 44th Infantry was changed to the 8th Cavalry; the 109th Regiment failed to complete its organization, and the men were transferred to the 113th Ohio; the 112th, 119th, and 158th Regiments, also, failed to perfect their organizations, and their recruits were assigned to other regiments; the 13th Light Battery did not complete its organization; the 23d Battery was changed to Simmonds's Kentucky Battery, it having been formed by detaching Company E, 1st

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
June, '61	10th Ohio.....	3	86	89	2	77	79	168	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	11th Ohio*.....	4	50	54	..	98	98	152	Baird's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	12th Ohio.....	3	93	96	2	77	79	175	Kanawha.	Ninth.
June, '61	13th Ohio*.....	8	109	117	2	102	104	221	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	14th Ohio*.....	5	141	146	1	185	186	332	Brannan's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	15th Ohio*.....	7	172	179	1	135	136	315	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	16th Ohio.....	2	63	65	4	217	221	286	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	17th Ohio*.....	6	71	77	1	154	155	232	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	18th Ohio.....	4	72	76	1	107	108	184	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '64	18th Ohio (Veteran)....	2	19	21	..	53	53	74	Cruft's	Provisional.
Sept., '61	19th Ohio*.....	7	104	111	6	162	168	279	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	20th Ohio*.....	2	87	89	4	267	271	360	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	21st Ohio*.....	6	166	172	2	218	220	392	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	22d Ohio*.....	2	36	38	2	167	169	207	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
June, '61	23d Ohio*.....	5	154	159	1	130	131	290	Duval's	Eighth.
June, '61	24th Ohio.....	6	62	68	2	106	108	176	Stanley's	Fourth.
June, '61	25th Ohio*.....	7	151	158	3	119	122	280	Barlow's	Eleventh.
June, '61	26th Ohio*.....	6	116	122	..	116	116	238	Newton's	Fourth.
July, '61	27th Ohio*.....	6	80	86	1	122	123	209	Fuller's	Sixteenth.
July, '61	28th Ohio*.....	2	66	68	..	66	66	134	Kanawha	Ninth.
Aug., '61	29th Ohio*.....	6	114	120	1	150	151	271	Geary's	Twelfth.
Aug., '61	30th Ohio*.....	9	119	128	..	149	149	277	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	31st Ohio*.....	2	77	79	1	153	154	233	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	32d Ohio*.....	5	99	104	2	143	145	249	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	33d Ohio*.....	7	130	137	3	192	195	332	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	34th Ohio.....	10	120	130	..	130	130	260	Duval's	Eighth.
Aug., '61	35th Ohio.....	5	75	80	2	126	128	208	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	36th Ohio*.....	4	136	140	..	163	163	303	Duval's	Eighth.
Sept., '61	37th Ohio*.....	9	102	111	1	94	95	206	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	38th Ohio*.....	8	132	140	2	227	229	369	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	39th Ohio*....	2	62	64	3	129	132	196	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	40th Ohio.....	6	96	102	1	134	135	237	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	41st Ohio*.....	8	168	176	1	153	154	330	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	42d Ohio†.....	1	58	59	3	178	181	240	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Dec., '61	43d Ohio*.....	4	61	65	2	189	191	256	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	45th Ohio.....	5	58	63	1	275	276	339	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '61	46th Ohio*.....	10	124	134	7	149	156	290	Hazen's	Fifteenth.

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Colonel James A. Garfield.

Kentucky Infantry; the 117th Regiment was changed to the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery; the 127th Ohio was a colored regiment whose designation was changed to the 5th United States Colored.

In addition to the regiments in the above tabulation, Ohio sent 23 regiments to the field in April, 1861, to serve three months. The most of these regiments, which volunteered for three months in 1861, reorganized immediately after their return and enlisted for three years, retaining their old volunteer numbers. While in the three-months' service these regiments were engaged in active and arduous campaigns, and did considerable fighting, the three-months' volunteers from Ohio taking the most prominent part in the successful campaign which wrested West Virginia from the Confederate grasp.

A noticeable feature of the Ohio troops was the State National Guard, which was organized in 1863, pursuant to an act of Legislature passed that year, to meet the obvious necessity for such a body of troops in protecting the State from invasions like that of the Morgan Raid, and in supplying the National Government with emergency-men when called for. The Ohio National Guard was well organized, uniformed, drilled, and completely equipped; and, in the spring of 1864, Ohio sent 36,254 of these troops—42 regiments—to the field for 100

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '61	47th Ohio*	2	80	82	1	136	137	219	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	48th Ohio	3	54	57	3	120	123	180	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	49th Ohio*	14	188	202	1	160	161	363	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	50th Ohio	6	70	76	..	134	134	210	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '61	51st Ohio*	4	108	112	1	233	234	346	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	52d Ohio	7	94	101	1	168	169	270	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	53d Ohio*	4	76	80	6	190	196	276	Hazen's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '61	54th Ohio	4	83	87	3	143	146	233	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '61	55th Ohio*	7	136	143	..	119	119	262	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	56th Ohio*	3	55	58	2	156	158	216	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Dec., '61	57th Ohio*	4	77	81	4	234	238	319	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Dec., '61	58th Ohio*	3	85	88	2	215	217	305	First	Seventeenth.
Oct., '61	59th Ohio*	2	45	47	1	109	110	157	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Jan., '62	60th Ohio†	1	9	10	2	30	32	42	.....
Mar., '64	60th Ohio	3	110	113	..	130	130	243	Willcox's	Ninth.
April, '62	61st Ohio	7	68	75	..	90	90	165	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Sept., '61	62d Ohio*	11	102	113	2	129	131	244	Terry's	Tenth.
Dec., '61	63d Ohio*	2	91	93	5	259	264	357	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Nov., '61	64th Ohio*	6	108	114	1	159	160	274	Newton's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	65th Ohio*	8	114	122	6	129	135	257	Newton's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	66th Ohio*	5	96	101	1	143	144	245	Geary's	Twelfth.
Dec., '61	67th Ohio*	11	131	142	1	150	151	293	Terry's	Tenth.
Dec., '61	68th Ohio*	2	48	50	1	249	250	300	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	69th Ohio*	5	84	89	..	98	98	187	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Dec., '61	70th Ohio*	5	70	75	2	188	190	265	W. S. Smith's	Sixteenth.
Nov., '61	71st Ohio*	3	66	69	5	132	137	206	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	72d Ohio*	4	56	60	2	236	238	298	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Dec., '61	73d Ohio*	4	167	171	1	149	150	321	Steinwehr's	Eleventh.
Oct., '61	74th Ohio*	2	51	53	2	105	107	160	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Nov., '61	75th Ohio*	4	110	114	2	101	103	217	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Nov., '61	76th Ohio*	9	82	91	5	265	270	361	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Nov., '61	77th Ohio*	2	68	70	2	208	210	280	Third	Seventh.
Nov., '61	78th Ohio*	2	71	73	2	280	282	355	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	79th Ohio	..	54	54	1	91	92	146	Ward's	Twentieth.
Oct., '61	80th Ohio*	4	48	52	2	170	172	224	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	81st Ohio*	4	58	62	..	160	160	222	Sweeny's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '61	82d Ohio*	16	122	138	1	118	119	257	Schurz's	Eleventh.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for one year.

days. Part of them garrisoned the fortifications of Washington, and thus enabled the heavy artillery regiments hitherto employed on that duty to go to the front and reënforce General Grant. Part of the Ohio National Guard, also, went to the front, and one entire division of the Tenth Corps—General Orris S. Ferry's—was composed of these regiments. On entering the United States service the National Guard regiments dropped their former numerical designations, and were numbered to conform to their place in the list of Ohio Volunteers.

In addition to the National Guard, the State organized and enrolled an efficient force of militia. In 1862, when Cincinnati was threatened by an invading army, 16,000 "Squirrel Hunters" marched to its defense.

The veterans of the Ohio volunteers reënlisted in large numbers; 20,708 of them remained in the field after their three years' enlistment had expired, and served through the rest of the war. It should be remembered that the volunteers who enlisted in 1862 were not eligible for the reënlistments just referred to; that only those who enlisted in 1861 could reënlist, and that, owing to the depletion of the regiments resulting from three years of fighting and hard service, these 20,708 reënlistments must have embraced a very large proportion of the volunteers of 1861, who were remaining in the field at the close of their three years' term.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '62	83d Ohio.....	4	52	56	2	161	163	219	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
May, '62	84th Ohio*.....	..	...	...	2	12	14	14	.....
May, '62	85th Ohio*.....	..	...	...	1	9	10	10	.....
June, '62	86th Ohio*.....	..	...	...	1	37	38	38	.....
June, '62	87th Ohio*.....	..	1	1	..	5	5	6	.....
July, '62	88th Ohio.....	..	...	...	2	78	80	80	.....
Aug., '62	89th Ohio.....	3	47	50	5	245	250	300	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	90th Ohio.....	5	77	82	..	170	170	252	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	91st Ohio.....	3	60	63	3	87	90	153	Duval's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	92d Ohio.....	4	47	51	1	192	193	244	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	93d Ohio.....	4	106	110	..	107	107	217	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	94th Ohio.....	2	52	54	1	144	145	199	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	95th Ohio.....	1	58	59	2	215	217	276	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '62	96th Ohio.....	2	46	48	5	286	291	339	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	97th Ohio.....	1	92	93	1	160	161	254	Newton's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	98th Ohio.....	10	110	120	2	125	127	247	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	99th Ohio.....	4	80	84	2	256	258	342	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	100th Ohio.....	3	90	93	6	218	224	317	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	101st Ohio.....	9	86	95	1	140	141	236	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	102d Ohio.....	2	11	13	2	247	249	262	.....
Aug., '62	103d Ohio.....	2	37	39	3	106	109	148	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	104th Ohio.....	3	46	49	4	130	134	183	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	105th Ohio.....	3	104	107	7	126	133	240	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	106th Ohio.....	3	27	30	1	21	22	52	.....
Sept., '62	107th Ohio.....	3	54	57	2	74	76	133	Barlow's	Eleventh.
Aug., '62	108th Ohio.....	3	22	25	..	42	42	67	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	110th Ohio.....	10	107	117	2	111	113	230	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Sept., '62	111th Ohio.....	2	52	54	3	158	161	215	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '62	113th Ohio.....	9	110	119	1	149	150	269	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	114th Ohio.....	3	36	39	2	270	272	311	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	115th Ohio.....	1	8	9	4	138	142	151	.....
Sept., '62	116th Ohio.....	4	90	94	3	88	91	185	Thoburn's	Eighth.
Sept., '62	118th Ohio.....	1	55	56	1	127	128	184	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '62	120th Ohio.....	2	17	19	6	275	281	300	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	121st Ohio.....	9	92	101	2	246	248	349	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '62	122d Ohio.....	7	86	93	..	137	137	230	Ricketts's	Sixth.
Oct., '62	123d Ohio.....	1	90	91	4	92	96	187	Thoburn's	Eighth.

*Enlisted for three months.

The 66th Ohio was among the first to accept the proposal of the National Government for a reenlistment, and was the first Ohio regiment to return to the State on the thirty days' "veteran furlough" granted to all the "veteran volunteer" regiments. The largest number of reenlistments—534—occurred in the 39th Ohio, Colonel Edward F. Noyes. The next highest were:

Regiment.	Reenlistments.	Regiment.	Reenlistments.	Regiment.	Reenlistments.
63d Ohio.....	455	17th Ohio.....	366	14th Ohio.....	322
44th Ohio (8th Cavalry).....	453	36th Ohio.....	364	70th Ohio.....	332
27th Ohio.....	437	38th Ohio.....	360	74th Ohio.....	321
43d Ohio.....	436	2d Ohio Cavalry.....	358	40th Ohio.....	314
53d Ohio.....	380	69th Ohio.....	348	71st Ohio.....	313

In some of these regiments nearly every effective man reenlisted, and these reenlistments, together with the recruits, enabled many of the veteran regiments to preserve their organizations through the war.

Of the distinguished generals in the Union Armies, a remarkably large number came from Ohio. Generals Sheridan, Rosecrans, Sherman, Griffin, Hunt, McPherson, Mitchel, Gillmore, McDowell, Custer, Weitzel,

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Oct., '62	124th Ohio.....	7	78	85	1	124	125	210	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Oct., '62	125th Ohio.....	7	104	111	..	114	114	225	Newton's	Fourth.
Oct., '62	126th Ohio.....	9	143	152	2	142	144	296	Ricketts's	Sixth.
—, '62	128th Ohio.....	..	..	..	1	63	64	64	.....
Aug., '63	129th Ohio*.....	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	.....	Ninth, A. O.
May, '64	130th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	1	22	23	23	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	131st Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	132d Ohio†.....	..	2	2	..	45	45	47	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	133d Ohio†.....	..	1	1	1	29	30	31	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	134th Ohio†.....	..	1	1	..	30	30	31	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	135th Ohio†.....	..	7	7	..	66	66	73	.....
May, '64	136th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	2	23	25	25	De Russy's	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	137th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	138th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	139th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	.....
May, '64	140th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	.....
May, '64	141st Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	.....
May, '64	142d Ohio†.....	..	..	..	1	42	43	43	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	143d Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	32	32	32	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	144th Ohio†.....	..	10	10	..	53	53	63	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	145th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	De Russy's	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	146th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	.....
May, '64	147th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	22	22	22	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	148th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	2	37	39	39	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	149th Ohio†.....	..	4	4	..	38	38	42	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	150th Ohio†.....	..	2	2	..	10	10	12	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	151st Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	Haskins's	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	152d Ohio†.....	..	1	1	..	20	20	21	.....
May, '64	153d Ohio†.....	1	2	3	..	26	26	29	.....
May, '64	154th Ohio†.....	..	1	1	..	3	3	4	.....
May, '64	155th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	.....
May, '64	156th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	1	22	23	23	.....
May, '64	157th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	159th Ohio†.....	..	..	..	1	9	10	10	.....	Eighth.
May, '64	160th Ohio†.....	..	1	1	1	14	15	16	.....
May, '64	161st Ohio†.....	..	1	1	1	12	13	14	.....
May, '64	162d Ohio†.....	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	.....

*Enlisted for six months. †Enlisted for one hundred days.

Kautz, William S. Smith, Crook, Stanley, Brooks, Leggett, the McCooks, Fuller, Steedman, Force, Banning, Ewing, Cox, Willich, Chas. R. Woods, Lytle, Garrard, Van Derveer, Beatty, Tyler, Harker, Opdycke, Carroll, and other noted officers, were born in Ohio, and appointed from that State, either to West Point or to some volunteer command. General McClellan's first service in the war was as the Major-General of the Ohio volunteers, and Generals Grant and Buell were born in the State.

The 102d Ohio lost 70 men killed by the explosion of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi River, April 27, 1865; and the 115th Ohio lost 83 killed in the same accident.

Ohio regiments had the honor of furnishing the twenty-two soldiers who captured a locomotive and made the famous railroad raid along the line of the Atlanta & Chattanooga Railroad, in April, 1862. It was a daring deed, and without an equal in its thrilling story of danger, intrepidity, heroic suffering, and death.* The men who were detailed to carry out this wild romance were chosen from the 2d, 21st, and 33d Ohio Infantry.

The 2d Ohio Cavalry was the leading regiment, in point of loss, in the mounted service of the State. General Kautz was at one time Colonel of this regiment. Its service was a varied one, fighting in the Indian

*Daring and Danger: by the Rev. William Pittinger (2d Ohio).

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
May, '64	163d Ohio*	..	...	...	1	28	29	29	Ferry's	Tenth.
May, '64	164th Ohio*	..	...	...	..	18	18	18	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	165th Ohio*	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
May, '64	166th Ohio*	..	...	...	..	39	39	39	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	167th Ohio*	..	...	...	..	5	5	5	.....
May, '64	168th Ohio*	..	11	11	..	8	8	19	.....
May, '64	169th Ohio*	..	...	...	..	41	41	41	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
May, '64	170th Ohio*	..	4	4	1	19	20	24	Thoburn's	Eighth.
May, '64	171st Ohio*	..	17	17	..	15	15	32	.....
May, '64	172d Ohio*	..	...	...	..	12	12	12	.....
Sept., '64	173d Ohio†	..	...	...	..	108	108	108	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Sept., '64	174th Ohio†	1	21	22	1	94	95	117	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '64	175th Ohio†	1	15	16	2	106	108	124	S. Beatty's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '64	176th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	102	102	102	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Sept., '64	177th Ohio†	..	2	2	..	82	82	84	Carter's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '64	178th Ohio†	..	2	2	..	66	66	68	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '64	179th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	80	80	80	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Sept., '64	180th Ohio†	1	5	6	1	84	85	91	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '64	181st Ohio†	..	5	5	1	27	28	33	Couch's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '64	182d Ohio†	..	...	...	..	61	61	61	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Oct., '64	183d Ohio†	2	22	24	2	57	59	83	Couch's	Twenty-third.
Feb., '65	184th Ohio†	..	1	1	1	58	59	60	.....
Feb., '65	185th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	35	35	35	.....
Feb., '65	186th Ohio†	..	1	1	..	49	49	50	.....
Mar., '65	187th Ohio†	..	1	1	1	52	53	54	.....
Mar., '65	188th Ohio†	..	...	...	1	44	45	45	.....
Mar., '65	189th Ohio†	..	1	1	..	48	48	49	.....
Feb., '65	191st Ohio†	..	...	...	..	29	29	29	.....
Mar., '65	192d Ohio†	..	1	1	..	26	26	27	.....
Mar., '65	193d Ohio†	..	...	...	..	29	29	29	.....
Mar., '65	194th Ohio†	..	...	...	1	37	38	38	.....
Mar., '65	195th Ohio†	..	...	...	1	31	32	32	.....
Mar., '65	196th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	25	25	25	.....
Mar., '65	197th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	18	18	18	.....
April, '65	198th Ohio†	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
Aug., '62	Dennison Guards	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
Nov., '62	Trumbull Guards	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	.....

*Enlisted for one hundred days.

†Enlisted for one year.

Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, and East Tennessee until April, 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac. Its fallen heroes, buried where they fell, form a vidette-line of patriot graves from the Missouri to the Chesapeake.

The 9th Ohio was composed of Germans, and was known as the First German or "Prussian" Regiment. At Chickamauga this regiment lost 48 killed, 185 wounded, and 16 missing; total, 249, out of about 500 engaged, and the heaviest loss but one of any regiment on the field. The 28th and 37th Ohio were also German Regiments.

At Chaplin Hills, six color-bearers of the Third Ohio were shot down in succession, but the flag was not allowed to touch the ground, so promptly did each successive hero grasp its falling staff.

The 22d Ohio was organized at St. Louis, and designated the 13th Missouri Volunteers; but as it was composed mainly of Ohio men, it was transferred, in 1862, to the Ohio line by order of the Secretary of War.

The 75th Ohio, Eleventh Corps, was transferred to South Carolina in 1863, and thence to Florida, where it served as mounted infantry.

The 11th and 12th Ohio served, also, in the Kanawha Division of the Ninth Corps, and were engaged at South Mountain and Antietam.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Kentucky*.....	5	56	61	1	282	283	344	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Oct., '61	2d Kentucky*.....	5	51	56	1	122	123	179	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
Dec., '61	3d Kentucky*.....	3	41	44	3	168	171	215	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
Dec., '61	4th Kentucky*.....	1	30	31	1	148	149	180	Mitchell's	Cavalry, A. C.
Mar., '62	5th Kentucky.....	4	32	36	5	172	177	213	Mitchell's	Cavalry, A. C.
—, '62	6th Kentucky.....	2	31	33	4	251	255	288	Mitchell's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	7th Kentucky.....	2	22	24	5	118	123	147	Mitchell's	Cavalry, A. C.
Sept., '62	8th Kentucky†.....	1	8	9	4	104	108	117	.....
Aug., '62	9th Kentucky†.....	..	5	5	1	101	102	107	.....
Sept., '62	10th Kentucky†.....	..	13	13	1	61	62	75	.....
Sept., '62	11th Kentucky.....	1	23	24	2	236	238	262	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Nov., '62	12th Kentucky.....	3	22	25	4	204	208	233	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Dec., '63	13th Kentucky†.....	1	9	10	1	83	84	94	.....
Oct., '62	14th Kentucky†.....	..	14	14	2	64	66	80	.....
Oct., '62	15th Kentucky†.....	1	2	3	1	54	55	58	Asboth's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '63	16th Kentucky.....	..	3	3	1	54	55	58	.....
April, '65	17th Kentucky†.....	..	8	8	2	66	68	76	.....
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Sept., '61	Ky. A —*“Stone's”.....	..	10	10	1	21	22	32	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	Ky. B — “Hewett's” ...	..	2	2	..	20	20	22	Negley's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '63	Ky. C —†“Neville's” ....	..	4	4	..	16	16	20	.....
Dec., '63	Ky. E — “Hawes's” ....	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	.....
June, '61	Ky. — “Simmonds's”....	..	3	3	..	10	10	13	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
June, '61	1st Kentucky.....	..	60	60	1	82	83	143	Stanley's	Fourth.
June, '61	2d Kentucky.....	3	74	77	1	87	88	165	Stanley's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	3d Kentucky.....	6	103	109	..	199	199	308	Newton's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	4th Kentucky*.....	1	118	119	4	326	330	449	Brannan's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	5th Kentucky.....	8	149	157	2	143	145	302	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	6th Kentucky.....	10	105	115	5	96	101	216	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	7th Kentucky*.....	3	40	43	2	274	276	319	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '61	8th Kentucky.....	4	56	60	1	144	145	205	Stanley's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	9th Kentucky.....	8	96	104	3	250	253	357	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	10th Kentucky.....	2	70	72	5	144	149	221	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Dec., '61	11th Kentucky.....	2	45	47	3	214	217	264	Cox's	Twenty-third.

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for one year.

Kentucky.—Though a Border State and repeatedly overrun with contending armies, Kentucky furnished 79,025 men in defense of the Union. The State offered no bounties, nor did it enforce a draft; it appealed solely to the patriotism of its people, and its calls for volunteers were met by a loyal, prompt response.

It furnished 51,743 white troops, 314 sailors, 23,703 colored troops, and paid commutation for 3,265; in all, 79,025. Reduced to a basis of a three-years' enlistment, these troops were equal to 70,832 men. Over ten thousand loyal Kentuckians lost their lives while in the service; and, of the white troops, 2,478 were killed or mortally wounded in battle.

In addition to the volunteer regiments, the State organized 11 battalions (3,772 men) under sanction of the War Department at Washington, in July, 1863, which were known as the “Kentucky State Forces,” and which served as “Home Guards.” Sundry other militia organizations, numbering 8,704 men, were also called into service and assigned to similar duty. These troops — 12,476 men — were not credited on the State's quota, although they rendered valuable service to the General Government in protecting the lines of communications, and in suppressing the guerrilla bands which terrorized the exposed portions of the State.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '61	12th Kentucky*	1	40	41	5	193	198	239	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '61	13th Kentucky	8	50	58	6	181	187	245	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '61	14th Kentucky*	5	49	54	5	142	147	201	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '61	15th Kentucky	9	128	137	1	113	114	251	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Dec., '61	16th Kentucky*	2	50	52	5	131	136	188	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '61	17th Kentucky	7	128	135	5	158	163	298	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Feb., '62	18th Kentucky*	5	85	90	1	152	153	243	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Jan., '62	19th Kentucky	1	42	43	3	152	155	198	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Jan., '62	20th Kentucky	..	36	36	3	194	197	233	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Jan., '62	21st Kentucky*	3	57	60	6	152	158	218	Kimball's	Fourth.
Jan., '62	22d Kentucky	3	48	51	3	145	148	199	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Jan., '62	23d Kentucky*	5	84	89	..	102	102	191	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Jan., '62	24th Kentucky	2	28	30	3	174	177	207	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Mar., '62	26th Kentucky	2	27	29	2	142	144	173	Couch's	Twenty-third.
Mar., '62	27th Kentucky	1	34	35	1	181	182	217	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Mar., '62	28th Kentucky	1	36	37	1	74	75	112	Newton's	Fourth.
Feb., '64	30th Kentucky†	2	21	23	..	71	71	94	.....	.....
Aug., '62	32d Kentucky‡	..	...	...	1	42	43	43	.....	.....
Aug., '62	33d Kentucky	..	...	...	..	22	22	22	.....	.....
Aug., '62	34th Kentucky	..	3	3	2	64	66	69	.....	.....
Sept., '63	35th Kentucky†	..	8	8	..	49	49	57	.....	.....
Sept., '63	37th Kentucky†	..	8	8	..	98	98	106	.....	.....
Jan., '63	39th Kentucky	3	24	27	3	194	197	224	.....	.....
July, '63	40th Kentucky†	..	9	9	2	91	93	102	.....	.....
Oct., '63	45th Kentucky†	..	10	10	1	102	103	113	.....	.....
Oct., '63	47th Kentucky†	..	1	1	4	68	72	73	.....	.....
Oct., '63	48th Kentucky†	..	7	7	1	96	97	104	.....	.....
Sept., '63	49th Kentucky†	..	1	1	1	74	75	76	.....	.....
Oct., '63	52d Kentucky†	1	10	11	...	48	48	59	.....	.....
Sept., '64	53d Kentucky†	1	8	9	...	40	40	49	.....	.....
Sept., '64	54th Kentucky†	..	1	1	...	28	28	29	.....	.....
Nov., '64	55th Kentucky†	..	7	7	2	29	31	38	.....	.....
Nov., '61	Patterson's Ky. Company	..	...	...	...	8	8	8	.....	.....
	"State Defense" Reg'ts..	1	32	33	...	84	84	117	.....	.....

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for one year. ‡Enlisted for nine months.

Among the general officers appointed from Kentucky were: Generals Anderson (of Fort Sumter fame), Rousseau, Thos. J. Wood, Crittenden, Johnson, Ward, Whitaker, Jackson (killed at Chaplin Hills), Fry, Burbridge, T. T. Garrard, Croxton, Long, Sanders (killed at Knoxville), Watkins, Shackelford, Nelson, Green Clay Smith, Hobson and others.

That the Kentucky regiments did their share of the fighting is well attested by the heroic figures opposite their names in the casualty lists of the Western armies.

REGIMENT.	BATTLE.	Killed and Wounded.	REGIMENT.	BATTLE.	Killed and Wounded.
3d Kentucky	Stone's River	133	9th Kentucky	Stone's River	112
4th Kentucky	Chickamauga	191	10th Kentucky	Chickamauga	166
5th Kentucky	Stone's River	125	11th Kentucky	Stone's River	102
5th Kentucky	Chickamauga	125	15th Kentucky	Chaplin Hills	196
6th Kentucky	Shiloh	103	17th Kentucky*	Fort Donelson	129
6th Kentucky	Stone's River	113	17th Kentucky*	Shiloh	122
6th Kentucky	Chickamauga	118	17th Kentucky	Chickamauga	126
8th Kentucky	Stone's River	111	18th Kentucky	Richmond (Ky)	150

* Including loss of 25th Kentucky.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Indiana *	4	32	36	3	148	151	187	Bussey's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	2d Indiana *	4	38	42	3	211	214	256	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Sept., '61	3d Indiana *	1	62	63	1	130	131	194	Buford's	Cavalry, A. P.
Aug., '62	4th Indiana	3	25	28	5	193	198	226	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	5th Indiana	1	40	41	1	188	189	230	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Aug., '62	6th Indiana	4	66	70†	2	201	203	273	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Aug., '63	7th Indiana	1	47	48	3	243	246	294	Grierson's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	8th Indiana *	9	138	147†	1	250	251	398	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
Dec., '63	9th Indiana	4	28	32	..	204	204	236	Knipe's	Wilson's.
Dec., '63	10th Indiana	1	20	21	4	157	161	182	Knipe's	Wilson's.
Dec., '63	11th Indiana	2	11	13	1	160	161	174	Hatch's	Wilson's.
Dec., '63	12th Indiana	..	16	16	1	154	155	171	Knipe's	Wilson's.
Dec., '63	13th Indiana	1	14	15	2	125	127	142	Knipe's	Wilson's.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
July, '61	1st Indiana *	7	60	67	3	320	323	390	Augur's	Nineteenth.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Ind.* "Klauss's"	..	3	3	1	31	32	35	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	2d Ind.* "Rabb's"	J	13	14	..	14	14	28	.....	Seventh.
Aug., '61	3d Ind.* "Ginn's"	1	10	11	..	18	18	29	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	4th Ind.* "Bush's"	..	12	12	1	15	16	28	Sheridan's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	5th Ind. "Simonson's"	1	11	12	..	24	24	36	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	6th Ind.* "Mueller's"	1	1	2	..	15	15	17	.....	Fifteenth.
Dec., '61	7th Ind.* "Swallow's"	1	6	7	..	22	22	29	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Jan., '62	8th Ind. "Estep's"	..	5	5	..	10	10	15	T. J. Wood's	Twenty-first.
Feb., '62	9th Ind. "Thompson's"	..	6	6	..	55	55	61	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Jan., '62	10th Ind.* "Naylor's"	..	5	5	..	22	22	27	Newton's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	11th Ind. "Sutermeister's"	..	6	6	1	18	19	25	Sheridan's	Twentieth.
Jan., '62	12th Ind.* "White's"	..	..	..	2	22	24	24	.....
Feb., '62	13th Ind.* "Nicklin's"	..	7	7	..	19	19	26	.....
Mar., '62	14th Ind.* "Kidd's"	..	4	4	1	23	24	28	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
July, '62	15th Ind. "Stanton's"	..	1	1	1	12	13	14	Cox's	Twenty-third.
May, '62	16th Ind. "C.A.Naylor's"	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	.....	Third, A. Va.
May, '62	17th Ind. "Miner's"	..	4	4	2	10	12	16	Reserve	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	18th Ind. "Lilly's"	1	10	11	..	31	31	42	Reynolds's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	19th Ind. "Harris's"	1	9	10	..	21	21	31	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	20th Ind. "Noble's"	..	1	1	..	24	24	25	Reserve Art'y	Fourteenth.

*Reënlisted and served through the war.

†Part of this loss occurred while serving as infantry.

General McClernand officially congratulated the Governor of the State on the meritorious part taken by Kentucky in the Vicksburg campaign, and added his "testimony to the gallantry, bravery, and good conduct of her officers and men in all that bloody struggle. They bore themselves with the unflinching steadiness of veterans, both under galling fires of artillery and musketry, and in making charges upon fortified lines."

The losses in battle of the Kentucky regiments were more severe than the figures indicate, as the regiments were small. Nearly every regiment took the field before its ranks attained the maximum strength, and but few recruits were forwarded. The 60 regiments contained, in all, only 51,743 names *on their rolls*.

Vacant numbers occur in the list of Kentucky regiments through the following reasons: the 29th, 31st, 36th, 38th, 43d, 44th, 46th, 50th, and 51st Regiments were incomplete organizations, and their recruits were transferred to other regiments. The 41st and 42d Regiments were thirty-days men, who were called out at the time of Bragg's invasion. There was no Battery D organized. The 33d Infantry was consolidated with the 26th Infantry on April 1st, 1864.

The 4th, 40th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th Regiments served as mounted infantry.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Light Batteries—Contin'd.</i>									
Sept., '62	21st Ind. "Andrews's"	..	4	4	..	24	24	28	Reynolds's	Fourteenth.
Dec., '62	22d Ind. "Denning's"	1	1	2	..	11	11	13	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Nov., '62	23d Ind. "Myers's"	..	2	2	..	17	17	19	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Nov., '62	24th Ind. "Sims's"	..	...	...	..	31	31	31	Hovey's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '64	25th Ind.* "Sturm's"	..	1	1	..	6	6	7	.....	Fourth.
June, '61	26th Ind.† "Wilders"	..	...	...	1	12	13	13	Hovey's	Twenty-third.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
April, '61	6th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....
April, '61	7th Indiana †	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	.....
April, '61	8th Indiana †	..	4	4	..	3	3	7	.....
April, '61	9th Indiana †	..	3	3	..	2	2	5	.....
April, '61	10th Indiana †	..	4	4	..	2	2	6	.....
April, '61	11th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	.....
Sept., '61	6th Indiana	9	116	125	2	140	142	267	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	7th Indiana	8	108	116	2	111	113	229	Wadsworth's	First.
Aug., '61	8th Indiana †	7	80	87	5	166	171	258	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	9th Indiana †	11	120	131	2	220	222	353	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	10th Indiana	3	64	67	5	114	119	186	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	11th Indiana †	1	114	115	3	170	173	288	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
May, '61	12th Indiana *	..	...	...	..	24	24	24	.....
May, '62	12th Indiana	8	92	100	2	193	195	295	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth.
June, '61	13th Indiana †	3	104	107	2	146	148	255	Ames's	Tenth.
June, '61	14th Indiana	11	139	150	..	72	72	222	French's	Second.
June, '61	15th Indiana	4	103	107	..	76	76	183	Sheridan's	Fourth.
May, '61	16th Indiana *	..	1	1	..	15	15	16	.....
July, '62	16th Indiana	3	82	85	..	212	212	297	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
June, '61	17th Indiana †	3	90	93	1	143	144	237	Crook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '61	18th Indiana †	5	68	73	1	130	131	204	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
July, '61	19th Indiana	5	194	199	1	116	117	316	Wadsworth's	First.
July, '61	20th Indiana †	15	186	201	..	113	113	314	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '61	22d Indiana †	14	139	153	..	190	190	343	Newton's	Fourth.
July, '61	23d Indiana †	4	68	72	2	143	145	217	Logan's	Seventeenth.
July, '61	24th Indiana †	8	80	88	3	204	207	295	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '61	25th Indiana †	7	81	88	3	270	273	361	Veatch's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	26th Indiana †	..	96	96	3	265	268	364	Andrews's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	27th Indiana	10	159	169	2	131	133	302	Williams's	Twelfth.
Aug., '61	29th Indiana †	4	56	60	4	240	244	304	Stanley's	Fourth.

*Enlisted for one year. †Reenlisted and served through the war. ‡Three-months' service, 1861.

Indiana.—This State sent five regiments of volunteers to the Mexican War, and hence it was deemed advisable, for historic reasons, to commence numbering the volunteers of the last war at the sixth regiment.

Other missing numbers in the list of regiments are accounted for by the following synonymous designations:

<i>Final Designation.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>	<i>Final Designation.</i>	<i>Synonym.</i>
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery	21st Indiana Volunteers.	7th Indiana Cavalry	119th Indiana Volunteers.
1st Indiana Cavalry	28th Indiana Volunteers.	8th Indiana Cavalry	39th Indiana Volunteers.
2d Indiana Cavalry	41st Indiana Volunteers.	9th Indiana Cavalry	121st Indiana Volunteers.
3d Indiana Cavalry	45th Indiana Volunteers.	10th Indiana Cavalry	125th Indiana Volunteers.
4th Indiana Cavalry	77th Indiana Volunteers.	11th Indiana Cavalry	126th Indiana Volunteers.
5th Indiana Cavalry	90th Indiana Volunteers.	12th Indiana Cavalry	127th Indiana Volunteers.
6th Indiana Cavalry	71st Indiana Volunteers.	13th Indiana Cavalry	131st Indiana Volunteers.

The infantry regiments bore designations identical with their volunteer numbers.

The 56th, 61st, 62d, 92d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 98th, 122d, and 141st Regiments were not organized. The regiments from the 102d to the 114th were composed of "minute men" who served about ten days during the

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, & C.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '61	30th Indiana *	4	133	137	1	274	275	412	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	31st Indiana *	5	115	120	5	253	258	378	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	32d Indiana *	7	164	171	1	96	97	268	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	33d Indiana *	4	112	116	2	180	182	298	Ward's	Twentieth.
Sept., '61	34th Indiana *	2	32	34	5	204	209	243	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '61	35th Indiana *	5	82	87	..	164	164	251	Stanley's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	36th Indiana *	11	102	113	2	130	132	245	Stanley's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	37th Indiana *	5	80	85	1	140	141	226	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	38th Indiana *	9	147	156	1	254	255	411	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Nov., '61	40th Indiana *	5	143	148	5	206	211	359	Newton's	Fourth.
Oct., '61	42d Indiana *	5	108	113	1	196	197	310	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	43d Indiana *	2	41	43	5	200	205	248	Salomon's	Seventh.
Nov., '61	44th Indiana *	4	76	80	9	220	229	309	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	46th Indiana *	4	66	70	3	191	194	264	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Nov., '61	47th Indiana *	2	80	82	4	250	254	336	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Dec., '61	48th Indiana *	..	88	88	4	175	179	267	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Nov., '61	49th Indiana *	1	40	41	3	192	195	236	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Dec., '61	50th Indiana *	3	54	57	3	158	161	218	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	51st Indiana *	1	55	56	6	202	208	264	Beatty's	Fourth.
Jan., '62	52d Indiana *	2	26	28	2	175	177	205	Garrard's	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	53d Indiana *	9	98	107	4	248	252	359	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
June, '62	54th Indiana †	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	.....	.....
Oct., '62	54th Indiana †	2	44	46	2	222	224	270	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
July, '62	55th Indiana †	1	9	10	..	3	3	13	.....	.....
Jan., '62	57th Indiana *	6	97	103	2	170	172	275	Newton's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	58th Indiana *	4	60	64	2	192	194	258	Sheridan's	Fourth.
Mar., '62	59th Indiana *	1	36	37	..	229	229	266	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Mar., '62	60th Indiana ..	2	43	45	3	165	168	213	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
May, '62	63d Indiana ..	3	53	56	2	130	132	188	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	65th Indiana ..	..	34	34	4	216	220	254	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	66th Indiana ..	3	62	65	1	184	185	250	Sweeny's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	67th Indiana ..	1	52	53	2	194	196	249	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	68th Indiana ..	4	35	39	..	111	111	150	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	69th Indiana ..	3	77	80	3	248	251	331	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	70th Indiana §	2	96	98	2	103	105	203	Butterfield's	Twentieth.
Aug., '62	72d Indiana ..	2	26	28	2	130	132	160	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	73d Indiana ..	3	47	50	..	191	191	241	T. J. Wood's	Crittenden's.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for three months. ‡Enlisted for one year. §Colonel Benjamin Harrison.

Morgan invasion. The 64th was intended to be a light artillery regiment, but it was not organized, and the companies selected for it served as independent batteries.

The regiments of the Indiana Cavalry did not sustain all their losses while in the mounted service. The 8th Cavalry served originally as the 39th Infantry, and part of its losses in battle occurred while in the infantry service. It fought as infantry at Shiloh and Stone's River, its casualties in the latter action amounting to 30 killed, 119 wounded,* and 231 missing; total, 380. It was changed to mounted infantry in April, 1863, and to the 8th Cavalry in October, 1863. The 6th Cavalry also sustained part of its losses before it joined the mounted service, it having served originally as the 71st Infantry, during which it fought at Richmond, Ky., where it lost 29 killed, 91* wounded, and 593 missing and captured.

The 21st Infantry was changed to heavy artillery in March, 1863. Previous to that time it had sustained some heavy losses while acting as infantry, its casualties at the battle of Baton Rouge aggregating 24 killed, 98* wounded, and 4 missing; total, 126.

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '62	74th Indiana	5	86	91	2	181	183	274	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	75th Indiana	1	43	44	2	186	188	232	Baird's	Fourteenth.
July, '62	76th Indiana *	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
Aug., '62	78th Indiana †	1	1	2	..	3	3	5	.....
Aug., '62	79th Indiana	3	50	53	2	147	149	202	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	80th Indiana	6	64	70	1	171	172	242	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	81st Indiana	4	52	56	1	188	189	245	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	82d Indiana	3	65	68	6	170	176	244	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	83d Indiana	5	56	61	3	220	223	284	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	84th Indiana	5	82	87	2	145	147	234	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	85th Indiana	2	40	42	3	190	193	235	Butterfield's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	86th Indiana	2	70	72	1	176	177	249	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	87th Indiana	10	81	91	2	190	192	283	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	88th Indiana	9	55	64	3	147	150	214	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	89th Indiana	6	55	61	3	188	191	252	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	91st Indiana	2	18	20	2	114	116	136	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '62	93d Indiana	1	37	38	3	250	253	291	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	97th Indiana	3	51	54	6	172	178	232	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	99th Indiana	..	45	45	5	147	152	197	Hazen's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	100th Indiana	2	56	58	3	173	176	234	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	101st Indiana	3	47	50	1	169	170	220	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '63	115th Indiana ‡	..	1	1	..	69	69	70	Third	Twenty-third.
Aug., '63	116th Indiana ‡	..	1	1	..	64	64	65	Third	Twenty-third.
Aug., '63	117th Indiana ‡	..	...	...	..	95	95	95	Third	Twenty-third.
Aug., '63	118th Indiana ‡	..	3	3	1	86	87	90	Third	Twenty-third.
Nov., '63	120th Indiana	1	26	27	1	140	141	168	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Nov., '63	123d Indiana	4	47	51	1	131	132	183	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '63	124th Indiana	2	24	26	1	128	129	155	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '63	128th Indiana	4	27	31	1	112	113	144	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '63	129th Indiana	2	19	21	2	166	168	189	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '63	130th Indiana	2	36	38	1	146	147	185	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
May, '64	132d Indiana §	..	...	...	..	12	12	12	Fourth	Twentieth.
May, '64	133d Indiana §	..	...	...	..	17	17	17	Fourth	Twentieth.
May, '64	134th Indiana §	..	...	...	..	32	32	32	Fourth	Twentieth.
May, '64	135th Indiana §	..	...	...	..	28	28	28	Fourth	Twentieth.
May, '64	136th Indiana §	..	...	...	1	6	7	7	Fourth	Twentieth.
May, '64	137th Indiana §	..	...	...	..	17	17	17	Fourth	Twentieth.

*Enlisted for thirty days. †Enlisted for sixty days. ‡Enlisted for six months. §Enlisted for one hundred days.

The largest number of veteran reënlistments in the Indiana Volunteers occurred in the following regiments :

Regiment.	Reënlistments.	Regiment.	Reënlistments.	Regiment.	Reënlistments.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery	503	52d Indiana	370	9th Indiana	291
33d Indiana	460	18th Indiana	334	17th Indiana	288
34th Indiana	439	22d Indiana	331	31st Indiana	285
47th Indiana	416	24th Indiana	327	25th Indiana	284
8th Indiana	386	8th Indiana Cavalry	305	48th Indiana	284
53d Indiana	381	11th Indiana	296	20th Indiana	281
29th Indiana	372	51st Indiana	295	23d Indiana	278

The 16th, 17th, 25th, 39th, 51st, 65th, 71st, 72d, and 73d Indiana were equipped as mounted infantry during part of their service. The 17th and 72d Regiments, and the 18th Indiana Battery, formed a part of Wilder's "Lightning Brigade" of mounted infantry. This brigade was a well-known and efficient command.

The 9th Indiana Battery lost 29 men killed in a boiler explosion on the Steamer Eclipse, January 27, 1865, at Paducah, Ky.; the 9th Cavalry lost 78 men on the Steamer Sultana; and the 69th Infantry lost 2 officers and 20 men drowned by the swamping of a boat in Matagorda Bay.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
May, '64	138th Indiana *	..	...	...	..	8	8	8	Fourth	Twentieth.
June, '64	139th Indiana *	..	...	...	..	11	11	11	Fourth	Twentieth.
Nov., '64	140th Indiana †	..	2	2	1	111	112	114	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Nov., '64	142d Indiana †	1	1	2	..	70	70	72	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Feb., '65	143d Indiana †	..	1	1	..	92	92	93	.....
Feb., '65	144th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	47	47	47	.....
Feb., '65	145th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	70	70	70	.....
Feb., '65	146th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	31	31	31	.....
Feb., '65	147th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	44	44	44	.....
Feb., '65	148th Indiana †	..	2	2	..	34	34	36	.....
Feb., '65	149th Indiana †	..	...	...	1	42	43	43	.....
Feb., '65	150th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	35	35	35	.....
Feb., '65	151st Indiana †	..	...	...	1	65	66	66	.....
Feb., '65	152d Indiana †	..	...	...	..	49	49	49	.....
Feb., '65	153d Indiana †	..	3	3	..	46	46	49	.....
April, '65	154th Indiana †	..	1	1	..	40	40	41	.....
Mar., '65	155th Indiana †	..	...	...	1	18	19	19	.....
Mar., '65	156th Indiana †	..	...	...	..	17	17	17	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
July, '61	1st Illinois †	..	17	17	..	26	26	43	.....
Aug., '61	2d Illinois †	8	50	58	3	173	176	234	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '61	3d Illinois †	2	36	38	6	231	237	275	Hatch's	Cavalry.
Sept., '61	4th Illinois †	1	31	32	1	166	167	199	Washburn's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	5th Illinois †	..	28	28	5	414	419	447	Bussey's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	6th Illinois †	5	60	65	8	328	336	401	Hatch's	Cavalry.
Sept., '61	7th Illinois †	5	59	64	3	267	270	334	Hatch's	Cavalry.
Sept., '61	8th Illinois †	7	68	75	1	174	175	250	Buford's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '61	9th Illinois †	1	45	46	6	241	247	293	Grierson's	Cavalry, A. T.
Nov., '61	10th Illinois †	1	24	25	3	262	265	290	E. A. Carr's	Seventh.
Dec., '61	11th Illinois †	2	32	34	8	237	245	279	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	12th Illinois †	..	38	38	4	192	196	234	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Feb., '62	13th Illinois †	..	21	21	4	360	364	385	Davidson's	Dept. Ark.
Feb., '63	14th Illinois	2	23	25	..	190	190	215	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
May, '63	15th Illinois	2	12	14	1	122	123	137	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
June, '63	16th Illinois	3	30	33	1	228	229	262	Stoneman's	Cavalry, A. O.
Feb., '64	17th Illinois	..	7	7	1	86	87	94	Sanborn's	Dept. Mo.

*Enlisted for one hundred days.

†Enlisted for one year.

‡Reënlisted and served through the war.

Many of the noted generals of the war were Indianians: Generals Lew. Wallace, Hovey, Jefferson C. Davis, Meredith, Wagner, Jos. J. Reynolds, Kimball, Foster, Cruft, Harrow, Colgrove, Miller, Cameron, Gresham, Coburn, Hascall, Harrison, Veatch, Manson, Benton, Scribner, Wilder, Grose, and others.

The age and height of 118,254 Indiana soldiers (out of about 200,000 enlistments) was recorded, with the following interesting result:

Height.	No. of men.	Height.	No. of men.	Age.	No. of men.	Age.	No. of men.
Under 5 ft. 1 in.	501	At 5 ft. 10 in.	15,047	Under 17 years	270	At 26 years	4,283
At 5 ft. 1 in.	263	At 5 ft. 11 in.	8,706	At 17 years	634	At 27 years	3,758
At 5 ft. 2 in.	971	At 6 ft. — in.	6,679	At 18 years	21,935	At 28 years	3,929
At 5 ft. 3 in.	2,503	At 6 ft. 1 in.	2,614	At 19 years	10,519	At 29 years	2,769
At 5 ft. 4 in.	5,387	At 6 ft. 2 in.	1,357	At 20 years	9,435	At 30 years	3,001
At 5 ft. 5 in.	9,171	At 6 ft. 3 in.	406	At 21 years	9,705	At 31 to 34 years	8,361
At 5 ft. 6 in.	14,373	Over 6 ft. 3 in.	336	At 22 years	7,835	At 35 years and over	14,127
At 5 ft. 7 in.	15,328			At 23 years	6,789		
At 5 ft. 8 in.	19,140	Total recorded,	118,254	At 24 years	6,013	Total recorded,	118,254
At 5 ft. 9 in.	15,472			At 25 years	4,891		

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
	1st Illinois Light Artillery									
July, '61	A—*“Wood’s” . . . . .	..	15	15	..	22	22	37	M. L. Smith’s	Fifteenth.
July, '61	B— “Barrett’s” . . . . .	..	9	9	1	17	18	27	Blair’s	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	C—*“Houghtaling’s” . . . . .	..	15	15	..	19	19	34	Johnson’s	Fourteenth.
Nov., '61	D—*“McAllister’s”	1	7	8	..	28	28	36	Leggett’s	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	E—*“Waterhouse’s” . . . . .	..	5	5	..	25	25	30	Tuttle’s	Fifteenth.
Feb., '62	F— “Cheney’s”	1	7	8	..	24	24	32	W. S. Smith’s	Sixteenth.
Nov., '61	G—*“O’Leary’s” . . . . .	..	1	1	..	11	11	12	.....
Feb., '62	H—*“De Gress’s”	1	6	7	..	27	27	34	M. L. Smith’s	Fifteenth.
Feb., '62	I—*“Bouton’s” . . . . .	..	1	1	..	13	13	14	M. L. Smith’s	Fifteenth.
Jan., '62	K— “Smith’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	1	11	12	12	First	Cavalry, A. O.
Feb., '62	L—*“Rourke’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	1	10	11	11	.....
Aug., '62	M—*“Spencer’s” . . . . .	..	4	4	..	10	10	14	Sheridan’s	Fourth.
	2d Illinois Light Artillery									
May, '61	A—*“Davidson’s” . . . . .	..	5	5	1	16	17	22	Hovey’s	Thirteenth.
Aug., '61	B—*“Madison’s” . . . . .	..	3	3	..	27	27	30	.....	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	C—*“Flood’s”	1	3	4	..	18	18	22	.....
Dec., '61	D— “Dresser’s” . . . . .	..	6	6	..	13	13	19	W. S. Smith’s	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	E— “Schwartz’s”	1	6	7	..	10	10	17	Lauman’s	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	F—*“Powell’s” . . . . .	..	5	5	..	24	24	29	Gresham’s	Seventeenth.
Oct., '61	G—*“Sparrestrom’s” . . . . .	..	2	2	..	25	25	27	Logan’s	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	H—*“Stenbeck’s” . . . . .	..	2	2	..	23	23	25	.....
Dec., '61	I—*“Barnett’s”	1	4	5	..	10	10	15	Davis’s	Fourteenth.
Dec., '61	K—*“Rodgers’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	1	9	10	10	Lauman’s	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	L—*“Bolton’s” . . . . .	..	4	4	2	32	34	38	Logan’s	Seventeenth.
June, '62	M— “Phillips’s” . . . . .	..	5	5	..	16	16	21	Reserve Art’y	Twenty-third.
	<i>Independent Batteries.</i>									
Nov., '61	Illinois * “Cogswell’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	..	26	26	26	.....	Sixteenth.
July, '62	Illinois † “Stokes’s” . . . . .	..	10	10	..	9	9	19	Second	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	Illinois † “White’s”	2	5	7	..	11	11	18	A. J. Smith’s	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	Illinois † “Vaughn’s” . . . . .	..	1	1	..	22	22	23	First	Seventh.
Nov., '62	Illinois § “Renwick’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	..	13	13	13	Ruger’s	Twenty-third.
Dec., '62	Illinois “Henshaw’s” . . . . .	..	4	4	..	15	15	19	White’s	Twenty-third.
Mar., '63	Illinois “Bridges’s”	2	7	9	..	20	20	29	T. J. Wood’s	Fourth.
Oct., '63	Illinois “Colvin’s” . . . . .	..	...	...	..	14	14	14	.....

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Board of Trade Battery. ‡Chicago Mercantile Battery. §Elgin Battery.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an entire division of stalwart Indianians could have been formed, in which every man would have been six feet or more in height.

Over 80,000 Indiana soldiers, however, were enlisted without preserving any record of their age and height.

These figures approximate closely the ages and heights of the American volunteers of the same classes. Dr. Gould, however, thinks that the figures show “that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries.”*

Illinois.—This State sent six regiments to the Mexican war, and when the Illinois Legislature passed the law, in April, 1861, authorizing the acceptance of regiments, it was provided in the Act that, “in token of respect to the Illinois regiments in Mexico,” these new organizations should receive numbers commencing with the 7th.

The first six regiments which were organized under this Act — 7th to 12th Infantry, inclusive — were sworn in for three months’ service, at the expiration of which they reorganized and enlisted for three years. Illinois responded promptly to every call for men, and was one of the few States which furnished troops in excess of its quota.

*Report Adjutant-General of Indiana, 1869; vol. I, p. 110.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
April, '61	7th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	5	5	5	.....
April, '61	8th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	3	3	3	.....
April, '61	9th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	9	9	9	.....
April, '61	10th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
April, '61	11th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	10	10	10	.....
April, '61	12th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
July, '61	7th Illinois †	8	81	89	3	174	177	266	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
July, '61	8th Illinois †	6	160	166	..	155	155	321	Logan's	Seventeenth.
July, '61	9th Illinois †	5	211	216	1	200	201	417	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	10th Illinois †	2	48	50	..	136	136	186	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	11th Illinois †	7	179	186	1	284	285	471	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	12th Illinois †	5	143	148	3	109	112	260	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
May, '61	13th Illinois	6	61	67	2	123	125	192	Steele's	Fifteenth.
May, '61	14th Illinois †	..	62	62	1	160	161	223	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
May, '61	15th Illinois †	6	81	87	5	135	140	227	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
May, '61	16th Illinois †	3	54	57	3	110	113	170	Davis's	Fourteenth.
May, '61	17th Illinois	3	71	74	1	71	72	146	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
June, '61	18th Illinois †	6	99	105	7	282	289	394	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
June, '61	19th Illinois	4	60	64	4	101	105	169	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	20th Illinois †	7	132	139	1	191	192	331	Logan's	Seventeenth.
June, '61	21st Illinois †	6	124	130	2	140	142	272	Davis's	Twentieth.
June, '61	22d Illinois	2	145	147	2	101	103	250	Newton's	Fourth.
June, '61	23d Illinois †	4	50	54	2	93	95	149	Thoburn's	Eighth.
July, '61	24th Illinois †	3	86	89	2	82	84	173	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '61	25th Illinois †	3	80	83	1	148	149	232	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	26th Illinois †	2	88	90	2	194	196	286	Harrow's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	27th Illinois	7	96	103	2	83	85	188	Newton's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	28th Illinois †	9	97	106	2	182	184	290	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	29th Illinois †	5	70	75	3	222	225	300	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	30th Illinois †	10	115	125	2	218	220	345	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	31st Illinois †	9	166	175	3	293	296	471	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	32d Illinois †	8	90	98	2	168	170	268	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	33d Illinois †	2	56	58	1	250	251	309	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '61	34th Illinois †	11	129	140	2	119	121	261	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	35th Illinois	7	91	98	5	164	169	267	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	36th Illinois †	11	193	204	1	127	128	332	Newton's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	37th Illinois †	4	60	64	1	168	169	233	Andrews's	Thirteenth.

*Enlisted for three months. †Reënlisted and served through the war.

Of the generals who attained prominence in the war, Illinois is credited with: Grant, Logan, McClelland, Schofield, Palmer, Hurlbut, Black, Giles A. Smith, Oglesby, McArthur, Grierson, John E. Smith, Eugene A. Carr, White, Carlin, Lawler, Morgan, E. J. Farnsworth, Mulligan, and many others.

As in the troops from other States, many of the Illinois regiments had distinctive synonyms by which they were known as well as by their numerical designations. Among these were:

"First Scotch"	12th Illinois.	"Yates Phalanx"	39th Illinois.
"Second Scotch"	65th Illinois.	"First Douglass"	42d Illinois.
"First Irish"	23d Illinois.	"Northwestern Rifles"	44th Illinois.
"Irish Legion"	90th Illinois.	"Lead Mine Regiment"	45th Illinois.
"First Hecker"	24th Illinois.	"Chicago Legion"	51st Illinois.
"Second Hecker"	82d Illinois.	"Canton Rifles"	55th Illinois.
"Normal Regiment"	33d Illinois.	"National Guards"	57th Illinois.
"Rock River Regiment"	34th Illinois.	"Lyon Color Guard"	58th Illinois.
"Fox River Regiment"	36th Illinois.	"Ninth Missouri"	59th Illinois.
"Fremont Rifles"	37th Illinois.	"Yates Sharpshooters"	64th Illinois.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '61	38th Illinois *	7	107	114	3	177	180	294	Stanley's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	39th Illinois *	12	129	141	2	130	132	273	Terry's	Tenth.
Aug., '61	40th Illinois *	6	119	125	4	117	121	246	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	41st Illinois	8	107	115	3	107	110	225	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	42d Illinois *	13	168	181	5	201	206	387	Newton's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	43d Illinois *	8	75	83	2	161	163	246	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	44th Illinois *	6	129	135	1	156	157	292	Newton's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	45th Illinois *	9	76	85	2	136	138	223	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	46th Illinois *	7	74	81	1	253	254	335	Hurlbut's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	47th Illinois *	5	58	63	3	184	187	250	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Nov., '61	48th Illinois *	10	113	123	6	251	257	380	Hazen's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '61	49th Illinois *	7	72	79	5	170	175	254	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	50th Illinois *	2	60	62	..	129	129	191	Corse's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	51st Illinois *	9	106	115	1	134	135	250	Newton's	Fourth.
Nov., '61	52d Illinois *	2	59	61	..	119	119	180	Sweeny's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	53d Illinois *	8	80	88	2	137	139	227	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	54th Illinois *	1	11	12	2	171	173	185	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '61	55th Illinois *	9	148	157	2	127	129	286	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Feb., '62	56th Illinois *	2	25	27	14	348	362	389	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	57th Illinois *	3	65	68	4	108	112	180	Corse's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '61	58th Illinois *	8	75	83	4	211	215	298	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	59th Illinois *	4	105	109	4	117	121	230	Stanley's	Fourth.
Feb., '62	60th Illinois *	2	44	46	4	225	229	275	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Mar., '62	61st Illinois *	3	34	37	4	183	187	224	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Mar., '62	62d Illinois *	..	3	3	9	251	260	263	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
April, '62	63d Illinois *	..	5	5	4	135	139	144	J. E. Smith's	Fifteenth.
Dec., '61	64th Illinois *	6	103	109	2	131	133	242	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
May, '62	65th Illinois	1	30	31	1	97	98	129	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '61	66th Illinois *	6	73	79	2	146	148	227	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
June, '62	67th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	.....
June, '62	68th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	.....
June, '62	69th Illinois †	..	..	..	1	12	13	13	.....
July, '62	70th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	.....
July, '62	71st Illinois †	..	..	..	..	23	23	23	.....
Aug., '62	72d Illinois	7	79	86	3	145	148	234	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	73d Illinois	5	109	114	..	167	167	281	Sheridan's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	74th Illinois	5	78	83	3	116	119	202	Newton's	Fourth.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for three months.

"Highlanders"	65th Illinois.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry"	92d Illinois.
"Birge's Sharpshooters"	66th Illinois.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry"	98th Illinois.
"First Board of Trade"	72d Illinois.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry"	123d Illinois.
"Second Board of Trade"	88th Illinois.	"Brackett's Regiment"	9th Illinois Cavalry.
"Railroad Regiment"	89th Illinois.	"German Guides"	13th Illinois Cavalry.
"Excelsiors"	124th Illinois.		

Many of these regiments dropped their synonyms before the war closed, and were known only by their regular title; and, with some, the synonym was never used except on the printed placards of the recruiting officers.

The 9th, 50th, 80th, 87th, 112th, and 118th Regiments also served part of the time as mounted infantry.

Only one vacancy occurred in the list of Illinois regiments; the 121st failed to complete its organization. One regiment, known as the "Mechanics-Fusileers" or 56th Illinois Infantry, organized in November, 1861, to serve three years, was disbanded within four months, and another regiment, subsequently organized, was designated as the 56th Regiment. This latter regiment lost 11 officers and 195 men by the burning of the steamer "General Lyon," off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '62	75th Illinois	3	94	97	5	103	108	205	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	76th Illinois	1	51	52	2	205	207	259	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	77th Illinois	2	66	68	1	137	138	206	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	78th Illinois	9	95	104	..	117	117	221	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	79th Illinois	4	81	85	1	211	212	297	Newton's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	80th Illinois	6	52	58	..	160	160	218	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	81st Illinois	8	66	74	3	292	295	369	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	82d Illinois	4	98	102	..	60	60	162	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Aug., '62	83d Illinois	4	34	38	1	82	83	121	.....
Sept., '62	84th Illinois	4	120	124	1	144	145	269	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	85th Illinois	4	86	90	1	131	132	222	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Aug., '62	86th Illinois	3	73	76	1	98	99	175	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	87th Illinois *	1	15	16	3	219	222	238	Arnold's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	88th Illinois	5	98	103	4	84	88	191	Stanley's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	89th Illinois	12	121	133	1	172	173	306	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Aug., '62	90th Illinois	2	58	60	1	87	88	148	W. S. Smith's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	91st Illinois . . . . .	..	12	12	1	131	132	144	Benton's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	92d Illinois †	1	51	52	2	127	129	181	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
Oct., '62	93d Illinois	4	147	151	1	142	143	294	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	94th Illinois . . . . .	..	9	9	4	162	166	175	Andrews's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	95th Illinois	7	77	84	1	204	205	289	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '62	96th Illinois	5	111	116	1	124	125	241	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	97th Illinois	2	28	30	3	200	203	233	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	98th Illinois † . . . . .	..	30	30	5	136	141	171	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	99th Illinois	4	47	51	1	120	121	172	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	100th Illinois	7	73	80	..	134	134	214	Newton's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	101st Illinois	3	47	50	1	118	119	169	Williams's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	102d Illinois . . . . .	..	51	51	..	68	68	119	Ward's	Twentieth.
Oct., '62	103d Illinois	8	87	95	1	153	154	249	Harrow's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '62	104th Illinois	6	110	116	2	76	78	194	Carlin's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	105th Illinois	2	49	51	..	137	137	188	Ward's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	106th Illinois . . . . .	..	3	3	7	188	195	198	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	107th Illinois	3	27	30	..	122	122	152	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	108th Illinois	1	8	9	3	202	205	214	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	109th Illinois ‡ . . . . .	..	...	...	2	92	94	94	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '62	110th Illinois	1	13	14	2	212	214	228	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	111th Illinois	7	75	82	2	166	168	250	M. L. Smith's	Fifteenth.

*Mounted Infantry.

†Mounted Infantry, Wilder's Brigade.

‡Disbanded April 10, 1863.

The 19th Illinois lost 38 killed and 91 wounded in an accident on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R., near Vincennes, Ind., September 17, 1861. The 97th Illinois lost 18 killed and 67 wounded in a railroad accident in Louisiana, November 3, 1863.

In addition to the Illinois regiments specially mentioned in Chapter X, there were many other regiments from this State which had records equally meritorious, although their casualties in action may not have been as numerous.

The 41st Illinois, Colonel Isaac C. Pugh, faced the musketry of many hard-fought fields, its "Roll of Honor" showing 115 heroes who fell in battle, out of a total enrollment of 1,029,—a loss of over 11 per cent. Its first experience under fire was at Fort Donelson, where it fought in General C. F. Smith's Division, sustaining a loss of 14 killed, 113 wounded,* and 3 missing; total, 130. A few weeks later it was engaged at Shiloh, it being then in Hurlbut's Division, and fought at the "hornet's nest," where it lost 21 killed, 73 wounded,* and 3 missing, Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper being among the killed. While at Memphis, in March, 1863, a dispute arose among the generals as to which was the best drilled regiment in the Corps, and the matter was settled by a prize-

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '62	112th Illinois	4	76	80	1	153	154	234	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '62	113th Illinois	1	25	26	4	273	277	303	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	114th Illinois	2	45	47	4	159	163	210	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	115th Illinois	6	58	64	2	147	149	213	Stanley's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	116th Illinois	7	49	56	7	232	239	295	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	117th Illinois	..	11	11	4	115	119	130	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Nov., '62	118th Illinois	3	21	24	1	182	183	207	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '62	119th Illinois	2	22	24	3	130	133	157	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '62	120th Illinois	..	20	20	4	261	265	285	M. L. Smith's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	122d Illinois	2	38	40	..	121	121	161	Dodge's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	123d Illinois *	3	82	85	1	133	134	219	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Sept., '62	124th Illinois	1	40	41	2	147	149	190	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '62	125th Illinois	9	88	97	3	104	107	204	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	126th Illinois	..	6	6	4	192	196	202	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	127th Illinois	2	47	49	1	168	169	218	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Nov., '62	128th Illinois	..	..	..	1	34	35	35	.....	.....
Sept., '62	129th Illinois	..	50	50	2	128	130	180	Ward's	Twentieth.
Oct., '62	130th Illinois	2	18	20	4	153	157	177	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Nov., '62	131st Illinois	..	1	1	11	282	293	294	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
June, '64	132d Illinois †	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	.....	.....
May, '64	133d Illinois †	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	.....	.....
May, '64	134th Illinois †	..	..	..	1	20	21	21	.....	.....
June, '64	135th Illinois †	..	2	2	..	17	17	19	.....	.....
June, '64	136th Illinois †	..	2	2	2	40	42	44	.....	.....
June, '64	137th Illinois †	1	17	18	1	31	32	50	.....	.....
June, '64	138th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	.....	.....
June, '64	139th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	.....	.....
June, '64	140th Illinois †	..	5	5	..	24	24	29	.....	.....
June, '64	141st Illinois †	..	..	..	..	21	21	21	.....	.....
June, '64	142d Illinois †	..	..	..	..	30	30	30	.....	.....
June, '64	143d Illinois †	..	..	..	1	54	55	55	.....	.....
Sept., '64	144th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	69	69	69	.....	.....
June, '64	145th Illinois †	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	.....	.....
Sept., '64	146th Illinois †	..	..	..	1	37	38	38	.....	.....
Feb., '65	147th Illinois †	..	3	3	..	31	31	34	.....	.....
Feb., '65	148th Illinois †	..	2	2	1	70	71	73	.....	.....
Feb., '65	149th Illinois †	..	..	..	1	30	31	31	.....	.....

*Mounted Infantry, Wilder's Brigade. †Enlisted for one hundred days. ‡Enlisted for one year.

drill, in the presence of over ten thousand citizens and soldiers, and with three United States Army officers as judges, which resulted in an award of superiority to the Forty-first. During the siege of Jackson, Miss., the regiment participated in the deadly charge, of Pugh's Brigade, which was the subject of so much criticism and censure, and in which it lost 27 killed, 135 wounded,* and 40 missing,—a total of 202 out of 338 present. Major Long was mortally wounded in this affair. When General McPherson was killed, and his body sent home, the 41st was selected to accompany it as an escort.

The 96th Illinois, Colonel Thomas E. Champion, was another regiment which achieved a reputation as an efficient and reliable command. It distinguished itself at Chickamauga, where it fought in Steedman's Division of General Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps, holding its ground sturdily in the face of Longstreet's veterans, and retiring from the field only when darkness had terminated the conflict. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke was killed in this battle, the total loss of the regiment amounting to 39 killed, 134 wounded,* and 52 missing; total, 225.

The 18th Illinois, Colonel Michael K. Lawlor, was hotly engaged at Fort Donelson, fighting under McClelland, and losing there 53 killed, 157 wounded,* and 18 missing; total, 228. At Shiloh the regiment lost three

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Feb., '65	150th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	58	58	58	.....
Feb., '65	151st Illinois *	..	...	...	..	51	51	51	.....
Feb., '65	152d Illinois *	..	...	...	..	76	76	76	.....
Feb., '65	153d Illinois *	..	...	...	1	36	37	37	.....
Feb., '65	154th Illinois *	..	...	...	2	74	76	76	.....
Feb., '65	155th Illinois *	..	...	...	..	71	71	71	.....
Mar., '65	156th Illinois *	..	2	2	..	24	24	26	.....
June, '61	Sturgis Rifles	..	...	...	..	2	2	2	.....
Feb., '63	Marine Brigade	..	2	2	..	10	10	12	.....
June, '64	Alton Battalion	..	...	...	1	3	4	4	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Michigan †	14	150	164	6	244	250	414	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.
Oct., '61	2d Michigan †	4	70	74	2	266	268	342	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Oct., '61	3d Michigan †	3	27	30	4	380	384	414	Hatch's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	4th Michigan	3	48	51	2	341	343	394	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
Aug., '62	5th Michigan	6	135	141	3	222	225	366	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.
Sept., '62	6th Michigan	7	128	135	..	251	251	386	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.
Dec., '62	7th Michigan	4	81	85	2	256	258	343	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. P.
April, '63	8th Michigan	1	41	42	2	290	292	334	Johnson's	Cavalry.
May, '63	9th Michigan	2	26	28	2	154	156	184	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. G.
Oct., '63	10th Michigan	2	29	31	..	240	240	271	Cox's	Twenty-third.
Dec., '63	11th Michigan	4	24	28	..	114	114	142	Burbridge's	Cavalry, A. O.
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
	1st Michigan—									
May, '61	A—†“Loomis's”	1	11	12	..	28	28	40	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
Nov., '61	B—†“Ross's”	1	1	2	..	35	35	37	Sweeny's	Sixteenth.
Nov., '61	C—†“Robinson's”	..	3	3	..	34	34	37	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	D—†“Church's”	..	2	2	..	39	39	41	Brannan's	Fourteenth.
Dec., '61	E—†“Dennis's”	..	...	...	..	33	33	33	.....	Fourth.
Jan., '62	F—†“Hale's”	1	9	10	..	23	23	33	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Jan., '62	G—†“Lanphere's”	..	4	4	1	41	42	46	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Mar., '62	H—†“De Golyer's”	2	3	5	..	42	42	47	Logan's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	I—“Daniels's”	..	5	5	..	27	27	32	Ward's	Twentieth.
Feb., '62	K—“Schuetz's”	..	3	3	1	14	15	18	.....
April, '62	L—“Thompson's”	..	1	1	1	27	28	29	Fourth	Twenty-third.
June, '62	M—“Hilliar's”	..	3	3	..	15	15	18	Fourth	Twenty-third.

*Enlisted for one year.

†Reënlisted and served through the war.

color-bearers killed in succession ; and Major Eaton, who was in command of the regiment, was also killed. He had resigned ten days previous, but, having remained with the regiment, he entered the fight with the men and led them gallantly until he fell mortally wounded.

The 125th Illinois led the storming column of McCook's Brigade in the grand assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. General McCook was with the advance, and fell mortally wounded on the enemy's works, having passed the *abatis*. Colonel Harmon, of the 125th, took his place instantly, and while urging the men to secure the victory so nearly won, fell with a bullet through his heart. The regiment lost 61, all of whom were killed or died of their wounds, in this assault, besides the large number of wounded who survived.

Michigan.—The regiments from this State, with one exception, enlisted for three years, and they were kept at an effective strength by repeated accessions of recruits, which accounts partly for the large “Roll of Honor” in so many of the Michigan regiments.

Each regiment completed its organization, leaving no missing numbers in the list. The 6th Infantry, however, was changed to heavy artillery, July 28, 1863 ; but the order authorizing this change specified that it should

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			- DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Jan., '64	13th Mich. "Riordan's" .	..	...	...	1	13	14	14	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
Jan., '64	14th Mich. "Heine's" ...	..	...	...	..	9	9	9	.....	Twenty-sec'd.
	<i>Engineers.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Michigan	1	12	13	..	351	351	364	.....
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>									
July, '63	1st Michigan	6	131	137	..	165	165	302	Willcox's	Ninth.
Sept., '64	— Michigan "Hall's" ..	..	1	1	..	5	5	6	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Michigan *	3	3	6	..	3	3	9	Heintzelman's	McDowell's.
Sept., '61	1st Michigan †	15	172	187	1	149	150	337	Morell's	Fifth.
May, '61	2d Michigan †	11	214	225	4	143	147	372	Willcox's	Ninth.
June, '61	3d Michigan	4	154	158	2	89	91	249	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '64	3d Michigan .....	..	1	1	1	163	164	165	Beatty's	Fourth.
June, '61	4th Michigan	12	177	189	1	107	108	297	Griffin's	Fifth.
Oct., '64	4th Michigan .....	..	7	7	..	141	141	148	Beatty's	Fourth.
Aug., '61	5th Michigan †	16	247	263	3	188	191	454	Birney's	Third.
Aug., '61	6th Michigan †	2	76	78	6	498	504	582	Sherman's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '61	7th Michigan †	11	197	208	3	186	189	397	Gibbon's	Second.
Aug., '61	8th Michigan †	11	212	223	3	223	226	449	Willcox's	Ninth.
Oct., '61	9th Michigan †	2	22	24	4	281	285	309	.....	Fourteenth.
Feb., '62	10th Michigan †	7	95	102	2	223	225	327	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	11th Michigan	5	107	112	2	194	196	308	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Mar., '65	11th Michigan .....	..	...	...	..	96	96	96	.....
Feb., '62	12th Michigan †	1	52	53	3	372	375	428	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Jan., '62	13th Michigan †	4	68	72	2	314	316	388	T. J. Wood's	Twenty-first.
Jan., '62	14th Michigan †	1	58	59	3	184	187	246	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Feb., '62	15th Michigan †	3	60	63	4	268	272	335	M. L. Smith's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	16th Michigan †	12	235	247	..	143	143	390	Griffin's	Fifth.
Aug., '62	17th Michigan	7	128	135	..	154	154	289	Willcox's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	18th Michigan .....	..	18	18	..	293	293	311	Reynolds's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	19th Michigan	7	88	95	..	160	160	255	Ward's	Twentieth.
Aug., '62	20th Michigan	13	111	124	3	175	178	302	Willcox's	Ninth.
Aug., '62	21st Michigan	3	80	83	3	291	294	377	Sheridan's	Twentieth.
Aug., '62	22d Michigan	3	86	89	4	306	310	399	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	23d Michigan	3	70	73	4	257	261	334	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '62	24th Michigan	12	177	189	3	136	139	328	Wadsworth's	First.

*Three-months' service, 1861; engaged at First Bull Run. †Reënlisted and served through the war. ‡First Heavy Artillery.

“retain, until otherwise officially designated, its infantry number.” Its principal losses in battle occurred while serving as infantry and before it was converted to heavy artillery, during which it lost at Baton Rouge 15 killed, 44 wounded, and 6 missing; and, at Port Hudson, 20 killed and 129 wounded. An excessive proportion of the wounded died of their injuries.

Almost the entire loss in battle of the 22d Infantry occurred in one action, at Chickamauga, after which it was assigned to duty as a provost-guard, and, at times, on duty as engineers. The 9th Infantry served most of its time as the Provost-guard of the Army of the Cumberland, and was attached to General Thomas's Headquarters.

The best known, and one of the most efficient of the Michigan regiments in the West, was “Innes's” First Michigan Engineers, which was composed almost entirely of mechanics and engineers. Like the other engineer commands, it was a large regiment—1,800 strong—containing 12 companies of 150 men each. In repairing the damaged railroads along the lines of communications these men built bridges and trestles whose combined length could be measured by the mile, and erected block-houses by the score. The construction of some of these bridges, their size and height, and the marvellous quickness with which they were rebuilt, constituted some of the most wonderful feats of military engineering. This regiment could fight also, as well as do other duty, and a

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Sept., '62	25th Michigan.....	1	34	35	2	141	143	178	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Oct., '62	26th Michigan.....	3	115	118	3	159	162	280	Barlow's	Second.
Dec., '62	27th Michigan.....	10	215	225	3	204	207	432	Willcox's	Ninth.
Oct., '64	28th Michigan.....	1	5	6	1	126	127	133	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Aug., '64	29th Michigan.....	1	5	6	1	65	66	72	.....
Dec., '64	30th Michigan*.....	..	...	...	1	17	18	18	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Wisconsin †.....	6	67	73	7	321	328	401	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Dec., '61	2d Wisconsin †.....	..	24	24	4	284	288	312	.....
Dec., '61	3d Wisconsin †.....	3	61	64	6	147	153	217	Herron's	
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Sept., '64	1st Wisconsin .....	..	4	4	2	77	79	83	De Russy's	Twenty-sec'd.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Oct., '61	1st Wis. † "Foster's" ...	..	5	5	1	22	23	28	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '61	2d Wis. † "Herzberg's" ...	..	...	...	..	12	12	12	Gordon's	Fourth, A. P.
Oct., '61	3d Wis. † "Drury's" ...	..	6	6	..	21	21	27	Van Cleve's	Twenty-first.
Oct., '61	4th Wis. † "Vallee's" ...	..	3	3	..	22	22	25	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
Oct., '61	5th Wis. † "Pinney's" ...	1	5	6	1	18	19	25	Davis's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	6th Wis. † "Dillon's" ...	1	6	7	..	22	22	29	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Oct., '61	7th Wis. † "Lee's"	1	9	10	..	19	19	29	Kimball's	Sixteenth.
Jan., '62	8th Wis. † "Carpenter's"	1	1	2	..	26	26	28	Davis's	McCook's.
Jan., '62	9th Wis. † "Dodge's" ...	..	...	...	..	6	6	6	Blunt's	
Feb., '62	10th Wis. † "Beebe's" ...	..	3	3	..	25	25	28	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.
April, '62	11th Wis. "Rourke's" ...	..	2	2	..	16	16	18	Averell's	Cavalry, W. Va
April, '62	12th Wis. "Zickerick's" ...	1	10	11	..	23	23	34	Corse's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '63	13th Wis. "Griffith's" ...	..	...	...	..	14	14	14	.....	Nineteenth.
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Wisconsin	6	151	157	1	142	143	300	Baird's	Fourteenth.
June, '61	2d Wisconsin	10	228	238	..	77	77	315	Wadsworth's	First.
June, '61	3d Wisconsin †.....	9	158	167	2	113	115	282	Williams's	Twelfth.
July, '61	4th Wisconsin †.....	11	106	117	3	311	314	431	Emory's	Nineteenth.
July, '61	5th Wisconsin †.....	15	180	195	2	132	134	329	Wright's	Sixth.
July, '61	6th Wisconsin †.....	16	228	244	1	112	113	357	Wadsworth's	First.
Aug., '61	7th Wisconsin †.....	10	271	281	..	143	143	424	Wadsworth's	First.
Sept., '61	8th Wisconsin †.....	6	53	59	2	219	221	280	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '61	9th Wisconsin †.....	..	77	77	..	114	114	191	Salomon's	Seventh, A. F.

*Enlisted for one year.

†Reënlisted and served through the war.

detachment under Colonel Innes won further distinction by its brilliant and successful defense of the army trains which were attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry during the battle of Stone's River. General Innes having been mustered out at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Colonel John B. Yates.

Many of the Michigan regiments went to the front in 1861 with Colonels who afterwards were numbered among the most distinguished generals of the war. On the roster of the 2d Cavalry are the names of "Colonel" Gordon Granger, and "Colonel" Philip H. Sheridan. Generals Russell A. Alger and Robert H. Minty served at one time as Majors in this same regiment.

Wisconsin.—The 4th Wisconsin Cavalry will be found in the list of infantry regiments, it having been organized as the 4th Infantry, and nearly all its losses in action having been sustained while in that arm of the service. It was changed to cavalry in September, 1863, prior to which it lost, at Port Hudson, 49 killed, 117 wounded,* and 53 missing; and at Bisland, 5 killed and 8 wounded. General Bailey, who built the famous Red River dam, was Colonel of this regiment. General Halbert E. Paine was its first colonel.

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Oct., '61	10th Wisconsin	5	91	96	1	147	148	244	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	11th Wisconsin *	6	80	86	4	283	287	373	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '61	12th Wisconsin *	3	93	96	3	224	227	323	Leggett's	Seventeenth.
Oct., '61	13th Wisconsin * . . . . .	..	5	5	..	188	188	193	Rousseau's	Twentieth.
Jan., '62	14th Wisconsin *	6	116	122	3	194	197	319	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	15th Wisconsin	8	86	94	1	241	242	336	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
Dec., '61	16th Wisconsin	6	141	147	4	248	252	399	Leggett's	Seventeenth.
Mar., '62	17th Wisconsin * . . . . .	..	41	41	..	228	228	269	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Mar., '62	18th Wisconsin *	4	52	56	2	167	169	225	J. E. Smith's	Fifteenth.
Mar., '62	19th Wisconsin *	2	41	43	3	115	118	161	Brooks's	Eighteenth.
July, '62	20th Wisconsin	5	100	105	1	145	146	251	Herron's	
Sept., '62	21st Wisconsin	5	117	122	3	180	183	305	Johnson's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '62	22d Wisconsin	2	75	77	3	163	166	243	Ward's	Twentieth.
Aug., '62	23d Wisconsin	1	40	41	5	262	267	308	A. J. Smith's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	24th Wisconsin	8	103	111	3	87	90	201	Newton's	Fourth.
Sept., '62	25th Wisconsin	3	48	51	7	402	409	460	Fuller's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	26th Wisconsin	12	176	188	..	77	77	265	Schurz's	Eleventh.
Oct., '62	27th Wisconsin . . . . .	..	22	22	5	232	237	259	Salomon's	Seventh, A. F.
Oct., '62	28th Wisconsin	1	12	13	6	221	227	240	Ross's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	29th Wisconsin	1	76	77	3	242	245	322	Hovey's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '62	30th Wisconsin . . . . .	..	2	2	2	65	67	69	.....
Oct., '62	31st Wisconsin . . . . .	..	23	23	3	86	89	112	Williams's	Twentieth.
Sept., '62	32d Wisconsin	1	26	27	1	253	254	281	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '62	33d Wisconsin	3	30	33	2	167	169	202	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
Dec., '62	34th Wisconsin † . . . . .	..	...	...	1	18	19	19	.....
Dec., '63	35th Wisconsin . . . . .	..	2	2	3	271	274	276	Benton's	Thirteenth.
Mar., '64	36th Wisconsin	7	150	157	3	182	185	342	Gibbon's	Second.
April, '64	37th Wisconsin	7	149	156	2	89	91	247	Willcox's	Ninth.
April, '64	38th Wisconsin	1	56	57	..	56	56	113	Willcox's	Ninth.
June, '64	39th Wisconsin ‡ . . . . .	..	3	3	1	27	28	31	.....
June, '64	40th Wisconsin ‡ . . . . .	..	...	...	1	18	19	19	.....
June, '64	41st Wisconsin ‡ . . . . .	..	...	...	..	18	18	18	.....
Sept., '64	42d Wisconsin § . . . . .	..	...	...	..	58	58	58	.....
Sept., '64	43d Wisconsin § . . . . .	..	1	1	2	72	74	75	.....
Oct., '64	44th Wisconsin § . . . . .	..	...	...	1	57	58	58	.....
Nov., '64	45th Wisconsin § . . . . .	..	...	...	..	34	34	34	.....
Feb., '65	46th Wisconsin § . . . . .	..	...	...	..	20	20	20	.....

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Enlisted for nine months. ‡Enlisted for one hundred days. §Enlisted for one year.

The 3d Cavalry was attached to the Army of the Frontier, and, like many of the Western cavalry regiments, served in Missouri, Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory, fighting in unheard-of battles, and losing its men in engagements which are never mentioned in history and which were never lettered on the battle-flags of the Republic. One of the principal losses of the 3d Cavalry occurred at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Nation, October 6, 1863, where one company (I) attached to General Blunt's headquarters was attacked by Quantrell's guerrillas and forced to retreat with a loss of 33 killed and 14 wounded. The quartermaster was killed, and, of a regimental band which accompanied General Blunt, not a man escaped, the enemy giving no quarter.*

The 1st Cavalry, also, lost 17 killed, 38 wounded, and 8 missing, in an affair at L'Anquille Ferry, Ark., August 3, 1862, the Chaplain of the First being among the killed.

The principal losses of the 12th Battery occurred in the heroic defense of Allatoona Pass, Lieutenant Amsden, who commanded the battery in this fight, falling mortally wounded. The Twelfth was the only artillery present at that memorable engagement.

The 8th Infantry, or "Eagle Regiment," became widely known by the live American eagle which it carried

*Report Adj.-Gen. Wis., 1865, p. 621.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Feb., '65	47th Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	39	39	39	.....
Feb., '65	48th Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	16	16	16	.....
Feb., '65	49th Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	54	54	54	.....
Mar., '65	50th Wisconsin *	..	1	1	1	43	44	45	.....
Mar., '65	51st Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	16	16	16	.....
April, '65	52d Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	9	9	9	.....
April, '65	53d Wisconsin *	..	...	...	..	8	8	8	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Oct., '62	1st Minnesota *	2	4	6	..	31	31	37	.....
Dec., '63	2d Minnesota	..	4	4	3	56	59	63	.....
Nov., '61	Brackett's Battalion	..	4	4	1	6	7	11	.....
July, '63	Hatch's Battalion	..	...	...	..	21	21	21	.....
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Sept., '64	1st Minnesota *	..	...	...	..	87	87	87	.....
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Nov., '61	1st Minn. † "Clayton's"	1	7	8	1	29	30	38	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Mar., '62	2d Minn. † "Hotchkiss's"	1	5	6	..	19	19	25	Davis's	McCook's
Feb., '63	3d Minn. "Jones's"	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
April, '61	1st Minnesota †	10	177	187	2	97	99	286	Gibbon's	Second.
June, '61	2d Minnesota †	2	91	93	2	186	188	281	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	3d Minnesota †	..	17	17	4	275	279	296	Asboth's	
Oct., '61	4th Minnesota †	3	58	61	3	175	178	239	J. E. Smith's	Fifteenth.
Mar., '62	5th Minnesota †	4	86	90	4	175	179	269	McArthur's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '62	6th Minnesota	..	12	12	4	161	165	177	Garrard's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	7th Minnesota	2	31	33	..	138	138	171	McArthur's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	8th Minnesota	1	26	27	..	56	56	83	.....
Aug., '62	9th Minnesota	6	41	47	3	224	227	274	McArthur's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	10th Minnesota	2	35	37	4	111	115	152	McArthur's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '64	11th Minnesota *	..	3	3	1	21	22	25	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
July, '61	1st Iowa †	2	56	58	2	233	235	293	E. A. Carr's	Seventh, A. F.
Aug., '61	2d Iowa †	1	59	60	2	207	209	269	Washburn's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	3d Iowa †	5	79	84	4	230	234	318	Washburn's	Cavalry, A. T.
Nov., '61	4th Iowa †	4	51	55	5	194	199	254	Washburn's	Cavalry, A. T.
Nov., '61	5th Iowa †	7	58	65	2	179	181	246	Kilpatrick's	Cavalry, A. C.

*Enlisted for one year. †Reenlisted and served through the war. ‡Recruited and served through the war.

through the war, perched conspicuously on a staff beside the colors. The principal losses of this regiment were: At Corinth, 14 killed, 74 wounded,* and 7 missing; and, at Nashville, 7 killed and 55 wounded.* It served, also, at Vicksburg (then in the 3d Div., 15th A. C.), in the Red River campaign, and in the final operations of the war at Fort Blakely and Mobile. During the latter campaign it was in McArthur's Division, Sixteenth Corps.

The 14th Infantry was also one of Wisconsin's fighting regiments. Among its casualties were: At Shiloh, 16 killed, 74 wounded,* and 3 missing; at Corinth (McKean's Division, A. of T.), 27 killed, 50 wounded,* and 21 missing; and, at Vicksburg—assault of May 22d—14 killed, 79 wounded,* and 4 missing. It fought under General A. J. Smith (16th A. C.) in the Red River campaign, the Tupelo Expedition, and in the closing battles of the war around Mobile.

The 24th Infantry, or "Milwaukee Regiment," was engaged in considerable hot work, losing during its term of service 111 killed and mortally wounded out of a total enrollment of 1,077, or over ten per cent. Its principal losses occurred: At Stone's River, 19 killed, 57 wounded,* and 98 missing; at Chickamauga—in Sheridan's Division—3 killed, 73 wounded,* and 29 missing; at Missionary Ridge, 3 killed and 26 wounded;* and, on the

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry—Continued.</i>									
Feb., '63	6th Iowa.....	1	21	22	1	74	75	97	.....
May, '63	7th Iowa.....	1	29	30	1	93	94	124	.....
Sept., '63	8th Iowa.....	3	37	40	2	116	118	158	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
Nov., '63	9th Iowa.....	..	15	15	3	176	179	194	Cavalry	Seventh.
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Iowa* "Griffith's" ...	..	10	10	1	50	51	61	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	2d Iowa* "Spoor's" ....	..	3	3	..	29	29	32	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	3d Iowa* "Wright's" ...	..	3	3	..	34	34	37	E. A. Carr's	
Nov., '63	4th Iowa "Goode's" ....	..	...	...	..	5	5	5	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '61	1st Iowa†.....	1	19	20	..	8	8	28	.....
May, '61	2d Iowa*.....	12	108	120	4	159	163	283	Sweeny's	Sixteenth.
June, '61	3d Iowa.....	8	119	127	..	122	122	249	Lauman's	Sixteenth.
June, '61	4th Iowa*.....	6	109	115	2	285	287	402	Osterhaus's	Fifteenth.
July, '61	5th Iowa.....	9	108	117	2	131	133	250	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
July, '61	6th Iowa*.....	8	144	152	2	126	128	280	Harrow's	Fifteenth.
July, '61	7th Iowa*.....	7	134	141	4	160	164	305	Corse's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '61	8th Iowa*.....	4	98	102	4	170	174	276	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	9th Iowa*.....	12	142	154	2	230	232	386	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '61	10th Iowa*.....	6	95	101	..	134	134	235	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Sept., '61	11th Iowa*.....	5	86	91	2	166	168	259	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Nov., '61	12th Iowa*.....	4	76	80	8	260	268	348	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Nov., '61	13th Iowa*.....	5	114	119	4	205	209	328	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
Nov., '61	14th Iowa*.....	5	59	64	1	138	139	203	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Nov., '61	15th Iowa*.....	8	118	126	1	260	261	387	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Dec., '61	16th Iowa*.....	7	94	101	3	219	222	323	Gresham's	Seventeenth.
Mar., '62	17th Iowa*.....	5	66	71	2	121	123	194	Crocker's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '62	18th Iowa.....	2	33	35	1	131	132	167	Thayer's	Seventh.
Aug., '62	19th Iowa.....	6	86	92	2	98	100	192	Andrews's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	20th Iowa.....	1	13	14	2	157	159	173	Andrews's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	21st Iowa.....	4	77	81	1	168	169	250	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	22d Iowa.....	6	108	114	1	135	136	250	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	23d Iowa.....	6	69	75	1	208	209	284	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	24th Iowa.....	9	119	128	3	212	215	343	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Aug., '62	25th Iowa.....	2	63	65	2	207	209	274	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '62	26th Iowa.....	6	70	76	4	213	217	293	Steele's	Fifteenth.

*Reënlisted and served through the war. †Three-months' regiment; fought at Wilson's Creek.

Atlanta campaign, 112 killed and wounded. While on the latter campaign the regiment was hotly engaged at Resaca, and at Adairsville.

The 21st, also, lost over ten per cent. in killed and mortally wounded, it having carried 1,171 names on its rolls. At Chaplin Hills this regiment lost 38 killed, 103 wounded,* and 56 missing; and, at Resaca, 10 killed and 43 wounded.*

The 9th Wisconsin, or "First German," lost at Jenkins's Ferry 13 killed and 81 wounded;* the 10th Wisconsin, at Chaplin Hills, 37 killed, 109 wounded,* and 4 missing, out of 16 officers and 360 men taken into action; the 12th Wisconsin, at Atlanta (battle of July 21st and 22d), 42 killed, 147 wounded,* and 20 missing; the 15th,† or "Scandinavian Regiment," at Stone's River, 15 killed (including the Lieutenant-Colonel), 70 wounded,* and 34 missing, and at Chickamauga, 13 killed (including Colonel Heg), 53 wounded,* and 45 missing; the 20th, at Prairie Grove, 50 killed, 154 wounded,* and 13 missing; the 22d, at Resaca, 11 killed, 56 wounded, and 1 missing; the 29th, at Champion's Hill, 19 killed, 92 wounded,* and 2 missing, and, at Port Gibson, 10 killed and 65 wounded. The 11th Wisconsin Battery was also known as Battery I., 1st Illinois Light Artillery.

*Including the mortally wounded. †The 15th Wisconsin had only 899 men enrolled; killed 91, or 10.1 per cent.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Aug., '62	27th Iowa.....	1	23	24	2	167	169	193	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	28th Iowa.....	6	76	82	3	186	189	271	Grover's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '62	29th Iowa.....	1	42	43	1	266	267	310	Salomon's	Seventh.
Aug., '62	30th Iowa.....	8	65	73	3	241	244	317	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '62	31st Iowa.....	1	27	28	3	272	275	303	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '62	32d Iowa.....	6	101	107	2	213	215	322	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	33d Iowa.....	3	65	68	1	215	216	284	Salomon's	Thirteenth.
Oct., '62	34th Iowa.....	1	11	12	2	244	246	258	Andrews's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '62	35th Iowa.....	5	44	49	3	185	188	237	Mower's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	36th Iowa.....	1	64	65	6	232	238	303	Salomon's	Seventh.
Dec., '62	37th Iowa.....	..	2	2	3	146	149	151	.....
Nov., '62	38th Iowa.....	..	2	2	4	311	315	317	Herron's	
Oct., '62	39th Iowa.....	6	58	64	2	134	136	200	Corse's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '62	40th Iowa.....	..	19	19	2	184	186	205	Salomon's	Seventh.
June, '64	44th Iowa*.....	..	...	...	1	15	16	16	.....
May, '64	45th Iowa*.....	..	...	...	..	21	21	21	.....
June, '64	46th Iowa*.....	..	1	1	..	27	27	28	.....
June, '64	47th Iowa*.....	..	...	...	..	57	57	57	.....
July, '64	48th Iowa*.....	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Missouri†.....	2	51	53	2	179	181	234	E. A. Carr's	Seventh.
Sept., '61	2d Missouri†.....	3	53	56	1	205	206	262	Cavalry	Seventh.
Oct., '61	3d Missouri†.....	3	37	40	1	172	173	213	Cavalry	Seventh.
Sept., '61	4th Missouri†.....	4	56	60	6	177	183	243	Cavalry	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	5th Missouri.....	1	4	5	1	36	37	42	.....
Nov., '61	6th Missouri†.....	2	34	36	6	273	279	315	Osterhaus's	Thirteenth.
Nov., '61	7th Missouri†.....	4	55	59	4	228	232	291	Cavalry	Seventh.
Aug., '62	8th Missouri.....	1	26	27	3	352	355	382	Cavalry	Seventh.
Oct., '62	10th Missouri.....	2	52	54	3	295	298	352	Upton's	Wilson's C. C.
April, '63	11th Missouri.....	2	28	30	5	181	186	216	Cavalry	Seventh.
Nov., '63	12th Missouri.....	1	35	36	1	226	227	263	Hatch's	Wilson's C. C.
Sept., '64	13th Missouri.....	..	11	11	..	28	28	39	Pleasanton's	Cavalry A. F.
Dec., '64	14th Missouri.....	..	2	2	..	34	34	36	.....
Nov., '63	15th Missouri†.....	1	6	7	1	35	36	43	.....
Nov., '63	16th Missouri†.....	1	12	13	1	31	32	45	.....
Feb., '62	1st Missouri, S. M.....	2	71	73	2	67	69	142	.....
Feb., '62	2d Missouri, S. M.....	..	18	18	1	88	89	107	.....

*Enlisted for one hundred days. †Reënlisted and served through the war. ‡Enlisted to serve twenty months.

Minnesota.—The cavalry from this State served in Dakota Territory, where an active war was carried on with the Sioux Indians and other hostile tribes.

The 2d Minnesota Infantry distinguished itself early in the war by its participation in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., one of the first battles, and the first Union victory, in the West. It took a prominent part in this engagement, its casualties amounting to 12 killed and 33 wounded.* At Chickamauga this regiment fought in Vandever's (3d) Brigade, Brannan's (3d) Division, Fourteenth Corps, its losses on that field aggregating 34 killed, 107 wounded,† and 51 missing; total, 192.

The 3d Minnesota served mostly in Minnesota, Missouri, and on the frontier. The 4th sustained its principal losses at Vicksburg, and at Allatoona Pass.

One company (B) of the 5th Minnesota lost 23 men killed in a fight with Indians at Red Wood, Minn., August 18, 1862. This regiment fought at Corinth, Vicksburg, in the Red River campaign, at Tupelo, and, at Spanish Fort, in the Mobile campaign of 1865. It was also prominently engaged at Nashville, where it lost 14 killed, 92 wounded,‡ and 1 missing; total, 107.

*Official Records, Vol. VII; but the Army Register of U. S. Vols. states this loss at 10 killed and 75 wounded.

†Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &C			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry—Continued.</i>									
Mar., '62	3d Missouri S. M.....	..	7	7	3	62	65	72	.....
May, '62	3d Missouri S. M.....	4	57	61	1	102	103	164	.....
Feb., '62	4th Missouri S. M.....	2	34	36	2	86	88	124	.....
Mar., '62	5th Missouri S. M.....	..	21	21	1	47	48	69	.....
Mar., '62	5th Missouri S. M.....	..	19	19	2	93	95	114	.....
Mar., '62	6th Missouri S. M.....	2	48	50	..	104	104	154	.....
Mar., '62	7th Missouri S. M.....	4	56	60	6	152	158	218	.....
Mar., '62	8th Missouri S. M.....	3	77	80	1	131	132	212	.....
Mar., '62	9th Missouri S. M.....	2	29	31	1	76	77	108	.....
Feb., '62	1st Missouri Batt'n S. M.	..	1	1	..	12	12	13	.....
Mar., '62	2d Missouri Batt'n S. M.	3	48	51	1	109	110	161	.....
June, '61	Van Horn's Battalion ...	..	4	4	..	2	2	6	.....
June, '61	Berry's Battalion .....	..	3	3	..	2	2	5	.....
June, '61	Cass Co. Home Guards .	1	5	6	..	10	10	16	.....
Aug., '61	Fremont Body Guard* ..	..	16	16	..	2	2	18	.....
Aug., '61	Fremont Rangers.....	..	1	1	..	4	4	5	.....
Jan., '63	Missouri Marine Brigade.	2	15	17	1	38	39	56	.....
	<i>Light Artillery.</i>									
June, '61	1st Missouri L. Art'y ...	4	177	181†	3	254	257	438	.....
Sept., '61	2d Missouri L. Art'y ...	1	46	47	5	126	131	178	.....
April, '61	Backof's Battalion.....	..	10	10	..	2	2	12	.....
	<i>Light Batteries.</i>									
May, '62	1st Missouri S. M.....	..	4	4	1	6	7	11	.....
Aug., '61	— Missouri "Kowalds".	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	.....
Sept., '62	Marine Brigade Battery..	..	...	...	..	5	5	5	.....
	<i>Engineers.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Missouri "Bissell's" ..	..	16	16	1	146	147	163	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Sept., '61	1st Missouri U. S. R. C..	1	3	4	4	25	29	33	.....
Sept., '61	2d Missouri U. S. R. C..	..	1	1	..	9	9	10	.....
Sept., '61	3d Missouri U. S. R. C..	..	1	1	..	8	8	9	.....
Sept., '61	4th Missouri U. S. R. C..	..	4	4	..	6	6	10	.....
Sept., '61	5th Missouri U. S. R. C..	..	6	6	..	11	11	17	.....
Dec., '61	1st Missouri S. M.....	..	14	14	1	52	53	77	.....
Sept., '61	2d Missouri.....	6	85	91	3	94	97	188	Newton's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	3d Missouri.....	3	89	92	3	145	148	240	Steele's	Fifteenth.

*Zagonyi's Battalion. †Two-thirds of this loss occurred at Wilson's Creek while serving as an infantry regiment.

The 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th Regiments served on the frontier in the Indian war, and afterwards fought under General A. J. Smith—Sixteenth Corps — at Tupelo, Nashville, and Mobile. The 10th Minnesota lost at Nashville 17 killed and 60 wounded.*

The 8th Minnesota served in the Indian Territory, after which it was stationed, in 1864, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, where it had a sharp fight at Murfreesboro, December 7, 1864, in which it lost 14 killed and 75 wounded.*

Iowa.—The 3d Iowa Cavalry met its severest loss at Pea Ridge, the casualties in the five companies engaged there amounting to 24 killed, 17 wounded, and 9 missing. After the battle it was found that some of the bodies had been scalped, supposed to have been done by Indians who had joined the Confederate ranks.

The 6th and 7th Cavalry served most of their time in the Indian Territory, engaged in campaigns against the hostile tribes. Company F of the 7th Cavalry had a fight with a large force of Indians near Julesburg, and was obliged to retreat, leaving 14 of their detachment dead on the field. The bodies of these men were horribly mutilated by the savages.

*Including the mortally wounded.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total	Officers	En. Men	Total			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Nov., '61	4th Missouri.....	..	2	2	..	35	35	37	.....
Sept., '61	5th Missouri.....	1	24	25	1	32	33	58	.....
June, '61	6th Missouri*.....	4	80	84	3	182	185	269	Blair's	Fifteenth.
June, '61	7th Missouri.....	4	52	56	2	128	130	186	Logan's	Seventeenth.
June, '61	8th Missouri*.....	3	78	81	1	124	125	206	Blair's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	10th Missouri.....	3	98	101	2	228	230	331	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
Aug., '61	11th Missouri*.....	6	98	104	2	179	181	285	Tuttle's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	12th Missouri.....	10	102	112	2	94	96	208	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '61	14th Missouri.....	..	4	4	..	2	2	6	.....
Aug., '61	15th Missouri*.....	8	107	115	1	106	107	222	Newton's	Fourth.
Sept., '61	17th Missouri.....	6	62	68	3	148	151	219	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Nov., '61	18th Missouri*.....	6	75	81	..	164	164	245	Veatch's	Sixteenth.
Feb., '62	21st Missouri*.....	2	68	70	5	234	239	309	Garrard's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '61	23d Missouri*.....	2	57	59	4	173	177	236	Baird's	Fourteenth.
Oct., '61	24th Missouri.....	3	40	43	1	220	221	264	Mower's	Sixteenth.
June, '61	25th Missouri.....	6	51	57	3	112	115	172	Prentiss's	
Sept., '61	26th Missouri*.....	6	112	118	2	183	185	303	Quinby's	Seventeenth.
May, '61	27th Missouri†.....	1	3	4	..	34	34	38	.....
Sept., '62	27th Missouri.....	2	35	37	..	139	139	176	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	29th Missouri.....	7	68	75	3	291	294	369	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	30th Missouri.....	2	10	12	1	280	281	293	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Aug., '62	31st Missouri.....	4	51	55	..	228	228	283	Steele's	Fifteenth.
Oct., '62	32d Missouri.....	..	20	20	6	408	414	434	C. R. Woods's	Fifteenth.
Sept., '62	33d Missouri.....	4	52	56	2	229	231	287	Salomon's	Thirteenth.
Sept., '62	35th Missouri.....	2	8	10	2	234	236	246	Ross's	Thirteenth.
Aug., '64	39th Missouri†.....	2	130	132	..	64	64	196	.....
Aug., '64	40th Missouri†.....	..	10	10	..	58	58	68	E. A. Carr's	Sixteenth.
Aug., '64	41st Missouri†.....	..	1	1	2	34	36	37	.....
Sept., '64	42d Missouri†.....	..	6	6	..	128	128	134	.....
Sept., '64	43d Missouri†.....	..	11	11	..	53	53	64	.....
Sept., '64	44th Missouri†.....	4	61	65	5	168	173	238	Ruger's	Twenty-third.
Sept., '64	45th Missouri†.....	..	4	4	..	82	82	86	.....
Sept., '64	46th Missouri§.....	..	8	8	..	18	18	26	.....
Sept., '64	47th Missouri§.....	..	10	10	1	82	83	93	.....
Sept., '64	48th Missouri†.....	..	..	..	..	120	120	120	.....
Sept., '64	49th Missouri†.....	..	4	4	..	96	96	100	E. A. Carr's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '64	50th Missouri†.....	..	..	..	..	65	65	65	.....

*Reenlisted and served through the war. †Mounted Infantry. ‡Enlisted for one year. §Enlisted for six months.

The 37th Iowa, or "Graybeard Regiment," was a remarkable command. It was organized under General Order 89, State of Iowa, August 25, 1862, which specified that the regiment should be "composed of active and vigorous men, *over the age of 45*, and be assigned to garrison duty." The average age of the men thus recruited was 57 years. The rolls of the 37th, on which the age of each man is recorded, show that 3 of the recruits were over eighty, 7 were over seventy, and 123 were over sixty years of age. They enlisted for three years, and the hardy old pioneers performed their allotted duty as well as any regiment could have done. Had occasion demanded they would undoubtedly have gone into action cheerfully and acquitted themselves honorably.

Many of the regiments from this State were brigaded by themselves. These Iowa Brigades made brilliant records in the field, and secured for their State a full share of the laurels of the war. Prominent among these was "Hall's Iowa Brigade," of the Seventeenth Corps, composed of the 11th, 13th, 15th, and 16th Regiments. These troops were brigaded thus in April, 1862, under command of Colonel Crocker of the 13th Iowa, and served together until mustered out in July, 1865. Crocker, having been promoted Brigadier, was succeeded by Colonel Hall of the 11th, who was in turn succeeded, in August, 1864, by General William W. Belknap, formerly of the 15th. Colonels Reid and Chambers, also, commanded the brigade at times. It fought in all the

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			TOTAL DEATHS	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>										
Mar., '65	51st Missouri*	..	2	2	..	47	47	49	.....
Jan., '63	Missouri Marine Brigade.	..	11	11	1	161	162	173	.....
May, '61	Benton Co. Regiment...	2	25	27	..	8	8	35	.....
May, '61	Lawrence Co. Regiment.	1	14	15	2	30	32	47	.....
May, '61	Stone Co. Regiment	1	7	8	..	16	16	24	.....
May, '61	Greene Co. Regiment...	1	3	4	2	14	16	20	.....
May, '61	Cole Co. Regiment .....	..	4	4	..	2	2	6	.....
May, '61	Ozark Co. Regiment .....	..	5	5	..	8	8	13	.....
Sept., '61	Phelps's Regiment†.....	2	23	25	3	91	94	119	.....
	Missouri Home Guards..	3	68	71	5	106	111	182	.....
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
June, '61	2d Kansas‡.....	2	62	64	1	116	117	181	Thayer's	Seventh.
July, '61	5th Kansas‡.....	2	45	47	2	219	221	268	.....
Aug., '61	6th Kansas‡.....	4	81	85	3	140	143	228	Thayer's	Seventh.
Oct., '61	7th Kansas‡.....	3	55	58	1	114	115	173	Washburn's	Sixteenth.
Oct., '61	9th Kansas‡.....	1	52	53	2	140	142	195	.....
Aug., '62	11th Kansas.....	..	61	61	2	110	112	173	Blunt's	
April, '63	14th Kansas.....	2	51	53	2	114	116	169	Thayer's	Seventh.
Sept., '63	15th Kansas.....	2	19	21	2	77	79	100	.....
Nov., '63	16th Kansas.....	1	10	11	1	98	99	110	.....
<i>Light Batteries.</i>										
July, '61	1st Kan. "Allen's" .....	..	2	2	1	23	24	26	Blunt's	
Sept., '62	2d Kan. "Smith's" .....	..	3	3	..	18	18	21	.....
Dec., '61	3d Kan. "Hopkins's"....	..	2	2	..	18	18	20	Blunt's	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
May, '61	1st Kansas‡.....	7	120	127	3	122	125	252	McArthur's	Seventeenth.
June, '61	2d Kansas.....	1	12	13	1	3	4	17	.....
Aug., '61	8th Kansas‡.....	3	94	97	3	144	147	244	T. J. Wood's	Fourth.
April, '62	10th Kansas.....	2	26	28	4	114	118	146	Garrard's	Sixteenth.
Sept., '62	12th Kansas.....	2	10	12	2	121	123	135	Thayer's	Seventh.
Sept., '62	13th Kansas.....	3	19	22	1	106	107	129	Blunt's	
July, '64	17th Kansas§.....	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	.....
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
Mar., '62	1st Tennessee	4	56	60	3	293	296	356	McCook's	Cavalry, A. C.
July, '62	2d Tennessee	2	14	16	..	208	208	224	Knipe's	Wilson's C. C.
Jan., '63	3d Tennessee	2	8	10	4	532	536	546	Johnson's	Wilson's C. C.

*Enlisted for one year. †Enlisted for six months. ‡Reënlisted and served through the war. §Enlisted for one hundred days.

battles of the Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, marched with Sherman to the Sea and through the Carolinas, and took part in the final grand review at Washington. The 32d Illinois was attached to this brigade, in November, 1864.

"Williamson's Iowa Brigade," of the Fifteenth Corps, was composed of the 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 30th, and 31st Regiments, and was a splendid command. It was organized in December, 1862, with General Thayer in command, who was succeeded soon after the Vicksburg campaign by Colonel James A. Williamson of the 4th Iowa. General Williamson having been mustered out in February, 1865, he was succeeded by Colonel George A. Stone of the 25th, who commanded the brigade on the campaign through the Carolinas.

At Shiloh, an Iowa Brigade composed of the 2d, 7th, 12th, and 14th Regiments fought under command of General Tuttle, then Colonel of the 2d Iowa; and, in the Vicksburg campaign, an Iowa Brigade—8th, 12th, and 35th Regiments—under command of General Matthies, was attached to the Fifteenth Corps.

Three Iowa regiments—the 22d, 24th, and 28th—served in Virginia during the Shenandoah campaign of 1864. They belonged, previously, to the Thirteenth Corps, but were transferred to the Nineteenth just before that Corps embarked at New Orleans for Virginia.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, & C.			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Cavalry—Continued.</i>									
Feb., '63	4th Tennessee	1	24	25	4	205	209	234	Knipe's	Wilson's C. C.
July, '62	5th Tennessee	1	68	69	1	175	176	245	Gillem's	Cavalry, A. O.
Aug., '62	6th Tennessee	2	33	35	9	352	361	396	Knipe's	Wilson's C. C.
Aug., '62	7th Tennessee .....	..	8	8	1	328	329	337	.....
June, '63	8th Tennessee	1	37	38	1	241	242	280	Gillem's	Cavalry, A. O.
Aug., '63	10th Tennessee	1	24	25	1	181	182	207	Hatch's	Wilson's C. C.
Aug., '63	12th Tennessee	5	28	33	2	191	193	226	Hatch's	Wilson's C. C.
	<i>Mounted Infantry.</i>									
Oct., '63	2d Tennessee *.....	3	30	33	3	78	81	114	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st Tennessee .....	..	49	49	2	334	336	385	Negley's	Fourteenth.
Sept., '61	2d Tennessee	3	24	27	4	609	613	640	Negley's	Fourteenth.
Feb., '62	3d Tennessee	3	54	57	..	168	168	225	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
Feb., '62	5th Tennessee	1	40	41	1	204	205	246	Cox's	Twenty-third.
April, '62	6th Tennessee	1	43	44	..	157	157	201	Hascall's	Twenty-third.
May, '63	8th Tennessee	2	48	50	1	226	227	277	Cox's	Twenty-third.
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>									
Aug., '61	1st United States†.....	10	143	153	1	128	129	282	Birney's	Third.
Oct., '61	2d United States†.....	8	117	125	2	123	125	250	Birney's	Third.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
	1st United States.....	9	73	82	2	91	93	175	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
	2d United States.....	5	73	78	3	92	95	173	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
	3d United States.....	2	30	32	3	105	108	140	.....
	4th United States.....	3	59	62	1	108	109	171	Garrard's	Cavalry, A. C.
	5th United States.....	7	60	67	2	90	92	159	Torbert's	Cavalry, A. P.
	6th United States.....	2	50	52	1	105	107	159	Buford's	Cavalry, A. P.
	<i>Artillery.</i>									
	1st United States.....	6	75	81	..	116	116	197	.....
	2d United States.....	5	50	55	1	118	119	174	.....
	3d United States.....	2	39	41	3	67	70	111	.....
	4th United States.....	6	87	93	4	119	123	216	.....
	5th United States.....	7	87	94	1	145	146	240	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
	1st United States.....	2	34	36	3	85	88	124	E. A. Carr's	Thirteenth.
	2d United States.....	8	88	96	1	58	59	155	Ayres's	Fifth.
	3d United States.....	2	39	41	..	48	48	89	Ayres's	Fifth.

*Enlisted for one year. †Berdan's Sharpshooters.

The heroic part taken by Iowa in the war may be better appreciated by a study of the following figures: .

Regiment.	Battle.	K.	W.	M.	Total.	Regiment.	Battle.	K.	W.	M.	Total.
2d Iowa	Fort Donelson	33	164	..	197	16th Iowa	Shiloh	17	101	13	131
3d Iowa	Shiloh	23	134	30	187	19th Iowa	Prairie Grove	45	145	3	193
5th Iowa	Iuka	37	179	1	217	22d Iowa	Vicksburg	27	118	19	164
6th Iowa	Shiloh	52	94	37	183	23d Iowa	Big Black	13	88	..	101
7th Iowa	Belmont	51	127	49	227	24th Iowa	Champion's Hill	35	120	34	189
9th Iowa	Pea Ridge	38	176	4	218	26th Iowa	Arkansas Post	18	99	..	117
10th Iowa	Champion's Hill	36	131	..	167	32d Iowa	Pleasant Hill	35	117	56	208
11th Iowa	Shiloh	33	160	1	194	39th Iowa	Allatoona	40	52	78	170

There were only three missing numbers in the Iowa line. The 41st was a battalion which was transferred to the 7th Iowa Cavalry. The 42d and 43d Regiments failed to complete their organizations.

Missouri.—The losses of the Missouri regiments were severe in proportion to their numerical strength. The regiments were small and received but few recruits. It could not have well been otherwise. Throughout the war the State was one vast battle-ground, and was continually overrun with contending armies. In addition

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En. Men	Total.	Officers	En. Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
	4th United States.....	2	58	60	1	61	62	122	Ayres's	Fifth.
	5th United States.....	2	18	20	2	35	37	57	.....
	6th United States.....	2	29	31	1	43	44	75	Ayres's	Fifth.
	7th United States.....	2	50	52	3	56	59	111	Ayres's	Fifth.
	8th United States.....	1	15	16	4	47	51	67	.....
	9th United States.....	..	...	...	2	18	20	20	.....
	10th United States.....	3	83	86	3	49	52	138	Ayres's	Fifth.
	11th United States.....	8	117	125	2	86	88	213	Ayres's	Fifth.
	12th United States.....	8	118	126	3	190	193	319	Ayres's	Fifth.
	13th United States.....	3	55	58	7	121	128	186	Blair's	Fifteenth.
	14th United States.....	8	158	166	2	206	208	374	Ayres's	Fifth.
	15th United States.....	3	131	134	1	228	229	363	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
	16th United States.....	7	92	99	2	179	181	280	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
	17th United States.....	9	92	101	2	100	102	203	Ayres's	Fifth.
	18th United States.....	9	209	218	6	246	252	470	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
	19th United States.....	3	55	58	2	124	126	184	Rousseau's	Fourteenth.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>									
Dec., '63	2d U. S. Colored.....	2	17	19	1	160	161	180	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Dec., '63	3d U. S. Colored.....	4	33	37	1	366	367	404	.....
Oct., '64	5th U. S. Colored.....	..	35	35	1	151	152	187	Burbridge's	Cavalry, A. O.
	<i>Heavy Artillery.</i>									
Aug., '63	5th U. S. Colored.....	4	124	128*	4	697	701	829	.....
	<i>Infantry.</i>									
May, '63	1st U. S. Colored.....	4	67	71	1	113	114	185	Paine's	Eighteenth.
June, '63	2d U. S. Colored.....	3	24	27	11	135	146	173	.....
July, '63	4th U. S. Colored.....	3	102	105	1	186	187	292	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '63	5th U. S. Colored.....	4	77	81	2	166	168	249	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Aug., '63	6th U. S. Colored.....	8	79	87	5	132	137	224	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Sept., '63	7th U. S. Colored.....	1	84	85	1	307	308	393	Hawley's	Tenth.
Sept., '63	8th U. S. Colored.....	4	115	119	..	132	132	251	Hawley's	Tenth.
Nov., '63	9th U. S. Colored.....	1	46	47	2	266	268	315	Hawley's	Tenth.
July, '63	12th U. S. Colored.....	4	38	42†	..	242	242	284	Steedman's	Provisional.
Nov., '63	13th U. S. Colored.....	4	86	90†	..	265	265	355	Steedman's	Provisional.
Dec., '63	19th U. S. Colored.....	3	47	50	1	242	243	293	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Dec., '63	22d U. S. Colored.....	2	70	72	1	144	145	217	Hinks's	Eighteenth.
Dec., '63	26th U. S. Colored.....	2	28	30	3	112	115	145	†Edw. Hatch's	

*Loss occurred at Milliken's Bend.

†Loss occurred at Nashville.

‡Coast Division."

to the troops furnished the Union Army, the State was obliged to raise regiments to protect its own territory from the partisan bands which continually invaded it long after the main armies of the Confederacy had abandoned the field.

With this purpose in view the regiments known as the Missouri State Militia were organized. These troops were mostly mounted men, and were enlisted "to serve during the war, in Missouri." They were efficient, reliable commands, and the frequent engagements in which they participated is evidenced by the large number of their men who were killed in action.

In addition to the State Militia, some regiments were organized which were designated the United States Reserve Corps, and were enlisted for three months, after which they were reënlisted "to serve during the war, in Missouri."

The State furnished 109,111 men, exclusive of a large force of militia which was in active service during most of the period of the war, and whose pay and expenses were borne by the State. In view of the terrible disadvantages under which it was compelled to labor, Missouri made a loyal and gallant record,—one which will compare favorably with her sister States, and which entitles her to a place of honor in the history of the war.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

LIST OF REGIMENTS IN THE UNION ARMIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZED	REGIMENT.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c			Total Deaths.	DIVISION.	CORPS.
		Officers	En.Men	Total.	Officers	En.Men	Total.			
	<i>Infantry—Continued.</i>									
Nov., '63	23d U. S. Colored	4	82	86	1	165	166	252	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Dec., '63	28th U. S. Colored	2	45	47	1	164	165	212	Ferrero's	Ninth.
April, '64	29th U. S. Colored	3	43	46	..	188	188	234	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Mar., '64	30th U. S. Colored	3	43	46	2	177	179	225	Ferrero's	Ninth.
April, '64	31st U. S. Colored	3	48	51	1	123	124	175	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Mar., '64	32d U. S. Colored	2	35	37	..	113	113	150	Edw. Hatch's	
June, '63	35th U. S. Colored	4	49	53	1	151	152	205	Edw. Hatch's	
Oct., '63	36th U. S. Colored . . . . .	..	49	49	1	169	170	219	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Jan., '64	38th U. S. Colored	1	42	43	2	192	194	237	Paine's	Eighteenth.
Mar., '64	39th U. S. Colored . . . . .	..	38	38	3	239	242	280	Ferrero's	Ninth.
Mar., '64	43d U. S. Colored	3	48	51	..	188	188	239	Ferrero's	Ninth.
May, '63	47th U. S. Colored	1	30	31	3	398	401	432	Hawkins's	
May, '63	49th U. S. Colored	3	59	62*	1	464	465	527	.....
Aug., '63	56th U. S. Colored	4	21	25	2	647	649	674	.....	Seventh.
June, '63	61st U. S. Colored	1	37	38	2	316	318	356	.....	Sixteenth.
Jan., '64	65th U. S. Colored . . . . .	..	...	...	6	749	755	755	.....
Sept., '62	73d U. S. Colored †	4	42	46	1	173	174	220	Augur's	Nineteenth.
Dec., '62	79th U. S. Colored ‡	5	183	188	1	165	166	354	Thayer's	Seventh.
Aug., '63	83d U. S. Colored §	2	32	34	..	211	211	245	Thayer's	Seventh.

*Loss occurred at Milliken's Bend.

†First Louisiana Native Guard.

‡First Kansas Colored.

§Second Kansas Colored.

The 1st Missouri Light Artillery was originally an infantry regiment—Colonel Frank P. Blair's—which enlisted for three months and fought at Camp Jackson, Boonville, and Wilson's Creek. In the latter engagement it lost 76 killed, 208 wounded,* and 11 missing; total, 295. But few regiments in the war sustained a heavier loss in any one battle. After its three months' enlistment had expired it returned to St. Louis, where it reorganized as a light artillery regiment, and enlisted for three years.

The County Regiments—Benton, Lawrence, Stone, Greene, Cole, and Ozark Counties—enlisted for three months only; but it was three months of active service, and included some hard fighting.

The 7th Missouri Infantry won special distinction in the siege of Vicksburg by its gallantry in the desperate assault of May 22d, planting its colors on the enemy's works and losing six color-bearers killed in quick succession.

The 39th Missouri lost 2 officers and 120 men killed in a massacre at Centralia, Mo., September 27, 1864. Major Johnson of the 39th, with a detachment of 147 men from his regiment, attacked a large force of guerrillas under the command of the Confederate partisan, Anderson. Johnson and his men were surrounded after the first volley, and, no quarter being shown, but few escaped alive. Major Johnson was among the killed.

The designation of the 9th Missouri Infantry, which was organized in St. Louis, was changed to the 59th Illinois, as most of the men belonged in that State; and, for a similar reason, the 13th Missouri became the 22d Ohio.

Kansas.—In addition to the regiments mentioned in the above list, Kansas organized three others, which were composed of Indians, and were designated the Kansas Indian Home-Guard. These regiments were organized during the spring and summer of 1862, and served until the war had ended. They fought in the numerous battles in the Indian Territory, and were also engaged in some of the battles in Arkansas and Missouri,—at Prairie Grove, and at Newtonia. These regiments were recruited mostly from the Creeks and Cherokees.

The 1st Kansas lost at Wilson's Creek 77 killed, 187 wounded,* and 20 missing; total, 284.

The principal losses of the 8th Kansas were: At Chickamauga, 30 killed, 165 wounded,* and 25 missing; at Missionary Ridge, 3 killed and 24 wounded;* and at Nashville, 8 killed and 32 wounded.* At Chickamauga the regiment was in Davis's Division of McCook's (20th) Corps, but shortly after that battle it was assigned to Thos. J. Wood's Division of the Fourth Corps.

The number of troops furnished by Kansas was largely in excess of its quota, and was equal to 72 per cent. of its military population (white males from 18 to 45 years of age), as enumerated in the census of 1860.

*Including the mortally wounded.

Tennessee.—Although this State joined the Southern Confederacy, it furnished thirty regiments to the Union Army, organized from refugees and volunteers who enlisted without the inducement of bounty, many of whom had to run the gauntlet of Confederate videttes, or avoid them by crossing the cold and desolate peaks of the Cumberland.

The total number of Union soldiers from Tennessee was 31,092, not including blacks. Averaged on the basis of a three years' enlistment, they were equal to 26,394 men. The regiments were small, and were maintained with difficulty at an effective strength.

In addition to these 31,092 enlistments, 20,133 colored soldiers were recruited in this State. Of the 31,092 white troops, 6,777 lost their lives while in the service. A part, only, of the Tennessee Union regiments are given in the above list, the ones selected being those which were most prominent by reason of their losses in action or otherwise.

Of the deaths from disease in the 2d Tennessee Infantry, 382 occurred in Confederate prisons. The 7th Cavalry lost 193 from the same cause. The 2d Cavalry lost 260 men killed in the explosion of the steamer Sultana, near Memphis.

Regular Army.—The Regular Army, prior to the war, contained nineteen regiments in all: five cavalry regiments (two of dragoons, two of cavalry, and one of mounted rifles), four artillery, and ten infantry. By authority of the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861 — approved by Congress July 21st — an addition was made of one cavalry, one artillery, and nine infantry regiments.

It was further ordered that the nine new infantry regiments should contain two, but not more than three, battalions of eight companies each. This contemplated strength, however, was not attained. Some of them succeeded in organizing two battalions, but all the infantry regiments are now ten-company commands.

The old regiments were small (maximum of ten companies), and all the regiments became so depleted by losses and lack of recruits, that, in 1863, they only numbered from two to eight companies each. Any comparison of their losses with those of volunteer commands should be accompanied by a statement of effective strength.

At Stone's River, the "Regular Brigade," of Rousseau's Division, Fourteenth Corps, made a brilliant record, and earned a reputation as a most efficient and reliable command. The brigade was composed of the 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th Infantry, and Battery H of the 5th Artillery. The 18th Infantry had two battalions; the others, one each. The brigade took 1,566 officers and men into action, and sustained a loss of 94 killed, 489 wounded,* and 47 missing; total, 630. The 16th Infantry lost 166 out of 308 engaged, or over 53 per cent.

At Gettysburg the two Regular brigades of Ayres's Division included ten regiments, but they contained, in all, only fifty-seven small companies. Out of 1,985 present in action, they lost 829 in killed, wounded and missing; and, in Burbank's Brigade, out of 80 officers present, 40 were killed or wounded.

Heavy losses were also sustained at Gaines's Mill by the 2d, 12th, and 14th Infantry; at Manassas, by the 14th; and at Spotsylvania, by the 11th.

The 9th Infantry was stationed on the Pacific Coast during the entire war. The 5th Infantry served in New Mexico. A part of the 8th Infantry was present at Cedar Mountain, where it fought in Augur's Division, Banks's Corps; and some of the companies served as a provost-guard at General McClellan's Headquarters. The principal loss of the 3d Cavalry occurred at Valverde, N. M., and at Cherokee Station, Ala.

Colored Troops.—There were 166 regiments of colored troops organized during the war. Their total losses in battle amounted to 2,751 men killed or mortally wounded, not including the deaths among the officers, who were whites.

The colored regiments in the above list were the ones which sustained the heaviest losses in battle, and together with the 54th Massachusetts, 55th Massachusetts, and 29th Connecticut, represent over three-fourths of the entire loss in action of this class of troops.

The regiments of Ferrero's Division sustained almost all their losses at the Mine Explosion and in the trenches before Petersburg. This division was also engaged at the Boydton Road, but with slight loss. The casualties in Paine's (formerly Hinks's) Division occurred in the first assault on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, at Chaffin's Farm, and at the Darbytown Road (Fair Oaks, 1864). The principal loss in Hawley's Division occurred at Deep Bottom, and Chaffin's Farm (Fort Gilmer).

*Including the mortally wounded.

The most of those killed in the 73d fell in the assault on Port Hudson; and the killed in the 2d Infantry, at Natural Bridge, Va. Eleven officers of the latter regiment, including the Colonel and Chaplain, died of disease at Key West, Fla., in the summer of 1864.

There is no satisfactory explanation for the surprising mortality in the 5th Colored Heavy Artillery, and 65th Colored Infantry. The former regiment was recruited in Louisiana and Mississippi, and was stationed along the Mississippi river at various points between Memphis and Port Hudson. The most of the deaths were caused by fevers; and at one time the regiment suffered from small pox. It was organized at Vicksburg in August, 1863, and was mustered out May 20, 1866. Its original designation was the 9th Louisiana Vols., A. D.

The 65th Colored Infantry was also stationed along the Mississippi. It was recruited in Missouri, and organized at Benton Barracks, Mo., in December, 1863, as the 2nd Missouri Vols., A. D. Over 100 men died at the Barracks before the regiment took the field, the men having been enlisted by the Provost-Marshals throughout the State and forwarded to this Post during an inclement season,—thinly clad, and many of them hatless, shoeless, and without food. Many suffered amputation of frozen feet or hands, and the diseases engendered by this exposure resulted in a terrible and unprecedented mortality.

Miscellaneous Regiments.—In addition to the lists in the preceding pages, there were several regiments from the Territories and Southern States. The deaths in these commands are embraced in the losses credited their respective States and Territories, in the table given in the succeeding chapter. Some of these regiments suffered severely in action; notably, the 1st Colorado, which lost 32 killed and 76 wounded at Apache Cañon; the 1st Louisiana (white), which lost 123 killed and wounded at Port Hudson; and the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, which lost over 100 men killed in the guerrilla fighting on the Arkansas Frontier.

The remarkably large number of deaths from disease in some regiments includes the deaths in Confederate prisons, in which case the latter should be deducted in order to prevent an erroneous impression regarding the death rate of the regiment.

The following named regiments sustained unusually heavy losses by deaths in Confederate prisons:

REGIMENT.	Died in Prison.	REGIMENT.	Died in Prison.
1st Maine Cavalry	145	2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery	92
1st Vermont Cavalry	149	7th Pennsylvania Reserves	73
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery	167	45th Pennsylvania Infantry	98
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	102	101st Pennsylvania Infantry	158
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	173	103d Pennsylvania Infantry	181
27th Massachusetts Infantry	116	145th Pennsylvania Infantry	98
39th Massachusetts Infantry	102	190th Pennsylvania Infantry	126
58th Massachusetts Infantry	89	191st Pennsylvania Infantry	125
14th Connecticut Infantry	78	9th Maryland Infantry	114
16th Connecticut Infantry	154	45th Ohio Infantry	134
2d New York Cavalry	91	89th Ohio Infantry	108
5th New York Cavalry	99	100th Ohio Infantry	84
12th New York Cavalry	80	5th Indiana Cavalry	68
22d New York Cavalry	83	1st Kentucky Cavalry	115
4th New York Heavy Artillery	97	11th Kentucky Cavalry	141
7th New York Heavy Artillery	204	12th Kentucky Cavalry	64
8th New York Heavy Artillery	102	4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	88
14th New York Heavy Artillery	84	16th Illinois Cavalry	157
39th New York Infantry	94	5th Michigan Cavalry	76
52d New York Infantry	103	6th Michigan Cavalry	98
85th New York Infantry	222	7th Michigan Cavalry	83
111th New York Infantry	74	8th Michigan Cavalry	91
140th New York Infantry	77	22d Michigan Infantry	122
146th New York Infantry	81	36th Wisconsin Infantry	102
154th New York Infantry	90	9th Minnesota Infantry	122
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry	120	3d Tennessee Cavalry	70
5th Pennsylvania Cavalry	76	6th Tennessee Cavalry	78
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry	122	7th Tennessee Cavalry	193
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry	148	2d Tennessee Infantry	382
18th Pennsylvania Cavalry	130	12th United States Infantry	77

CHAPTER XIII.

AGGREGATE OF DEATHS IN THE UNION ARMIES BY STATES—TOTAL ENLISTMENT BY STATES—PERCENTAGES OF MILITARY POPULATION FURNISHED, AND PERCENTAGES OF LOSS—STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AT VARIOUS DATES—CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

THE statistics in this chapter, with the exception of the percentages, are compiled largely from the recent official publications of the War Department. They show not only the aggregate mortuary loss of the Union Armies during the War of the Rebellion, but show the losses sustained by each State, together with the various causes of death.

The tables are based upon the statistics prepared in the War Department at Washington, in 1885, by order of General Richard C. Drum, Adjutant-General United States Army, the work being done under the supervision of Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley, the statistician of that department. This work of the War Department was one of immense magnitude; but it was done conscientiously and intelligently, and the extracts given here may be considered not only as official, but final.

The period during which these deaths occurred embraces, in the Regular Army, the time between April 15, 1861, and August 1, 1865; but, in the volunteers, it covers the time from the date of muster-in to the date of final muster-out of each organization. Soldiers who died after they had been discharged or mustered out are not counted, except those who were prisoners of war at the time of their death. Most of the volunteer regiments were mustered out in the summer of 1865; some remained in service until January, 1866, and a few were not discharged until 1867.

In presenting here these important statistics, the figures have been arranged in tables so as to bring out clearly their important features; and, to these have been added various columns of percentages which may be of interest in connection with the matter.

In Table A, Column IV, the official figures for the enlistment, reduced to a three years' standard, are used as a basis in calculating the percentage of loss in the various States. As has already been explained, the terms of enlistment varied in length, and, although the bulk of the army was enlisted for a three years' term of service, many of the regiments were mustered in to serve for three months, six months, nine months, one year, or two years. In some of the calls for troops made by the President these different terms were, at one time or another, specified in the proclamation. Of the 2,778,304 separate enlistments, there were 2,036,700 who enlisted for three years, including the veteran reënlistments; 391,752 who enlisted for one year; 44,400 for two years; 1,042 for four years; 87,588 for nine months; 108,416 for three months; 20,439 for six months; 85,507 for one hundred days; 2,045 for sixty days; 373 for eight months; and 42 for four months. There were also several New York militia regiments which served for thirty days in various emergencies, and bodies of "minute men" from other States, of which no account was made. Reduced to a basis of a three years' term, these various enlistments were equal to 2,326,168 men recruited for three years' service.

TABLE A.
TOTAL DEATHS AND PERCENTAGES BY STATES.

STATES.	Killed or mortally wounded.	Deaths from all other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS.	Troops furnished; three years stand-ard.*	Per cent. of killed.	Per cent. of other deaths.	Per cent. of total deaths.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Maine	3,184	6,214	9,398	49,635	6.4	12.5	18.9
New Hampshire	1,903	2,979	4,882	29,150	6.5	10.2	16.7
Vermont	1,809	3,415	5,224	26,355	6.8	12.9	19.8
Massachusetts	6,115	7,827	13,942	98,803	6.2	7.9	14.1
Rhode Island	460	861	1,321	13,688	3.3	6.3	9.6
Connecticut	1,947	3,407	5,354	45,181	4.3	7.5	11.8
New York	19,085	27,449	46,534	334,784	5.7	8.1	13.8
New Jersey	2,578	3,176	5,754	44,398	5.8	7.1	12.9
Pennsylvania	15,265	17,918	33,183	214,427	7.1	8.3	15.4
Delaware	383	499	882	7,888	4.8	6.3	11.1
Maryland	909	2,073	2,982	24,954	3.6	8.3	11.9
West Virginia	1,247	2,770	4,017	27,518	4.5	10.0	14.5
Ohio	11,588	23,887	35,475	225,669	5.1	10.6	15.7
Kentucky	2,478	8,296	10,774	43,550	5.7	19.0	24.7
Indiana	7,243	19,429	26,672	150,177	4.8	12.9	17.7
Illinois	9,894	24,940	34,834	210,043	4.7	11.8	16.5
Missouri	3,317	10,568	13,885	78,035	4.2	13.5	17.7
Michigan	4,448	10,305	14,753	76,218	5.8	13.5	19.3
Wisconsin	3,802	8,499	12,301	73,865	5.1	11.5	16.6
Minnesota	626	1,958	2,584	18,554	3.4	10.5	13.9
Iowa	3,540	9,461	13,001	68,118	5.2	13.8	19.0
Kansas	737	1,893	2,630	16,624	4.4	11.4	15.8
District of Columbia	41	249	290	6,546	0.6	3.8	4.4
Colorado	153	170	323	3,697	4.1	4.6	8.7
California	108	465	573	15,725	0.7	2.9	3.6
New Mexico	73	204	277	4,432	1.6	4.6	6.2

*Number left after deducting sailors, colored troops, and commutations, the deaths credited here to each State having occurred wholly in the white troops. The loss in the colored troops is itemized here by itself. For the number of colored soldiers furnished by each State, see Table "D."

The report of the Provost-Marshal-General shows the combined strength of the Union Armies, at different periods before and during the war, to have been :

Date.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Jan. 1, 1861.....	14,663	1,704	*16,367
July 1, 1861.....	183,588	3,163	186,751
Jan. 1, 1862.....	527,204	48,713	575,917
Mch. 31, 1862.....	533,984	103,142	637,126
Jan. 1, 1863.....	698,802	219,389	918,191
Jan. 1, 1864.....	611,250	249,487	860,737
Mch. 31, 1865.....	657,747	322,339	980,086
May 1, 1865.....	797,807	202,709	1,000,516

It would be impossible to state the number of individuals who served in the war, as so many of the men, after serving a short term, enlisted for a second, and often for a third, time. Then, again, nearly all of the three years' regiments that volunteered in 1861 reënlisted in January, 1864, for another three years' term of service. There were 136,000 of these veterans who reënlisted and were counted twice in the number of troops (2,036,700) reported as

*Regular Army.

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.
TOTAL DEATHS AND PERCENTAGES BY STATES.

STATES.	Killed or mortally wounded.	Deaths from all other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS.	Troops furnished; three years stand ard.	Per cent. of killed.	Per cent. of other deaths.	Per cent. of total deaths.
(Continued.)	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Nebraska	35	204	239	2,175	1.6	9.3	10.9
Oregon	11	34	45	1,773	0.6	1.9	2.5
Nevada	2	31	33	1,080	0.1	2.9	3.0
Dakota	2	4	6	206	1.0	2.0	3.0
Washington Territory.....	.....	22	22	964	....	2.2	2.2
Tennessee	744	6,033	6,777	26,394	2.8	22.8	25.6
Arkansas	305	1,408	1,713	7,836	3.9	17.9	21.8
Louisiana.....	214	731	945	4,654	4.6	15.7	20.3
Alabama.....	50	295	345	1,611	3.1	18.3	21.4
North Carolina.....	43	317	360	3,156	1.4	10.0	11.4
Florida.....	18	197	215	1,290	1.4	15.2	16.6
Texas.....	12	129	141	1,632	0.7	7.9	8.6
Mississippi.....	3	75	78	545	0.5	13.8	14.3
Virginia	10	32	42	.....	....	....	....
Georgia .....	.....	15	15	.....	....	....	....
Indian Nations.....	107	911	1,018	3,530	3.0	25.8	28.8
Colored Troops.....	2,894	33,953	36,847*	178,975	1.6	18.9	20.5
Veteran Reserves †.....	27	1,645	1,672	.....	....	2.7	2.7
Hancock's Corps †.....	1	105	106	.....	....	0.9	0.9
United States Sharpshooters †.....	263	289 ‡	552	.....	10.2	11.2	21.4
United States Volunteer Infantry †.....	12	231	243	.....	0.1	2.7	2.8
Generals and Staff.....	85	154	239	.....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous, Bands, &c.....	16	216	232	.....	....	....	....
Regular Army †.....	2,283	3,515	5,798	.....	3.4	5.2	8.6
Totals.....	110,070	249,458	359,528	2,143,855	5.1	11.6	16.7

*Not including loss in the three Massachusetts colored regiments, which were organized and officered exclusively by that State; their enrollment and loss is included with that of the white troops from Massachusetts.

†The number of men in the Regular Army was about 67,000; in the Veteran Reserve Corps, 60,508; Hancock's Veteran Corps, 10,833; United States Sharpshooters (Berdan's two regiments), 2,570; other organizations of white volunteers, about 8,500. All these (except about 20,000 Regulars who were in service at the outbreak of the war) are included in the number of men furnished by the various States, but the exact share furnished by each State is not known. For this reason, the actual percentage of loss by each State is somewhat larger than the apparent one.

‡Includes 35 deaths in the Engineer Battalion.

enlisted for three years. Many of the three-years' men who were discharged for physical disability or other reasons, enlisted again in other regiments before the war had closed, and thus were counted twice. Over 300,000 men enlisted just before the close of the war, few of whom, if any, participated in any active service. It is doubtful if there were 2,000,000 individual actually in service during the war.

The smaller percentage of killed belonging to some States does not necessarily imply any lack of fighting qualities, but rather that the troops from such States were more largely assigned to post or garrison duty, and that a smaller proportion of their contingent was engaged at the front. Still, in the heavy percentage of deaths in battle credited to Vermont and New Hampshire, one cannot help but trace a connection with the hard and continuous fighting which fell to the lot of the Vermont Brigade, and the Fifth New Hampshire.

The number of officers and men in the Regular Army among whom the casualties occurred—as stated in Table A—is placed officially at 67,000, and the percentage of deaths is based on that number. But this number includes enlistments after the fighting had ceased;

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

TABLE B.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, AND OTHER CAUSES.

STATES.	DIED OF DISEASE.	Died of Disease in Confederate Prisons.	Deaths from Accidents and Drowning.	Deaths from all other causes except Battles.	Per cent. from Disease.	Per cent. from Disease in prison.	Per cent. from Accidents and Drowning.	Per cent. from all other causes.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.*	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Maine	5,257	541	118	298	10.5	1.1	0.2	0.6
New Hampshire.....	2,427	294	76	182	8.3	1.0	0.3	0.6
Vermont	2,597	486	70	262	9.8	1.8	0.3	1.0
Massachusetts.....	5,530	1,483	257	557	5.6	1.4	0.3	0.6
Rhode Island	648	84	69	60	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Connecticut	2,542	526	101	238	5.6	1.2	0.2	0.5
New York	19,835	4,710	914	1,990	5.9	1.4	0.3	0.5
New Jersey	2,415	419	134	208	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
Pennsylvania.....	11,782	4,119	636	1,381	5.5	1.9	0.3	0.6
Delaware	356	75	21	47	4.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
Maryland	1,160	647	98	168	4.6	2.6	0.4	0.7
West Virginia	1,878	617	150	125	6.8	2.2	0.5	0.5
Ohio	19,365	2,356	1,168	998	8.6	1.1	0.5	0.4
Kentucky	6,383	860	454	599	14.6	1.9	1.1	1.4
Indiana	16,633	1,152	791	853	11.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Illinois	21,065	1,721	1,028	1,126	10.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
Missouri	9,243	225	487	613	11.8	0.3	0.6	0.8
Michigan	8,269	1,268	339	429	10.8	1.7	0.4	0.6
Wisconsin	7,464	604	212	219	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Minnesota	1,677	159	43	79	9.0	0.9	0.2	0.4
Iowa	8,498	515	227	221	12.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
Kansas	1,638	36	104	115	9.9	0.2	0.6	0.7
District of Columbia	150	44	10	45	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.7
Colorado	120	.....	25	25	3.2	.....	0.7	0.7
California	344	.....	62	59	2.2	.....	0.3	0.4
New Mexico	144	.....	19	41	3.3	.....	0.4	0.9

*The percentages in this table (also, in Table A) are based on figures in Column IV, Table A.

and, though correct as to the percentage of deaths from disease, the actual percentage of killed was much higher than indicated by the figures given. At no time during the period of active hostilities did the Regular Army number, present and absent, over 26,000 officers and men. Its actual strength at various dates was as follows :

Date.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
January 1, 1861.....	14,663	1,704	16,367
July 1, 1861.....	14,108	2,314	16,422
January 1, 1862.....	19,871	2,554	22,425
March 31, 1862.....	19,585	3,723	23,308
January 1, 1863.....	19,169	6,294	25,463
January 1, 1864.....	17,237	7,399	24,636
January 1, 1865.....	14,661	7,358	22,019
March 31, 1865.....	13,880	7,789	21,669

As there were only thirty regiments in the Regular Army, it becomes apparent that their average numerical strength must have been small, and that their losses in action were severe in proportion to their numbers.

The deaths from all causes, aside from battle—Column II, Table A—are subdivided in Table B so as to show the loss from disease, by itself; also, the additional loss from disease

TABLE B.—CONTINUED.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, AND OTHER CAUSES.

STATES.	DIED OF DISEASE.	Died of Disease in Confederate Prisons.	Deaths from Accidents and Drowning.	Deaths from all other causes except Battles.	Per cent. from Disease.	Per cent. from Disease in prison.	Per cent. from Accidents and Drowning.	Per cent. from all other causes.
(Continued.)	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Nevada	29	.....	1	1	2.7	.....	0.1	0.1
Oregon	21	.....	7	6	1.2	.....	0.4	0.3
Nebraska.....	159	1	23	21	7.3	.....	1.0	1.0
Dakota	4	.....	.....	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	12	.....	5	5	1.2	.....	0.5	0.5
Tennessee	4,086	1,150	375	422	15.5	4.3	1.4	1.6
Arkansas	1,254	8	25	121	16.0	0.1	0.3	1.5
North Carolina.....	216	49	3	49	6.8	1.6	0.1	1.5
Alabama	228	22	5	40	14.1	1.4	0.3	2.5
Florida	189	.....	.....	8	14.6	.....	.....	0.6
Louisiana	624	15	36	56	13.5	0.3	0.7	1.2
Mississippi	66	.....	1	8	12.1	.....	0.2	1.4
Texas.....	101	1	6	21	6.2	.....	0.3	1.3
Georgia	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	16	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Nations.....	775	.....	10	126	21.9	.....	0.3	3.6
Colored Troops	29,658	98*	576	3,621	16.6	.....	0.3	2.0
Veteran Reserves	1,424	.....	131	90	2.4	.....	0.2	0.1
Hancock's Corps.....	82	.....	14	9	0.8	.....	0.1	.....
United States Sharpshooters .	247	25	6	11	9.6	1.0	0.2	0.4
U. S. Volunteer Infantry	202	.....	11	18	2.3	.....	0.2	0.2
Generals and Staffs.....	142	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Bands, &c....	200	2	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regular Army.....	2,552	540	197	226	3.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Totals	199,720	24,866	9,058	15,814	9.3	1.2	0.4	0.7

*The total deaths among colored soldiers while prisoners amounted to 291. Of these, 98 died of disease; 34 of wounds received in battle; 25 were killed after capture; 11 died from sundry known causes; and 123 from causes not stated on the rolls.

which occurred in Confederate prisons. The total deaths among the prisoners were 29,498, divided as follows: from disease, 24,866; died of wounds received in battle, 2,072; accidents, 7; drowned, 7; killed after capture, 104; executed by the enemy, 64; sunstroke, 20; causes known but unclassified, 319; cause not stated, 2,039. With the exception of the loss from disease, the deaths among prisoners are included in the various classifications of Tables B and C. The loss among prisoners from "cause not stated" (2,039 deaths) was probably due, for the most part, to disease, and might with good reason be added to the 24,866 deaths from disease. Most of the deaths from wounds and executions, among prisoners,—together with some from other causes—occurred while in the enemy's hands, but before arriving at the prison pens. The total deaths among prisoners (29,498) include all who died while in the enemy's hands—whether in prison, or on their way there, or in the field hospitals, or while lying disabled within the enemy's lines.

Since the publication by the War Department, in 1885, of its exhibit of deaths during the late war, additional information has been acquired which has increased the number of deaths among the prisoners until the aggregate has reached a total of 30,156.

Of the 9,058 deaths from accidents—Table B, Column III—4,944 were from drowning. With the latter are included over one thousand who lost their lives in the explosion and sinking of the steamboat *Sultana* on the Mississippi River; also, those who were lost at sea by the sinking of the steamer *General Lyon*.

TABLE C.
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FROM MINOR CAUSES (*Table B, Column IV*).

STATES.	Murdered.	Killed after Capture.	Committed Suicide.	Military Executions	Executed by the Enemy.	Died from Sunstroke.	Causes known but not classified.	*Causes not stated.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Maine	13	.....	5	5	.....	16	17	242
New Hampshire.....	4	.....	3	17	.....	8	18	132
Vermont	3	.....	10	4	8	12	23	202
Massachusetts	8	.....	9	13	.....	18	95	414
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	8	45
Connecticut.....	3	.....	12	24	.....	9	35	155
New York	34	3	69	35	.....	57	365	1,427
New Jersey	1	.....	6	9	.....	6	48	138
Pennsylvania	17	4	34	23	.....	27	120	1,156
Delaware	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	11	30
Maryland.....	8	.....	4	10	1	1	48	96
West Virginia	7	.....	6	2	1	.....	31	78
Ohio	23	13	34	6	9	24	118	771
Kentucky	14	2	8	12	2	2	168	391
Indiana	21	7	11	8	1	20	78	707
Illinois.....	45	18	33	7	1	13	131	878
Missouri.....	42	11	30	6	1	8	119	396
Michigan	10	2	10	2	.....	7	73	325
Wisconsin	7	.....	14	1	.....	10	27	160
Minnesota	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	19	55
Iowa	5	3	8	.....	3	12	51	139
Kansas.....	8	11	3	4	2	1	28	58
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	6	34
Colorado	2	1	1	2	.....	1	10	8
California	10	.....	8	4	.....	.....	21	16
New Mexico	13	.....	4	3	.....	.....	7	14

*Cause not definitely stated on the muster-out rolls; was undoubtedly due to disease almost entirely.

In Table B, Column I, it is shown that 199,720 died from disease alone, in camps, hospitals, or at home. An interesting question arises here as to what proportion of this loss was due to army life. What is the normal death rate? How many of these men would have died had they remained at home? The tables in use by the actuaries of the life insurance companies show that of a thousand healthy men at the age of twenty-three—selected risks—eight will die within a year. Assuming the average strength of the army to have been 1,000,000 men for four* years, and the average age to have been twenty-three, it appears that 32,000 of these deaths would have occurred in time of peace, and that the excess was due solely to the fatal vicissitudes of a soldier's life.

In Table C, a subdivision is made of the number represented by Column IV, Table B. The 2,034 deaths in Column VII, Table C—Causes known but not classified—include those “resulting from quarrels, riots, and the like, and which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination, or by provost-guards or sentinels in attempting to escape, or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens; and all other causes not embraced in the preceding columns.”†

After accounting for all known causes of death, there still remain—Table C, Column VIII—12,121 cases of cause unknown. In these cases the name of the dead soldier is borne on the

*The period during which the loss from disease occurred was much longer than the period of the fighting. Many of the volunteer regiments were in service until 1866.

†Mr. Kirkley.

TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FROM MINOR CAUSES (*Table B, Column IV*).

STATES.	Murdered.	Killed after Capture	Committed Suicide.	Military Executions	Executed by the Enemy.	Died from Sunstroke.	Causes known but not classified.	*Causes not stated.
(Continued.)	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Nevada							1	.....
Oregon	1			1			4	.....
Nebraska.....	6				1		2	12
Washington Territory.....	1						3	1
Dakota.....								.....
Tennessee	24	1	3		2	4	74	314
Arkansas	24			2	13		23	59
North Carolina.....	4	1			16		4	24
Alabama							2	38
Florida.....					2		1	5
Louisiana.....			1	1		5	19	30
Mississippi.....	1						4	3
Texas.....	1			1		1	10	8
Georgia								2
Virginia	1							.....
Indian Nations.....	11	1	1				2	111
Colored Troops.....	106	25	13	52	1	32	86	*3,306
Veteran Reserves.....	15		11	1		5	47	11
Hancock's Corps	1		2			1	5	.....
United States Sharpshooters			1				2	8
United States Volunteer Infantry *..	5		1	2			6	4
Generals and Staffs.....							1	.....
Miscellaneous, Brigade Bands, &c....				1				12
Regular Army.....	16	1	27	6		7	63	106
Totals	520	104	391	267	64	313	2,034	12,121

* "Penitent Rebels;" six regiments, organized from the prison-camps at Point Lookout, Rock Island, Alton, Camp Douglas, and Columbus, and composed of Confederate prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the United States service.

muster-out roll, or "final statement," with the marginal remark, "Died;" but with no further statement to show the cause of his death. Undoubtedly, the most of these men, or nearly all, died from disease; and although they cannot be so included in any statistical exhibit, they should be borne in mind as a probable addition to the number of deaths from that cause.

Many will deem it strange that, with over 2,300,000 three-year enlistments, the total strength of the army, present and absent, never reached half that number. This can be partly explained by the large number discharged for physical disability incurred in the service. Over 250,000 men were honorably discharged for disabilities arising from wounds or diseases which unfitted them for further service.

Another serious cause of depletion was the remarkably large number of desertions. The reported desertions during the war numbered 268,530. The Provost Marshal General estimated that 25 per cent. of these were wrongly reported; that these men were absent unintentionally or unavoidably,—and placed the number of actual desertions at 201,397.* Of this number, 76,526 were arrested and sent to their regiments.

The desertions were most frequent in the Regular Army, 16,365 men having deserted from that arm of the service during the war, a loss of over 24 per cent., while in the volunteer

TABLE D.

NUMBER OF WHITE TROOPS, SAILORS, COLORED TROOPS, AND INDIANS FURNISHED BY THE STATES.

STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.	White Troops.	Sailors and Marines.	Colored Troops.	Indian Nations.	Aggregate.	*Total Deaths, all causes.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Alabama	2,576	.....	.....	.....	2,576	345
Arkansas	8,289	.....	.....	.....	8,289	1,713
California	15,725	.....	.....	.....	15,725	573
Colorado	4,903	.....	.....	.....	4,903	323
Connecticut.....	51,937	2,163	1,764	.....	55,864	5,354
Dakota	206	.....	.....	.....	206	6
Delaware	11,236	94	954	.....	12,284	882
District of Columbia	11,912	1,353	3,269	.....	16,534	290
Florida	1,290	.....	.....	.....	1,290	215
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Illinois.....	255,057	2,224	1,811	.....	259,092	34,834
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537	.....	196,363	26,672
Iowa	75,797	5	440	.....	76,242	13,001
Kansas.....	18,069	.....	2,080	.....	20,149	2,630
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703	.....	75,760	10,774
Louisiana	5,224	.....	.....	.....	5,224	945
Maine	64,973	5,030	104	.....	70,107	9,398
Maryland.....	33,995	3,925	8,718	.....	46,638	2,982
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966	.....	146,730	13,942
Michigan	85,479	498	1,387	.....	87,364	14,753
Minnesota	23,913	3	104	.....	24,020	2,584
Mississippi	545	.....	.....	.....	545	78
Missouri.....	100,616	151	8,344	.....	109,111	13,885
Nebraska.....	3,157	.....	.....	.....	3,157	239
Nevada	1,080	.....	.....	.....	1,080	33
New Hampshire.....	32,930	882	125	.....	33,937	4,882

*Includes deaths in the army only; the deaths in the navy — among sailors and marines — are not included in any of these tables. The deaths credited here to each State occurred in the white troops; the total of deaths among the colored soldiers is stated opposite the item "Colored troops."

service the average rate was 6 per cent. In the Kansas troops the desertions exceeded 11 per cent. of the enrollment, the percentage being the highest of any State.

In addition to the deserters, there were thousands of other absentees. In March, 1863, the returns of the Army of the Potomac showed that 2,922 officers and 81,964 enlisted men were absent, the majority of whom were absent without any known cause; and in December, 1862, a return of the Army of the Cumberland showed that with 76,725 present there were 46,677 absent.

Desertions were frequent among the drafted men, for their service was compulsory; but there were not many of this class in the ranks. The Union Army was essentially a volunteer army. True, a conscription act was enforced; but its provisions for exemption were so lenient that the number of drafted men actually held to service was only 52,068, a small number as compared with the total enlistment. In addition to the drafted men held to service, there were 75,429 conscripts who sent substitutes. These substitutes have generally been classed as mercenaries; but they were men who went to the war without compulsion, and if they received money for the act it should be remembered that all the volunteers who enlisted during the latter part of the war received large bounties.

Besides the substitutes just mentioned, there were 42,581 men who enlisted as substitutes for men who, although not drafted, were enrolled under the Conscription Act and were liable to future drafts, but who secured exemption therefrom by sending men to the field in

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER OF WHITE TROOPS, SAILORS, COLORED TROOPS, AND INDIANS FURNISHED BY THE STATES.

STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.	White Troops.	Sailors and Marines.	Colored Troops.	Indian Nations.	Aggregate.	Total Deaths, all causes.
(Continued.)	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
New Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185	.....	76,814	5,754
New Mexico	6,561	.....	.....	.....	6,561	277
New York	409,561	35,164	4,125	.....	448,850	46,534
North Carolina	3,156	.....	.....	.....	3,156	360
Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092	.....	313,180	35,475
Oregon	1,810	.....	.....	.....	1,810	45
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612	.....	337,936	33,183
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837	.....	23,236	1,321
Tennessee	31,092	.....	.....	.....	31,092	6,777
Texas	1,965	.....	.....	.....	1,965	141
Vermont	32,549	619	120	.....	33,288	5,224
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Washington Territory	964	.....	.....	.....	964	22
West Virginia	31,872	.....	196	.....	32,068	4,017
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165	.....	91,327	12,301
Indian Nations .....	.....	.....	.....	3,530	3,530	1,018
Colored Troops .....	.....	.....	99,337*	.....	99,337	†36,847
Veteran Reserve Corps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,672
U. S. Vet. Vols. (Hancock's Corps) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
U. S. Sharpshooters and Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
U. S. Volunteer Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Generals and Staffs (Vols.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Miscellaneous, Brigade Bands, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Regular Army .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,798
Totals	2,494,592	101,207 ‡	178,975	3,530	2,778,304	359,528

* Colored troops recruited in the Southern States.

‡ There were 31,317 more who were not credited to the states, as sailors.

† Includes all the deaths in the 178,975 Colored Troops.

their place. There were, also, 86,724 drafted men who received exemption upon the payment of \$300.00 each, in commutation. The best result of the Conscription Act was the stimulus which it gave to volunteering, rather than the number of men directly obtained by its enforcement.

In Table F is given a comparative statement of troops furnished by each State, in proportion to its population. The military population — those between the ages of 18 and 45 — as stated in the census of 1860, is used as a basis for calculating the different percentages. The increase of the military population in 1861–62 was greater, proportionately, in the north-western States; and, hence, if the percentage of men furnished were to be figured on a census of 1861–62, their ratios would be decreased more than those of the Atlantic States. It should be understood, also, that the military population was proportionately larger in the new States of the West than in the older States from whence so many of these people emigrated. For instance: in Maine, the white males between the ages of 18 and 45 formed 19.5 per cent. of the whole population; in New York, 20.8; in Kansas, 29.7; and in California, 47.1,—the proportion increasing with the western immigration.

From the statistics in Table F it appears that the States of Delaware and Indiana were preëminently loyal, contributing more largely in proportion to their military population than any of their sister States. Some of the States, notably Connecticut, Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois, furnished more men than the quotas demanded from them

TABLE E.
NUMBER OF ENLISTMENTS REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDARD.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quotas.	*Men Furnished.	†Paid Commutation.	Aggregate.	*Total reduced to a three years standard.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Maine.....	73,587	70,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire.....	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,849
Vermont.....	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Massachusetts.....	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island.....	18,898	23,236	463	23,699	17,866
Connecticut.....	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,623
New York.....	507,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Jersey.....	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
Pennsylvania.....	385,369	337,936	28,171	366,107	265,517
Delaware.....	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
Maryland.....	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
West Virginia.....	34,463	32,068	.....	32,068	27,714
District of Columbia.....	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Ohio.....	306,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Indiana.....	199,788	196,363	784	197,147	153,576
Illinois.....	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Michigan.....	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin.....	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota.....	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	19,693
Iowa.....	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Missouri.....	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Kentucky.....	100,782	75,760	3,265	79,025	70,832

* Includes men furnished to the Navy : Table D, Column II.

† Showing the number of drafted men in each State who paid \$300.00 each in commutation, and were not held to service.

by the National Government. In justice to the States which did not fill the quotas asked for, it should be stated that they either took exception to the figures upon which their quotas were based ; or, that they claimed that they had furnished men which were not credited to them, or had been credited to other States.

The quotas demanded of the States in 1861 and 1862 were computed on a basis of the entire population, instead of the military class, and, consequently, bore harder on some of the Eastern States than on the newly-settled Western States, which had a larger military population, proportionately, to draw from. Subsequent levies, however, were based on a military enrollment made in each Congressional District by the officials of the Provost-Marshal-General.

But the results obtained in Table F require modification in order that the statement may be complete and fair. The figures for the number of men furnished include the long and short enlistments, and favor certain States whose troops contained a larger proportion of three months' men or regiments with other short terms of enlistment. Some States, also, furnished money in commutation for soldiers, and in statistics like those of Table F it may be deemed that money was not a complete offset for men. Then, again, the military population, as enumerated in the census of 1860, embraced white males only, while the troops credited in Table F to the various States include the colored soldiers from those States ; and although these colored troops were, in some States, a serious drain upon the agricultural resources of the community, they formed no part of the military population in question, and might be considered as unfairly influencing the comparative percentages.

TABLE E.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER OF ENLISTMENTS REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDARD.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quotas.	Men Furnished.	Paid Commutation	Aggregate.	Total reduced to a three years standard.
(Continued.)	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Kansas.....	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee.....	1,560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Arkansas.....	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
North Carolina.....	1,560	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156
California.....	.....	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Nevada.....	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
Oregon.....	.....	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory.....	.....	964	.....	964	964
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory.....	.....	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory.....	.....	206	.....	206	206
New Mexico.....	.....	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
Alabama.....	.....	2,576	.....	2,576	1,611
Florida.....	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	1,290
Louisiana.....	.....	5,224	.....	5,224	4,654
Mississippi.....	.....	545	.....	545	545
Texas.....	.....	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation.....	.....	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops.....	.....	*99,337	.....	*99,337	97,685
Totals.....	2,763,670	2,778,304	86,724	2,865,028	2,326,168

* Organized under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State. They were recruited as follows: in Alabama, 4,969; Arkansas, 5,526; Colorado, 95; Florida, 1,044; Georgia, 3,486; Louisiana, 21,052; Mississippi, 17,869; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Tennessee, 20,133; Texas, 47; Virginia, 5,723; at large, 5,896; total, 99,337.

To forestall discussion on such points, and to arrive accurately at the percentage of its able-bodied whites which each State sent to the war, it becomes necessary to base a percentage on the white troops alone (including sailors), and, further, to reduce their number to the common standard of a three years' enlistment; also, to throw out the item of commutation. Having done this, the following result is obtained:

States.	*White troops, 3 yrs' standard.	†Per cent. of military popula- tion, 1860.	States.	*White troops, 3 yrs' standard.	†Per cent. of military popula- tion, 1860.
Connecticut.....	47,344	50.1	Minnesota.....	18,557	45.0
Delaware.....	7,982	43.6	Missouri.....	78,186	33.5
Illinois.....	212,267	56.6	New Hampshire.....	30,032	47.2
Indiana.....	151,255	57.0	New Jersey.....	52,527	39.7
Iowa.....	68,123	48.8	New York.....	369,948	46.1
Kansas.....	16,624	59.4	Ohio.....	228,943	49.8
Kentucky.....	43,864	24.2	Pennsylvania.....	228,734	41.2
Maine.....	54,665	44.7	Rhode Island.....	15,566	43.8
Maryland.....	28,879	28.1	Vermont.....	26,974	44.5
Massachusetts.....	114,820‡	44.4	Wisconsin.....	73,998	46.4
Michigan.....	76,716	46.7			

By this test some of the States — Delaware, for instance, — are accorded a much lower

*Figures obtained by combining Column IV, Table A, and Column II, Table D.

†For military population of each State, see Column IV, Table F.

‡Not including the three regiments of colored troops — 3,966 men — which are credited to Massachusetts in Column IV, Table A.

TABLE F.
PERCENTAGE OF MILITARY POPULATION FURNISHED BY STATES.

STATES.	Number of Men Furnished.	Number who paid Commutation.	Total.*	Census, 1860. Number between ages 18 to 45 incl.	Per cent. Furnished.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Connecticut.....	55,864	1,515	57,379	94,411	60.7
Delaware.....	12,284	1,386	13,670	18,273	74.8
Illinois.....	259,092	55	259,147	375,026	69.1
Indiana.....	196,363	784	197,147	265,295	74.3
Iowa.....	76,242	67	76,309	139,316	54.7
Kansas.....	20,149	2	20,151	27,976	72.0
Kentucky.....	75,760	3,265	79,025	180,589	43.7
Maine.....	70,107	2,007	72,114	122,238	58.9
Maryland.....	46,638	3,678	50,316	102,715	48.9
Massachusetts.....	146,730	5,318	152,048	258,419	58.8
Michigan.....	87,364	2,008	89,372	164,007	54.4
Minnesota.....	24,020	1,032	25,052	41,226	60.7
Missouri.....	109,111	.....	109,111	232,781	46.8
New Hampshire.....	33,937	692	34,629	63,610	54.4
New Jersey.....	76,814	4,196	81,010	132,219	61.2
New York.....	448,850	18,197	467,047	796,881	58.6
Ohio.....	313,180	6,479	319,659	459,534	69.5
Pennsylvania.....	337,936	28,171	366,107	555,172	65.9
Rhode Island.....	23,236	463	23,699	35,502	66.7
Vermont.....	33,288	1,974	35,262	60,580	58.2
Wisconsin.....	91,327	5,097	96,424	159,335	60.5
Aggregate.....	2,538,292	86,386	2,624,678	4,285,105	61.2
Other States and Territories.....	240,012	338	240,350		
Total.....	2,778,304	86,724	2,865,028		

*Table E, Column IV. (official publication ; Ad. Gen. office, Washington, Nov. 9, 1880).

percentage ; and, yet, Delaware is entitled to credit for the money, the colored troops, and short-term regiments which she so promptly and liberally furnished. Kentucky is credited in this table with a low percentage, but it should be remembered that this State furnished 23,703 colored troops, which do not enter into this calculation. Maryland and Missouri also supplied the army with a large contingent for the same arm of the service.

The percentages of men supplied, large as they are, fail to do full justice to the States, because the military ages included many who were exempt from service on account of physical defects or infirmities ; and hence the actual proportion of able-bodied men furnished would in each case be correspondingly larger than the one stated.

Although the Border States are credited with a lower percentage, their record is a highly meritorious one. While the more Northern States were confronted with the questions of a war, the border States had to deal with the additional and more serious ones arising from a civil war ; a strife in which brother would be arrayed against brother, neighbor against neighbor, and which would be characterized by all the terrible and distracting scenes engendered by such a contest. They were slave-holding States, but they resisted all importunities to join the Confederacy, and remained loyal to the Union, although they knew full well that such action would transfer the war to their own fields. Missouri knew that by remaining in the Union her counties would be overrun by guerrilla bands and predatory invasions ; Kentucky sturdily refused all overtures from the Confederacy, although it was plain

that the State would thus become once more "the dark and bloody battle ground" of history; Maryland remained steadfast, and her fields resounded with the tread of armies and the roar of battle; and, in West Virginia, loyal regiments were formed of refugees who had left their homes, their fields, and barns in the hands of a ruthless enemy. It meant something to be loyal on the Border.

And, yet, these States responded promptly to the calls of the National Government for troops, one of them surpassing all others in its lavish supply of men and money, while the others filled their quotas and did it without a bounty or a draft. The slave-holding States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Kentucky, and Missouri, not only remained true to the old flag, but furnished 301,062 men for the loyal support of an Administration that received scarcely a vote within all their borders.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

The number of men in the naval service during the war was 132,554, of whom 7,600 were already in the service at the outbreak of hostilities. There were 1,804 killed and mortally wounded in battle. This includes 342 who were scalded to death, while in action, by escaping steam from boilers which had been pierced by the enemy's shot; also, 308 men drowned in action. The latter were men who went down with their ships,—their flag flying, and their guns firing defiantly from port-holes level with the waves. In addition to the 1,804 who lost their lives in battle, there were 2,226 wounded who survived their injuries.

The deaths in the navy from disease and accidents numbered 3,000. This includes 71 deaths from accidents; 265 from accidental drowning; 37 scalded; and 95 deaths in Confederate prisons. Unlike the army, the mortality from disease was, apparently, not in excess of the normal death rate of civil life.

Subjoined will be found a tabulation of the principal naval losses in action during the war. If some of the casualties appear trivial, let it be remembered that on most of the vessels named the crews were small; and that the loss of life, in proportion to the number engaged, was as serious as at Trafalgar or the Nile.

The losses in many cases include men who were scalded to death, and men who were drowned; but losses from such causes belong properly with the casualties, as much so as wounds from shot or shell. They were among the dire probabilities in every action,—deadly and terrible dangers which had to be confronted as well as the guns of the enemy. The changes in the methods of naval warfare, first introduced in the American War, brought a class of casualties hitherto unknown in naval combats. Our sailors fought in previous wars without the terrible danger from exploding boilers and escaping steam; and when their slowly-sinking wooden ships went down in action, there were opportunities for escape far different from any offered on an iron-clad sent rushing to the bottom by the explosion of a modern torpedo. In the action at St. Charles, the gunboat *Mound City* lost 150 men, killed or wounded, out of a crew of 175, but 3 officers and 22 men escaping uninjured; 82 were killed by gunshot wounds, or scalded* to death, and 43 others were drowned, or shot while struggling in the water. When the iron-clad *Tecumseh* led the column of monitors across the torpedo line at Mobile,† it moved as a forlorn hope which would not have been necessary in the naval combats of previous wars. In all that grand drama of heroism incidental to the Civil War, the Navy played no secondary part.

* During the engagement a 42-pound shell entered a casement, killing three men on its flight and then exploding the steam drum.

† As the *Tecumseh*, T. A. Craven, commander, went into action at Mobile Bay, it struck a torpedo and sank instantly. The vessel "went down head foremost, her screw plainly visible in the air for a moment to the enemy, that waited for her, not two hundred yards off, on the other side of the fatal line. It was then that Craven did one of those deeds that should be always linked with the doer's name, as Sidney's is with the cup of cold water. The pilot and he instinctively made for the narrow opening leading to the turret below. Craven drew back: 'After you, pilot,' he said. There was no afterward for him; the pilot was saved, but he went down with his ship."—[Navy in the Civil War; Mahan.

LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, 1861-65.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
1861							
Sept. 14	Colorado	Russell	Pensacola	3	9	--	12
Nov. 7	Fleet	Dupont	Port Royal	8	23	--	31
" 7	Tyler	Walke	Belmont	1	2	--	3
1862							
Feb. 2	Essex	Porter (W. D.)	Fort Henry	7	20	5	32
" 2	Cincinnati	Stembel	Fort Henry	1	7	--	8
" 8	Fleet	Goldsborough	Roanoke Island	6	17	--	23
" 15	St. Louis	Paulding	Fort Donelson	2	8	--	10
" 15	Louisville	Dove	Fort Donelson	4	5	--	9
" 15	Pittsburg	Thompson	Fort Donelson	--	2	--	2
" 15	Carondelet	Walke	Fort Donelson	4	31	--	35
Mch. 8	Cumberland	Morris	Hampton Roads	--	--	--	121
" 8	Congress	Smith	Hampton Roads	--	--	--	129
" 14	Fleet	Rowan	New Berne	2	11	--	13
April 24	Fleet	Farragut	New Orleans	37	147	--	184
" 24	Iroquois*	De Camp	New Orleans	8	24	--	32
" 24	Richmond*	Alden	New Orleans	2	4	--	6
" 24	Winona*	Nichols	New Orleans	3	5	--	8
" 24	Pinola*	Crosby	New Orleans	3	8	--	11
May 15	Galena	Rodgers	Drewry's Bluff	13	11	--	24
June 6	Flotilla	Davis	Memphis	--	3	--	3
" 17	Mound City	Kilty	White River	--	--	--	125
" 28	Fleet	Farragut	Vicksburg	15	30	--	45
July 15	Carondelet	Walke	Vicksburg†	4	10	--	14
" 15	Tyler	Gwin	Vicksburg†	8	16	--	24
" 15	Hartford	Wainwright	Vicksburg†	3	6	--	9
" 15	Wissahickon	De Camp	Vicksburg†	1	4	--	5
" 15	Winona	Nichols	Vicksburg†	1	2	--	3
" 15	Sciota	Lowry	Vicksburg†	--	2	--	2
" 15	Richmond	Alden	Vicksburg†	--	2	--	2
Oct. 3	Commodore Perry	Flusser	Blackwater	2	11	--	13
Dec. 27	Benton	Gwin	Drumgold's Bluff	2	8	--	10
1863.							
Jan. 1	Fleet	Renshaw	Galveston	--	--	--	150
" 10	Louisville	Owen	Arkansas Post }	6	25	--	31
" 10	De Kalb	Walker	Arkansas Post }				
" 11	Hatteras	Blake	Alabama	2	5	--	7
" 30	Isaac Smith	Conover	John's Island	8	17	--	25
Feb. 24	Indianola	Brown	New Carthage	1	1	7	9
Mch. 14	Hartford	Palmer	Port Hudson	1	2	1	4
" 14	Richmond	Alden	Port Hudson }	3	12	--	15
" 14	Genesee	Macomb	Port Hudson }				
" 14	Monongahela	McKinstry	Port Hudson	6	21	--	27
" 14	Mississippi	Smith	Port Hudson	25	39	--	†64

*Included, also, in the loss of the fleet.

†Ram, Arkansas.

‡Includes some missing ones; the vessel was blown up.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1863.							
Mch. 19	Hartford	Palmer	Grand Gulf)	2	6	--	8
" 19	Albatross	Hart	Grand Gulf)				
" 11	Chillicothe	Foster	Fort Pemberton	2	11	--	13
" 16	Chillicothe	Foster	Fort Pemberton	4	16	--	20
" 16	De Kalb	Walker	Fort Pemberton	3	3		6
April 16	Fleet	Porter	Vicksburg	--	13	--	13
" 29	Benton	Greer	Grand Gulf	9	19	--	28
" 29	Tusenubia	Shirk	Grand Gulf	6	24	--	30
" 29	Pittsburg	Hoel	Grand Gulf	6	13	--	19
" 29	Lafayette	Walke	Grand Gulf	--	1	--	1
May 4	Albatross	Hart	Fort De Russy	2	4	--	6
" 27	Cincinnati*	Bache	Vicksburg	5	14	15	34
July 7	Monongahela	Read	Mississippi	2	4	--	6
Sept. 7	Clifton	Crocker	Sabine Pass	10	9	--	19
" 7	Sachem	Johnson	Sabine Pass	7	†	--	7
1864.							
Feb. 1	Underwriter	Westervelt	Neuse River	9	20	19	48
April 26	Cricket	Gorringe	Red River	12	19	--	†31
" 26	Hindman	Pearce	Red River	3	5	--	8
" 26	Juliet	Shaw	Red River	--	--	--	15
May 13	Covington	Lord	Red River	--	--	--	44
" 31	Water Witch	Pendergrast	Ogeechee River	2	12	--	14
June 19	Kearsarge	Winslow	Cherbourg	1	2	--	3
" 24	Queen City	Goudy	White River	2	8	--	10
" 24	Tyler	Bache	White River				
" 24	Naumkeag	Rogers	White River	3	15	--	18
" 24	Fawn	Grove	White River				
Aug. 5	Hartford§	Drayton	Mobile Bay	25	28	--	53
" 5	Brooklyn	Alden	Mobile Bay	11	43	--	54
" 5	Lackawanna	Marchand	Mobile Bay	4	35	--	39
" 5	Oneida	Mullany	Mobile Bay	8	30	--	38
" 5	Monongahela	Strong	Mobile Bay	--	6	--	6
" 5	Metacomet	Jouett	Mobile Bay	1	2	--	3
" 5	Ossipee	Le Roy	Mobile Bay	1	7	--	8
" 5	Richmond	Jenkins	Mobile Bay	--	2	--	2
" 5	Galena	Wells	Mobile Bay	--	1	--	1
" 5	Octorara	Greene	Mobile Bay	1	10	--	11
" 5	Kennebec	McCann	Mobile Bay	1	6	--	7
" 5	Tecumseh||	Craven	Mobile Bay	--	--	--	79
1865.							
Jan. 15	Fleet	Porter	Fort Fisher	74	289	20	¶383
Mch. 29	Osage**	Gamble	Mobile Bay	3	8	--	11
April —	Rodolph**	Dyer	Mobile Bay	4	11	--	15
" —	Launch**	-----	Mobile Bay	3	--	--	3
" —	Althea**	Boyle	Mobile Bay	2	2	--	4
" —	Sciota**	Magnum	Mobile Bay	4	6	--	10
" —	Ida**	Kent	Mobile Bay	2	3	--	5

*Sunk in action. †Wounded not stated. ‡ More than half the crew. § Farragut's flag-ship. ¶ Blown up by torpedoes.
 ¶ This loss occurred in the column of sailors who landed and made an assault in connection with that of the land forces.
 **Sunk by a torpedo.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WAR — LIST OF VICTORIES AND DEFEATS — CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BATTLES WITH LOSS IN EACH, UNION AND CON- FEDERATE.

GETTYSBURG was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam was the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled — by the Confederates, at the Seven Days; by the Unionists, at the Wilderness.

Gettysburg may be considered as the greatest battle for various reasons. The strategic issues involved were the most important; it was the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederates; the contending armies were not only large, but were at their best in point of discipline and experience; while the loss of life exceeded that of any other battle field of the war.

Antietam was the bloodiest battle. More men were killed on that one day than on any other one day of the war. There were greater battles, with greater loss of life, but they were not fought out in one day as at Antietam. At Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania, the fighting covered three days or more; at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Shiloh, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Atlanta the losses were divided between two days of fighting; but, at Antietam, the bloody work commenced at sunrise, and by four o'clock that afternoon it was over.

At the Seven Days battle, Lee's army numbered 94,138* effective men actually engaged, exclusive of non-combatants. There were present, 194 regiments and 16 battalions of infantry; 8 regiments and 6 battalions of cavalry; and 59 batteries of light artillery,—equivalent, in all, to 220 regiments. The casualty lists show that each of these commands was engaged, and they specify the loss in each. It was a grand army, composed of the flower of Southern manhood, and Lee never led its like again.

At the Wilderness, Gen. Grant's army, including the Ninth Corps, numbered 118,769† effective men and 316 pieces of artillery. It included 236 regiments and 3 battalions of infantry; 35 regiments of cavalry; and 64 batteries of light artillery. They were veteran regiments, whose riven banners had waved amid the smoke of many hard fought fields.

But these figures represent the fighting men only, and the armies of Lee and Grant, as a whole, were really larger than these figures indicate. On April 30, 1864, there were in the Army of the Potomac 19,095 men on "extra or daily duty," and 931 more in arrest, all of whom were present with Grant's army at the Wilderness, in addition to the number who

* Some historians have accepted a Confederate official "estimate" which puts Lee's effective strength at 80,762. But this will not do. There were too many infantry commands, unquestionably present and engaged, to warrant any such figures. The Confederate official reports of brigade and regimental commanders, for the Seven Days,—including Gen. D. H. Hill's statement of the strength of his division,—state, in the majority of cases, the number of men *taken into action* by the brigade or regiment. From these reports it appears that 105 infantry regiments took 45,317 men *into action*, an average of 431 men to a regiment. Again, Gen. Longstreet, in an official communication, June 23, 1862, gives the number "present" in each of his Virginia regiments and batteries, from which statement it appears that 23 regiments averaged 446 men present, with one battalion which numbered 213 present, and that 17 batteries averaged 71 men per battery.

† On April 30, 1864, the Army of the Potomac reported 99,438 "*present for duty equipped*," and Burnside reported, in addition, 19,331 men in the Ninth Corps, which at that time constituted a separate command, although attached to the Army of the Potomac. This does not include the Army of the James, which, under command of Gen. Butler, was attacking Richmond at the same time, from the south side.

were "present for duty equipped." The Army of the Potomac, according to the morning report of April 30, 1864, had an "aggregate present" of 127,471, not including the Ninth Corps.*

As regards the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles of the war were :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
July 1-3, 1863.	Gettysburg.....	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.	Spotsylvania.....	2,725	13,416	2,258	18,399
May 5-7, 1864.	Wilderness.....	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
Sept. 17, 1862.	Antietam †.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.	Chancellorsville.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
Sept. 19-20, 1863.	Chickamauga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.	Cold Harbor.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
Dec. 11-14, 1862.	Fredericksburg.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
Aug. 28-30, 1862.	Manassas ‡.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862.	Shiloh.....	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Dec. 31, 1862.	Stone's River §.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.	Petersburg (Assault).....	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

As before, the missing includes the captured; but the number missing at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor may be fairly added to the killed and wounded, as it represents men who fell in an unsuccessful assault.

In connection with these matters the question naturally arises,—Which were victories, and which were defeats?

To answer fairly and without prejudice would only invite bitter and senseless criticism from both sides. It is too soon to attempt any discussion of this much vexed topic. Still, there are certain conceded facts relative to this matter which one might venture to recall to mind. They may be premised with the military axioms,—that when an army retains possession of the battle field and buries its enemy's dead, it certainly cannot be considered as a defeated army; and that when an army abandons the field, either slowly or in rout, and leaves its dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy, it certainly should not claim a victory.

In the following named battles the Union armies remained in undisturbed possession of the field, the enemy leaving *many of their wounded and most of their dead unburied* :

Rich Mountain, W. Va.	Antietam, Md.	Gettysburg, Pa.
Williamsburg, Va.	South Mountain, Md.	Magnolia Hills, Miss.
Crampton's Gap, Md.	Kernstown, Va.	Raymond, Miss.
Mill Springs, Ky.	Baton Rouge, La.	Champion's Hill, Miss.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Iuka, Miss.	Stone's River, Tenn.
Shiloh, Tenn.	Corinth, Miss.	Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Pea Ridge, Ark.	Chaplin Hills, Ky.	Fort Stevens, D. C.
Roanoke Island, N. C.	Resaca, Ga.	Opequon, Va.
New Berne, N. C.	Atlanta, Ga., July 21-22.	Cedar Creek, Va.
Carter's Farm, Va.	Piedmont, Va.	Five Forks, Va.
Prairie Grove, Ark.	Bentonville, N. C.	Sailor's Creek, Va.
Nashville, Tenn.		

*The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65: Humphreys; pp. 408-411.

†Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

‡Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristoe Station, and Bull Run Bridge.

§Including Knob Gap, and losses on January 1st and 2d, 1863.

The Union armies were successful, also, in the following assaults. They were the attacking party, and carried the forts, or intrenched positions, by storm.

Fort Harrison, Va.	Marye's Heights, Va. (1863)	Rappahannock Station, Va.
Fort McAllister, Ga.	Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	Jonesboro, Ga.
Fort Fisher, N. C.	Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va.	Fall of Petersburg, Va.
Fort Blakely, Ala.	Utoy Creek, Ga.	

In the following battles the Confederates remained in undisturbed possession of the field, the Union armies leaving its unburied dead and many of its wounded in their hands :

First Bull Run, Va.	Seven Days, Va.	Wilderness, Va.
Ball's Bluff, Va.	Manassas, Va.	Spotsylvania, Va.
Belmont, Mo.	Cedar Mountain, Va.	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Front Royal, Va.	Richmond, Ky.	Monocacy, Md.
Port Republic, Va.	Fredericksburg, Va.	Brice's Cross Roads, Md.
Wilson's Creek, Mo.	Chancellorsville, Va.	Island Ford, Va.
Pocotaligo, S. C.	Winchester, Va. (1863).	Deep Bottom, Va.
Maryland Heights, Md.	Chickamauga, Ga.	Ream's Station, Va.
Shepherdstown, Va.	Olustee, Fla.	Hatcher's Run, Va.
New Market, Va.	Sabine Cross Roads, La.	

In the following assaults the Confederates successfully repulsed the attacks of the enemy:

Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.	Vicksburg, Miss. (May 19).	Cold Harbor, Va.
Secessionville, S. C.	Vicksburg, Miss. (May 22).	Petersburg, Va. (June 17-18).
Fort Wagner, S. C.	Port Hudson, La. (May 27).	Petersburg Mine, Va.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	Port Hudson, La. (June 14).	

In the following assaults, or sorties, the Confederates were the attacking party, and were repulsed :

Helena, Ark.	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
Fort Sanders, Tenn.	Allatoona Pass, Ga.	Ezra Chapel, Ga.
Franklin, Tenn.	Fort Stedman, Va.	

Other instances on each side could be mentioned, but they would invite discussion and are better omitted.

There were 112 battles in the war, in which one side or the other lost over 500 in killed and wounded. In all, there were 1,882 general engagements, battles, skirmishes, or affairs in which at least one regiment was engaged.

With this chapter is given a chronological list of the battles and minor engagements, showing the loss in each. The figures are compiled from the battle reports and revised casualty lists in the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," published, or in process of publication, by the War Department at Washington.

The figures in the table of Confederate losses are the ones officially reported by the Confederate generals in command, or by their surgeon-general, to whom, in many instances, that duty seems to have been entrusted. There are no official Confederate casualty reports for the latter part of the war, and so there is no statement of loss for several battles. Estimates might be quoted, but such figures are not within the province of this work.

LOSSES, BY BATTLES.— UNION ARMIES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1861.					
June 10	Big Bethel, Va.....	18	53	5	76
July 5	Carthage, Mo.....	13	31	--	44
July 11	Rich Mountain, W. Va.....	12	49	--	61
July 18	Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	19	38	26	83
July 21	First Bull Run, Va.....	470	1,071	1,793	3,334
August 10	Wilson's Creek, Mo.....	223	721	291	1,235
Sept. 10	Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.....	17	141	--	158
October 3	Greenbrier River, W. Va.....	8	35	--	43
October 21	Ball's Bluff, Va.....	49	158	714	921
Nov. 7	Belmont, Mo.....	80	322	99	501
Dec. 13	Camp Alleghany, W. Va.....	20	107	10	137
Dec. 20	Dranesville, Va.....	7	61	--	68
1862.					
Jan. 19	Mill Springs, Ky.....	39	207	--	246
Feb. 8	Roanoke Island, N. C.....	37	214	13	264
Feb. 15	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	500	2,108	224	2,832
March 1-14	New Madrid, Mo.....	8	21	3	32
March 6-8	Pea Ridge, Mo.....	203	980	201	1,384
March 14	New Berne, N. C.....	90	380	1	471
March 23	Kernstown, Va.....	118	450	22	590
April 6, 7	Shiloh, Tenn.....	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
April 19	Camden, N. C. (South Mills).....	13	101	13	127
May 9	Farmington, Miss.....	16	148	14	178
May 5	Williamsburg, Va.....	456	1,410	373	2,239
May 7	West Point, Va.....	48	110	28	186
May 8	McDowell, Va.....	26	227	3	256
May 16, 17	Princeton, W. Va.....	23	69	21	113
May 17	Russell House, Miss.....	10	31	--	41
May 23	Lewisburg, W. Va.....	13	53	7	73
May 23-25	Front Royal and Winchester, Va.....	62	243	1,714	2,019
May 27	Hanover Court House, Va.....	62	223	70	355
May 31	Fair Oaks, Va. (Seven Pines).....	790	3,594	647	5,031
June 8	Cross Keys, Va.....	114	443	127	684
June 9	Port Republic, Va.....	67	393	558	1,018
June 16	Secessionville, S. C.....	107	487	89	683
June 25	Oak Grove, } Killed..... 1,734	67	504	55	626
June 26	Mechanicsville, } Wounded... 8,062	49	207	105	361
June 27	Gaines's Mill, } Missing... 6,053	894	3,107	2,836	6,837
June 28*	Golding's Farm, } Total..... 15,849	37	227	104	368
June 29†	Savage Station, } Killed..... 1,734	80	412	1,098	1,590
June 30‡	Glendale, } Wounded... 8,062	210	1,513	1,130	2,853
July 1	Malvern Hill, } Missing... 6,053	397	2,092	725	3,214
July 7	Bayou Cache, Ark.....	6	57	--	63

*Includes loss at Garnett's Farm on the previous day.
 †Includes loss at Peach Orchard (or Allen's Farm) on same day.
 ‡Includes loss at White Oak Swamp, and Charles City Cross Roads.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1862					
July 13	Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	19	120	46	*185
Aug. 5	Baton Rouge, La.....	84	266	33	383
Aug. 9	Cedar Mountain, Va.....	314	1,445	622	2,381
Aug. 16-31†	Manassas, Va.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
Aug. 30	Richmond, Ky.....	206	844	4,303	5,353
Sept. 10, 11	Fayetteville, W. Va.....	25	95	190	310
Sept. 12-15	Harper's Ferry, Va.....	44	173	12,520	12,737
Sept. 14	Crampton's Gap, Md.....	113	418	2	533
Sept. 14	South Mountain, Md.....	325	1,403	85	1,813
Sept. 14-16	Munfordville, Ky.....	15	57	4,076	4,148
Sept. 17	Antietam, Md.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
Sept. 19	Iuka, Miss.....	141	613	36	790
Sept. 19, 20	Shepherdstown Ford, Va.....	71	161	131	363
Oct. 3, 4	Corinth, Miss.....	355	1,841	324	2,520
Oct. 5	Hatchie Bridge, Miss.....	46	493	31	570
Oct. 8	Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	845	2,851	515	4,211
Oct. 8, 9	Lawrenceburg, Ky. (Dog Walk) ..	8	20	13	41
Oct. 22	Pocotaligo, S. C.....	43	294	3	340
Oct. 27	Georgia Landing, La.....	18	74	5	97
Dec. 5	Coffeeville, Miss.....	10	63	41	114
Dec. 7	Hartsville, Tenn.....	58	204	1,834	2,096
Dec. 7	Prairie Grove, Ark.....	175	813	263	1,251
Dec. 12-17	Kinston; Goldsborough, N. C.....	92	487	12	591
Dec. 13	Fredericksburg, Va.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
Dec. 28, 29	Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.....	208	1,005	563	1,776
Dec. 30	Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.....	27	140	70	237
Dec. 31	‡Stone's River, Tenn.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
1863.					
Jan. 7, 8	Springfield, Mo.....	14	146	5	165
Jan. 11	Hartsville, Mo.....	7	64	2	73
Jan. 11	Arkansas Post, Ark.....	134	898	29	1,061
Jan. 30	Deserted House, Va.....	23	108	12	143
Feb. 3	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	14	54	10	78
March 4, 5	Thompson's Station, Tenn.....	48	247	1,151	1,446
March 17	Kelly's Ford, Va.....	9	35	40	84
April 13	Fort Bisland, La.....	40	184	--	224
April 14	Irish Bend, La.....	49	274	30	353
April 11-30	Siege of Suffolk, Va.....	41	223	2	266
May 1	§Magnolia Hills, Miss.....	131	719	25	875
May 1-4	|| Chancellorsville, Va.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
May 12	Raymond, Miss.....	66	339	37	442
May 14	Jackson, Miss.....	42	251	7	300
May 16	Champion's Hill, Miss.....	410	1,844	187	2,441

* Not including men surrendered in the capitulation.

† Includes Bristoe Station, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly and the Rappahannock.

‡ Includes loss at Knob Gap, Dec. 26th; and at Jefferson Dec. 30th; also, losses Jan. 1, 2, 1863.

§ Port Gibson, Miss.

|| Includes loss at Marye's Heights and Salem Church, viz.: 493 killed, 2,710 wounded, 1,497 missing. Also, loss at Fitzhugh's Crossing.

BATTLES AND LOSSES.

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<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1863					
May 17	Black River Bridge, Miss.....	39	237	3	279
May 19	Assault on Vicksburg, Miss.....	157	777	8	942
May 22	Assault on Vicksburg, Miss.....	502	2,550	147	3,199
May 23 } July 4 }	Vicksburg Trenches, Miss.....	147	613	9	769
May 21	Plain's Store, La.....	15	71	14	100
May 27	Assault on Port Hudson, La.....	293	1,545	157	1,995
June 14	Assault on Port Hudson, La.....	203	1,401	162	1,766
May 26 } July 9 }	Port Hudson Trenches, La.....	211	390	--	601
June 5	Franklin's Crossing, Va.....	9	48	--	57
June 6-8	Milliken's Bend, La.....	118	310	--	428
June 9	*Beverly Ford, Va.....	81	403	382	866
June 13-15	Winchester, Va.....	95	348	4,000	4,443
June 17	*Aldie, Va.....	50	131	124	305
June 19	*Middleburg, Va.....	16	46	37	99
June 21	*Upperville, Va.....	12	130	67	209
June 21	La Fourche Crossing, La.....	8	40	--	48
June 22	Hill's Plantation, Miss.....	10	9	28	47
June 24	Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	27	177	2	206
June 25	Liberty Gap, Tenn.....	42	232	1	275
June 27	†Shelbyville, Tenn.....	15	64	10	89
July 2-26	Morgan's Raid, Ky.....	19	47	8	74
July 4	Helena, Ark.....	57	146	36	239
July 9-16	Jackson, Miss.....	129	762	231	1,122
June 30	*Hanover, Pa.....	19	73	123	215
July 1-3	Gettysburg, Pa.....	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
July 6	*Hagerstown, Md.....	19	50	194	263
July 6	*Williamsport, Md.....	14	37	69	120
July 7-9	*Boonsborough, Md.....	8	54	18	80
July 11	*Hagerstown, Md.....	5	31	13	49
July 12	Funkstown, Md.....	14	77	6	97
July 14	*Falling Waters, Md.....	31	58	32	121
July 16	*Shepherdstown, Va.....	8	72	24	104
July 11	Assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.....	49	123	167	339
July 18	Assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.....	246	880	389	1,515
July —	Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.....	71	278	9	358
July 13	Donaldsonville, La.....	56	223	186	465
July 21	*Manassas Gap, Va.....	9	12	8	29
July 23	Wapping Heights, Va.....	20	83	--	103
Aug. 1	*Brandy Station, Va.....	21	104	20	145
Aug. 26, 27	*White Sulphur Springs, Va.....	26	125	67	218
Sept. 19, 20	Chickamauga, Ga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
Sept. 29	Morganzia, La.....	16	45	453	514
Oct. 14	Bristoe Station, Va.....	50	335	161	546
Oct. 20	Philadelphia, Tenn.....	7	25	447	479

* Cavalry engagement. † Includes losses at Guy's Gap and Middleton.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagement.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>	
1863						
Oct 27	Wauhatchie, Tenn	75	300	8	383	
Nov. 3	Grand Coteau, La	25	129	562	716	
Nov. 6	Droop Mountain, W. Va	30	88	1	119	
Nov. 7	Rappahannock Station, Va	83	328	6	417	
Nov. 7	Kelly's Ford, Va	6	39	--	45	
Nov. 16	Campbell's Station, Tenn	31	211	74	316	
Nov. —	Siege of Knoxville, Tenn	92	393	202	687	
Nov. 23-25	*Chattanooga, Tenn	687	4,346	349	5,382	
Nov. 27	Ringgold; Graysville, Ga	65	367	--	432	
Nov. 26-30	Mine Run Campaign, Va	173	1,099	381	1,653	
Dec. 2	Walker's Ford, W. Va	9	43	12	64	
Dec. 14	Bean's Station, Tenn	16	51	48	115	
Dec. 29	Mossy Creek, Tenn	18	86	5	109	
1864						
Feb. 1-3	Bachelor's Creek, N. C	9	15	302	326	
Feb. 6	Morton's Ford, Va	10	208	42	260	
Feb. 20	Olustee, Fla	203	1,152	506	1,861	
Feb. 27	Buzzard's Roost, Ga	17	272	--	289	
March 5	Yazoo City, Miss	21	89	21	131	
April 3	Okolona, Ark	16	74	--	90	
April 8	Sabine Cross Roads, La	258	1,487	1,772	3,517	
April 9	Pleasant Hill, La					
April 17-20	Plymouth, N. C	20	80	1,500	1,600	
April 23	Cane River, La	40	160	--	200	
April 25	Marks's Mills, Ark	100	250	100	450	
April 30	Jenkins's Ferry, Ark	64	378	86	528	
May 1	Alexandria, La	23	67	21	111	
May 5-31	†Atlanta Campaign, Ga	Killed... 4,423 Wounded 22,822 Missing... 4,442 Total... 31,687	1,458	7,436	405	9,299
June 1-30	‡Atlanta Campaign, Ga		1,125	5,740	665	7,530
July 1-31	§Atlanta Campaign, Ga		1,110	5,915	2,694	9,719
Aug. 1-31	||Atlanta Campaign, Ga		453	2,318	466	3,237
Sept. 1	¶Atlanta Campaign, Ga		277	1,413	212	1,902
May 5-7	Wilderness, Va	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666	
May 8-21	**Spotsylvania, Va	2,725	13,416	2,258	18,399	
May 6, 7	Walthall; Chester Station, Va	48	256	70	374	
May 9, 10	Arrowfield Church, Va	36	188	19	243	
May 12-16	Drewry's Bluff, Va	390	2,380	1,390	4,160	
May 18-20	Ware Bottom Church, Va	103	796	49	948	
May 21-31	Bermuda Hundred, Va	18	89	21	128	

*Or, Missionary Ridge; includes Orchard Knob, Nov. 23 (loss about 200); and Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24 (500).

†Includes Rocky Face Ridge, May 5-9 (loss about 900); Resaca, May 13-15 (3,000); New Hope Church, May 25 (1,000); Pickett's Mills, May 27 (1,900); Dallas, May 28-31 (1,800); Adairsville, Cassville, Rome Cross Roads, etc.

‡Includes Dallas, June 1-4 (900); Pine Mountain, June 14-19 (1,100); Culp's House, June 22 (700); Kenesaw Mountain, June 20-30 (1,200); Assault on Kenesaw, June 27 (3,000); Lattimore's Mill; Powder Springs, etc.

§Includes Nickajack Creek, July 2-5 (450); Chattahoochie, July 6-10 (850); Peach Tree Creek, July 20 (2,200); Atlanta, July 21, 22 (4,200); Ezra Chapel, July 28 (850); and others.

||Includes Utoy Creek, Aug. 5, 6 (800); and Siege of Atlanta.

¶Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station.

**Includes Alsop's Farm, May 8 (loss about 1,800); Po River, Laurel Hill, and Upton's Charge, May 10 (5,000); Hancock's Assault, the 'Angle,' and general attack of May 12 (8,500); Spotsylvania, May 18 (800); Fredericksburg Pike, May 19 (1,400); Todd's Tavern; Corbin's Bridge; Ny River; Guinea Station etc.

BATTLES AND LOSSES.

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<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1864					
May 7-16	*Kautz's Cavalry Raid, Va.....	14	60	31	105
May 9, 10	Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va.....	108	508	72	688
May 11	*Yellow Tavern, Va.....	35	142	82	259
May 12	*Meadow Bridges, Va.....	15	128	27	170
May 15	Newmarket, Va.....	93	482	256	831
May 18	Bayou Glaize, La.....	54	261	6	321
May 23-27	North Anna, Va.....	186	942	165	1,293
May 28-31	Totopotomoy, Va.....	101	518	52	671
May 25-30	*Sheridan's Cavalry, Va.....	110	450	96	656
June 1	Bethesda Church, Va.....	194	824	348	1,366
June 2-4	†Cold Harbor, Va.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
June 1-14	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	25	134	98	257
June 5	Piedmont, Va.....	130	650	--	780
June 10	Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.....	223	394	1,623	2,240
June 17, 18	Lynchburg, Va.....	103	564	271	938
June 11, 12	*Trevilian Station, Va.....	102	470	435	1,007
June 21	*White House, Va.....	10	51	22	83
June 24	*St. Mary's Church, Va.....	29	188	122	339
June 15-19	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
June 22	‡Jerusalem Road, Va.....	142	654	2,166	2,962
June 22-29	*Wilson's Raid, Va.....	71	262	1,119	1,452
June 20-30	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	112	506	151	769
July 2	Fort Johnson, S. C.....	19	97	135	251
July 5-7	John's Island, S. C.....	16	82	12	110
July 9	Monocacy, Md.....	123	603	568	1,294
July 12	Fort Stevens, D. C.....	54	319	--	373
July 13	Tupelo, Miss.....	59	435	16	528
July 18	Island Ford, Va.....	65	301	56	422
July 20	Carter's Farm, Va.....	37	175	30	242
July 24	Winchester, Va.....	134	678	391	1,203
July 26-29	Strawberry Plains, Va.....	62	340	86	488
July 30	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	504	1,881	1,413	3,798
July 1-31	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	349	1,587	145	2,081
Aug. 11	*White Post, Va.....	30	70	200	300
Aug. 14-16	Deep Bottom, Va.....	327	1,851	721	2,899
Aug. 18-20	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	251	1,148	2,879	4,278
Aug. 24	Halltown, Va.....	9	37	16	62
Aug. 25	Ream's Station, Va.....	140	529	2,073	2,742
Aug. 25	*Smithfield, Va.....	20	61	100	181
Aug. 26	Halltown, Va.....	30	141	--	171
Aug. 29	*Smithfield, Va.....	10	90	--	100
Aug. 1-31	§Siege of Petersburg.....	158	623	296	1,077
Sept. 3	Berryville, Va.....	30	182	100	312
Sept. 19	Opequon, Va.....	697	3,983	338	5,018

*Cavalry engagements.

†Includes assault of Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, June 1; also, losses of the Fifth and Ninth Corps at Bethesda Church on June 2d and subsequently; also, Cavalry Corps at Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1; also, loss in the trenches at Cold Harbor, June 4-14.

‡Known, also, as Weldon Railroad, and Williams's Farm.

§Includes operations on the north side of the James.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1864.					
Sept. 22	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	52	457	19	528
Sept. 26	*Fort Davidson, Mo.....	28	56	100	184
Sept. 28	Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	383	2,299	645	3,327
Sept. 30	†Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	187	900	1,802	2,889
Sept. 1-30	‡Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	74	304	424	802
Oct. 2	*Saltville, Va.....	54	190	104	348
Oct. 5	Allatoona Pass, Ga.....	142	352	212	706
Oct. 7	Darbytown Road, Va.....	49	253	156	458
Oct. 9	*Tom's Brook ; Woodstock, Va ..	9	67	--	76
Oct. 13	*Strasburg, Va.....	30	144	40	214
Oct. 13	Darbytown Road, Va.....	36	358	43	437
Oct. 19	Cedar Creek, Va.....	644	3,430	1,591	5,665
Oct. 21	*Little Blue, Mo.....	18	83	14	115
Oct. 22	*Independence, Mo.....	14	58	11	83
Oct. 26	*Decatur, Ala.....	10	45	100	155
Oct. 27	§Boydton Road, Va.....	166	1,028	564	1,758
Oct. 27	Darbytown Road ; Fair Oaks, Va..	118	787	698	1,603
Oct. 1-31	‡Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	159	520	633	1,312
Nov. 22	*Rood's Hill, Va.....	18	52	10	80
Nov. 22	Griswoldville, Ga.....	10	52	--	62
Nov. 30	Honey Hill, S. C.....	91	631	26	748
Nov. 30	Franklin, Tenn.....	189	1,033	1,104	2,326
Nov. 1-30	‡Siege of Petersburg.....	57	258	108	423
Dec. 5	Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	30	175	--	205
Dec. 6-9	Deveaux's Neck, S. C.....	39	390	200	629
Dec. 13	Fort McAllister, Ga.....	24	110	--	134
Dec. 15, 16	Nashville, Tenn.....	387	2,558	112	3,057
Dec. 18	Marion, Va.....	18	58	--	76
Dec. 28	*Egypt Station, Miss.....	23	88	7	118
Dec. 1-31	‡Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	66	278	269	613
1865.					
Jan. 15	Fort Fisher, N. C.....	184	749	22	955
Jan. 1-31	‡Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	51	269	81	401
Feb. 3-9	Rivers's Bridge, S. C.....	18	70	4	92
Feb. 5-7	§Dabney's Mills, Va.....	171	1,181	187	1,539
Feb. 10	James's Island, S. C.....	20	76	--	96
Feb. 11	Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.....	14	114	--	128
Feb. 20	Town Creek, N. C.....	30	154	--	184
Feb. 1-28	‡Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	43	257	72	372
March 6	National Bridge, Fla.....	22	46	13	81
March 8-10	Wilcox's Bridge, N. C.....	64	319	953	1,336
March 10	Monroe's Cross Roads, N. C.....	19	61	103	183
March 16	Averasboro, N. C.....	93	531	54	678
March 19	Bentonville, N. C.....	191	1,168	287	1,646
March 25	Fort Stedman, Va.....	72	450	522	1,044
March 25	Petersburg, Va.....	103	864	209	1,176

*Cavalry engagements.

‡Includes operations on the north side of the James.

†Known, also, as Peebles's Farm, and Pegram's Farm.

§Known, also, as Hatcher's Run.

BATTLES AND LOSSES.

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<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1865.					
March 29	Gravelly Run, Va	55	306	22	383
March 31	White Oak Road, Va	177	1,134	556	1,867
March 1-31	Siege of Petersburg, Va	58	272	98	428
March 31	*Dinwiddie C. H., Va	67	354	--	421
April 1	Five Forks, Va	124	706	54	884
April 2	*Selma, Ala	42	270	7	319
April 2	Fall of Petersburg, Va	296	2,565	500	3,361
April 3	*Namozin Church, Va	10	85	--	95
April 5	*Amelia Springs, Va	20	96	--	116
April 6	Sailor's Creek, Va	166	1,014	--	1,180
April 7	Farmville, Va	58	504	9	571
April 8	Spanish Fort, Ala	100	695	--	795
April 9	Fort Blakely, Ala	113	516	--	629
April 16	*Columbus ; West Point, Ga	13	53	--	66

CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

1861.					
July 21	First Bull Run, Va	387	1,582	13	1,982
Aug. 10	Wilson's Creek, Mo	265	800	30	1,095
Oct. 3	Greenbrier River, W. Va	6	33	13	52
Oct. 21	Ball's Bluff, Va	36	117	2	155
Nov. 7	Belmont, Mo	105	419	117	641
Dec. 13	Camp Alleghany, W. Va	20	96	28	144
Dec. 20	Dranesville, Va	43	143	8	194
1862.					
Jan. 19	Mill Springs, Ky	125	309	95	529
Feb. 8	Roanoke Island, N. C	23	58	2,527	2,608
Feb. 14-16	Fort Donelson, Tenn	†466	1,534	†13,829	15,829
March 14	New Berne, N. C	64	101	413	578
March 23	Kernstown, Va	80	375	263	718
April 6, 7	Shiloh, Tenn	1,723	8,012	959	10,694
April 19	Camden, N. C	6	19	3	28
May 5	Williamsburg, Va	288	975	297	1,560
May 7	West Point, Va	8	40	--	48
May 8	McDowell, Va	75	423	--	498
May 23-25	Front Royal ; Winchester, Va	39	172	3	214
May 27	Hanover C. H., Va	73	192	--	265
May 31	Fair Oaks, Va	980	4,749	405	6,134
June 6	Harrisonburg, Va	17	50	3	70
June 8	Cross Keys, Va	56	392	47	495
June 9	Port Republic, Va	78	533	4	615
June 16	Secessionville, S. C	52	144	8	204

*Cavalry engagements.

†Gen. Pillow's Report : Official Records, Vol. VII, p. 291.

‡May include some of the wounded.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements. (Confederate Losses.)</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1862.					
June 25 } July 1 }	*Seven Days' Battle, Va.....	3,478	16,261	875	20,614
Aug. 5	Baton Rouge, La.....	84	313	56	453
Aug. 9	Cedar Mountain, Va.....	223	1,060	31	1,314
Aug. 30	Richmond, Ky.....	78	372	1	451
Aug. 21 } Sept. 2 }	†Manassas, Va.....	1,481	7,627	89	9,197
Sept. 10	Fayetteville, W. Va.....	16	32	--	48
Sept. 12-20	‡Maryland Campaign, Md.....	1,886	9,348	1,367	12,601
Sept. 14-17	Munfordville, Ky.....	40	211	--	251
Sept. 19	Iuka, Miss.....	86	408	199	693
Oct. 3-5	§Corinth, Miss.....	505	2,150	2,183	4,838
Oct. 8	Chaplin Hills, Ky.....	510	2,635	251	3,396
Oct. 22	Pocotaligo, S. C.....	21	124	18	163
Dec. 5	Coffeeville, Miss.....	7	43	10	60
Dec. 7	Hartsville, Tenn.....	21	104	14	139
Dec. 7	Prairie Grove, Ark.....	164	817	--	981
Dec. 12-17	Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsborough, N. C.....	71	268	400	739
Dec. 13	Fredericksburg, Va.....	596	4,068	651	5,315
Dec. 26-29	Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.....	57	120	10	187
Dec. 31	Stone's River, Tenn.....	1,294	7,945	1,027	10,266
1863.					
Jan. 2-11	Springfield; Hartsville, Mo.....	32	201	29	262
Jan. 30	Deserted House, Va.....	8	31	--	39
March 5	Thompson's Station, Tenn.....	56	289	12	357
May 1	Magnolia Hills, Miss.....	68	380	384	832
May 1-4	Chancellorsville, Va.....	1,665	9,081	2,018	12,764
May 12	Raymond, Miss.....	73	251	190	514
May 16	Champion's Hill, Miss.....	380	1,018	2,441	3,839
June 6	Milliken's Bend, La.....	101	285	266	652
June 9	Beverly Ford, Va.....	51	250	132	433
June 10-24	Middleburg; Upperville, Va.....	65	279	166	510
June 13	Winchester, Va.....	47	219	3	269
June 30	Hanover, Pa.....	9	50	58	117
July 1-3	Gettysburg, Pa.....	2,592	12,706	|| 5,150	20,448
July 4	Helena, Ark.....	173	645	772	1,590
July 6	Hagerstown; Williamsport, Md.....	8	65	181	254
July 9-16	Jackson, Miss.....	71	504	765	1,340
July 12	Funkstown; Boonsborough, Md.....	26	130	60	216

*Approximate division of loss: June 25, Oak Grove, 441; June 26, Mechanicsville, 1,365; June 27, Gaines's Mill, 8,751; June 28, Garnett's Farm, and Golding's Farm, 461; June 29, Savage Station and Peach Orchard, 626; June 30, White Oak Swamp and Glendale (or Charles City Cross Roads), 3,615; July 1, Malvern Hill and Malvern Cliff, 5,355; total, 20,614.—Official Records, Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 973-984; Confederate Reports.

†Includes Rappahannock and Chantilly; compiled from official reports of Longstreet, Jackson and Stuart.

‡Includes Harper's Ferry, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Antietam, and Shepherdstown; compiled from official reports of Longstreet, Jackson, and D. H. Hill.

§Includes loss at Hatchie River, October 5th.

¶Not including 90 killed, wounded, and missing in White's Battalion.

||The records on file at Washington bear the names of 12,227 wounded and unwounded Confederates captured at Gettysburg.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

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<i>Date.</i>	<i>Engagements. (Confederate Losses.)</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded, including mortally w'd.</i>	<i>Captured and Missing.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
1863.					
May 21	Plain's Store, La.....	12	36	.....	48
May 25 } July 9 }	Port Hudson, La.....	176	447	.....	623
July 10	Morris Island, S. C.....	40	124	127	291
July 11	Fort Wagner, S. C.....	6	6	.....	12
July 18	Fort Wagner, S. C.....	36	140	5	181
July 19 } Sept. 6 }	Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	75	404	27	506
Aug. 26-27	Rocky Gap, Va.....	20	129	13	162
Sept. 19-20	*Chickamauga, Ga.....	2,312	14,674	1,468	18,454
Oct. 10-21	†Cavalry Affairs, Va.....	74	477	89	640
Oct. 14	Bristoe Station, Va.....	136	797	445	1,378
Oct. 27	Wauhatchie, Tenn.....	33	306	58	397
Nov. 6	Droop Mountain, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Nov. 7	Kelly's Ford, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	359
Nov. 7	Rappahannock Station, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	1,674
Nov. 23-25	‡Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	361	2,160	4,146	6,667
Nov. 26-30	Mine Run Campaign, Va.....	110	570	65	745
Nov. 14-30	Knoxville, Tenn.....	198	850	248	1,296
Nov. 29	§Fort Sanders, Tenn.....	129	458	226	813
1864.					
Feb. 20	Olustee, Fla.....	93	847	6	946
April 25	Marks's Mills, Ark.....	41	108	144	293
April 30	Jenkins's Ferry, Ark.....	86	356	1	443
May 7-20	Rocky Face Ridge ; Resaca.....	444	2,828	||	3,272
May 20 } June 4 }	New Hope Church ; Dallas.....	309	1,921	||	2,230
June 4 } July 4 }	Kenesaw Mountain.....	468	3,480	||	3,948
July 4-31	Peach Tree Creek ; Atlanta.....	1,341	7,500	||	8,841
July 31 } Sept. 1 }	Utoy Creek ; Jonesboro.....	482	3,223	||	3,705
May 6-31	Cavalry Engagements.....	73	341	||	414
May 15	New Market, Va.....	34	484	13	531
June 10-11	Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.....	96	396	.....	492
July 1-11	Johns Island ; James Island, S. C.....	33	92	.....	125
July 13-15	Tupelo, Miss.....	210	1,049	49	1,308
Sept. 19	Opequon, Va.....	226	1,567	1,818	¶3,611
Sept. 22	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	30	210	995	¶1,235
Oct. 5	Allatoona Pass, Ga.....	127	456	290	873
Oct. 19	Cedar Creek, Va.....	320	1,540	1,050	**2,910
1865.					
March 16	Averasboro, N. C.....	108	540	217	865
March 19	Bentonville, N. C.....	239	1,694	673	2,606

* With the exception of Scott's Brigade the cavalry losses are not included.

† Hampton's and Fitz Lee's Cavalry, at Culpeper, Buckland Mills and other places.

‡ Including Lookout Mountain.

§ Included, also, in losses November 14-30, 1863—Knoxville.

¶ As stated by Dr. Foard, Medical Director of Johnston's (and Hood's) Army, and does not include the missing. Sherman's Army captured 12,983 Confederates during the Atlanta campaign, which should be added to the above losses.

¶ Not including the loss in the cavalry, which was reported as slight.

** General Early reported his loss at Cedar Creek at 1,860 killed and wounded, and "something over 1,000 prisoners."

CHAPTER XV.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES—STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES—CASUALTIES IN CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS—LIST OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS KILLED—LOSSES IN THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

THE eleven States of the Southern Confederacy had, in 1860, a *military population* of 1,064,193 with which to confront the 4,559,872 of the same class, belonging to the other States and Territories. This number was largely supplemented during each successive year of the war by those who attained their eighteenth year of age, at which time they became liable to military duty.*

The phrase “military population,” as used in the Eighth Census, represented the *white* males between the ages of 18 and 45, and included all who were unfit for military duty on account of physical or mental infirmities. These exempts—which include, also, all cases of minor defects—constitute, in every country, one-fifth of the military population.† But the Confederate recruiting officers did not insist on any high standard of physical requirements. Their need was too pressing; and they accepted all recruits or conscripts except those whose disabilities manifestly incapacitated them for military service.

The Confederate States, however, could send to the war a far greater proportion of their military population than the Northern States, as they possessed a large agricultural population of blacks who were exempt from military service. The aggregate enrollment of the Confederate Armies during the whole war, according to their best authorities, numbered over 600,000 effective men; of whom not over 400,000 were enrolled at any time.‡ These eleven States furnished, also, 86,009 men to the Union Armies, receiving in return over 19,000 men from the Border.

Many will hold, and with good reasons, that 600,000 is too low an estimate for the total number that served in the Confederate Armies. Their military population and sweeping conscription acts indicate more. The number of regiments which served continuously during the war indicate more.

A compilation made from the official rosters of the Confederate Armies as they stood at various battles, and at various dates covering the entire period of the war, shows that the different States kept the following number of regimental organizations in almost continuous service in the field:

*During the four years immediately following the census of 1860, the military population of the eleven Southern States was increased over 200,000 by the youths who attained their eighteenth year. At the same time, the military population of the other States and Territories was increased over 900,000 from the same source. The loss from those who passed their forty-fifth year was only half of the number gained from those arriving at 18 years, while such of the former as were already in the Army, were still held to service.

†The large number of persons who are unfit for military duty is shown in the following figures:

<i>Army.</i>	<i>Period.</i>	<i>Number Examined.</i>	<i>Number Rejected.</i>	<i>Per Cent. Rejected.</i>
United States	1864-65	225,639 Recruits.	50,008	22.1
United States	1864-65	79,968 Substitutes.	21,125	26.4
United States	1863-65	605,045 Conscripts.	155,730	25.7
British	1842-52	171,276 Recruits.	57,381	33.5
French	1831-43	2,097,876 Recruits.	680,560	32.4

‡Southern Historical Society Papers: Vol. vii, page 288; an estimate by Dr. Joseph Jones, and approved by Adjutant-General S. Cooper, in which the “available force” is put at 600,000.

ALABAMA — 55 regiments, and 11 battalions of infantry ; 5 regiments of cavalry ; 3 regiments of partisan rangers ; and 16 batteries of light artillery.

ARKANSAS — 35 regiments, and 12 battalions of infantry ; 6 regiments, and 2 battalions of cavalry ; and 15 batteries of light artillery.

FLORIDA — 10 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry ; 2 regiments, and 1 battalion of cavalry ; and 6 batteries of light artillery.

GEORGIA — 68 regiments, and 17 battalions of infantry ; 11 regiments, and 2 battalions of cavalry ; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of partisan rangers ; 2 battalions of heavy artillery ; and 28 batteries of light artillery.

LOUISIANA — 34 regiments, and 10 battalions of infantry ; 2 regiments, and 1 battalion of cavalry ; 1 regiment of partisan rangers ; 2 regiments of heavy artillery ; and 26 batteries of light artillery.

MISSISSIPPI — 49 regiments, and 6 battalions of infantry ; 7 regiments, and 4 battalions of cavalry ; 2 regiments of partisan rangers ; and 20 batteries of light artillery.

NORTH CAROLINA — 69 regiments, and 4 battalions of infantry ; 1 regiment, and 5 battalions of cavalry ; 2 battalions of heavy artillery ; and 9 batteries of light artillery.

SOUTH CAROLINA — 33 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry ; 7 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry ; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of heavy artillery ; and 28 batteries of light artillery.

TENNESSEE — 61 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry ; 21 regiments, and 11 battalions of cavalry ; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of heavy artillery ; and 32 batteries of light artillery.

TEXAS — 22 regiments, and 5 battalions of infantry ; 28 regiments, and 4 battalions of cavalry ;* and 16 batteries of light artillery.

VIRGINIA — 65 regiments, and 10 battalions of infantry ; 22 regiments, and 11 battalions of cavalry ; 1 regiment of partisan rangers ; 1 regiment of artillery ; and 53† batteries of light artillery.

BORDER STATES — 21 regiments, and 4 battalions of infantry ; 9 regiments, and 5 battalions of cavalry ; and 11 batteries of light artillery.

C. S. REGULARS — 7 regiments of infantry ; 6 regiments of cavalry ; and one battery of light artillery.

AGGREGATE — 529 regiments, and 85 battalions of infantry ; 127 regiments and 47 battalions of cavalry ; 8 regiments and 1 battalion of partisan rangers ; 5 regiments and 6 battalions of heavy artillery ; and 261 batteries of light artillery.

In all, equivalent to 764 regiments of 10 companies each.

These were all troops of the line, and they served during the whole, or the greater part of the war. The number does not include regiments which served a short time only ; neither does it include disbanded or consolidated regiments ; nor State militia, Junior Reserves, Senior Reserves, Home Guards, Local Defense regiments, and separate companies. And, yet, these miscellaneous organizations rendered effective service at times, and took the place of regular troops. The Petersburg intrenchments on June 15, 1864, were held successfully by militia-men during the first assault, until the arrival of Lee's army. Partisan bands like Moseby's and John Morgan's kept ten times their number of Union cavalry employed in protecting the territory in which they operated, or in watching their movements.

The question arises, next, as to the average enrollment of the Confederate regiments. That known, the strength of their armies could be soon computed. The rolls of the North Carolina regiments have been printed and, — with the eight regiments of Junior and Senior Reserves not included in the foregoing list, — show a total enrollment of 125,000 men. These rolls, incomplete as they necessarily are, show that twenty-two of the North Carolina regi-

*Some of these regiments were not mounted.

†There were 37 Virginia batteries in action at Gettysburg.

ments numbered over 1,500 men, each; and some of them over 1,800. The Confederacy organized but few new regiments after 1862; the recruits and conscripts were assigned to the old regiments to keep them up to an effective strength.

The total loss of the Confederate Armies in killed and mortally wounded will never be definitely known, and can be stated only in round numbers. A summing up of the casualties at each battle and minor engagement—using official reports only, and in their absence accepting Confederate estimates—indicates that 94,000 men were killed or mortally wounded on the Confederate side during the war.

In the report for 1865-6, made by General James B. Fry, United States Provost Marshal-General, there is a tabulation of Confederate losses as compiled from the muster-rolls on file in the Bureau of Confederate Archives. The returns are incomplete, and nearly all the Alabama rolls are missing. Still the figures are worth noting, as they show that at least 74,524 were killed or died of wounds; and, that 59,297 died of disease. From Gen. Fry's tabulation the following abstract is made:

DEATHS IN CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

STATE.	KILLED.			DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE.		
	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
Virginia	266	5,062	5,328	200	2,319	2,519	168	6,779	6,947
North Carolina	677	13,845	14,522	330	4,821	5,151	541	20,061	20,602
South Carolina.....	360	8,827	9,187	257	3,478	3,735	79	4,681	4,760
Georgia	172	5,381	5,553	140	1,579	1,719	107	3,595	3,702
Florida	47	746	793	16	490	506	17	1,030	1,047
Alabama	14	538	552	9	181	190	8	716	724
Mississippi	122	5,685	5,807	75	2,576	2,651	103	6,704	6,807
Louisiana	70	2,548	2,618	42	826	868	32	3,027	3,059
Texas	28	1,320	1,348	13	1,228	1,241	10	1,250	1,260
Arkansas.....	104	2,061	2,165	27	888	915	74	3,708	3,782
Tennessee.....	99	2,016	2,115	49	825	874	72	3,353	3,425
Regular C. S. Army.....	35	972	1,007	27	441	468	25	1,015	1,040
Border States.....	92	1,867	1,959	61	672	733	58	2,084	2,142
Totals.....	2,086	50,868	52,954	1,246	20,324	21,570	1,294	58,003	59,297

If the Confederate rolls could have been completed, and then revised,—as has been done with the rolls of the Union regiments,—the number of killed as shown above (74,524) would be largely increased. As it is, the extent of such increase must remain a matter of conjecture. The Union rolls were examined at the same time, and a similar tabulation of the number killed appears, also, in General Fry's report. But this latter number was increased 15,000 by a subsequent revision based upon the papers known as "final statements," and upon newly-acquired information received through affidavits filed at the Pension Bureau.

To understand the full meaning of these figures one must keep in mind the sparse population of these States. Their military population in 1861 was:

Alabama	99,967	Louisiana.....	83,456	Tennessee.....	159,353
Arkansas	65,231	Mississippi.....	70,295	Texas	92,145
Florida	15,739	North Carolina.....	115,369	Virginia	196,587
Georgia.....	111,005	South Carolina.....	55,046	*Total.....	1,064,193

Of this number, Tennessee furnished 31,092 to the Union Armies; and the western counties of Virginia—afterwards set apart as West Virginia—furnished 31,872 men.

*In all countries—except newly-settled territories—the males included in the military ages, of 18 to 45, constitute one-fifth of the entire population.

From the preceding figures it appears that South Carolina lost in killed over 23 per cent. of her entire military population ; and that North Carolina lost over 17 per cent. Add to this the loss by disease, and the maimed or crippled for life, and the result becomes extraordinary in its heroic aspect.

The Confederate Armies lost, in the aggregate, nearly 10 per cent. in killed or mortally wounded. The average loss in the Union Armies was 5 per cent.* But in the latter there were over 300 regiments which were not in action, with as many more which were under fire but a few times. A large part of the Union Armies was used in protecting communications, guarding lines of supplies, in garrison duty, and as armies of occupation. The Confederate regiments were all at the front, and, although repeatedly filled up with recruits, were held there until many of them were worn out by the constant attrition.

For these reasons it is evident that although the Confederate Armies were much smaller, their losses were not necessarily smaller in proportion. Their generals displayed a wonderful ability in always confronting the enemy with an equal force at the point of contact. What mattered Hooker's extra thousands at Chancellorsville? In two corps not a shot was fired. What if Meade did have 20,000 more men at Gettysburg than Lee? The Sixth Corps lay in reserve. But in these battles, as in others, every Confederate regiment was put in and not relieved until they had lost killed and wounded men by the score.

The aggregate of killed and mortally wounded in the Confederate Armies during the war was 16,000 less than in the Union Armies ; or, adding the usual proportion of wounded, a difference of about 60,000, killed and wounded, in favor of the Confederates. Up to 1864 the aggregate of losses on each side was substantially the same. There was a small percentage in favor of the Confederates up to that time ; but, if their casualty lists could be subjected to the same revision as that recently applied to the nominal casualty lists of the Union Armies, it is probable that their official returns as thus corrected would show an increase which would largely offset the difference prior to 1864. The excess of 16,000 killed, in the Union aggregate—or, its equivalent of 60,000 in killed and wounded—occurred almost wholly in the campaigns of 1864-5.

The severity of the losses among the Confederates, and the heroic persistency with which they would stand before the enemy's musketry, becomes apparent in studying the official returns of various regiments.

At Gettysburg, the 26th North Carolina, of Pettigrew's Brigade, Heth's Division, went into action with an effective strength which is stated in the regimental official report as "over 800 men." They sustained a loss, according to Surgeon-General Guild's report, of 86 killed and 502 wounded ; total, 588. In addition there were about 120 missing, nearly all of whom must have been wounded or killed ; but, as they fell into the enemy's hands, they were not included in the hospital report. This loss occurred mostly in the first day's fight, where the regiment encountered the 151st Pennsylvania† and Cooper's Battery, of Rowley's Brigade, Doubleday's Division. The Quartermaster of the 26th, who made the official report on July 4th, states that there were only 216 left for duty after the fight on the 1st inst. The regiment then participated in Pickett's charge, on the third day of the battle, in which it attacked the position held by Smyth's Brigade, Hays's Division, Second Corps. On the following day it mustered only 80 men for duty, the missing ones having fallen in the final and unsuccessful charge. In the battle of the first day, Captain Tuttle's company went into action with 3 officers and 84 men ; all of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day, and in the same brigade (Pettigrew's), Company C, of the Eleventh North Carolina, lost 2 officers killed, and 34, out of 38, men killed or wounded ; Captain Bird, of this company, with the four remaining men, participated in the charge on the 3d of July, and of

*In some brigades it ran from 15 to 20 per cent.

†The 151st Penn. lost 335 at Gettysburg, killed, wounded, and missing.

these the flag-bearer was shot, and the captain brought out the flag himself.* This loss of the 26th North Carolina, at Gettysburg, was the severest regimental loss during the war.

The next instance, in point of numerical loss, is that of the 6th Alabama — Colonel John B. Gordon — at Fair Oaks. This regiment was then in Rodes's Brigade of D. H. Hill's Division, which in this fight was pitted against Naglee's Brigade of Casey's Division. The regiment lost 91 killed, 277 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 373, out of about 632 engaged.

In the same battle, and in D. H. Hill's Division also, the Fourth North Carolina, of G. B. Anderson's Brigade, sustained a loss of 77 killed, 286 wounded, and 6 missing; total, 369, out of 678 engaged.

At Gaines's Mill the First South Carolina Rifles, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, charged a battery which was supported by the Duryée Zouaves. The Rifles lost in this affair, 81 killed, 234 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 319, out of 537 engaged.

At Stone's River the Eighth Tennessee, of Donelson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, lost 41 killed and 265 wounded; total, 306, out of 444 engaged. The 8th sustained the principal part of this loss while engaged with some troops of Sheridan's Division, and in a successful charge on Houghtaling's Battery, in which they captured several pieces of artillery from that and other batteries.

The severest losses are not always the largest numerically. To understand the extent of a regimental loss in any particular battle, one must know the number of men taken into action by the regiment. Many of the Confederate Colonels were intelligent and thoughtful enough in making their battle reports, to mention in connection with the casualties, the number of men engaged, without which all such statements convey no definite idea. By doing so they have, in many instances, secured for their regiments an honored place in history which otherwise would have been lost.

The following table of percentages was compiled from the official reports of Confederate regimental commandants:

REMARKABLE PERCENTAGES OF LOSS IN CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS AT PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENTS.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Killed. † Wounded. Missing.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1st Texas	Antietam	Hood's	226	45	141	--	82.3
21st Georgia	Manassas	Ewell's	242	38	146	--	76.0
26th North Carolina...	Gettysburg	Heth's	820	86	502	‡	71.7
6th Mississippi	Shiloh	Hardee's	425	61	239	--	70.5
8th Tennessee	Stone's River	Cheatham's	444	41	265	--	68.2
10th Tennessee	Chickamauga	Johnson's	328	44	180	--	68.0
Palmetto Sharpshooters	Glendale	Longstreet's	375	39	215	--	67.7
17th South Carolina...	Manassas	Evans's	284	25	164	1	66.9
23d South Carolina...	Manassas	Evans's	225	27	122	--	66.2
44th Georgia	Mechanicsville	D. H. Hill's	514	71	264	--	65.1
1st Ala. Battalion....	Chickamauga	Preston's	260	24	144	--	64.6
2d N. C. Battalion	Gettysburg	Rodes's	240	§ 29	124	--	63.7
16th Mississippi	Antietam	Anderson's	228	27	117	--	63.1
27th North Carolina...	Antietam	Walker's	325	31	168	--	61.2
5th Georgia	Chickamauga	Cheatham's	317	27	165	2	61.1
2d Tennessee	Chickamauga	Cleburne's	264	13	145	1	60.2
15th and 37th Tenn. ...	Chickamauga	Stewart's	202	15	102	4	59.9

*From the magazine, "Our Living and our Dead."

†Including the mortally wounded.

‡In addition to the 588 killed and wounded, this regiment lost 120 missing, many of whom were killed.

§Gen. Ewell, in his official report, states that the 2d N. C. Battalion lost 200 killed and wounded out of 240 present.

PERCENTAGES OF LOSS IN CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS.

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<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per Ct.</i>
6th Alabama	Seven Pines	D. H. Hill's	632	91	277	5	59.0
16th Alabama	Chickamauga	Cleburne's	414	25	218	--	58.6
15th Virginia	Antietam	McLaws's	128	11	64	--	58.5
6th and 9th Tennessee	Chickamauga	Cheatham's	335	26	168	--	57.9
18th Georgia	Antietam	Hood's	176	13	72	16	57.3
1st S. C. Rifles	Gaines's Mill	A. P. Hill's	537	81	225	--	56.9
10th Georgia	Antietam	McLaws's	148	15	69	--	56.7
18th North Carolina	Seven Days	A. P. Hill's	396	45	179	--	56.5
3d Alabama	Malvern Hill	D. H. Hill's	354	37	163	--	56.4
18th Alabama	Chickamauga	Stewart's	527	41	256	--	56.3
17th Virginia	Antietam	Pickett's	55	7	24	--	56.3
7th North Carolina	Seven Days	A. P. Hill's	450	35	218	--	56.2
12th Tennessee	Stone's River	Cheatham's	292	18	137	9	56.1
22d Alabama	Chickamauga	Hindman's	371	44	161	--	55.2
9th Georgia	Gettysburg	Hood's	340	27	162	--	55.0
16th Tennessee	Stone's River	Cheatham's	377	36	155	16	54.9
4th North Carolina	Seven Pines	D. H. Hill's	678	77	286	6	54.4
27th Tennessee	Shiloh	Hardee's	350	27	115	48	54.2
23d Tennessee	Chickamauga	Buckner's	181	8	77	13	54.1
12th South Carolina	Manassas	A. P. Hill's	270	23	121	2	54.0
4th Virginia	Manassas	Jackson's	180	18	79	--	53.8
4th Texas	Antietam	Hood's	200	10	97	--	53.5
27th Tennessee	Chaplin Hills	Cleburne's	210	16	84	12	53.3
1st South Carolina	Manassas†	A. P. Hill's	283	25	126	--	53.3
49th Virginia	Fair Oaks	D. H. Hill's	424	32	170	22	52.8
29th Mississippi	Chickamauga	Liddell's	368	38	156	--	52.7
12th Alabama	Fair Oaks	D. H. Hill's	408	59	156	--	52.6
7th South Carolina	Antietam	McLaws's	268	23	117	--	52.2
58th Alabama	Chickamauga	Stewart's	288	25	124	--	51.7
7th Texas	Raymond	John Gregg's	306	22	136	--	51.6
6th South Carolina	Fair Oaks	D. H. Hill's	521	88	181	--	51.6
15th Georgia	Gettysburg	Hood's	335	19	152	--	51.0
11th Alabama	Glendale	Longstreet's	357	49	121	11	50.7
17th Georgia	Manassas	Hood's	200	10	91	--	50.5
37th Georgia	Chickamauga	Stewart's	391	19	168	7	50.1
3d North Carolina	Gettysburg	Johnson's	312	29	127	‡	50.0
63d Tennessee	Chickamauga	Preston's	402	16	184	--	49.7
41st Alabama	Chickamauga	Breckenridge's	325	27	120	11	48.6
4th Virginia	Chancellorsville	Trimble's	355	14	155	3	48.4
32d Tennessee	Chickamauga	Stewart's	341	9	156	--	48.3
20th Tennessee	Chickamauga	Stewart's	183	8	80	--	48.0
1st Maryland	Gettysburg	Johnson's	400	‡52	‡140	--	48.0
8th Mississippi	Stone's River	Breckenridge's	282	20	113	--	47.1
44th Georgia	Malvern Hill	D. H. Hill's	142	9	40	16	45.7
32d Virginia	Antietam	McLaws's	158	15	57	--	45.5

* Including the mortally wounded.

† Including Ox Hill (Chantilly).

‡ There were 51 missing, also, who are not included, most of whom were killed or wounded.

§ From inscription on monument at Gettysburg; but Surgeon-General Guild (C. S. A.) reported their loss officially, at the time, as 25 killed and 119 wounded.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1st Arkansas	Chickamauga	Cleburne's	430	13	180	1	45.1
18th Mississippi	Antietam	McLaws's	186	10	73	--	44.6
9th Kentucky	Chickamauga	Breckenridge's	230	11	89	2	44.3
14th South Carolina...	Gaines's Mill	A. P. Hill's	500	18	197	--	43.0
33d North Carolina...	Chancellorsville	A. P. Hill's	480	32	167	--	41.4
5th Alabama	Malvern Hill	D. H. Hill's	225	26	66	--	40.8
Hampton Legion.....	Fair Oaks	Hood's	350	21	120	--	40.2
26th Alabama	Malvern Hill	D. H. Hill's	218	10	76	--	40.0

But the foregoing were only a few of the many instances of heavy percentages of loss. They represent only the few cases in which the official reports happened to mention the number of effectives taken into action, and which, again, happened to appear before the order was issued, forbidding any further mention in official reports of the strength in action.

Equally surprising percentages are found in the brigade reports :—

BRIGADE LOSSES.

<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Garnett's (Va.).....	Gettysburg	Pickett's	1,427	78	324	539*	65.9
Perry's (Fla.)	Gettysburg	Anderson's	700	33	217	205	65.0
Wofford's (Texas).....	Antietam	Hood's	854	69	417	62	64.1
Anderson's (S. C.).....	†Seven Days	Longstreet's	1,250	136	638	13	62.9
Pryor's	†Seven Days	Longstreet's	1,400	170	681	11	61.5
Wilcox's (Ala.)	†Seven Days	Longstreet's	1,850	229	806	20	57.0
Benning's (Ga.).....	Chickamauga	Hood's	900	88	412	10	56.6
Bate's	Chickamauga	Stewart's	1,187	66	541	--	51.1
Ramseur's (N. C.).....	Chancellorsville	D. H. Hill's	1,509	154	526	108	52.2
Featherston's (Miss.) ..	†Seven Days	Longstreet's	1,350	115	542	9	49.3
Lane's (N. C.).....	Gettysburg	Pender's	1,355	41	348	271	48.7
Donelson's (Tenn.)	Stone's River	Cheatham's	1,529‡	108	575	17	45.7
Gregg's	Chickamauga	B. R. Johnson's	1,352	109	474	18	44.4
Clayton's (Ala.).....	Chickamauga	Stewart's	1,446	86	535	13	44.4
Semmes's	Antietam	McLaws's	709	53	255	6	44.2
Daniels's (N. C.).....	Gettysburg	Rodes's	2,100	165	635	116	43.6
Rodes's (Ala.).....	Malvern Hill	D. H. Hill's	1,027	81	344	--	41.3

These terrible losses were not confined to regiments and brigades ; in some divisions the men were cut down equally fast throughout the entire ranks of the command. During the Seven Days' Battle, Longstreet's Division lost in the actions at Gaines's Mill and Glendale 766 killed, 3,435 wounded and 237 missing ; total, 4,438,—out of 8,831 engaged, or, 50.2 per cent.

Nor was this an uncommon loss. The official reports of Confederate Division-Generals, though lacking the figures necessary for a statement of an exact percentage, often indicate plainly a division-loss in killed and wounded of over forty per cent.

Through four years of desperate war and its score of battles these excessive percentages divided and subdivided the ranks, until the end came and with it a division which was merely a thing of shreds and patches.

*The official report for Garnett's brigade says : "It is feared from the information received that the majority of those reported missing are either killed or wounded."

†This loss occurred in the two actions at Gaines's Mill and Glendale.

‡General Donelson stated the number in his official report at "about 1,400 men."

If each regiment in the preceding list had fought in no other battle than the one mentioned in connection with it, the record would still be a heroic one ; but the battle mentioned was one of a score of bloody contests, in each of which the gallant command was decimated. In fact, any regiment in the American War considered itself fortunate if it could come out of a battle with no greater loss than decimation.

But, in May, 1863, General Lee issued an order which has an important bearing on the subject of regimental casualties in the Confederate Army :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 63.

MAY 14, 1863.

The practice which prevails in the Army of including in the list of casualties those cases of slight injuries which do not incapacitate the recipients for duty, is calculated to mislead our friends, and encourage our enemies, by giving false impressions as to the extent of our losses.

The loss sustained by a brigade or regiment is by no means an indication of the service performed or perils encountered, as experience shows that those who attack most rapidly, vigorously, and effectually generally suffer the least. It is, therefore, ordered that in future the reports of the wounded shall only include those whose injuries, in the opinion of the medical officers, render them unfit for duty. It has also been observed that the published reports of casualties are in some instances accompanied by a statement of the number of men taken into action. The commanding general deems it unnecessary to do more than direct the attention of officers to the impropriety of thus furnishing the enemy with the means of computing our strength, in order to insure the immediate suppression of this pernicious and useless custom.

By command of General Lee.

W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

If this order was observed, it is evident that all subsequent casualty lists are of little value for statistical purposes ; and, if enforced, that many a gallant regiment has been deprived of the laurels to which its heroic record would have entitled it.

The effect of this order is manifest in the tone of the official reports made by the regimental commandants at the next battle. For instance :

I herewith respectfully submit a detailed statement of casualties, giving names and description of wounds in full, from which I have *omitted all slight wounds* which, though sufficient to disable a man for a day or two, will not prevent his taking part in the next battle,—say a week or ten days from the time the hurt was received. [Official report of Ninth Georgia, for Gettysburg.]

Below I submit a list of killed, wounded, and missing. *The wounded include only those disabled indefinitely.* Quite a number were temporarily disabled by slight wounds, but resumed their duties in a few days ; hence I make no mention of them in this report. [Official report of Colonel V. H. Manning, Third Arkansas ; for Gettysburg.]*

This order lays too much stress upon the hackneyed assertion that losses are by no means an indication of the service performed or perils encountered. Such statements have, indeed, proved true in a few particular instances ; but, in only a few. They were exceptions which only proved the rule. A study of regimental actions shows clearly that the battalions which faced musketry the steadiest, longest, and oftenest were the ones whose aggregate loss during the war was the greatest. Fighting regiments leave a bloody wake behind them ; retreating regiments lose few men. At Chancellorsville, the heaviest losses were in the corps that stood ; not in the one that broke.

In the following table is given the leading regiments, in point of loss, at various battles. The list is incomplete, as there are few Confederate official reports for the latter part of the war. Still the record is one which will ever redound to the credit of American manhood, and to the glory of the American soldier.

*The originals are not italicised.

LIST OF BATTLES SHOWING CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS WHICH SUSTAINED THE GREATEST LOSS IN EACH.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
FIRST BULL RUN, VA.						
July 21, 1862.						
8th Georgia	Bartow's	Johnston's	41	159	--	200
4th Alabama	Bee's	Johnston's	40	157	--	197
7th Georgia	Bartow's	Johnston's	19	134	--	153
33d Virginia	Jackson's	Johnston's	45	101	--	146
27th Virginia	Jackson's	Johnston's	19	122	--	141
4th Virginia	Jackson's	Johnston's	31	100	--	131
Hampton Legion	-----	Beauregard's	19	100	2	121
WILSON'S CREEK, MO.						
August 10, 1861.						
3d Arkansas	-----	Pearce's	25	84	1	110
3d Missouri S. G.	Graves's	Rains's	22	49	3	74
BALL'S BLUFF, VA.						
Oct. 21, 1861.						
18th Mississippi	Evans's	-----	22	63	--	85
BELMONT, MO.						
Nov. 7, 1861.						
13th Tennessee	-----	Pillow's	27	73	49	149
CAMP ALLEGHANY, VA.						
Dec. 13, 1861.						
12th Georgia	E. Johnson's	-----	6	37	4	47
DRANESVILLE, VA.						
Dec. 20, 1861.						
10th Alabama	Stuart's	-----	15	45	6	66
6th South Carolina	Stuart's	-----	18	45	--	63
MILL SPRINGS, KY.						
Jan. 1 1862.						
15th Mississippi	Zollicoffer's	Crittenden's	44	153	29	226
20th Tennessee	Zollicoffer's	Crittenden's	33	59	18	110
25th Tennessee	Zollicoffer's	Crittenden's	10	28	17	55
FORT DONELSON, TENN.						
Feb. 15, 1862.						
8th Kentucky	Simonton's	Pillow's	27	72	--	99
26th Tennessee	Baldwin's	Buckner's	11	85	--	96
3d Tennessee	Brown's	Buckner's	12	76	--	88
26th Mississippi	Baldwin's	Buckner's	12	69	--	81
NEW BERNE, N. C.						
March 14, 1862.						
33d North Carolina	Branch's	-----	32	28	144	204
26th North Carolina	Branch's	-----	5	10	72	87

*Includes the mortally wounded.

GREATEST CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLES.

561

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
KERNSTOWN, VA.						
March 23, 1862.						
37th Virginia	Fulkerson's	Jackson's	12	62	39	113
42d Virginia	Burke's	Jackson's	11	50	9	70
33d Virginia	Garnett's	Jackson's	18	27	14	59
5th Virginia	Garnett's	Jackson's	9	48	4	61
SHILOH, TENN.						
April 6, 7, 1862.						
4th Tennessee	Stewart's	Clark's	36	183	--	219
4th Kentucky	Trabue's	Breckenridge's	30	183	--	213
4th Louisiana	Gibson's	Ruggles's	24	163	22	209
154th Tennessee	B. R. Johnson's	Cheatham's	25	163	11	199
27th Tennessee	Wood's	Hardee's	27	105	48	180
33d Tennessee	Stewart's	Clark's	20	103	17	140
9th Arkansas	Bowen's	Breckenridge's	17	115	--	132
Crescent Reg't (La.)	Pond's	Ruggles's	23	84	20	127
18th Alabama	J. K. Jackson's	Withers's	20	80	20	120
13th Arkansas	Stewart's	Clark's	25	72	3	100
WILLIAMSBURG, VA.						
May 5, 1862.						
24th Virginia	Early's	D. H. Hill's	30	93	66	189
11th Virginia	A. P. Hill's	Longstreet's	26	105	3	134
19th Mississippi	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	15	85	--	100
7th Virginia	A. P. Hill's	Longstreet's	13	64	--	77
9th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	10	45	6	61
MCDOWELL, VA.						
May 8, 1862.						
12th Georgia .....	.....	E. Johnson's	35	140	--	175
25th Virginia .....	.....	E. Johnson's	7	65	--	72
58th Virginia .....	.....	E. Johnson's	11	39	--	50
FRONT ROYAL, VA.						
May 23-25, 1862.						
21st North Carolina	Trimble's	Ewell's	21	59	--	80
6th Louisiana	Taylor's	Ewell's	5	42	3	50
FAIR OAKS, VA.						
May 31—June 1, 1862.						
6th Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	91	277	5	373
4th North Carolina	G. B. Anderson's	D. H. Hill's	77	286	6	369
6th South Carolina	Jenkins's	D. H. Hill's	88	164	17	269
49th Virginia	G. B. Anderson's	D. H. Hill's	32	170	22	224
12th Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	59	149	--	208
5th Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	29	181	--	210
2d Florida	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	37	152	9	198
12th Mississippi	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	41	152	--	193
23d North Carolina	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	18	145	6	169
27th Georgia	G. B. Anderson's	D. H. Hill's	16	129	9	154

*Includes the mortally wounded.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
FAIR OAKS, VA.—Continued.						
38th Virginia	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	16	117	14	147
Hampton Legion	Whiting's	Smith's	21	120	--	141
28th Georgia	G. B. Anderson's	D. H. Hill's	24	95	--	119
24th Virginia	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	12	86	9	107
HARRISONBURG, VA.						
June 6, 1862.						
58th Virginia	Stewart's	Ewell's	11	39	3	53
CROSS KEYS, VA.						
June 8, 1862.						
15th Alabama	Trimble's	Ewell's	9	37	5	51
16th Mississippi	Trimble's	Ewell's	6	28	--	34
PORT REPUBLIC, VA.						
June 9, 1862.						
7th Louisiana	Taylor's	Ewell's	8	115	--	123
5th Virginia	Winder's	Jackson's	4	89	20	113
31st Virginia	Elzey's	Ewell's	15	79	4	98
52d Virginia	Stewart's	Ewell's	12	65	--	77
6th Louisiana	Taylor's	Ewell's	11	55	--	66
44th Virginia	Stewart's	Ewell's	14	35	--	49
SECESSIONVILLE, S. C.						
June 16, 1862.						
1st S. C. Artillery	Evans's	-----	15	39	1	55
1st S. C. Battalion †	Evans's	-----	10	30	2	42
OAK GROVE, VA.						
June 25, 1862.						
1st Louisiana	Wright's	Huger's	22	109	4	135
22d Georgia	Wright's	Huger's	10	77	2	89
48th North Carolina	Ransom's	Holmes's	18	70	--	88
MECHANICSVILLE, VA.						
June 26, 1862.						
44th Georgia	Ripley's	D. H. Hill's	71	264	--	335
1st North Carolina	Ripley's	D. H. Hill's	36	105	1	142
GAINES'S MILL, VA.						
June 27, 1862.						
1st S. C. Rifles	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	81	234	4	319
20th North Carolina	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	70	202	--	272
4th Texas	Hood's	Whiting's	44	208	1	253
14th South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	18	190	--	208
38th Georgia	Lawton's	Jackson's	54	118	--	172
31st Georgia	Lawton's	Jackson's	29	141	--	170
8th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	31	132	--	163
11th Mississippi	Law's	Whiting's	18	142	3	163
11th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	27	130	--	157
6th Georgia	Colquitt's	D. H. Hill's	22	131	3	156

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Charleston Battalion.

GREATEST CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLES.

563

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total</i>
GAINES'S MILL, VA.—Continued.						
1st South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	20	125	--	145
18th Georgia	Hood's	Whiting's	14	128	3	145
9th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	34	96	4	134
4th Alabama	Law's	Whiting's	22	108	2	132
10th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	24	105	--	129
18th Virginia	Pickett's	Longstreet's	14	99	5	118
13th Virginia	Elzey's	Ewell's	27	84	--	111
GARNETT'S FARM, VA.—GOLDING'S FARM, VA.						
June 27, 28, 1862.						
2d Georgia	Toombs's	Jones's	14	106	--	120
8th Georgia	Anderson's	Jones's	24	57	11	92
7th Georgia	Anderson's	Jones's	12	66	--	78
SAVAGE STATION, VA.						
June 29, 1862.						
3d South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	23	108	4	135
7th South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	13	64	5	82
10th Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	10	47	--	57
GLENDALE, VA.						
June 30, 1862.						
Palmetto Sharpshooters ..	Anderson's	Longstreet's	39	215	--	254
11th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	49	121	11	181
9th Alabama	Wilcox's	Longstreet's	31	95	4	130
17th Virginia	Kemper's	Longstreet's	17	23	73	113
7th Virginia	Kemper's	Longstreet's	14	66	31	111
14th Alabama †	Pryor's	Longstreet's	71	253	11	335
19th Mississippi †	Featherston's	Longstreet's	58	264	3	325
14th Louisiana †	Pryor's	Longstreet's	51	192	--	243
12th Mississippi †	Featherston's	Longstreet's	34	186	5	225
MALVERN HILL, VA.						
July 1, 1862.						
3d Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	37	163	--	200
2d Louisiana	Cobb's	Magruder's	30	152	--	182
3d Georgia	Wright's	Huger's	25	110	22	157
21st Mississippi	Barksdale's	Magruder's	32	119	--	151
15th Alabama †	Trimble's	Ewell's	35	115	--	150
13th Mississippi	Barksdale's	Magruder's	28	107	--	135
18th Mississippi	Barksdale's	Magruder's	16	116	--	132
15th North Carolina	Cobb's	Magruder's	21	110	--	131
25th North Carolina	Ransom's	Holmes's	22	106	5	133
35th North Carolina	Ransom's	Holmes's	18	91	18	127
49th North Carolina	Ransom's	Holmes's	14	75	16	105
57th Virginia	Armistead's	Huger's	13	83	17	113

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Includes loss at Gaines's Mill.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
SEVEN DAYS, VA.						
June 25—July 1, 1862.						
7th North Carolina	Branch's	A. P. Hill's	35	218	--	253
18th North Carolina	Branch's	A. P. Hill's	45	179	--	224
12th North Carolina	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	51	130	1	212
60th Virginia	Field's	A. P. Hill's	31	173	--	204
40th Virginia	Field's	A. P. Hill's	30	150	--	180
2d S. C. Rifles	Anderson's	Longstreet's	33	108	8	149
28th North Carolina	Branch's	A. P. Hill's	19	130	--	149
37th North Carolina	Branch's	A. P. Hill's	27	111	--	138
2d Florida	Pryor's	Longstreet's	23	114	--	137
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.						
August 9, 1862.						
21st Virginia	Jones's	Jackson's	37	85	--	122
42d Virginia	Jones's	Jackson's	36	71	--	107
37th Virginia	Taliaferro's	Jackson's	12	76	--	88
47th Virginia	Taliaferro's	Jackson's	12	76	--	88
48th Alabama	Taliaferro's	Jackson's	12	61	--	73
MANASSAS, VA.						
August 28—Sept. 1, 1862.						
5th Texas	Wofford's	Hood's	15	224	1	240
11th Georgia	Anderson's	Jones's	20	178	--	198
17th South Carolina	Evans's	Anderson's	25	163	1	189
21st Georgia	Trimble's	Ewell's	38	146	--	184
13th South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	31	142	--	173
12th South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	25	131	--	156
Holcombe Legion	Evans's	Anderson's	24	131	--	155
1st South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	25	126	--	151
18th Georgia	Wofford's	Hood's	19	133	--	152
23d South Carolina	Evans's	Anderson's	27	122	--	149
1st S. C. Rifles	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	24	122	--	146
20th Georgia	Toombs's	Jones's	19	113	--	132
9th Georgia	Anderson's	Jones's	12	116	--	128
26th Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	37	87	--	124
60th Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	22	101	--	123
6th South Carolina	Jenkins's	Pickett's	13	102	--	115
15th Alabama	Trimble's	Ewell's	21	91	--	112
2d Louisiana	Starke's	Jackson's	25	86	--	111
RICHMOND, KY.						
August 30, 1862.						
2d Tennessee	B. J. Hill's	Cleburne's	17	95	--	112
13th Tennessee	Preston Smith's	Cleburne's	12	35	1	48
MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD.						
Sept. 13, 1862.						
7th South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	13	100	--	113

*Includes the mortally wounded.

GREATEST CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLES.

565

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
CRAMPTON'S GAP, MD.						
<i>Sept. 14, 1862.</i>						
16th Georgia	Cobb's	McLaws's	24	56	107	187
24th Georgia	Cobb's	McLaws's	12	59	55	126
15th North Carolina	Cobb's	McLaws's	11	48	124	183
ANTIETAM, MD.						
<i>Sept. 17, 1862.</i>						
3d North Carolina	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	46	207	..	†253
13th Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	48	169	2	219
48th North Carolina	Walker's	Walker's	31	186	..	217
27th North Carolina	Walker's	Walker's	31	168	..	199
13th North Carolina	G. B. Anderson's	D. H. Hill's	41	149	..	†190
1st Texas	Wofford's	Hood's	45	141	..	186
3d Arkansas	Walker's	Walker's	27	155	..	182
30th Virginia	Walker's	Walker's	39	121	..	160
1st North Carolina	Garland's	D. H. Hill's	18	142	..	†160
15th North Carolina	Cobb's	McLaws's	16	143	..	†159
24th Georgia	Cobb's	McLaws's	13	145	..	†158
2d Mississippi	Law's	Hood's	27	127	..	154
4th Georgia	Ripley's	D. H. Hill's	22	119	..	†141
7th South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	23	117	..	140
16th Mississippi	Featherston's	Anderson's	27	100	..	127
50th Georgia	Drayton's	Jones's	29	97	..	126
6th North Carolina	Law's	Hood's	10	115	..	125
15th South Carolina	Drayton's	Jones's	26	84	..	110
61st Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	16	91	7	114
4th Texas	Wofford's	Hood's	10	97	..	107
27th Georgia	Colquitt's	D. H. Hill's	15	89	..	†104
8th Louisiana	Hays's	Ewell's	10	93	..	103
2d South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	17	77	..	94
17th Mississippi	Barksdale's	McLaws's	9	77	2	88
10th Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	16	67	..	83
18th Mississippi	Barksdale's	McLaws's	11	69	..	80
19th Georgia	Colquitt's	D. H. Hill's	13	76	..	†89
9th Louisiana	Starke's	Jackson's	25	57	..	82
49th North Carolina	Ransom's	Walker's	16	61	..	77
MUNFORDVILLE, KY.						
<i>Sept. 14-17, 1862.</i>						
10th Mississippi	Chalmers's	Withers's	13	95	..	108
IUKA, MISS.						
<i>Sept. 19, 1862.</i>						
3d Texas (dism't'd cav'y)	Hébert's	Little's	22	74	..	96
1st Texas Legion	Hébert's	Little's	18	80	1	99
40th Mississippi	Hébert's	Little's	10	39	21	70
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.						
<i>Sept. 20, 1862.</i>						
14th South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	10	45	..	55

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†Includes loss at South Mountain on the 14th.

‡Includes loss at Crampton's Gap on the 14th.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
CORINTH, MISS. †						
Oct 3-5, 1862.						
6th Texas	Phifer's	Maury's	55	63	30	148
35th Mississippi	Moore's	Maury's	32	110	347	489
6th Missouri	Green's	Hébert's	31	130	53	214
2d Missouri	Gates's	Hébert's	19	122	21	162
43d Mississippi	Green's	Hébert's	13	56	156	225
21st Arkansas	Cabell's	Maury's	27	41	58	126
Jones's Ark. Battalion	Cabell's	Maury's	36	43	11	90
37th Mississippi .....	.....	Hébert's	19	62	--	81
CHAPLIN HILLS, KY.						
Oct. 8, 1862.						
16th Tennessee	Donelson's	Cheatham's	41	151	7	199
1st Tennessee	Maney's	Cheatham's	49	129	1	179
9th Tennessee	Maney's	Cheatham's	32	114	8	154
41st Georgia	Maney's	Cheatham's	23	125	3	151
27th Tennessee	Maney's	Cheatham's	16	81	11	108
31st Tennessee	Stewart's	Cheatham's	17	78	5	100
6th Tennessee	Maney's	Cheatham's	16	64	11	91
5th Tennessee	Stewart's	Cheatham's	14	64	12	90
POCOTALIGO, S. C.						
Oct 22, 1862.						
7th S. C. Battalion	Walker's	.....	3	22	--	25
11th South Carolina	Walker's	.....	4	15	2	21
Nelson's Battalion	Walker's	.....	4	17	--	21
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.						
Dec. 13, 1862.						
57th North Carolina	Law's	Hood's	32	192	--	224
48th North Carolina	Cooke's	Ransom's	17	161	--	178
1st S. C. Rifles	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	21	149	--	170
14th Georgia	Thomas's	A. P. Hill's	22	110	--	132
3d South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	15	104	--	119
15th North Carolina	Cooke's	Ransom's	10	93	--	103
61st Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	17	83	--	100
38th Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	10	91	--	101
37th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	17	76	--	93
18th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	13	77	--	90
35th Georgia	Thomas's	A. P. Hill's	10	79	--	89
25th North Carolina	Ransom's	Ransom's	13	75	--	88
7th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	5	81	--	86
31st Georgia	Lawton's	Ewell's	15	63	--	78
1st South Carolina	Gregg's	A. P. Hill's	15	58	--	73
Phillips's Legion	Cobb's	McLaws's	13	56	--	69
28th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	16	49	--	65
19th Georgia	Archer's	A. P. Hill's	15	39	--	54
16th North Carolina	Pender's	A. P. Hill's	6	48	--	54

*Includes the mortally wounded.

† Includes loss at Hatchie Bridge, October 5th.

GREATEST CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLES.

567

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
CHICKASAW BLUFFS, MISS.						
Dec. 26-29, 1862.						
42d Georgia	Barton's	Stevenson's	10	18	--	28
28th Louisiana	-----	Lee's	9	25	9	43
31st Georgia	-----	Lee's	9	16	--	25
STONE'S RIVER, TENN.						
Dec. 31, 1862—Jan. 1, 1863.						
8th Tennessee	Donelson's	Cheatham's	41	265	--	306
29th Mississippi	Walthall's	Withers's	34	202	--	236
30th Mississippi	Walthall's	Withers's	63	146	--	209
13th Louisiana	} Adams's	Breckenridge's	46	168	102	316
20th Louisiana						
16th Louisiana	} Adams's	Breckenridge's	41	176	21	238
25th Louisiana						
6th Arkansas	} Liddell's	Cleburne's	29	140	8	177
7th Arkansas						
4th Florida	Preston's	Breckenridge's	34	129	31	194
17th Tennessee	Johnson's	Cleburne's	17	164	26	207
16th Alabama	Wood's	Cleburne's	24	142	--	166
41st Mississippi	Chalmers's	Withers's	25	123	8	156
8th Arkansas	Liddell's	Cleburne's	29	124	--	153
12th Tennessee	Smith's	Cheatham's	18	137	9	164
44th Tennessee	Johnson's	Cleburne's	14	136	2	152
5th Arkansas	Liddell's	Cleburne's	12	135	1	148
18th Tennessee	Pillow's	Breckenridge's	17	120	8	145
8th Mississippi	Jackson's	-----	20	113	--	133
19th Tennessee	Stewart's	Cheatham's	16	111	--	127
9th Texas	Smith's	Cheatham's	18	102	2	122
24th Alabama	Anderson's	Withers's	20	95	3	118
41st Alabama	Hanson's	Breckenridge's	16	94	38	148
29th Tennessee	Smith's	Cheatham's	27	82	--	109
32d Alabama	Adams's	Breckenridge's	21	86	21	128
2d Arkansas	Liddell's	Cleburne's	15	94	9	118
2d Arkansas Rifles	McNair's	McCown's	10	99	11	120
10th South Carolina	Anderson's	Withers's	16	91	2	109
10th Texas Cav'y (dism't'd)	Ector's	McCown's	10	93	15	118
ARKANSAS POST, ARK.						
Jan. 11, 1863.						
24th Texas	-----	-----	12	17	25	54
6th Texas	-----	-----	8	24	21	53
THOMPSON'S STATION, TENN.						
March 5, 1863.						
1st Texas Legion	-----	-----	11	59	7	77
4th Mississippi	-----	-----	9	37	--	46
CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.						
May 1-3, 1863.						
37th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	34	193	--	227
2d North Carolina	Ramseur's	D. H. Hill's	47	167	--	214

*Includes the mortally wounded.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.—Continued.						
13th North Carolina	Pender's	A. P. Hill's	31	178	7	216
3d North Carolina	Colston's	Trimble's	38	141	17	196
22d North Carolina	Pender's	A. P. Hill's	30	139	15	184
17th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	37	127	--	164
4th North Carolina	Ramseur's	D. H. Hill's	45	110	58	213
5th Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	24	130	121	275
50th Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	17	153	--	170
4th Georgia	Doles's	D. H. Hill's	29	121	11	161
4th Virginia	Paxton's	Trimble's	14	149	3	166
51st Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	30	119	26	175
Cobb's Legion	Wofford's	McLaws's	22	135	--	157
33d North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	32	101	66	199
23d North Carolina	Iverson's	D. H. Hill's	32	113	35	180
6th Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	24	125	14	163
13th Alabama	Archer's	A. P. Hill's	13	127	8	148
3d Alabama	Rodes's	D. H. Hill's	17	121	16	154
16th Georgia	Wofford's	McLaws's	18	115	--	133
42d Virginia	J. R. Jones's	Trimble's	15	120	--	135
1st North Carolina	Colston's	Trimble's	34	83	27	144
18th North Carolina	Lane's	A. P. Hill's	30	96	--	126
34th North Carolina	Pender's	A. P. Hill's	18	110	20	148
14th North Carolina	Ramseur's	D. H. Hill's	15	116	--	131
10th Virginia	Colston's	Trimble's	23	101	25	149
10th Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	23	105	--	128
30th North Carolina	Ramseur's	D. H. Hill's	25	98	1	124
53d Georgia	Semmes's	McLaws's	15	105	--	120
RAYMOND, MISS.						
May 12, 1863.						
3d Tennessee	Gregg's	-----	27	90	70	187
7th Texas	Gregg's	-----	22	73	63	158
10th Tennessee	Gregg's	-----	8	37	7	52
JACKSON, MISS.						
June 14, 1863.						
24th South Carolina	Walker's	-----	11	38	56	105
CHAMPION'S HILL, MISS.						
May 16, 1863.						
1st Missouri	Cockrell's	Bowen's	29	94	52	175
3d Missouri	Cockrell's	Bowen's	13	63	44	120
MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA.						
June 6-8, 1863.						
17th Texas	-----	Walker's	21	68	3	92
16th Texas (dism't'd cav'y)	-----	Walker's	19	47	1	67
HOOVER'S GAP, TENN.						
June 24, 1863.						
20th Tennessee	Bates's	Stewart's	9	24	--	33
37th Georgia	Bates's	Stewart's	3	45	--	48

*Includes the mortally wounded.

GREATEST CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLES.

569

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>* Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
LIBERTY GAP, TENN.						
June 25, 1863.						
2d Arkansas	Liddell's	Cleburne's	14	35	10	59
5th Arkansas	Liddell's	Cleburne's	5	10	7	22
VICKSBURG, MISS.						
May 18—July 4, 1863						
3d Louisiana	Hébert's	Forney's	49	119	7	175
6th Missouri	Cockrell's	Bowen's	33	133	--	166
27th Louisiana	Shoup's	Smith's	58	96	--	154
2d Texas	Moore's	Forney's	39	65	--	104
36th Mississippi	Hébert's	Forney's	28	72	1	101
35th Mississippi	Moore's	Forney's	20	82	--	102
2d Missouri	Cockrell's	Bowen's	17	89	--	106
3d Missouri	Cockrell's	Bowen's	18	83	--	101
38th Mississippi	Hébert's	Forney's	35	37	--	72
26th Louisiana	Shoup's	Smith's	28	44	--	72
HELENA, ARK.						
July 4, 1863.						
7th Missouri	Parsons's	Price's	16	124	53	193
36th Arkansas	McRae's	Price's	21	70	68	158
GETTYSBURG, PA.						
July 1-3, 1863.						
26th North Carolina	Pettigrew's	Heth's	86	502	†120	708
42d Mississippi	Davis's	Heth's	60	205	--	265
2d Mississippi	Davis's	Heth's	49	183	--	232
11th North Carolina	Pettigrew's	Heth's	50	159	--	209
45th North Carolina	Daniel's	Rodes's	46	173	--	219
17th Mississippi	Barksdale's	McLaws's	40	160	--	200
14th South Carolina	Gregg's	Pender's	26	220	6	252
11th Mississippi	Davis's	Heth's	32	170	--	202
55th North Carolina	Davis's	Heth's	39	159	--	198
11th Georgia	G. T. Anderson's	Hood's	32	162	--	194
38th Virginia	Armistead's	Pickett's	23	147	--	170
6th North Carolina	Hoke's	Early's	20	131	21	172
13th Mississippi	Barksdale's	McLaws's	28	137	--	165
8th Alabama	Wilcox's	Anderson's	22	139	--	161
47th North Carolina	Pettigrew's	Heth's	21	140	--	161
3d North Carolina	Stewart's	Johnson's	29	127	--	156
2d N. C. Battalion	Daniel's	Rodes's	29	124	--	153
2d South Carolina	Kershaw's	McLaws's	27	125	2	154
52d North Carolina	Pettigrew's	Heth's	33	114	--	147
5th North Carolina	Iverson's	Rodes's	31	112	--	143
32d North Carolina	Daniel's	Rodes's	26	116	--	142
43d North Carolina	Daniel's	Rodes's	21	126	--	147
9th Georgia	G. T. Anderson's	Hood's	28	115	--	143
1st Maryland Battalion	Stewart's	Johnson's	25	119	--	144
3d Arkansas	Robertson's	Hood's	26	116	--	142

*Includes the mortally wounded.

†These missing ones were lost in Pickett's charge.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Brigade.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>*Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
GETTYSBURG, PA.—Continued.						
57th Virginia.....	Armistead's	Pickett's	35	105	4	144
23d North Carolina	Iverson's	Rodes's	41	93	--	134
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.						
July 10—Sept. 6, 1863.						
21st South Carolina†.....	Graham's	Ripley's	14	112	56	182
25th South Carolina	Colquitt's	Ripley's	16	124	3	143
1st South Carolina Art'y.	Hagood's	Ripley's	18	50	52	120
— Charleston Battalion ‡	Hagood's	Ripley's	13	70	2	85
51st North Carolina ‡.....	Taliaferro's	Ripley's	17	60	--	77
1st S. C. (3d Artillery) ‡..	Taliaferro's	Ripley's	10	32	22	64
31st North Carolina	Clingman's	Ripley's	13	32	--	45
CHICKAMAUGA, GA.						
Sept. 19-20, 1863.						
18th Alabama	Clayton's	Stewart's	41	256	--	297
22d Alabama	Deas's	Hindman's	44	161	--	205
16th Alabama	Wood's	Cleburne's	25	218	--	243
19th Alabama	Deas's	Hindman's	34	158	12	204
38th Alabama	Clayton's	Stewart's	37	151	5	193
5th Georgia	Jackson's	Cheatham's	27	165	2	194
63d Tennessee	Gracie's	Preston's	16	184	--	200
1st Arkansas.....	Polk's	Cleburne's	13	180	1	194
37th Georgia	Bate's	Stewart's	19	168	7	194
33d Alabama	Wood's	Cleburne's	19	166	--	185
6th Florida	Trigg's	Preston's	35	130	--	165
2d Tennessee	Polk's	Cleburne's	13	145	1	159
41st Alabama	Helm's	Breckenridge's	27	120	11	158
19th Louisiana	Adams's	Breckenridge's	28	114	11	153
18th Tennessee	Brown's	Stewart's	20	114	1	135
24th Mississippi.....	Walthall's	Liddell's	10	103	19	132
BRISTOE STATION, VA.						
Oct. 14, 1863.						
27th North Carolina	Cooke's	Heth's	30	174	--	204
48th North Carolina	Cooke's	Heth's	8	115	--	123
15th North Carolina	Cooke's	Heth's	14	87	--	101
26th North Carolina	Kirkland's	Heth's	16	83	--	99
WAUHATCHIE, TENN.						
Oct. 27, 1863.						
5th South Carolina	Bratton's	Jenkins's	9	84	9	102
— Hampton Legion	Bratton's	Jenkins's	8	65	12	85
MINE RUN, VA.						
Nov. 27, 1863.						
3d North Carolina	Steuart's	Johnson's	7	65	--	72
4th Virginia.....	Walker's	Johnson's	7	48	4	59
OLUSTEE, FLA.						
Feb. 20, 1864.						
32d Georgia	Harrison's	Finnegan's	15	149	--	164
64th Georgia	Harrison's	Finnegan's	17	88	2	107
2d Florida Battalion.....	Harrison's	Finnegan's	12	95	2	109

* Includes the mortally wounded.

† Morris Island, July 10th.

‡ Fort Wagner, July 18th.

There are no muster-out rolls of the Confederate regiments. There are partial sets of muster-rolls and monthly returns at Washington in the Bureau of Confederate Archives; but they are defective and incomplete. There is no way of determining accurately the mortuary loss of each Confederate regiment during its entire service.

The total losses of a few regiments have been ascertained from other sources. The History of Gregg's South Carolina Brigade states the number of deaths in each regiment, and, judging from the casualty lists given for each action, the statistics are substantially correct.

<i>Gregg's Brigade.</i>	<i>(Killed and Died of Wounds.)</i>			<i>(Died of Disease.)</i>		
	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En.-Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>En. Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st South Carolina.....	21	260	281	--	156	156
12th South Carolina.....	17	213	230	2	182	184
13th South Carolina.....	17	203	220	5	257	262
14th South Carolina.....	16	208	224	4	322	326
1st South Carolina Rifles.....	19	305	324	3	198	201
Total.....	90	1,189	1,279	14	1,115	1,129

But the loss in action of this famous brigade was largely in excess of other commands. The average number of killed in the Confederate regiments was something less than 150.

The desperate character of the fighting entailed a large loss of life upon the general officers. The following list has been compiled from the official reports, but some names may possibly have been omitted.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

ARMY COMMANDERS.

General Albert Sydney Johnston.....Killed at Shiloh.

CORPS COMMANDERS.

Lieutenant-General Thomas A. Jackson*Killed at Chancellorsville.
 Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk“ Pine Mountain.
 Lieutenant-General Ambrose P. Hill“ Fall of Petersburg.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Major-General William D. Pender*Killed at Gettysburg.
 Major-General J. E. B. Stewart*“ Yellow Tavern.
 Major-General W. H. Walker.....“ Atlanta.
 Major-General Robert E. Rodes“ Opequon.
 Major-General Stephen D. Ramseur*“ Cedar Creek.
 Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne.....“ Franklin.
 Brigadier-General John Pegram.....“ Hatcher's Run.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Brigadier-General Robert S. Garnett.....Killed at Cheat Mountain.
 Brigadier-General Barnard E. Bee“ First Bull Run.
 Brigadier-General Francis S. Bartow.....“ First Bull Run.
 Brigadier-General Felix K. Zollicoffer.....“ Mill Springs.
 Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch.....“ Pea Ridge.
 Brigadier-General James McIntosh.....“ Pea Ridge.

*Mortally wounded.

Brigadier-General William Y. Slack*	Killed at Pea Ridge.
Brigadier-General Adley H. Gladden*	“ Shiloh.
Brigadier-General Robert Hatton	“ Fair Oaks.
Brigadier-General Turner Ashby	“ Harrisonburg.
Brigadier-General Richard Griffith*	“ Savage Station.
Brigadier-General Charles S. Winder	“ Cedar Mountain.
Brigadier-General Samuel Garland, Jr	“ South Mountain.
Brigadier-General George B. Anderson*	“ Antietam.
Brigadier-General L. O'B. Branch	“ Antietam.
Brigadier-General William E. Starke	“ Antietam.
Brigadier-General Henry Little	“ Iuka.
Brigadier-General Thomas R. Cobb	“ Fredericksburg.
Brigadier-General Maxcy Gregg	“ Fredericksburg.
Brigadier-General James E. Rains	“ Stone's River.
Brigadier-General Roger W. Hanson	“ Stone's River.
Brigadier-General E. D. Tracy	“ Port Gibson.
Brigadier-General E. F. Paxton	“ Chancellorsville.
Brigadier-General Lloyd Tilghman	“ Champion's Hill.
Brigadier-General Martin E. Green	“ Vicksburg.
Brigadier-General William Barksdale	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Lewis Armistead	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Richard B. Garnett	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Paul J. Semmes*	“ Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General J. J. Pettigrew *	“ Falling Waters.
Brigadier-General Preston Smith	“ Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Helm*	“ Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General James Deshler	“ Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General Carnot Posey*	“ Bristoe Station.
Brigadier-General Alfred Mouton	“ Sabine Cross Roads.
Brigadier-General Thomas Green	“ Pleasant Hill.
Brigadier-General W. R. Scurry	“ Jenkins Ferry.
Brigadier-General John M. Jones	“ Wilderness.
Brigadier-General Micah Jenkins	“ Wilderness.
Brigadier-General L. A. Stafford	“ Wilderness.
Brigadier-General Abner Perrin	“ Spotsylvania.
Brigadier-General Julius Daniel	“ Spotsylvania.
Brigadier-General James B. Gordon	“ Yellow Tavern.
Brigadier-General George Doles	“ Bethesda Church.
Brigadier-General W. E. Jones	“ Piedmont.
Brigadier-General C. H. Stevens	“ Peach Tree Creek.
Brigadier-General Samuel Benton	“ Ezra Church.
Brigadier-General John R. Chambliss, Jr	“ Deep Bottom.
Brigadier-General J. C. Saunders	“ Weldon Railroad.
Brigadier-General Robert H. Anderson	“ Jonesboro.
Brigadier-General John Morgan	“ Greenville, Tenn.
Brigadier-General Archibald C. Godwin	“ Opequon.
Brigadier-General John Dunnivant	“ Vaughn Road.
Brigadier-General John Gregg	“ Darbytown Road.

*Mortally wounded.

Brigadier-General Stephen Elliott, Jr.*	.....	Killed at Petersburg.
Brigadier-General Victor J. Girardey	.....	“ Petersburg.
Brigadier-General Archibald Gracie, Jr.	.....	“ Petersb'g Trenches.
Brigadier-General John Adams	.....	“ Franklin.
Brigadier-General Oscar F. Strahl	.....	“ Franklin.
Brigadier-General S. R. Gist	.....	“ Franklin.
Brigadier-General H. B. Granberry	.....	“ Franklin.
Brigadier-General James Dearing	.....	“ High Bridge.

The record of casualties in the Confederate Navy is not a startling one. Nevertheless, the Confederate seamen, in every action, fought their ships to the last extremity, and made a record which, for heroism, skill, and enterprise, will challenge the attention of the historical student as long as the story of the war is told.

With crippled resources, and under discouraging circumstances, vessels were constructed which revolutionized the entire system of naval warfare, and although the flag of the Confederate Navy went down in ultimate ruin and defeat, it will survive in the history of the world's navies as the flag which waved over the first iron-clad.

LOSSES IN THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—1861-65.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1862							
Mch. 2-19	Virginia †	Buchanan	Hampton Roads	2	19	..	21
April 24	Gov. Moore	Kennon	New Orleans	57	17	..	†74
May 10	General Price	Hawthorne	Plum Point, Miss.	2	1	..	3
May 15	Marine Corps	Farrand	Drewry's Bluff	7	9	..	16
July 15	Arkansas	Brown	Yazoo	10	15	..	25
July 22	Arkansas	Brown	Vicksburg	7	6	..	§13
1863							
Jan. 1	Bayou City	Lubbock	Galveston }	12	70	..	82
Jan. 1	Neptune	Bayley	Galveston }				
Jan. 11	Alabama	Semmes	Hatteras	..	1	..	1
Feb. 24	Queen of the West	McCloskey	Indianola	2	4	..	6
Feb. 24	C. S. Webb	Pierce	Indianola	..	1	..	1
June 17	Atlanta	Webb	Warsaw Sound	..	16	..	16
1864							
Feb. 1	Boat Crews, C. S. N.	Wood	Underwriter	6	22	1	29
May 31	Boat Crews, C. S. N.	Pelot	Water Witch	6	12	..	18
June 19	Alabama	Semmes	Kearsarge	9	21	10	40
Aug. 6	Tennessee	Buchanan	Mobile Bay	2	10	..	12
Aug. 6	Selma	.....	Mobile Bay	5	10	..	15

But any recital of casualties or battles would fail to convey a proper idea of the extent and activity of the Confederate Navy. Important and successful operations were carried on by privateers and swift cruisers flying the Confederate flag. These cruisers inflicted an immense damage on the commerce of the United States. The Confederate steamer Alabama captured or destroyed 69 vessels; ¶ the Florida, 37; the Tallahassee, 29; the Shenandoah, 36; the Sumter, 18; the Olustee, 6; the Tacony, 15; the Georgia, 9; the Clarence, 8; the Jeff. Davis, 8; the Chickamauga, 4; and the Nashville, 2. There were other privateers which also made some captures.

* Mortally wounded.

† The "Merrimac."

‡ Out of 93 on board, as stated by Commander Beverly Kennon, in the Century Magazine.

§ Out of a crew of 41.

¶ Drowned.

¶ Hist. Confederate Navy: Scharf.

IN CONCLUSION.

Every story, even a statistical one, has its moral, and some suggestions pertinent to the subject seem proper here. The official records of the Civil War, though voluminous and rich in valuable information, are too often deficient in the facts essential to a proper statement of a regimental loss in action.

Only a few of the regiments, comparatively, made official reports for the actions in which they were engaged. After a hard-fought battle the regimental commandant would, perhaps, write a long letter to his wife detailing the operations of his regiment, and some of his men would send to their village paper an account of the fight, but no report would be forwarded officially to headquarters. Many colonels regarded the report as an irksome and unnecessary task; something to be avoided if possible, something to be attended to only when compelled by the repeated urging of a superior. They were evidently not aware that their only chance to gain a place for their regiment in the archives of history was through the medium of such returns.

Of the official battle reports which were made by regimental commandants, but few gave the figures for their casualties. Hard fighting and heavy losses were often claimed, but as these terms were used without discrimination they became meaningless. Sometimes allusion was made to a nominal list of casualties appended, but its totals were not included in the report, and so when the accompanying list was lost, as was often the case, there was nothing to show what the colonel's idea of a heavy loss was.

Again, mention was seldom made of the number of men taken into action, without which any statement of casualties was, to a large extent, meaningless, and for purposes of comparison was worthless.

In the nominal lists of wounded men no distinction was made between the mortally, seriously, or slightly wounded; and the list of missing failed to show whether the men were captured or belonged to the class whose fate was unknown. Too often, no return of casualties whatever was made. As a result the statistics of our last war are, in many instances, meager and unsatisfactory; and, in some cases are wanting entirely.

At the close of a war the Government should be able to publish the regimental losses in form similar to Dr. Engel's "Verluste der deutschen Armeen im Kriege gegen Frankreich, 1870 und 1871," an admirable official work which was given to the public by the German Government. The Staff of the German Army directed successfully the operations of a great war, but they still found time to supervise carefully the items of the "butcher's bill."

In a conversation with the late Colonel Robert N. Scott, U. S. A.,* concerning these matters, that officer remarked, "We will do these things better in the next war." The question arises, will the "we" of the future do these things any better? In the turmoil and excitement will not "these things" be again overlooked, and gallant regiments be again disbanded without leaving scarcely a trace to show how well they fought? Will not History be again neglected or despoiled?

Is it asking too much that, now, in time of peace, the National Military Academy provide in its course of instruction against any repetition of such neglect. Or, if such provision belongs within the province of the Adjutant-General's department, let the Blue Book containing the United States Army Regulations include the blank forms and paragraphs of instruction necessary to such end.

*Editor of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, as published by the War Department.

In future wars the rule requiring regimental commandants to hand in an official report after each battle, should be rigidly enforced. Each colonel should be instructed to order a count made of his men just before going into action, instead of referring to the morning report for information regarding the strength of his command. Commandants should not only hand in a casualty list, but should see that it is properly classified, and that a copy is promptly transmitted to the proper bureau or to some place of safety. The totals of the casualty list should be included in the official report, accompanied by an accurate statement of the number of officers and men in line or actually engaged.

In each regiment there should be some officer, attached to the non-commissioned staff, who should be entrusted with the care and preparation of the regimental statistics and casualty lists ; and this person should be exempted from all liability to accidents in battle, and should not be allowed to go into action. During such times as the regiment was not engaged in an active campaign, this officer would find ample employment in ascertaining the fate of missing men, and of the wounded and sick who were absent in hospital or on furlough. All statements of casualties in battle made by him should be accompanied by a report of the number engaged, and such statements, together with all other mortuary reports, should be made in manifold, one copy to be forwarded to the War Department and one to the Adjutant-General of the State to which the regiment belonged. There should, also, be a definite agreement between belligerents that all captured records of this class should not be destroyed ; and, that a full record should be carefully made of the fate of all prisoners within their respective lines.

To all this some may sneer and some will say, "*Cui bono?*" If so, let it be remembered that there are other reasons than money or patriotism which induce men to risk life and limb in war. There is the love of glory and the expectation of honorable recognition. But the private in the ranks expects neither. His identity is merged in that of his regiment. To him the regiment and its name is everything. He does not expect to see his own name on the page of history, and is content with a proper recognition of the old command in which he fought. But he is jealous of the record of his regiment, and demands credit for every shot it faced and every grave it filled.

The bloody laurels for which a regiment contends will always be awarded to the one with the longest Roll of Honor. Scars are the true evidence of wounds, and the regimental scars can be seen only in the record of its casualties. In our last war many a noble regiment lost the place in history to which it was entitled through a failure to file the proper records of its gallant deeds. Will it always be so ?

ADDENDA.

To the table of Maximum Percentages of Casualties on page 37, add :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Engaged.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
53d Pennsylvania . . .	Gettysburg	Third	135	7	67	6	59.2
10th U. S. Inf. (3 co's.)	Gettysburg	Fifth	93	16	32	3	54.8
5th Vermont	Savage Station	Sixth	400	31	147	31	52.2
7th U. S. Inf. (4 co's.)	Gettysburg	Fifth	116	12	45	2	50.8
88th New York	Fredericksburg	Second	252	17	97	13	50.3
1st Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills	Fourteenth	407	58	132	14	50.1
87th Indiana	Chickamauga	Fourteenth	380	40	142	8	50.0
69th Pennsylvania . . .	Gettysburg	Second	258	40	80	9	50.0
73d New York	Gettysburg	Third	324	51	103	8	50.0

To the tables (pp. 426-461) showing regiments which sustained the greatest losses in each battle, add :

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C.						
Feb. 8, 1862.						
10th Connecticut	Burnside's	Ninth	6	49	--	55
BACHELOR'S CREEK, N. C.						
Feb. 1, 1864.						
132d New York	-----	-----	5	6	80	91
MERIDIAN RAID, MISS.						
Feb. 3-March 5, 1864.						
47th U. S. Colored (8th La.)	-----	-----	11	66	2	79
11th Illinois	-----	-----	10	40	16	66
7th Indiana Cavalry	-----	-----	11	37	36	84
CLOYD'S MOUNTAIN, W. VA.						
May 9, 1864.						
14th West Virginia	Crook's	Army W. Va.	13	62	13	88
12th Ohio	Crook's	Army W. Va.	9	68	10	87
SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VA.						
Aug. 1-31, 1864.						
3d New Jersey Cavalry . . .	Wilson's	Cavalry A. P.	11	73	47	131
6th New York Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	10	43	--	53
17th Pennsylvania Cavalry .	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	10	41	1	52
1st New York Dragoons . . .	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	11	31	7	49
5th Michigan Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	23	15	5	43
2d Massachusetts Cavalry . .	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	10	28	23	61
9th New York Cavalry	Merritt's	Cavalry A. P.	11	32	2	45
DABNEY'S MILLS, VA.						
Feb. 5-7, 1865.						
11th Pennsylvania	Crawford's	Fifth	9	70	9	88
16th Maine	Crawford's	Fifth	3	59	11	73
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"Statistics, every unit of which stands for the pale, upturned face of a dead soldier."

JAMES R. HILL,
147 WEST 16TH ST.,
GENERAL AGENT,
NEW YORK CITY.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES

—IX—

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, 1861-5.

BY WILLIAM F. FOX, Lt. Col., U. S. V.

President of the Society of the Twelfth Army Corps; late President of the 107th New York Veteran Volunteer Association; and member of the New York Historical Society.

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