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HISTORY

OF THE

Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

WHICH WAS COMPOSED OF FOUR COMPANIES FROM NEW YORK, FOUR COMPANIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND TWO COMPANIES FROM PENNSYLVANIA,

BY

SERGEANT FRED. C. FLOYD.

THE VOLUME CONTAINS THE INDIVIDUAL ARMY RECORD OF NEARLY THREE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS WHOSE NAMES ARE BORNE UPON THE MUSTER-ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT. IT RELATES THE STORY OF THE NUMEROUS BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN WHICH THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATED, AND TRACES THE ROUTES OF ITS EXTENSIVE AND LABORIOUS MARCHES THROUGH VIRGINIA DURING THE FOUR EVENTFUL YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR, FROM BULL RUN TO APPOMATTOX. IT ALSO CONTAINS PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE THREE COLONELS WHO CONDUCTED ITS MOVEMENTS AND CONTROLLED ITS DESTINY, AND PICTURES OF MANY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH THE REGIMENT AND WHO SHARED IN ITS GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS AND EXALTED RENOWN. THE HISTORY IS ALSO INTERSPERSED WITH INCIDENTS AND EVENTS WHICH HAPPENED DURING THE PROLONGED AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF THIS NOTED ORGANIZATION, AND WHICH ENTERED INTO AND FORMED A PART OF ITS REMARKABLE MILITARY RECORD.

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Dedication.

To my Comrades who Sacrificed their Lives that their Country might Live, this Volume is Affectionately Dedicated by

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

I NEED offer no excuse for writing a history of the Mozart Regiment. Its deeds made its name famous throughout the country, hence I have not aimed to extol the regiment, but to relate facts and experiences that helped to make it famous, so they may live and not perish. I have written this volume to perpetuate the achievements of the Mozarters, and to recall to those who are living the grand memories that we cherish, — memories alike of valor and comradeship; sad memories mayhap of our many battlefields; tender memories of our comrades who fell in the conflict; and grand memories of our great and final victory.

I do not pretend to have written the full history of the regiment, in all the minute details. No single individual can do that. I have endeavored to be accurate and to correct the many errors of statement in the official reports as they have been published. It seems to me unjust that our deceased comrades should rest under the imputation that they were deserters or were shirking when reported as "missing in action," or that there is "no further record." It is well known by all of us that, in many instances, the reason they were missing or that more is not known of them, was because they were captured or killed in battle. So also a false impression is conveyed by the frequent statement that our comrades were "reduced to the ranks." In the absence of any reason for such action, it is the natural inference that they were reduced for insubordination or disobedience, or for some disgraceful behavior, when, in fact, very often, the comrade was a prisoner of war, or wounded in hospital, and hence was not voluntarily absent. In hundreds of instances, our comrades recovered from wounds or returned from prison, and joined their regiments to find they were no longer sergeants or corporals. It is undoubtedly true that, when the Government offered a furlough of thirty days to all who re-enlisted, some accepted because it afforded them an easy opportunity for desertion. It is also doubtless true that many had no idea of deserting until after they had had a taste of freedom from discipline and a more palatable bill of fare. It was the terrible privations, rather than any fear of personal harm or lack of courage, that caused men to hesitate and dread to resume the life of a soldier in the field. Not so, however, with those named in the Roster as not having reported for duty, or as having no other record than that of enlistment. In nearly all of these instances, they enlisted to obtain the bounty and deserted while en route to the field, and in all such cases I have not hesitated to tell the truth regarding their perfidy. On the other hand, I have sought to credit my comrades with faithful service when it is deserved. I may have committed errors myself, but it has been my chief object to present reliable statements, free from presumption or conjecture. If I have succeeded in accomplishing this design, it has been considerably

due to the assistance of comrades with whom I conferred upon the matters involved, and I hereby place on record my acknowledgment of indebtedness to Col. Riley, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Warner, Lieut. Welch, Commissary Sergeant Sylvester, Sergeant Burns, Wilbur F. Lewis, Samuel A. Fish, Francis Quinn, Daniel C. Fletcher, Edwin A. Frost, William J. Wilkinson, Thomas Donohue, Charles T. Guild, and G. Marshall Greene. Without the aid of these comrades, I could not so thoroughly have completed the task that has occupied every spare minute of my time during the past two years. I feel deeply grateful to them and I shall always hold them in loved remembrance. I desire also to return my sincere thanks to Mr. T. J. Robinson, Town Clerk of Arlington, and to Mr. James A. Bailey, Jr., one of the Selectmen of Arlington, for many favors received from them.

I am fully conscious, my comrades, that much more might have been said about the regiment that lives so vividly in our hearts, but I beg to inform any one of you who vainly consults this volume to find an account of some event he thinks ought to be mentioned, that I have failed to speak of it because it was either unknown to me or had passed from my memory. Had I been informed or reminded of any circumstance that interested a comrade, an account of it would have been inserted with pleasure, and I only regret that it was not my privilege to be made aware of interesting items that are not contained in the volume.

THE AUTHOR.

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CHAPTER I.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

I TRACE these first lines of my story of the Mozart Regiment exactly forty-five years after my enlistment at the beginning of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. I am writing on the 19th day of April, 1906, and it was on that date, in 1861, that, for the first time in my life, I visited the quiet town of West Cambridge (now called Arlington) and there affixed my name to enrollment papers that pledged me to engage in the defense of the nation.

Smarting with indignation at the attack upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, by the impetuous hotheads of South Carolina, I was walking on Sudbury Street in Boston, when I was accosted by a fellow townsman and classmate from Maine, named William H. Libbey, who informed me that he had enlisted in West Cambridge (Arlington) and invited me to go there with him. In the existing state of my mind at the time, I needed no urging to accept his invitation and I immediately assented to the proposition.

Arriving in the town, which I shall hereafter speak of as Arlington, we visited the Town Hall, where I was introduced to Capt. Albert S. Ingalls, who had been authorized by the Selectmen of the town to recruit a military company for service in the United States Volunteer Army. He had at that time enrolled about fifty volunteers, and he asserted that he expected the company would be fully recruited in a week, and that it would immediately be assigned to some regiment and start at once for the seat of war. With such a prospect of immediate service, I did not hesitate to fix my name to the enrollment paper, which read as follows: —

State of Massachusetts.

We whose names are hereto affixed, do severally consent, and by our signatures hereunto made, do agree to be enrolled into a Company of Volunteer Militia, to be raised in the Town of West Cambridge (Arlington) and vicinity, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. And in consideration of arms and equipments to be furnished us by the Commonwealth, we do hereby agree to serve for the period of three months unless sooner discharged, agreeably to law. And this enlistment we enter into with the full understanding that we are liable at any moment to be ordered into active service under the Government of the United States.

With the exception of my friend Libbey there was no member of the company I had previously met. All were strangers, but that made no difference to me. I was determined to become a soldier, and the prospect

of immediate service was the most alluring consideration that entered my mind.

The attack upon Fort Sumter occurred on Friday, April 12th, and the fort was surrendered on the following day, after a vigorous artillery resistance with a small force numbering less than one hundred soldiers. On the following Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service. The first to respond to the call was the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore, on April 19th. Two of our soldiers were killed, and it was while contemplating this cowardly assault and the shedding of Northern blood, that I was accosted by my schoolmate. So it occurred upon this noted day in the annals of both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, that I decided to engage in the national defense. It was on the 19th day of April, 1775, that, within the limits of Arlington, which was then called Monotomy, and which was a part of the City of Cambridge, the British soldiery, while marching to Concord to destroy the military supplies that had been stored there by the Revolutionary patriots who fired "the shot heard round the world," were attacked by the sturdy minutemen of the town, of whom nine were killed. But not vainly, however, for on that day, within the limits of Arlington, more than two hundred British soldiers were slain. Here was shed the first blood of the Revolutionary War, and it was the blood of Massachusetts men. So, also, on the 19th day of April, 1861, the first blood of our Civil War was shed in the streets of Baltimore, and likewise, it flowed from the veins of the men of Massachusetts. It is most strange that in both of our wars for national life the first blood shed by the enemies of our country should occur on the same day of the year, and be drawn from the sons of Massachusetts. It seems to have been decreed by the Almighty Ruler that in 1861, as in 1775, Massachusetts should sacrifice the first victims upon the altar of Constitutional Liberty. It was with the sharp report of Massachusetts musketry, at the dawn of April 19, 1775, that the "embattled farmers" of Arlington began the war for independence. And those who were attacked and killed in Baltimore at the dawn of April 19, 1861, were the lineal representatives and sturdy sons of the patriots who, eighty-six years before, had fought and shed their blood upon the streets of Arlington. It was in the sacred cause of liberty and human rights that our ancestors at Arlington struggled, and it was in the same cause that the soldiers of Massachusetts contended in Baltimore, where, to preserve our liberties and rights, our flag was baptized anew with the heroic blood of Massachusetts martyrs. The day is rightly called "Patriots' Day" in Massachusetts, and it is rightly set apart and observed as a legal holiday. It was to this spot, hallowed by the blood of Revolutionary heroes, that I was introduced by my friend Libbey, and it is not to be wondered that I was inspired and fascinated by the associations that hovered over the scene. It was here that I began my service in the cause of my stricken country, and remembering where this Company originated, and the events that gave Arlington distinction and renown, it is not difficult to account for the bravery displayed and the military record achieved by the volunteers who marched forth from Arlington in 1861 to the battlefield under command of Capt. Ingalls.

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On Monday evening, April 21, 1861, the citizens of Arlington assembled in the Town Hall to take action regarding the conditions which confronted the loyal people of the United States.

Hon. William E. Parmenter presided and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, *First.* That we, the citizens of West Cambridge (Arlington), in obedience to the sacred duty we owe to our country, do pledge ourselves to uphold with all the means which God has given us, the Federal Union, the Constitution, the Laws, and the lawfully constituted Authorities of the Nation.

Second. That with pride and gratitude we applaud the exalted patriotism of those young men of our town, who have been the first among us to enlist as a Military Corps, with the intention of joining their brave companions in arms from this Commonwealth who have already gone to the Post of Duty.

Third. That we request the Selectmen of this Town to call, at the earliest date, a Legal Town Meeting, for the purpose of appropriating the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to be expended in aid of the families of those soldiers from this town who shall be absent and in service.

Fourth. That a guaranty fund to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars be subscribed by those present against the scarcely possible contingency that the town shall not make the appropriation recommended.

Fifth. That the Selectmen be requested that the proceedings of this meeting be recorded with the Town Records and that the Town Clerk be requested to obtain a complete roll of the Military Company now enlisting in this town, as soon as it is organized, and to transcribe the names of its members upon the Town Records, and to record also, the names of others of our fellow citizens who now are or who may hereafter be in service.

It was also voted that the sum of $5000 be raised for a guaranty fund, and the following named gentlemen immediately subscribed $1000 each: — Addison Gage, Nathan Robbins, John Schouler, Samuel F. Woodbridge, and George C. Russell.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by the president, John Osborn, Hon. John Schouler, Albert S. Ingalls, Nathan Robbins, N. M. Fessenden, Charles O. Boutelle, Addison Gage, and Rev. George Hill.

In accordance with the above resolve a legal town meeting was called and held on the evening of April 29th and the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the support of the families of volunteers during their term of service. It was also voted to pay each married volunteer twelve dollars per month for three months after enlistment, and to each unmarried man, six dollars per month.

The generous action of the town in thus providing for the company enthused the members, who were proud to find that they were so highly honored by the citizens of Arlington. There were constant accessions to the company, and no day passed without additional enlistments. Capt. Ingalls was very particular who was enrolled, for he desired his men to be respectable and of good character. He selected those who were robust and seemingly healthy, and he refused to enroll some on account of physical disqualifications. At this time we had no arms, but we had constant drills in marching and company evolutions, and we soon became quite proficient in that branch of military movements. We marched up and down the principal streets with the citizens of the town gathered upon the sidewalks to witness our maneuvers, and they cheered us as we passed or when we executed some difficult movement. At times, when we halted for a brief

rest, ice water was brought to us from neighboring residences, and sometimes lemonade was specially prepared for us, and requests were sent to Capt. Ingalls in advance, for him to halt in front of certain houses for refreshments. In some instances, also, I remember that the very best article of domestic currant or blackberry wine was brought forth in bottles and tapped and poured by the fair matrons and daughters of Arlington.

And so the days passed, and the Company increased until but few vacancies existed in the ranks. In the early days of May a noted firm of Boston tailors measured each recruit who had been accepted as a member of the Company for the uniform that had been adopted and which consisted of the regular gray militia suit then worn by the Massachusetts troops. Each garment, including the cap, was made of the same material, and the coat was cut with long skirts, frock style, and the breast thickly padded in the manner of the ancient Continental coat.

On Saturday, May 4th, at a meeting of the Company in the Town Hall, it was voted that the Company should be called "The Union Guards." It was also voted by eighty members of the Company to enlist for three years. On the previous day, Friday, President Lincoln had issued a second call for volunteers, but to serve three years. Our enlistment was for three months, therefore it became necessary to ascertain the sentiments of the men. They were told the facts and that any who wished could withdraw, but with one exception, all voted to re-enlist for the term of three years. For reasons satisfactory to my friend Libbey, he declined to re-enlist, and retired from the Company, leaving me among those who only a few days previous were entire strangers to me. Although I had enlisted in the Company because he was a member of it and with the idea that it would be pleasant to have his companionship, I did not think his retirement was sufficient cause for me to sever my connection with the Company. I had, in the few days of my service, made the acquaintance of several with whom I seemed to affiliate, and having commanded some attention by reason of the proficiency I had acquired in executing the manual of arms, I was selected to instruct some of the late recruits. In explanation of the withdrawal of Libbey it may be said that it was probably on account of his sweetheart, to whom he was married shortly after he retired from the Company, but not until after we had started for the Seat of War. Later he again enlisted and I met him during the Peninsula Campaign, to which I shall again refer.

Prof. Salignac of Boston, a noted drillmaster, was secured by Capt. Ingalls to drill the Company at almost the earliest stage of its existence, and later, Sergt. J. W. Ambler, formerly of the British Army, was engaged, with the approval of the Board of Selectmen, to teach the sword exercise to the officers of the Company. He also assisted in teaching company movements, and was a very able instructor, having seen service in the Crimean and Indian Wars, and having been incapacitated for further service by the severe wounds he had received in battle.

Our uniforms were delivered in early May, and they were certainly becoming, and we now only needed muskets to present the true military appearance. Wearing the new uniforms, we went to Boston on the afternoon of May 9th, to receive our arms and equipments. We marched up State Street at about two o'clock, and throngs of people greeted us with

hearty cheers as we marched along with the military precision for which we had become so famous in Arlington. We soon reached the State House, and from the Quartermaster General received our arms, which consisted of the old fashioned smooth-bore muskets which were designed to carry a round bullet and three buck shot. These antiquated guns were the only arms available at that time, but they were adapted for drilling, and we needed them badly for that purpose. We returned to Arlington with our precious weapons, which we were proud to possess and which became objects of our deepest solicitude.

Drilling in the manual of arms began in the Town Hall that evening, and many amusing incidents occurred in learning to use the heavy and clumsy weapons. I had never handled a musket before, my experience with arms having been confined to a fowling piece that I owned and used for hunting, in my boyhood days. Capt. Ingalls was a good drillmaster and was especially accomplished in teaching and exemplifying the manual of arms. He gave us almost constant practice, and in a remarkably short time the musket drill was acquired.

We were at that time using the Scott tactics, in which the musket at "shoulder arms" was carried with the butt in the left hand and resting against the hip. There were four men of the Company, Horace Durgin, James Cole, John Hanna, and myself, who became so expert in the manual of arms that Capt. Ingalls continually called upon us to give exhibitions of our skill in presence of the crowds of citizens who nightly assembled in the Town Hall to witness the drilling. We felt rather proud ourselves of the exemplification we were able to give, and I well remember what exact uniformity our motions assumed, and with what applause we were greeted by the spectators when the butts of our four muskets at the command "order arms" reached the floor as if there was but a single musket. The ladies seemed to enjoy our performance and there were always many of them present every evening to witness the company drill, which always terminated by request with a demonstration by the "Four Musketeers," as our quartette came to be known and called. The order to "stack arms" was so quickly executed as to produce an encore and before our audience was satisfied, we several times repeated the performance and always with the same unfailing accuracy and speed.

On Sunday, May 5th, the Company attended the Unitarian Church, wearing our new uniforms, and listening attentively to a sermon upon "The Duty of the Hour." The officiating clergyman delivered a very patriotic address upon the subject that occupied the public mind at that time. He predicted that the nation would emerge triumphant from the exigency into which it had been plunged, to begin a new existence of greater power and vitality. "A new era will dawn," he said, "when the rights of the people have been vindicated and our grand free institutions have been preserved. The sublime uprising of the Northern people surely indicates the final doom of human slavery and the reconstruction of the Republic upon the principles pronounced in the Declaration of Independence, with which the Southern slave holders were never in sympathy."

On the evening of May 7th a meeting of the volunteers was held in the Town Hall to organize the Company by an election of officers, it being the

custom then, as it is now, for the Massachusetts Militia to select its officers by ballot. At that date also, militia companies were allowed four lieutenants, instead of two as now prevails in Massachusetts and in the United States Army. In conformity with our militia laws, we proceeded to elect four lieutenants, after first unanimously electing Capt. Ingalls to command the company. After his election Capt. Ingalls made a speech, thanking the men for their confidence and faith in him, and promising that he would guard their rights and interests both as men and as soldiers. He outlined what he hoped to accomplish, and with much feeling alluded to the dangers we must soon encounter and said that some would never return. Ah! little did Capt. Ingalls, with all his acumen and wisdom, conceive what the war was to be or that he would be among the very first to fall in battle. The remaining officers elected were, First Lieutenant, James W. Kenney; Second Lieutenant, Ira Keyes; Third Lieutenant, John Locke; Fourth Lieutenant, Francis Gould. It had been the express wish of Capt. Ingalls that George O. Ballou should be elected first lieutenant, but upon this subject the men did not seem to be in accord with their commander. Comrade Kenney was born in Arlington, and he had served in the militia, and therefore had acquired sufficient military knowledge to instruct others. He had drilled squads of the men when the company was not drilling, and he had come to be regarded not only as an efficient officer but as very genial and companionable, and that he was appreciated was manifested when he was elected to the second in command. The other officers elected were older men than the average of the members, and that may partially account for the preferences they expressed. All of the officers elected, except Lieut. Kenney, had passed the age of thirty, and Lieut. Keyes was nearly forty years old at that time. He had no military knowledge or experience, but like Lieut. Locke and Lieut. Gould, he was a man of excellent habits and of an exceedingly kind disposition which seemed to attach him to those who had chosen him to be one of their leaders.

When the choice of lieutenants was announced, Capt. Ingalls gave voice to his disappointment and displayed some feeling because his choice for first lieutenant had not been elected to either of the offices. He declared that he considered Comrade Ballou to be more competent than any other man in the company for lieutenant, and he then and there appointed him to be the Orderly Sergeant of the company. Subsequent events, when we had become a part of the Grand Army in the field, did not seem to vindicate the preference of Capt. Ingalls.

During these days of military activity, I had corresponded with my parents in Maine regarding the step I had taken, and while at first my father urged me to return home and enter upon the collegiate course for which I had prepared, he finally, when he became convinced of my determination to remain a soldier, realized the dreadful necessity of defending the Republic, and withdrew his opposition. I copy from a letter he wrote me at that time the following:—

Love for the flag is a common sentiment and the present danger strengthens the emotion in my own heart. You have come honestly by your patriotism. Your ancestors followed and upheld the flag during the War of the Revolution. It is a

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THE GIRL WHO WAITED.



THE MOTHER WHO CONSENTED.

question of stern duty and I fear the contest will not be brief. We cannot turn away from a danger that must be encountered, and so I am resigned to see you start for the war, although I may never see you again.

And my father never looked upon my face again, for he died of pneumonia in a few brief months after my departure. With my mother, there seemed a reluctance to consent that her first born should immediately go to the front, and she advised a delay. For this I was prepared, as no mother was ever willing to offer a beloved son for sacrifice, and my mother certainly regarded my attitude and my enlistment as a mere preliminary to the fatality that she anticipated I would encounter in battle. But at last I persuaded her that my services were needed and she finally consented and imparted her blessing. There still remained another for me to reconcile — she to whom I was pledged in marriage. Upon the earliest date of my enlistment, I had written to her upon the subject, and attempted to convince her that the war would be ended in a few months and that I should return after an experience that would prove beneficial. I did not succeed in obtaining her consent until the last days of May, and not until she had visited Arlington and saw my enthusiasm, which seemed to convince her that it was her duty to relinquish her personal preferences. She had talked with Capt. Ingalls, who quieted her fears and overcame her objections.

She went to her home and during the months and years of my absence she suffered and endured the anxiety, and suspense, and dread, as bravely as any soldier in the field. And who shall decide who did the bravest fighting — the soldiers or the women who remained at home — the mothers and sisters and aunts — and, above all, the wives and sweethearts who waited and watched and wore their hearts out in fear and longing for the loved ones whose return they might never behold. They did the bravest fighting and it was the loyal women who encouraged and sustained us — who toiled and sacrificed — who administered relief and consolation to those who were imperiling their lives to preserve the grand institutions upon which our Republic is founded. They had stout hearts and were constant allies in the terrible struggle. Yes, they were brave — those fighting women who gave up their beloved ones for the nation's defense, and thus won for themselves eternal honor and the undying gratitude of patriots throughout the land.

We had now so far progressed in acquiring the science of military maneuvering in the "School of the Company" by day on the public streets, and in the "School of the Soldier" by night in the Town Hall, that it became our almost daily practice to visit the neighboring towns and there exchange courtesies with other companies of soldiers, who like ourselves were preparing for war. Free transportation had been tendered to us on any of the trains to and from Arlington, and also on the Belmont trains, and we often took advantage of the privilege to visit Woburn, Waltham, Watertown, Concord, Lexington and other contiguous or adjacent towns. Marching to and from Belmont through Pleasant Street, which was then as beautiful as at the present time, was a favorite tramp. It relieved the monotony and gave a variety to our then anxious existence, for now that we were ready to start for the seat of war, we had no assurance of the time we could go.

As early as May 14th, it had been announced that Gov. Andrew had

decided not to allow the formation of any more volunteer companies, and it was explained that intelligence had been received from Washington that only three more infantry regiments would be accepted from Massachusetts in addition to those which had already gone forward. In consequence of this information, there almost instantly began a sharp rivalry among the captains of companies throughout the State, which were ready and waiting for orders to move forward to the seat of war. There were at the least calculation twenty thousand men at that time under arms, and nearly all of them were uniformed and ready to march. More than two hundred companies were already organized when President Lincoln issued his first call early in May for volunteers to serve three years. The allotment to Massachusetts was four regiments of infantry, but this was later increased to six regiments, and of these the militia regiments not in the field were to be given the preference. The First Regiment, Col. Cowdin, was selected to go in the first quota of three years' troops, but it did not go forward immediately. Instead, it was sent into camp at Fresh Pond, where it remained until late in June. On the 5th of June an order came from Washington to hurry forward the six regiments, but they were not fully equipped, and tiresome delays occurred before they were dispatched to Washington.

The unattached companies were now in a position that had not been anticipated. Gov. Andrew was besieged for assignment to some regiment by every Captain commanding a company of volunteers. The men had enlisted for only three months, but now that no more three months' regiments were to be accepted, they were anxious to respond to the call for a three years' enlistment, but Gov. Andrew could not accept them. He could proceed no faster than the Secretary of War permitted. The Governor maintained that he was not authorized to muster these volunteers, although they had been armed and furnished with knapsacks, canteens and other equipments, and he could not give the officers who appealed to him any encouragement that their services would ever be required. The men were receiving no compensation while they were marching, and drilling, and preparing for the field, but they nobly continued on, hoping for another requisition from Washington. The days and weeks passed but no orders came, and the contingency of disbandment stared at the officials who daily called at the State House, only to learn that no favorable tidings had been received from Washington.

At this time, when the prospect of obtaining service offered no encouragement, a meeting was called at the Hancock House in Boston, for a conference by several of the captains who had formed companies in Middlesex County. Eight of these captains were present, among whom was Captain Ingalls of Arlington. The situation was thoroughly discussed and all shared the opinion that their companies must be disbanded unless immediate service was promised. The uncertainty of any assurance of active service in the near future was disheartening, but it was finally decided to form a regiment and persuade the Governor to order it into camp. A committee was accordingly appointed to call upon Gov. Andrew and obtain his permission to form the proposed regiment. The muster rolls were submitted to His Excellency, who said he would examine them and order an election of officers. This was about the middle of May, and although the

prominent men of Arlington and the other towns interested in the project appealed to the Governor, he was not encouraged from Washington to proceed with the formation of other regiments, and consequently the embryo Middlesex Regiment did not materialize. Even the pet Twelfth Regiment, organized by Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, under the most favorable auspices, and who was authorized to recruit the men, could obtain no knowledge of the time his regiment would be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States. The enlisted men everywhere began to grow impatient and discontented, and some of the Arlington men began to tire of the uncertainty that prevailed, and two members of the Company withdrew even as early as the middle of May.

An event occurred on the evening of May 22d that inspirited the men and restored their weakened zeal. It consisted of a presentation to Capt. Ingalls in the Town Hall. Capt. Ingalls was a member of the Shakespeare Reading Club, which was an organization devoted to the discussion of Shakespearean interpretations, and in anticipation of his early departure for active military service, his fellow-members of the club had purchased a handsome and valuable sword and belt for him as a token of their respect and good wishes for his military success. The Town Hall was crowded upon the occasion, and the company was paraded with arms, as usual upon all gala occasions. When the hour arrived for the ceremony, Capt. Ingalls was called to the platform, where Mrs. Henry Whittemore awaited him, and she at once began the delivery of a very patriotic presentation speech. When she had ended a storm of applause denoted the effect of her really inspiring words. Capt. Ingalls accepted the gift with an agitated heart and a voice that trembled with the emotion he could not conceal. After obtaining command of his mental powers, he expressed his thanks to the lady, the club and to the citizens of Arlington for their kindness and generosity, and he predicted, in a most eloquent manner, that the company they were sending forward to defend their interests would make a record of which they would have reason to feel proud.

After he had finished, and the applause had subsided, the company gave an exhibition in the Manual of Arms, after which the "Four Musketeers" were called upon for a display of their skill, which elicited intense manifestations of approval by the audience. Col. Salignac, the French drillmaster, then took command of the company, which, under his direction, gave a splendid illustration of the French Zouave bayonet exercise, which had never before been attempted by the company in public. It was a revelation to those who witnessed the exhibition, and to the Selectmen and other dignitaries who were present it was a great surprise, for they had not supposed that such proficiency could be acquired in such a brief time. The meeting adjourned by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and everybody went home in a happy frame of mind, including the dejected members of the company.

While we were learning all of these various branches of military tactics from our principal instructors, Col. Salignac and Sergt. Ambler, Capt. Ingalls was endeavoring to persuade Gov. Andrew to send us to the seat of war. No promise could be obtained of any future assignment and the prospect was certainly very discouraging. It now appeared to Capt.

Ingalls and the town officials who understood the situation, that disbandment was the only alternative. There were frequent consultations with the Selectmen, to whom Capt. Ingalls expressed his opinion that disbandment was the inevitable destiny of the company unless Gov. Andrew could be prevailed upon to muster the men into the militia service in anticipation of another call for troops by President Lincoln. The town officials and others, including Judge Parmenter, who had been prominent in organizing and equipping the company, visited the Governor, separately and together, and pleaded with him to save the company from disruption. But they met with no success, for the reason, as he said, that he had no legal authority to increase the militia force of the state, which was virtually what they were asking him to do.

The last days of May had now arrived, and the problem was becoming more aggravated every day, and it was apparent that it would be impossible to hold the men together much longer unless there should be some prospect of service. Many of the men had now been in training for six weeks, and during that time they were receiving no income or remuneration. They had hoped for and had expected immediate service, and that the meager compensation paid by the government, which then was only eleven dollars per month, would begin. They were, many of them, without funds, and their discontent began to be outspoken, resulting in the resignation of several members.

But just at this time, when disaffection and alienation threatened to destroy the company, and as if the event had been ordained by Divine direction, an announcement came from New York that changed the situation completely, and gave hope to our wearied military existence. Our dilemma had in some manner become known in Brooklyn, where a son of Henry Ward Beecher was interested in forming a regiment that was called "The Brooklyn Phalanx." The following correspondence will disclose what saved the company from disruption and made it possible for the Arlington Union Guards to obtain the service for which it had so long labored to prepare, and gave it the life that enabled it to achieve the distinction and renown that pervade its military record in the Army of the Potomac. All unexpected, on Thursday, May 30th, the following telegraph dispatch was received at the State House:

To Governor Andrew: New York, May 30, 1861.

If the Woburn (meaning Arlington), Milford and Newburyport Companies are willing and can be here by Saturday morning, they can be received and will go into active service immediately. Ans. immediately.

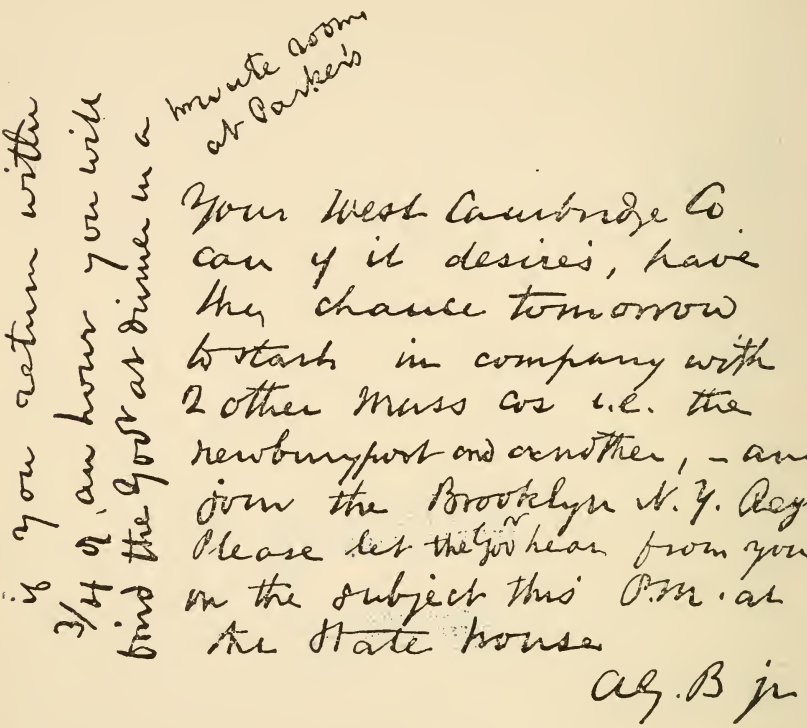
Signed, H. B. BEECHER,
Brooklyn.

Gov. Andrew immediately ordered the captains of the companies in the towns named to be notified, and Mr. Albert G. Browne, Jr., one of the secretaries attached to the Governor's office, sent the following note in pencil to Judge William E. Parmenter, who forwarded it to Mr. Nehemiah M. Fessenden, of Arlington, who was one of the leading citizens of the town.

Your West Cambridge Company can if it desires, have the chance tomorrow, to start in company with two other companies, *i.e.* the Newburyport and another, and

Dated N Y.
May 30. 1861.

To Gov Andrew -
If the Woburn, Medford and Newburyport Companies are willing and can be here by Saturday morning they can be received into the Brooklyn Phalanx which is received and will go into action Saturday immediately.
And immediately
(Signed) H. B. Beecher
Brooklyn



Your West Cambridge Co can if it desires, have the chance tomorrow to start in company with 2 other Mass cos i.e. the Newburyport and another, - and join the Brooklyn N. Y. Regt Please let the Gov hear from you on the subject this P.M. at the State house

Adj. B jr.

in a minute room at Parker's

if you return with 3/4 of an hour you will find the Gov at dinner in a

REVERSE.

N K Fessenden Esq

Please forward this up without delay - I cannot attend to it -

W. E. P

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TOWN HALL, ARLINGTON, MASS.

join the Brooklyn New York Regiment. Please let the Governor hear from you on the subject this P.M. at the State House.

Or if you return within three quarters of an hour, you will find the Governor in a private room at Parker's.

The following is the endorsement by Judge Parmenter on the reverse side of the paper, which was a half-note sheet, and the messages were written in pencil.

N. M. FESSENDEN, ESQ.,

Please follow this up without delay. I cannot attend to it.

Signed, W. E. P.

No time was lost in conveying this important intelligence to Capt. Ingalls, who at once pronounced it a godsend. The members of the company were informed that they might expect to depart on the following day, and to make all necessary preparations.

A public meeting was held the same evening in the Town Hall, at which were present the Selectmen, Judge Parmenter, Mr. Addison Gage, Mr. Fessenden and other representative men who had liberally contributed to finance the company. Many ladies and gentlemen who represented the culture and refinement of Arlington were also present. They had heard the glad tidings and had gone to the hall to join in the jubilee of rejoicing that pervaded the town. Capt. Ingalls announced that he had an appointment with Gov. Andrew on the following morning, when he hoped to obtain permission to proceed to Brooklyn and to arrange for the necessary transportation. He announced that the company would assemble the next day in the Town Hall, at the ringing of the church bells, and report ready for instant departure. A fever of excitement pervaded the assembly, and other gentlemen spoke, voicing public sentiment by saying that it seemed best for the company to join the New York contingent, rather than disband and waste the labor and expense of educating and equipping the company. To organize, equip and maintain the company had cost, up to that time, nearly ten thousand dollars, additional to the amount that had been appropriated to provide for the families and others who were dependent upon those who had enlisted. It was deemed expedient to seize the opportunity that offered to obtain immediate service, and to this idea there was no dissenting voice. All of the speakers were reconciled to the movement and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Selectmen and three more for the Town of Arlington.

Promptly at two o'clock on the following day the church bells of Arlington pealed forth the glad intelligence that at last the Union Guards were to start for the Seat of War. At once, throngs of people began to gather in the public street fronting the Town Hall, and the soldiers, likewise, to assemble in the building where so many hours had been spent in preparing for the event that was now transpiring.

To many of the volunteers who were about to sacrifice their homes and comfort, if not later their health or their lives, the edifice had become sacred, and it was ever to remain, in their estimation, as the embodiment of hallowed association where every thought and purpose of their whole being had been devoted to the single object of defending the Grand Republic that had been handed down to them for perpetuation. That Town Hall stands to-day the same as when nearly half a century ago there went forth

from its walls that company of soldiers true to the promptings of their own hearts and to the mighty example of the "Minute Men" of 1775 who, in these same streets of Arlington, began the War of the Revolution. The Volunteers of 1861 hurried forth from that Temple of Patriotism, the Town Hall, to fight in defense of what the founders of the nation had bequeathed to their keeping. At the call of their country, the Fathers of the Republic and the Defenders of the Republic answered the summons to fight for freedom. In neither instance had the soldiers of Arlington to be coaxed or driven to the war, or to be purchased. Arlington was a part of the old battleground of the Revolution, and therefore it was not surprising that the patriotic spirit of the people of Arlington was not exceeded by that of any other people in any other town of the same size in Massachusetts. At the sound of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter, the people of Arlington were thoroughly aroused, and they determined to perform their duty in maintaining the honor of the flag and the integrity of the nation. Their action resulted in the speedy formation of this company of resolute and courageous young men, among whom were representatives of the best families in the town, which proved that the inspiration of duty to country had made the people of Arlington as grandly heroic as those they were sending to fight on the bloodiest battlefields within the history of mankind. In doing this, and in continuing the work during the four years of rebellion, Arlington connected its name with the brightest pages of the history of the Civil War, and all through the terrific struggle the blood of this people was aflame and stirred to an unusual degree. The popular enthusiasm pervaded all classes of citizens, and the wave of indignation that swept through Massachusetts did not recede in Arlington until the last vestige of open treason had disappeared from the land and every traitor had been subjugated.

With this digression, I will resume the sequence of my story. In consequence of the delay and uncertainty, the company had now dwindled to about eighty members, but that number was considerably larger than the minimum requirement, and in less than two hours from the time the bells began to chant their cheerful notification, all had reported except four or five men, although the members were scattered throughout the town, even as far as Belmont, which was formerly a part of Arlington and which assisted in forming the company and gave several of its sons to the sacred cause. Considering that there were no street cars in those days to facilitate the movements of hurrying humanity, the muster of the company in so short a time was quite remarkable.

Our departure was attended with a grand demonstration and perfect furore of excitement. The people turned out en masse to tender us a parting ovation, and cheer us on our patriotic mission. Capt. Ingalls formed the Company in line, but there was no time for farewell speeches by the assembled town officials and prominent citizens, and the Captain merely announced that we were to proceed to New York by rail, and that as the Company must be in Boston not later than six o'clock, there remained hardly more than an hour for the final parting. Judge Parmenter stated that the supply committee had some articles to hand the men before their departure, and suggested that line be formed on the street in front of the hall where the waiting

multitude outside could grasp hands with their friends and say good-bye. Acting upon this suggestion, the company marched to the street, where the order was given to "Open Ranks." When this order had been obeyed, with two ranks facing inward and the men at "Order Arms," the committee of ladies passed through between the ranks, handing to each soldier a "Comfort Bag" containing all the necessary articles for mending and repairing clothing, such as thread, needles, buttons, pins, scissors, thimble, etc. These ladies and their associates had, during the weeks of our military apprenticeship, been actively at work in preparing what they knew would contribute to our necessities in camp, when the hand of woman would not be available to mend and repair the clothing, worn and torn in the performance of a soldier's duty. These noble-hearted women of Arlington met together day after day, and when we were ready to take the field, they were ready, not only with comfort bags, but they made havelocks and handkerchiefs and knit stockings for us. They also supplied each one of us with two flannel shirts. All of these articles had been previously given to us and were now snugly packed in our knapsacks, except the havelocks, which were upon our caps in the position they were worn. These havelocks were made of stout linen cloth, bleached white for the purpose of reflecting the rays of the sun. They fitted and covered the cap, to which they were fastened with buttons. A cape ten inches wide of the same material extended downward to protect the neck and around the cap from temple to temple. The havelock was invented by Gen. Havelock of the British Army, and during the Sepoy rebellion in India they were worn by his troops, and it was found that death from sunstroke rarely occurred when the havelock was habitually worn. But during our Civil War the havelock was a failure because it was unnecessary, and while it shaded the neck, it prevented a circulation of the air, thus intensifying the heat and augmenting the discomfort of marching. We retained our havelocks for only a brief time, and I do not remember that they were worn after our arrival in Washington.

Compactly rolled and strapped upon our knapsacks were carried the gray woolen blankets which had been expressly manufactured for us by order of the Town Committee, with the large, black letters "W. C." woven in the center. Such was our outfit, which was complete excepting overcoats, which could not be furnished by the State as the supply had been exhausted in equipping the three months' troops who were then in service. The committee endeavored to furnish overcoats, but they could not be purchased and they could not be manufactured in the time available. Long before overcoats were needed, however, we received them from the New York Defense Committee, and they were much superior in material and workmanship to those which were subsequently supplied by the national government. As showing also, the extent to which liberality for the Arlington Committee was manifested, it may be said that a revolver was purchased for each member of the Company. But at the last moment these revolvers were withheld in consequence of careless handling and serious accidents by soldiers on duty in Washington and elsewhere. Reports of these accidents appeared in the newspapers and government officials advised that soldiers should not be equipped with revolvers on account of their dangerous character.

Having received our comfort bags from the ladies, whose names I would gladly publish if I remembered them, it remained for Judge Parmenter and another gentleman whose name I have forgotten, to pass between the lines and hand to each man a neat copy of the New Testament. They were tiny little volumes, gilt-edged, and bound in leather. I was much gratified by this final token, which all my comrades seemed to appreciate. I carried mine, containing a picture of my sweetheart, and my name and regiment written therein, while I remained in the service, finding a safe place for it in the pocket of my woolen shirt opposite my heart. This little volume that I carried so long in that receptacle through all the hardships I encountered, is now before me and a full size picture of the treasured relic appears on the next page.

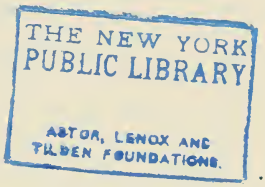
This cherished family souvenir bears the imprint 1860, and measures four inches in length, two and one half inches in width and half an inch in thickness. The outside is considerably worn, and perspiration, combined with the rain that often saturated my clothing, partially destroyed the cover, as can be observed from the illustration. The interior is stained, but not enough to injure the letterpress. I prize this little volume, which was my bosom companion amid the scenes and dangers I shall speak of later, and which served on two occasions to aid Chaplain Gilder in his Sabbath ministrations, once at Camp Scott in Washington and again at Camp Sackett in Alexandria. We were now ready to embark. A special train had been ordered to convey us to Boston, and it awaited us at the railroad station near by. A few minutes were devoted to leave-takings. There were many hand-shakings, some tears, and a few kisses. Not many among us were married and the sweethearts of not a few were far away.

After the Testaments had been distributed, the company was ordered "into line" and by special request a few minutes were devoted to an exemplification of the Manual of Arms, which elicited vociferous cheers from the populace that completely filled the street and adjacent sidewalks. The march to the train was the next proceeding, but a vast crowd of people had assembled there and it was decided to make a detour and thus entice them away. We marched up the street and then back into Pleasant Street, past the magnificent residence of Mr. Addison Gage, which was the pride of the town. Returning, we went down Main Street, and as we passed along there was an unbroken line of spectators everywhere, and in front of the houses, the fair daughters of Arlington were waving flags and handkerchiefs, and men and women and children were saluting us with loud hurrahs. It was not the strains of music that attracted these people and caused their wild demonstrations, for no band accompanied us, not even a solitary drum. It was the patriotic inspiration of the occasion that drew the people from their homes and business vocations, to witness our departure and join in the public farewell. It was said that we presented an impressive and warlike appearance. The march was a complete ovation and it had served its intended purpose, for the crowd had left the station to follow us and we approached the train with ease and entered the cars. There were more good-byes, and more tears, and then we began our journey. We were leaving a people whose patriotism and generosity were not exceeded and probably not equalled by any other community in the State of the same size. The



THE TESTAMENT, ACTUAL SIZE.

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town of Arlington then contained a population hardly exceeding two thousand persons. They were more than determined and more than patriotic, for after expending thousands of dollars for our education and equipment, they sacrificed their pride by permitting us to enter upon our duties under auspices not at first contemplated. It is doubtful if Arlington would have so willingly contributed for our organization and equipment had it then been known or conjectured that we should not serve in a Massachusetts Regiment, and so it was all the more creditable to them for ratifying the solution of the problem that finally confronted the company.

It may have been thought by some at the time that it was a mistake to enroll under the flag of New York, and there was considerable surprise expressed that Gov. Andrew should sanction the departure of such well-drilled troops to join a regiment in another state. When it is remembered, however, that disbandment was the inevitable fate of these soldiers if they remained in Massachusetts, and that they were needed in New York, it cannot be denied that Gov. Andrew performed a wise act in allowing the transfer, and besides, no opposing sentiment prevailed to any great extent. We had enlisted to fight, and we did not care where. The people of Arlington saw us depart, satisfied with what they had done. For so small a town the number of soldiers they had equipped and sent forth was large. They seemed to have grasped the true magnitude of the crisis and to have estimated the character of the impending conflict. In fact, the Government failed to realize the magnitude of the struggle, and all through the war it was behind the promptings of the people, and our public men and those occupying the highest official positions, and who possessed the best means of information upon which to base accurate opinions, were entirely mistaken in their estimate of the conflict and its duration.

We are still hastening on to Boston, through the extensive gardens of Arlington, which then supplied, as they now supply, the most exacting market in the world with vegetables of the highest cultivation it is possible to produce. While speeding on, we were busy with our thoughts of those we had left behind, and of what there might be in store for us in the future.

Our arrival in Boston was unmarked by any demonstration, and we at once proceeded to the American House, where supper was immediately served, after which we marched to the Boston & Albany Railroad Station, which was then located on Beach Street. Our train was to be a "special" which was scheduled to leave Boston at six o'clock, and to run on its own time. This meant that all other trains, both local and express, were to have the right of way. When we were informed of the arrangement, we knew at once that our train would be slow, and that we should have an all-night ride. We were half an hour in advance of train time, and as the cars were not available for occupancy, we remained chatting together or with citizens who had approached us for particulars regarding our destination. A large concourse of people had assembled in the depot and outside in the street, which was quite complimentary considering that we had marched without music. Our uniforms, however, were showy, and served to attract attention. We were soon on board of the cars, and while we were speeding away to our destination, I will introduce our captain in the uniform he then wore, which was similar in every respect to those worn by the company. See portrait following Chapter VI.

Edward Johns Riley.

Col. Edward J. Riley was born in 1831, in New York City, his parents having removed there from Morrisville, Pa., in 1825, and settled in the Old Quaker Ward, "The Seventh," in East Broadway, where they resided many years. He received a fairly good education in private schools, but at an early age he engaged in mercantile business, in which he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He early experienced a great love for military life, and in the year 1849, he became a member of the 6th Regiment New York State Militia (The Governor's Guard) in which he passed through all the grades up to Orderly Sergeant. In 1853, the company was transferred to the 8th Regiment (Washington Greys) and he served in that regiment until the year 1859, having reached the rank of Senior Captain. Finally, his business interfering with his duties as Captain, he tendered his resignation, having served ten years.

At the attack upon Fort Sumter, his patriotism and military spirit were warmly aroused and he sought any opportunity of getting into the service. When the Mozart Regiment had been accepted by the City of New York, and placed under the patronage of Mayor Fernando Wood, the Mayor sought for a commanding officer who would make a good colonel, and selected John S. Cocks, who had been Colonel of the 12th New York State Militia, and who stood very high as a disciplinarian and organizer. He naturally wanted an officer to act as adjutant, who would carry out his discipline and imitate his example, and Capt. Riley was recommended to him and he received the appointment and entered upon the duties.

Subsequently, while the regiment was occupying the barracks in Yonkers, an election for Lieutenant Colonel was held by the officers, and Adjutant Riley was unanimously elected. During the month of June, while still at Yonkers, Col. Cocks resigned his command. Following this, another election was held and Lieut. Col. Riley was elected colonel by the unanimous vote of the regimental officers.

The officers, from Lieutenant Colonel down, while ardently patriotic and ambitious, were still mainly ignorant of military tactics outside of company movements, and they needed training as much as the rank and file. But by his unceasing zeal, his untiring efforts and his rare military knowledge, he brought the officers and men of The Mozart Regiment to its masterly effectiveness. The characteristics which distinguished Col. Riley and enabled him to mold the raw material of which the regiment was composed, into a formidable military organization, were strict discipline, extreme energy and persistence in drill.

After his withdrawal from the army and the recovery of his health, Col. Riley engaged in active business life, and in the lapse of years he acquired a competency. He relinquished business several years since and now resides in Brooklyn.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Teresa Mallon and seven children were born to them, two of whom are now living; but Mrs. Riley succumbed to a fatal illness in 1874 and her death was deeply lamented by her husband and children to whom she was a faithful wife and devoted mother.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



COLONEL EDWARD JOHNS RILEY, 1861.



COL. EDWARD JOHNS RILEY, 1908.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Col. Riley has been active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534. He is president of The Mozart Regiment Veteran Association, which has been in existence since 1865, when it was organized just previous to the muster out of the regiment. He is also a member of the Oxford Club, a prominent organization in Brooklyn City.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SERVICE.

Sleeping cars had not been invented in 1861, and the parlor car in use at the present time had not then been thought of, consequently our journey to New York was not promotive of restful slumber. The boys made the best of their situation and the cushions were improvised for beds by turning two of them side by side. Then with knapsacks for pillows, those who retained control of their nerves found it possible to sleep, and at midnight the hilarity of the preceding hours had virtually subsided, although a solitary quartette of singers continued their melodious warbling until daylight. It was our first encounter with the rough experiences of a soldier's life, and we never quite forgot this first night in uniform and our first bivouac.

During our journey, a telegram had notified Mr. Beecher that we were en route, and upon our arrival in New York at an early hour on Saturday morning a messenger awaited us with instructions to proceed to the Astor House. After a march of half an hour, we reached our destination somewhat fatigued but in the best of spirits and in a most cheerful frame of mind. We were at once escorted into the hotel, which was then one of the most noted public houses in the country. After necessary ablutions, we entered the spacious dining room where we were served a very substantial breakfast, to which, it is hardly necessary to say, we did ample justice.

We had been preceded a few hours by the Milford Light Infantry Company of Milford, Mass., under command of Capt. P. A. Lindsey, which went on by way of the "Norwich Line," and soon after our arrival the National Guard of Newburyport, Mass., under command of Capt. J. P. L. Westcott, reached the hotel and partook of the same enjoyable repast.

It was here that our acquaintance with these two companies of Massachusetts Volunteers began, and it resulted in cementing ties that remained unbroken. Through our subsequent misfortunes in Brooklyn, if they may be called such, and throughout the career of the grand regiment with which we finally linked our destiny, the pleasant intercourse that commenced on that first morning in June, 1861, remained a happy association until the end of the war, and since then it has lived and still exists more intensified by the lapse of time and the precious memories of the war when we stood together to perpetuate the national existence.

We learned that the Milford Company had been received at the steamer landing by Lieut. Beecher, and that their breakfast had been ordered and paid for by Mr. Aaron Claflin, who formerly resided in Milford. This company was composed of some of the most respectable young men in Milford, and it had been organized by the citizens of Milford, who had liberally contributed for its formation and equipment, which included uniforms of the

regulation pattern. They had been drilling for several weeks and, like the Arlington Company, had foreseen that they must disband or go into immediate service. When it became known in Milford that an opportunity had been given the company to join a New York Regiment, and that it had been accepted, there was intense excitement throughout the town. A meeting was called and held in the Town Hall on Friday, May 31, the day the company was to depart, and speeches were made by Rev. Albert L. Hill and one of the public spirited citizens of the town, Mr. Thomas C. Kent, who then and there presented the sum of five hundred dollars to the Company, which sum had been contributed by citizens for the benefit of the members. Capt. Lindsey accepted the gift in an appropriate speech and addresses were made by other patriotic citizens. The hall was crowded with an assemblage which was said to have been the largest ever gathered in Milford, and composed of the best of Milford's citizens and the fairest of Milford's daughters. When the time arrived for departure, a procession was formed to escort the company to the railroad depot, consisting of the Milford Horse Guard (mounted), the fire companies, the temperance Societies, Protestant and Catholic, and a large body of citizens. There was a parade through the principal streets to the music of the Milford Brass Band. The whole town joined in the demonstration and a furore of excitement prevailed. No military company ever met a more enthusiastic farewell reception, and during the wild applause, some of the men were affected to tears. At the depot, there were similar scenes to those witnessed in Arlington. Embraces, kisses, and tears expressed the sorrow that overwhelmed some of the mothers, wives, and sweethearts, who found it difficult to part with those they loved and bid them godspeed upon their dangerous mission. The train bore them away and the next morning they were in New York.

It was at the Astor House also that our association commenced with the National Guard of Newburyport. We had heard of this Company and had read in the newspapers about its proficiency in drill and marching. The city of Newburyport had been extremely lavish in equipping the Company, which had become the pride and admiration of the inhabitants. Every member of the company was armed with one of the famous Colt's revolving rifles, which cost fifty dollars each, and which carried five chambers, thus making the weapon five times as effective as the ordinary musket. Early in May the company visited Boston and dined at the Hancock House at the expense of Mr. William Knapp, who was an honored and wealthy son of Newburyport and a warm friend of Capt. Westcott. Subsequently they paraded through the public streets, and when marching up State Street they gave an exhibition of forming a hollow square to repel cavalry, in a highly creditable manner. They proceeded to Boston Common, where they executed the same movements and held a dress parade in the presence of a large number of interested and applauding spectators. The company had been instructed by Capt. Flanders, who was for many years connected with that celebrated militia organization in Newburyport known as "The Cushing Guard." Capt. Westcott himself was a well-drilled officer and had for many years served as City Marshal, which then was equivalent to "Chief of Police," or to the officer in Boston and other metropolitan cities now called the "Superintendent of Police." Capt. Westcott went to Boston

as early as April 18th, and applied personally to Gov. Andrew for authority to raise a company and he was told to proceed with the enlistment of his men. The wealthy and prominent citizens of Newburyport approved of the project and the city government appropriated a sum sufficient to purchase the rifles mentioned above, and to buy uniforms, which consisted of dark blue coats and drab pants with white trimmings. A gray woolen fatigue uniform was also included in the outfit. In addition, a fund of several thousand dollars was contributed by citizens to provide for the families of those who were married, and for those relatives who were dependent upon any who had enlisted. These statements being true, I shall not be disputed when I say that no company went to the war from Massachusetts better equipped, and regarding arms, no company from the Bay State or from any other State, was equipped with the effective weapon that Newburyport supplied to its defenders. Early in May the company was nearly filled, and on Sunday, May 5th, an invitation to attend the Harris Street Church was accepted and each member was there presented with a neat pocket Testament. The company occupied the armory building used by the State militia, and there perfected its drill, supplemented with daily street exercises until the summons came from Brooklyn. They assembled in the armory on the morning of May 31st, and a very large concourse of citizens was present to pay their parting tribute of respect and to participate in the public ceremonies. There had not been time to prepare an extensive programme and the exercises were necessarily impromptu. Prayer was offered by Rev. James T. Campbell, and an address was delivered by Hon. Caleb Cushing, who resided in Newburyport even when he rendered such able services as Ambassador to China, and when serving in the Mexican War. The veteran orator spoke with much feeling and was visibly affected. He said, "they were to fight in a just and glorious cause, in which our country would shine brighter for the trial through which it was then passing." Other speeches were made and Capt. Westcott predicted that the company would give a good account of itself in any capacity its activities were directed. At the close of the proceedings, line was formed and after parading through the streets accompanied by the Newburyport Brass Band, the company marched to the railway station, and after the usual sorrowful leave-takings, entered the train and started at once for Boston. Upon reaching the city, the company marched to the Providence railroad station, where a train was in waiting to connect with "The Stonington Line" for New York, where the company arrived the next morning per steamer "Commonwealth," as previously stated.

After the Astor House breakfast had been concluded, preparations were made for the trip to Brooklyn. It required but a short time to reach there, and upon our arrival we were escorted to the regimental headquarters in what was called "The Arsenal" in Cranberry Street. We met with rather a dull reception, or rather with no reception at all, for no one was in waiting to welcome us when we arrived. Our guide had faithfully piloted us to the building, which we at once entered, only to find it apparently vacant. The Newburyport Company occupied a portion of the second story and the two other companies went one story higher.

We had supposed that the Phalanx would meet us at the ferry landing,

or that it would be paraded in line at the headquarters and extend to us the customary military courtesies. But no one greeted us, not even Mr. Beecher, who was responsible for our presence there, or any officer of the regiment which was said to be in command of Col. Adams, who was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. As soon as he could be located, our officers held a conference with him that was very unsatisfactory because they were told that Mr. Beecher was not an officer of the regiment and that neither he nor his distinguished father had any authority to act in behalf of the Phalanx. "Nevertheless, now that you are here," said the Colonel, "we have room for you, and we shall be pleased to have you join us." Further conversation disclosed the fact that the officers of the regiment had already been elected and that consequently the Massachusetts contingent could have no representation in the regimental field and staff, or any voice in their selection. It was also ascertained that while the line officers of seven companies had been elected, the enlisted men were not uniformed or otherwise equipped, and that they would not average more than twenty men to each company.

Captains Ingalls, Lindsey, and Westcott immediately concluded that they had been deceived regarding the regiment, and after consulting together, they informed Col. Adams that they should return with their companies to Massachusetts as soon as transportation could be obtained. He requested them to remain and participate in the inspection that had been ordered for that afternoon, and they agreed to parade their companies.

In the meantime, the dinner hour had arrived, and like good soldiers we went scouting to find something to eat, but we soon learned to our dismay that no preparations had been made for our meals, and that there were no facilities in the building for cooking. We were wondering where the regiment was domiciled and how it was fed, when we were ordered to assemble on the floor below, where Lieut. Col. Cross, of the Phalanx, informed us that the several companies were quartered separately in various localities and that there would be an inspection that afternoon by the Union Defense Committee, on Sixth Avenue, right resting on Flatbush Avenue. He also stated that provision would be made for supplying us with rations, and asked us to be patient until arrangements could be perfected.

It must be inferred that we were greatly disappointed, and at once there began to be mutterings of discontent and threats of abandoning soldier life, which had begun so inauspiciously. Among other projects, it was suggested that the three companies form a battalion and proceed to Washington. For obvious reasons, this proposition could not be consummated, and at a meeting of the companies, later that day, it was decided to depend upon our officers and await future developments.

When the hour of six o'clock arrived that Saturday afternoon it found the three Massachusetts companies at the place assigned for inspection. But no other companies appeared, neither Col. Adams nor any of his staff. Consequently, after an exhibition in the manual of arms at the command of Capt. Westcott, we returned to our quarters, followed by the assembled crowd. The only reason assigned for this strange failure to parade the Phalanx was that the enlisted men were not uniformed or equipped and

therefore that they would make a shabby display in comparison with the Massachusetts soldiers in their handsome uniforms and presenting such a soldierly appearance.

It was with a faint hope that, after all, our ardent desires might be realized, when we were informed that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had gone to Washington to intercede for the acceptance of the regiment, and although we could not understand how he could expect President Lincoln or the Secretary of War to order a regiment mustered into service that did not exist, the fact that he was an intimate friend of the President and was pleading for the Phalanx that was dear to his heart, served to quiet our impatience and to appease our wrathful resentment.

Upon the return of Mr. Beecher from his unsuccessful mission there was no longer any hope of uniting with the Brooklyn Phalanx, and while we remained in Brooklyn, denunciations expressive of our indignation at the predicament in which we were placed were freely and continually pronounced. Subsequently, Lieut. Beecher, as we learned to call him, explained to our officers that he had expected to be the Adjutant of the regiment, and that his motive in sending to Massachusetts for us was purely selfish and done hoping that his efforts to build up the Phalanx would result in his preferment for the coveted appointment. Thus the inordinate ambition of a single individual caused three hundred men extreme vexation, annoyance, and anxiety, and subjected the State of Massachusetts to an unnecessary expense of more than two thousand dollars. Nevertheless, amid our discomfitures and trials, the law of compensation seemed to have been exerted in our behalf, for even while we were in Brooklyn, intelligence came to our officers which operated to our advantage, for it opened the way for our connection with the grand regiment with which we afterwards became affiliated.

Upon returning to headquarters from the fake inspection to which we had been invited, the three Massachusetts Captains held a consultation with their Lieutenants, and it was decided that Capts. Ingalls and Lindsey and Lieut. Foster of the Newburyport Company, should return to Boston and confer with Gov. Andrew, and they departed that night. Arriving in Boston on Sunday, they made no attempt to see Gov. Andrew until Monday morning, when at an early hour they proceeded to the State House and met His Excellency, who had already been informed that they had arrived in Boston. He was informed of the facts connected with our unpleasant situation, and the officers stated that they found the Brooklyn Phalanx to consist of about one hundred men without arms or uniforms. The Governor advised that the companies return to Massachusetts and proceed to Fort Warren, where rations would be supplied. He also agreed to furnish transportation from Brooklyn, and the officers departed in a happier frame of mind than they had experienced for several days. That evening witnessed their departure for Brooklyn, where they arrived on Tuesday morning. They made haste to inform the men of the result of their visit to Boston, and there was some disappointment expressed by a few who supposed that the officers would prevail upon the Governor to promise immediate service, which he was unable to guarantee or to give any assurance for the future.

Soon after, the arrival at the armory of Mr. Frank E. Howe was announced. He was acting as the military agent for Massachusetts in New York City, and hearing of our dilemma, he had hurried to Brooklyn to investigate and advise. He was informed of our intended return to Boston, and he favored that plan. Just at this time also, there arrived at the armory a messenger from several gentlemen, "Sons of Newburyport," residing in New York, inviting Capt. Westcott and his company to accept their hospitality at a dinner that evening in honor of the company and its commander. Capt. Westcott returned his thanks in writing and expressed regret that the contemplated return of the company to Boston that evening would prevent acceptance of the invitation which under other conditions would have elicited a gladly favorable response.

Preparations for departure were immediately commenced and not many minutes were required to get in readiness for our homeward journey. We had now remained in Brooklyn three days, and for three nights had slept upon the floor of the armory on straw mattresses which, with our blankets, made quite comfortable beds. Our rations also, after the first day, were quite satisfactory, although the food was of the plainest description, consisting entirely of boiled fresh beef, bread and coffee. We had had our first lesson in the life of a soldier, and we had learned to endure without grumbling the hardships we had encountered.

As we filed from the armory into the street, no escort awaited us, and there was no friendly farewell greeting from Col. Adams or his officers, who evidently felt ashamed of their exploit, although they had claimed ignorance of our coming, but who had, nevertheless, clearly intended to make the Massachusetts troops the nucleus of their regiment, without sharing the higher official honors. The Brooklyn Phalanx struggled on and finally was organized into three companies which were in pleasantry nicknamed "Beecher's Pets," and we often heard them so called when we met them at the front. They were ordered into camp with companies from other parts of the State and finally became the 67th Regiment, which did not leave the state until the last of August, or until two months after we had been in the field.

Our departure from Brooklyn created no interest whatever. We marched to the ferry, and went across the river to the pier of the Fall River Line, and were soon en route back to Boston. We were not only sorry to have failed in our purpose, which was certainly a laudable one, but were deeply chagrined and humiliated by the outcome of our efforts to meet the enemies of our country. During the homeward trip there was no hesitation in giving expression to the prevailing vexation, and so deep was the mortification, that many declared they would prefer to engage in any menial occupation rather than return to their homes, which they declared they never would do until they had met the enemy.

We arrived in Boston soon after seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and immediately marched to the American House, which was then much smaller than the present edifice, although equally popular as a public resort. We partook of an acceptable breakfast, with which the tired and disheartened men expressed themselves as highly pleased, and their approbation was manifested at the tables by hearty cheers. After the repast,

Capt. Lindsey informed us that the officers intended to see Gov. Andrew at once, and urge him to accept the three companies and form them into an independent battalion to be held in reserve until their services in the field were required. He also said that if the Governor could offer no encouragement, the officers would then return to New York and ascertain the condition of a regiment to which their attention had been directed while we were in Brooklyn, and which had already been accepted for immediate service as soon as the ranks contained the maximum number of recruits.

At about this time, one of the Governor's aides appeared with an order to proceed to Fort Warren. When this was read, the men uttered shouts of disapproval, and after the aide was told of the intended visit to the Governor, he withdrew the order to await further instructions. The companies were then dismissed until twelve o'clock, at which time they were ordered to assemble in the armory of Professor Salignac, on Sudbury Street, who had been our military instructor in Arlington, there to listen to the report of their officers regarding their interview with Gov. Andrew. Captains Ingalls, Westcott, and Lindsey immediately proceeded to the State House, where they first met Quartermaster General Reed, who escorted them to the Governor, with whom they held a long and confidential interview. He first discussed the impossibility of offering them immediate service, saying that the quota under the call of May 3d, which allowed him to muster six regiments of infantry, had been provided for before their companies had been organized, and that the troops were soon to go forward from the camps where they were located. He said also, that he could not anticipate any future calls of President Lincoln, and it was not certain that any more troops would be called for. The laws would not permit him to increase the militia force and consequently that there was absolutely no prospect of future service. When he was told that the companies would disband unless some encouragement was given them, he suggested that they go to Fort Warren and await the future action of the Government. Capt. Ingalls inquired if they would receive pay, and the Governor replied that he had no legal authority to incur any expense of that nature. He was told that the men had been under arms for many weeks at their own expense, and that they were not satisfied to continue indefinitely under the same conditions. During the discussion, Capt. Westcott asked if they might not be allowed to camp on Boston Common, to which the Governor replied that his authority did not extend over the Common. He expressed the deepest sympathy for them and urged them to accept his advice to rendezvous at Fort Warren temporarily, and he promised rations as long as we might remain. He did not favor the proposition to form a battalion and go to Fort Monroe, but he offered the use of the Steamer "Pembroke" to convey us there if we decided to go and could obtain permission to quarter there. He also agreed to give us permission to again leave the State if we should so desire, for the purpose of joining another regiment. He also assured the officers that if we decided to remain here, we should be the first troops called upon to fill the next requisition. In taking their leave of the Governor, the officers thanked him for his courtesy and informed him that they thought their men would not be satisfied with anything less than an immediate muster into the service of either the State or the United States with pay. They then retired and proceeded to the

armory, feeling sure that the Governor could do no more than he had offered. During the interval between breakfast and the noon hour, while the officers were at the State House, the men repaired to the armory and discussed the various projects that had been advanced for maintaining their organizations long enough to become attached to some regiment. The general tone of the remarks seemed to disclose an anticipation of disbandment, and all sorts of impracticable schemes were proposed to prevent that calamitous probability. Many expressed a determination not to go to Fort Warren unless they could be sworn into the militia or the army and draw pay. One man proposed to disband and burn their uniforms, and another said they had seen enough of "humbug" and he would agree to nothing that would again put them in a false position. A speech was made by Lieut. Locke of Arlington, who condemned the manifestations of displeasure against their captains and their discontent with the circumstances that environed them. He declared with much vehemence that the captains were as anxious as the men to go into service and that they were doing everything possible to obtain the service they all desired. He counseled patience and expressed the opinion that we should emerge from our troubles with honor and be all the better soldiers for having passed through the difficulties with which we had been assailed. He reminded them that they had enlisted to go to the front, and speaking for himself, said that he proposed to adhere to his original design and get to the front as soon as possible. These remarks elicited hearty cheers, and it was evident that they had restored some of the malcontents to their normal state of mind.

While Lieut. Locke was speaking the captains entered the hall from their interview with the Governor, and they at once related the result of the conference. Capt. Westcott acted as spokesman and when he stated that the Governor had pledged himself to give us permission to join any regiment out of the State, it was received with enthusiastic applause, showing that the men preferred to go elsewhere if service could not be obtained in Massachusetts. Remarks were made by Capt. Ingalls and Capt. Lindsey, confirming what Capt. Westcott had said, after which it was unanimously voted to go to Fort Warren for the period of three days, to enable the officers to visit the city of Yonkers, N. Y., where what was known as "The Mozart Regiment" was organizing and needed only three hundred men to complete its full roster. While in Brooklyn our officers had been approached by those who were interested in forming the above named regiment, which was then in command of Col. John S. Cocks, who had for many years been connected with the National Guard of New York, and who was said to be an excellent soldier, and well qualified to act as Colonel. They were informed that Mayor Wood and the Union Defense Committee of New York were promoting the interests of the Regiment, and that the amount of money required to maintain and equip the Regiment and send it to the front was at their disposal, and they were invited to investigate and if convinced, to unite and complete the regimental formation.

Upon adjournment of the meeting in the armory, the companies were formed in line and we at once marched to the wharf and embarked for the fort on the steamer " Nellie Baker," which safely and speedily conveyed us

to our destination. We were assigned to quarters in the casemates, where we found that no provision had been made for our reception. We had neither provisions, bedding, cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons, nor dippers. This situation was emphatically discouraging, and many of the men obtained leave of absence and returned to the city with orders to report at the fort in three days. Those who remained in the fort found friends among the rank and file of the Fletcher Webster Regiment, who were quartered there while waiting for the same opportunity we were seeking, and who shared their rations with us until our supplies arrived from Boston on the following morning. Mattresses were also furnished by Quartermaster Wood, who had an abundance of whatever materials we needed for our comfort and necessities. This soldierly courtesy was greatly appreciated and it found expression in various ways. On the next day, Thursday, a "card" was published in the Boston newspapers expressing our thanks and gratitude to Col. Howe for his prompt and energetic efforts in our behalf during our stay in Brooklyn.

Col. Howe was a native of Massachusetts but when the war commenced he was engaged in business in New York City. Early in May he wrote to Gov. Andrew, tendering the use of vacant rooms in the building he occupied, and his personal supervision in the care of sick and wounded Massachusetts soldiers who might pass through the city on the way home from the front. His generous offer was accepted by Gov. Andrew, from whom he received instructions. His services became so valuable that during the month of August he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. This was the origin of what was familiarly known as "The New England Rooms," of which Col. Howe had charge during the entire war. It became a home and hospital for sick and wounded New England soldiers, both in going to and returning from the front. These rooms were largely supported by voluntary subscriptions from patriotic and liberal men in the City of New York, who were the personal friends of Col. Howe.

Thursday morning, June 6th, witnessed the departure of our three captains for New York, and the men who desired were allowed leave of absence to visit their homes or friends, and quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity. For those who remained at Fort Warren the time was made to pass pleasantly by the methods usually employed when men are exiled from their fellows and the excitements of active life. We resorted to cards and checkers, and story-telling helped to while away what might otherwise have been weary hours, but that feature was lacking in the thrilling events and experiences which were later encountered in the army. We had some good singers in the crowd and our vocal organs were frequently exercised while singing the tunes in our musical vocabulary, which contained such old favorities as "Susannah," "Old Dog Tray," and all the popular melodies of the day. I am told by one of our comrades now living who was born in Arlington, that the tune to which "John Brown's Body" is sung originated there in Fort Warren during one of the days we were awaiting our destiny, or as Sergt. Durgin called it, "our doom." As I do not remember about the singing of that refrain, which became popular throughout the army, and all over the world, I am unable to verify the

statement, but I have no reason to doubt its accuracy, for the comrade was our musical director and is worthy of credit.

Our officers arrived in Boston upon their return from New York, on Sunday morning, June 9th, and on Monday the morning newspapers contained a call for all absentees of the three companies to report on Tuesday morning at the Sudbury Street Armory. Capt. Westcott went immediately to Newburyport, advantage having been taken of his absence to breed discontent among his men, and thus disrupt the company. He therefore called a public meeting to take place in City Hall on Monday evening, June 10. The hall was crowded, and one of the aldermen of the city presided at the meeting, and made brief remarks complimentary to Capt. Westcott, who delivered an eloquent address and fully explained the existing conditions. His discourse occupied more than an hour in delivery and it was punctuated throughout with cheers and other evidences of the good impression it created. Finally, he gave notice that the company would leave Newburyport on the following morning at ten o'clock en route for New York, to join the Mozart Regiment at Yonkers, and be mustered into the military service of the United States. To show that Capt. Westcott knew what he was talking about, I take the liberty to anticipate the sequence of my story, and say that four days after this meeting, or two days after arriving at Yonkers, the Newburyport Company was sworn into the United States Army, and the members began to draw pay as Union soldiers.

Capts. Ingalls and Lindsey repaired to Fort Warren on Monday, and notified those who had remained there to assemble at the armory on Sudbury Street, Boston, on the following day. They remained at the fort that afternoon and told us the result of their visit to Yonkers. They said that the Mozart Regiment had an actual existence and that, with the three Massachusetts companies added, its roster would be complete. They reported that they had met with a genuine soldier's welcome when they arrived in New York, where they were received by the officers of the regiment in uniform, with whom they proceeded to Yonkers. There they met Col. Cocks, who assured his visitors that everything claimed for the regiment was true. They inspected the barracks and saw the men there, and were satisfied that the regiment lacked only three hundred recruits to fit it for the field so far as numbers were involved, and that the equipment was ready for the men as soon as they were mustered. The United States mustering officer, Lieut. Cogswell of the 8th U. S. Inf., was already present, and his inspection report coincided with the statements of Col. Cocks and other officers of the regiment. Our faith in the two captains had not diminished, and we were still anxious to follow them wherever they might themselves be willing to go.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, June 11th, Monsieur Salignac's armory on Sudbury Street again became the rendezvous of our three companies. The Milford company had arrived, accompanied by Brooks' Milford Brass Band, which accompanied us to Yonkers. The Newburyport company did not arrive until 11 o'clock, but it came with full ranks. The other companies had been somewhat affected by the weakening influences that had been invoked by the disappointing vicissitudes through

which we had recently passed. We found that our numbers had considerably dwindled, but those who remained were as enthusiastic and eager as when we started upon our exasperating journey to Brooklyn ten days before.

When we were called to order the result of the visit to Yonkers was reported by the three captains in turn, to the effect that they had found a bona fide regiment at Yonkers, that had been organized under the special patronage of Hon. Fernando Wood, who had been elected Mayor of New York City by the Mozart faction of the Democratic party, and who had in honor of that political combination, bestowed the name by which it was designated upon the regiment. Until then, although it seemed irrelevant, we had supposed that the name had been adopted in honor of the celebrated musical composer whose melodious strains had entranced the world. It was as I have stated — the Mozart partisans defeated the Tammany partisans, and our regiment was given the name of the victorious element. And not only was Mayor Wood interested in the Mozart Regiment on account of its name, but he was chairman of the Union Defense Committee which was chosen at the immense public meeting held in Union Square on Saturday evening, April 20th, and which had the disbursing of the enormous fund that was contributed through the influence of that meeting. Later, the Tammany Regiment, that was organized by the Tammany faction, was placed in the field by the same committee.

After our captains had fully explained what they had found at Yonkers, the following communication from Gov. Andrew was read by Capt. Ingalls, a copy of the same having also been received by Captains Lindsey and Westcott.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, June 10th, 1861.

SIR: — You have expressed a desire in behalf of yourself and your Command, to proceed to New York and join there what is called "The Mozart Regiment." In consideration of the disappointment you have already experienced, this Commonwealth will again transport you to New York at its own expense. But in order that there may be no possible misunderstanding, it is deemed advisable to state explicitly in this connection, that you and your Command are not ordered to duty, but are only permitted to do what you desire on your own risk and responsibility as private citizens and that from the moment you leave Massachusetts, the Commonwealth cannot consider that it holds any further official connection with you by which it shall be bound to any official responsibility whatever, for your action or welfare, although in both, the people of Massachusetts can never cease of course, to take a warm interest.

With sincere good wishes,
I am very truly yours,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

The original of this letter, that was sent to Capt. Ingalls, was recently presented to Francis Gould Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Arlington, by Hon. James A. Bailey, Jr., the present chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and it is now in possession of Past Commander Seaver, custodian of the Post property. Subsequently Gov. Andrew regretted his action, and after we had been in the army several months, he endeavored to secure our transfer to a Massachusetts Regiment, as will later be explained.

This letter, containing permission for us to unite with the Mozart Regiment, was not obtained until there had been a debate between our officers

and the Governor. The captains insisted upon receiving rations for their men until they could return to New York and arrange to attach their companies to the Mozart Regiment. The Governor finally yielded, but not until he found that they had determined to leave the State again unless he provided them with service in a Massachusetts Regiment, which he claimed was impossible. He assented to their request for rations and promised transportation for their companies to Yonkers if arrangements were made to incorporate them in the Mozart Regiment.

At a reunion held in Milford ten years after the war closed, Capt. Westcott fully explained in the Town Hall, which was crowded with prominent men and citizens of Milford, why it became necessary to join "The Mozart Regiment," and he related the particulars of the interview with Gov. Andrew, but I reserve further details until a subsequent chapter, in which affairs "since the war" will be discussed.

The consent of Gov. Andrew, however, was not essential, for he could not prevent our departure "as private citizens," but his assent was desirable because it would confer a degree of military standing and be regarded as an official recognition that would prove beneficial. Gov. Andrew was convinced that if Massachusetts would have no future use for us, it was better for us to go to New York, where they needed us and wanted us.

After the letter had been read a motion that we proceed to Yonkers and join the Mozart Regiment was adopted without a dissenting voice. We were all pleased at the prospect of immediate service, and it appeared to us then, as it does to me now, that Gov. Andrew regarded the opportunity we had found as worthy of acceptance, and believed that we ought to proceed without expectation of retracing our steps after we had gone forward. In fact, he virtually bestowed his blessing upon us and, with his "sincere good wishes," bade us be content with the good fortune that had overtaken us.

Before leaving Newburyport the company surrendered their rifles to the city, and the arms that the other companies had received at the State House were likewise returned, as it was understood that the Mozart Regiment would be armed with improved muskets. Dinner was again served at the American House, and at about half past four o'clock, line was formed in Sudbury Street, and we at once proceeded to the Providence railroad station, with the Milford Band in advance. Capt. Westcott had the right of the line, Capt. Lindsey the center, and Capt. Ingalls the left. We embarked in six cars, which were attached to the regular half past five o'clock train by the Stonington route. We were in excellent spirits and somewhat boisterous, I think, as we started and before train time, while our band was playing patriotic music. The people who had sent us forth were surprised at our marchings and our countermarchings, and our attempts to reach the seat of war occasioned some criticism, by which a few of our members were so affected that they became disheartened, and we carried with us not so many to Yonkers as to Brooklyn. Who could have expected otherwise after the provoking reverses and serious obstructions we had encountered?

Our Arlington Company, however, had been strengthened by a score or more of recruits from a company that had been organized in Woburn, but which was languishing because there seemed no prospect of future service. They arrived at the armory of Col. Salignac under command of Sergt. J. P.

Crane, on the afternoon we started for Yonkers. Previous to leaving Woburn they were addressed by Rev. Mr. Branning. They were escorted to Boston by Niagara Engine Company, under command of Capt. John L. Parker, and the Webster Engine Company, under command of Capt. T. F. Waldron, the whole under command of Chief Engineer L. W. Cooper.



GEN. THOMAS WASHINGTON EGAN.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Thomas Washington Egan.

Gen. Thomas W. Egan was born in New York City in 1834, and at the time the Civil War commenced, in 1861, he knew but very little about military matters. Soon after the attack upon Fort Sumter he appeared before the Union Defense Committee of New York City, and applied for active duty. He was first assigned to the recruiting service for the Mozart Regiment, at the suggestion of Mayor Fernando Wood, and he achieved such good results that he was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment.

It thus became his duty to equip the regiment, and he attended to that duty so efficiently as to please the other officers of the regiment, and when the staff was elected, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and in that capacity he served until he was promoted to Colonel. He made a highly honorable army record, and achieved notoriety as a "fighter," being known throughout the Third Corps as "Fighting Tom Egan." He never engaged in a battle without winning the unstinted praise of his superiors and the admiration of his associates and subordinates.

His first wound was slight. The second was near the spine and caused progressive paralysis of the lower limbs, for which he was under treatment in hospital about two months. His third wound was nearly fatal and his recovery was at first very doubtful.

After his discharge from the army he returned to New York, and later received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue, which position he held until the Revenue Service was reduced by consolidation. His final sickness was marked by an epileptic attack, and he was removed from his hotel to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he was pronounced on the day preceding his death to be out of danger. He was visited on the day he died by some of his army comrades and intimate friends, who remained and chatted with him for several hours. He suffered no pain and complained of nothing but weakness. He remained in the same comfortable condition until after he had taken nourishment at noon, when unfavorable symptoms were observed and he failed rapidly until, at about two o'clock, he expired.

The body lay in state under guard of the Mozart Association, in the hall of Dahlgren Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the obsequies were attended by many army officers, and representatives were present from nearly every veteran soldier organization in the city. Among the pall-bearers were Col. Cannon, Capt. Murphy, and Sergt. Levy. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York, in the section reserved for West Point officers. A handsome granite monument marks his resting place, that was erected with money contributed by his comrades, all of whom respected him for his bravery and for his devotion to his country and the flag. The following is the inscription on the monument: —

Thomas W. Egan, died Feb. 24, 1887, aged 53 years.
Lieut. Col. Fortieth New York Volunteers.
Colonel Fortieth New York Volunteers.
Brigadier General of Volunteers.
Brevet Major General of Volunteers.
Erected by the survivors of the 40th (*Mozart*) *Regiment, N.Y. Vols.*

For full military record, see Roster at the end of the volume.

CHAPTER III.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

We reached Stonington at ten o'clock and embarked on the Steamer "Plymouth Rock," which safely conveyed us to New York, where we arrived in the early morning and where we were again met by the Massachusetts agent, Col. Frank E. Howe, who had been authorized to provide breakfast for us at the Astor House, to which we immediately marched. After a substantial meal, we retraced our steps to Amos Street, at the river front, and at half past nine were en route, per Steamer "Champion," for Yonkers, which city is located on the Hudson River about sixteen miles above New York City. It is built upon the river embankment, and as we approached, a magnificent picture was presented to our view. Beautiful residences peeped from above the trees, which were so numerous as to impart a picturesque appearance to the graphic scene. The Hudson River Railroad follows along the shore, and directly opposite are the celebrated Palisades.

Our arrival attracted a large crowd to the pier where we landed and where the officers of the regiment were assembled. As soon as line had been formed we were escorted to the barracks, which were in a large brick building. This was a commodious structure four stories in height, 125 feet long, and 85 feet wide. It had been erected for manufacturing purposes but had never been occupied, the threatening war having stagnated business enterprises, for the time being, throughout the country. Our companies were quartered in the second story, where there were ample light and ventilation, as well as ample room for sociability by day and for sleeping at night. Dining tables were erected lengthwise of the building and there were chairs, benches, and dishes in profusion. Our first meal there consisted of hot corned beef, potatoes, bread and butter, radishes, and coffee. We had excellent coffee at every meal, with milk and sugar, and tea for those who preferred that beguiling beverage.

We found the barracks occupied by enlisted men, although none had yet been uniformed or armed, for the reason that they had not been sworn into the United States Service. That interesting and much-coveted ceremony, however, was performed as fast as the companies reached the maximum number of 101 men. We reached Yonkers on Wednesday, June 12th, and two days later five companies, one of which was the Newburyport Company, were mustered into the volunteer army as Company B, Capt. Westcott; Company C, Capt. Foster; Company D, Capt. Gesner; Company E, Capt. Gotlieb; Company F, Capt. Ungerer. One week later, June 21st, two more companies were mustered in with full numbers as follows:—Company G, Capt. Lindsey, and Company A, Capt. Crofts. On June 26th another company was mustered, viz.:— Company I, Capt. Burke, leaving only two companies out of the fold, and on the following day, June 27th, Company H, of Arlington,

Capt. Ingalls, and Company K, of Lawrence, Capt. O'Sullivan, were mustered and became a part of the Mozart Regiment.

We had been in Yonkers only a day or two when news reached Capt. Lindsey that there was trouble in Milford. The letter of Gov. Andrew had been construed by the selectmen as a rebuke, and to justify their action in returning home, the Milford deserters had misrepresented the conditions at Yonkers. In consequence, the selectmen had voted to discontinue assistance to the families of the Milford Mozarters. This action of the selectmen of Milford had such an effect upon the Milford men at Yonkers that Capt. Lindsey detailed several of them to accompany him to Milford, where they arrived in the Mozart uniform on Monday morning, June 17th. Capt. Lindsey and his men had an immediate interview with the selectmen, which resulted in an agreement to rescind their vote and to pay the allowance to the families of the Mozart Volunteers the same as to the families of other volunteers. Capt. Lindsey found the people of Milford highly indignant at the return of some of his company who had created such false impressions. He obtained quite a number of recruits and returned to Yonkers on Wednesday morning. Two days later, the Milford Company became a part of the United States Army as Company G, Mozart Regiment.

The Arlington Company had been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss of its members. The Woburn contingent, or twenty men of the thirty-six who joined us in Boston, did not find a soldier's life agreeable, and with eleven others, they departed on the day after their arrival, assisted by Col. Howe, who paid for their transportation to Boston. Capt. Ingalls appealed to their pride and strove to convince them that their position in a New York regiment would be no less honorable and conspicuous, and that in becoming "minutemen" of the Rebellion, they would be as highly honored as are the "minutemen ' of the Revolution. Their retirement left the company thirty-five men deficient of the full complement, some of our members having been temporarily transferred to the other two companies to complete their full requirement. The Newburyport Company borrowed some of our men, and as soon as that company was sworn in, Capt. Westcott started for Boston after recruits. He obtained a large number in Amesbury and other towns near there, and then performed an unexpected *coup d'état* by persuading an entire company in Lawrence to return with him to Yonkers. This masterly stroke was perpetrated without the knowledge or consent of Gov. Andrew, and it brought into the Mozart Regiment a body of young Irish volunteers who were a credit not only to themselves and the regiment, but to the State of Massachusetts, and the City of Lawrence. They were a wild lot of fellows at first, but their commander, Capt. O'Sullivan, had full control of them and they respected him. The addition of this company to our forces was made necessary because the captain of a Philadelphia Company that had joined the regiment failed to pass the medical examination, and his men, who were loyal to him, refused to be mustered in without him and retired from the regiment, thus causing a vacancy. It was a proud day for Capt. Westcott when he conducted his volunteers from Amesbury and Lawrence into the barracks, and prouder still for him and the other officers, when, on the following day, Thursday, June 27th, the companies from Arlington and Lawrence, augmented to the maximum with recruits from New York

City, were sworn in, our company being designated as Company H, and the Lawrence Company as Company K, thus completing the regiment. This feat had not been accomplished without a tremendous struggle, which had been intensified by the continued disaffection of our members, who seemed to think that they should be provided with beds of ease and hotel luxuries to regale their appetites. They shied at the barracks with bare walls, the table without linen coverings, and the absence of napkins and finger bowls. We were not sorry to see them depart, but considerable feeling was manifested among us, and it was vented upon a member of our company who had enlisted in Arlington. When he announced that he was going back to Boston, he was stripped of the Arlington uniform and given a suit of cheap clothing that had been discarded by one of the members who had been mustered and had received the Mozart uniform. I did not approve of this action, and subsequently, after several months, while we were in Alexandria, I learned that he had again enlisted and was serving somewhere in Virginia. He was degraded soon after our arrival in Yonkers and only a few days elapsed before we were mustered in and furnished with our new uniforms, which were handsome and substantial. They were made of dark blue cloth, with red facings and trimmings and large gilt buttons. The jacket, trousers, and cap were made of the same material and all trimmed with the same color. The officers' uniform conformed strictly to the army regulations.

The donning of the Mozart uniform necessitated the discarding of the Arlington uniform. At first, the Mozart jacket felt strange to us, for the Arlington coat was a double-breasted frock, the skirts of which reached nearly to the knees, while the Mozart jacket ended at the waist, just below the belt. We thought the new uniform more becoming than the old one and it was certainly more comfortable. The Massachusetts gray uniforms we had taken off to put on the New York blue, were packed in large dry goods boxes and returned by express to Arlington, or at least I suppose they were returned, although after the war it was said that the uniforms did not reach home but were sold to second-hand clothing dealers in New York City. I did not feel interested enough in the matter at that time to investigate the truth of the story, and whether true or otherwise, whatever was done was probably by order of the selectmen of Arlington.

At about this time, Col. Cocks, whom I do not remember to have seen, and who had been assigned as Colonel, but not commissioned, seceded from the regiment on account of mutual dissatisfaction between himself and some of his officers. Recruits came and went because of the state of affairs, and had not a change been produced by the retirement of Col. Cocks, the Mozart Regiment might never have existed except in name. The field and staff officers had been selected long before our arrival, and consequently there was no vacancy for a representative from Massachusetts in that body, but upon the retirement of Col. Cocks there seemed to be an opening. Several captains were candidates for election as major, among whom was Capt. Westcott, who claimed that he had been promised the earliest possible promotion. Captains Ingalls and Lindsey were mentioned in this connection, but they declined to accept promotion at that time because it involved the good will of their companies, and Capt. Westcott also withdrew his name for the same reason. To succeed Col. Cocks in command of the regiment,

no other name was mentioned but that of Edward J. Riley, who was the Adjutant at that time. He seemed to have captivated the entire body of officers, and when the election was held he was the unanimous choice. Even at that early date, Col. Riley had shown that he was qualified to take command, and it was in recognition of his eminent ability and qualifications that he was elevated to the exalted position he so faithfully and honorably occupied.

The election of Lieutenant Colonel resulted in a surprise, but the same reason did not apply to Quartermaster Egan as to Adjutant Riley. He had done more to organize and establish the regiment than any other person, and it was through his indefatigable energy and persistent exertion that early enlistments were procured. He was not a military man, educated to take command, but his ability as an organizer was admitted and to that his election was attributed. The election of Major resulted in the choice of Richard F. Halstead, who was a well educated soldier and thoroughly competent. The Roster of the regimental officers, as mustered and sworn into the United States Service, was as follows: —

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel	Edward J. Riley.
Lieutenant Colonel	Thomas W. Egan.
Major	Richard F. Halstead.
Adjutant	Alfred M. Raphall.
Quartermaster	Frederick W. Bliss.
Surgeon	John H. Thompson.
Assistant Surgeon	James E. Dexter.
Chaplain	William H. Gilder.
Sergeant Major	Mortimer C. Earl.
Quartermaster Sergeant	Charles R. Sheldon.
Commissary Sergeant	Eli C. Townsend.
Hospital Steward	George Unit.
Drum Major	Charles T. Smith.
Fife Major	Andrew J. Mulhern.

OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

COMPANY A. Captain, Marriott N. Crofts; First Lieutenant, Augustus J. Warner; Second Lieutenant, Henry J. Strait. This company was recruited in New York City. Mustered in, June 21, 1861.

COMPANY B. Captain, James P. L. Westcott; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Foster; Second Lieutenant, John T. Brown. This company was organized in Newburyport, Mass. Mustered in, June 14, 1861.

COMPANY C. Captain, Frank T. Foster; First Lieutenant, James W. George; Second Lieutenant, George B. Carse. Principally recruited in Philadelphia, Pa. Mustered in, June 14, 1861.

COMPANY D. Captain, Nelson A. Gesner; First Lieutenant, George Woodward; Second Lieutenant, John Horn. Recruited in New York City. Mustered in, June 14, 1861.

COMPANY E. Captain, Henry E. Gotlieb; First Lieutenant, William N. Thorp; Second Lieutenant, Rupert G. Hill. Recruited in New York City. Mustered in, June 14, 1861.

COMPANY F. Captain, Henry Ungerer; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Stone; Second Lieutenant, John Locke. Recruited in Philadelphia, Pa. Mustered in, June 14, 1861.

COMPANY G. Captain, P. Allen Lindsey; First Lieutenant, Francis A. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Alfred W. Walcott. Recruited in Milford, Mass. Mustered in, June 21, 1861.

COMPANY H. Captain, Albert S. Ingalls; First Lieutenant, George O. Ballou; Second Lieutenant, Ira Keyes. Recruited in Arlington, Mass. Mustered in, June 27, 1861.

COMPANY I. Captain, James C. Burke; First Lieutenant, Thomas B. Riley; Second Lieutenant, George M. Bennett. Recruited in New York City. Mustered in, June 26, 1861.

COMPANY K. Captain, William O'Sullivan, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Isaac L. Taylor; Second Lieutenant, John Hannigan. Recruited in Lawrence, Mass. Mustered in, June 27, 1861.

The individual military record of each officer and enlisted man who served in the regiment appears in the Roster at the end of this volume.

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COL. MADISON MOTT CANNON.

Madison Mott Cannon.

Col. Madison Mott Cannon was the son of Madison Mott Cannon and Elizabeth (Townsend) Cannon. He was born Feb. 17, 1840, at Salisbury Mills, N. Y., and died at Englewood, N. J., Feb. 11, 1892. His education was received in the public schools and at the New York Free Academy. He enlisted as corporal of Company I, 1st Regiment N. J. Inf., on June 4, 1861, and was discharged therefrom Oct. 13, 1862, to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the Mozart Regiment. His military record was very creditable and shows constant advancement, as will be seen in the account published on another page herein.

At the time of his death Col. Cannon was in the Civil Service of the United States, and it may be said of him that the best years of his life, from early boyhood to the day of his death, were spent in the service of his country. While some of his promotions came because of casualties and resignations, several were for heroic service on the field of battle, and all were on the recommendation of superior officers who had the utmost confidence in him as a soldier.

He had reached the highest grade possible in the Civil Service, through competitive examination, at the time of his death, and was an Acting Deputy Collector and member of the Civil Service Examining Board. He assisted in organizing the Fourth Universalist Church in Brooklyn, and was one of its trustees. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and cherished a deep interest in that organization. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which upon his decease passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

Col. Cannon was married Dec. 8, 1870, to Miss Annie Babson of Pigeon Cove, Mass., where she now resides. Five children were born to them, of whom Madison Mott, Mary Babson, and Annie survive. He was a loving husband and father, a brave soldier, a faithful public servant, and a Christian gentleman.

The funeral services were held in the church he helped to build, and it was filled with comrades and sympathizing friends. The interment was in the family burial lot at Pigeon Cove.

CHAPTER IV.

UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

The reorganization of our company afforded Capt. Ingalls an opportunity to execute his pet project, and Lieut. Kenney was informed that he would not be recommended for a commission in the Mozart Regiment. As there was no choice of officers by the men under the New York militia laws, we could not prevent what we considered to be a mistake, for Lieut. Kenney was born in Arlington, and he had been elected First Lieutenant by his schoolmates and those who had associated with him from childhood. There was no appeal from the decision of Capt. Ingalls, however, and we saw Lieut. Kenney retire with deep regret. Later, Capt. Ingalls himself saw that he had made a mistake. Orderly Sergeant Ballou was promoted and Lieut. Kenney went back to Arlington. He subsequently enlisted as a private in the Second Massachusetts Battery, in which he was promoted to Sergeant. He returned from the war and became prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post in Charlestown, where he resided. He died in 1904, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Arlington.

The return of our dissatisfied seceders to Arlington was followed by a tremendous volley of abuse that was hurled at us from the safe distance of 300 miles, and we heard that they had created a sentiment there decidedly antagonistic to Capt. Ingalls, and that he was threatened with bodily injury should he return to Massachusetts. When these silly remarks reached us, no attention was given them until the information came to us that Capt. Ingalls had been hanged and burned in effigy as a token of public odium. We began to burn also, but with indignation and anger at the injustice of such contemptible treatment. The wife and child of Capt. Ingalls were residing in Arlington, and he knew not if the insulting impulse might not extend to those who were dear to him, and he hastened to their protection. Had we known then that these insults had been perpetrated by irresponsible youths intent upon excitement instead of insult, Capt. Ingalls might not have noticed the attempt to discredit him, but he was ignorant of the authorship of the outrage, and accompanied by several members of the company in their new uniforms, he went to the defense of his home and honor, where he arrived June 19th.

Soon after his arrival, Capt. Ingalls learned the real situation, and that the selectmen had endeavored to ascertain who perpetrated the affront, but without success. He met other prominent citizens of the town and ascertained that they were as friendly and loyal to him as before our departure. They assured him that they were as deeply interested in him and the company as they had ever been, and that their interest would continue. It was gratifying for him to find that no indignity had been offered Mrs.

Ingalls, who was unaware that he had been subjected to any ridicule. He saw no former members of the company, for evidently, fearing his anger at their duplicity and falsification, they had hidden themselves from his vision. The selectmen were informed of the actual situation at Yonkers, and they expressed regret that so many of the company had deserted him, and congratulated him upon his fortitude amid the discouragements and trials he had encountered. They promised aid to the families and said that the monthly allowance voted by the town would be paid. All of this created a great change in the feelings of Capt. Ingalls and he returned to Yonkers in a happier frame of mind.

On Monday, June 24th, we vacated the barracks and erected our first encampment. A large, open field in the Northern suburbs of Yonkers had been selected as our first camping ground. Surrounded by scenery of the most varied description, it was admirably situated and so near the placid Hudson, which flowed below the elevated plateau upon which our tents were spread, that cooling breezes were constantly wafted across the river. This first camp of the Mozart Regiment was named "Camp Wood," in honor of Mayor Wood, who had manifested constant interest in the formation and growth of the regiment. Moreover, he designed that the equipment of the regiment should be equal if not superior to that of any regiment that left the city. In addition to the uniform, each member had a heavy gray blanket, a heavy black overcoat, trimmed and lined with red flannel, and an India rubber cloth-lined blanket. We had ten baggage wagons of the United States pattern, and tents of heavy duck were provided, but these were found to be a trifle smaller than the army size. This defect was rectified later, however, when Quartermaster Bliss had an opportunity to exchange them for the regulation tents. We were also equipped with two twelve pounder brass howitzers, with which no other infantry regiment was armed. This honor came to us as a special favor from Mayor Wood.

During our life at the barracks we had maintained only partial garrison duty, and the men were left quite free to go and come as they pleased. Consequently those inclined, undertook many rambles in the woods, and many trips upon the excursion steamers up and down the river, for which no charge was made to soldiers in uniform. I remember a visit to Tarrytown and Sing Sing prison, which is located on the river, twenty miles above Yonkers. The warden received us very cordially and personally escorted our party through the prison, which then was as noted as it is to-day.

The citizens of Yonkers highly commended our behavior and became quite interested in us, and gentlemen with their wives often visited us at the barracks and later at Camp Wood. They sent us many dainties and luxuries from their own tables, and quite frequently we were served green corn and other fresh vegetables from the gardens of private citizens, one company at a time. Our wanderings brought us in contact with some of the farmers in the vicinity and they seemed proud to welcome us at their homes. Several of our company habitually joined me in these excursions, one of whom was Sergt. Blood, who was loaned to us from Company G, when we were mustered, and afterward transferred back again in Alexandria. He had gone

from Milford to Yonkers as a recruit for Company G after that company was mustered, and he was then eligible for muster with Company H. We frequently visited Farmer Houston, and were always welcome at his table, which was always burdened with the good things of life. But how the buckwheat cakes and hot biscuits disappeared when Sergt. Blood and Corpl. Floyd were guests, I will not here disclose. When we were at the front, Sergt. Blood often recalled those halcyon days and asked me when, perhaps, I was masticating a mouthful of tough "salt horse," how I would enjoy at that particular time a seat at Farmer Houston's table. It was simply tantalizing to think of it and positively exasperating to speak about it. Our farmer friend had a large heart and a large family, which included several young ladies who were not afraid of housework, and we often remained there, even after tattoo, so intent were we with whist and other entertaining games. I remember the strawberry field which Farmer Houston gave us liberty to visit at any time and regale ourselves upon the luscious fruit which was so plentiful as to waste upon the vines. Everything that Farmer Houston had was free to us, and so great was his regard for soldiers that they were allowed to "own the farm."

Now that we were in camp, the daily routine of camp duty was maintained. Our first attempt at pitching tents was not so entirely successful as we could have wished, but our efforts at guard duty were more satisfactory, and here at Camp Wood began my first experience as "Corporal of the Guard." At an early period of our existence as a company in Arlington, I had been designated to act as Corporal, to succeed a Mr. Child, who retired after a few days of military activity. I felt rather proud that Capt. Ingalls had selected me for his First Corporal, considering that I was a stranger and had no acquaintances in the company. We had everything to learn in camp, and military discipline especially. Guard mounting was one of the earliest and easiest of our acquirements, and we learned it, as we did all other military movements, in a proficient manner. Reveille, retreat, and tattoo were inaugurated and maintained.

I have said that the Arlington and Lawrence companies were not sworn into the service of the United States until June 27th. Capt. Ingalls had returned on the previous day and was in time for the interesting event. We were then at Camp Wood, but the other companies had been mustered and taken the oath in the barracks. We therefore held the honor of being mustered in the field. Upon the arrival of Capt. Cogswell, the mustering officer, Capt. Ingalls formed us in line, and when the roll had been called, 101 men had answered to their names. Each one in turn then went to the captain's tent for physical examination and to be measured and questioned about age, birth, parentage, color of hair and eyes. When all had submitted to the test, line was again formed and with hands raised and heads bared, we swore allegiance and to defend the United States for the period of three years. Three cheers were then given for the flag, and Col. Riley proposed three cheers for Company H and Capt. Ingalls.

We were now real, genuine soldiers and proud of it. Our object had been achieved and we had overcome every obstacle that we had encountered. No one could think of our tribulations without gratitude that they were ended. But our hardships and sufferings, which we knew not of, had yet

to come. In a letter written nearly a score of years after this event, Col. Riley alluded to the scene as follows: —

> May I ask you to join with me in the attempt to recall their faces as they all stood in line on this day, seventeen years ago, taking the solemn oath of allegiance to their country's flag at Yonkers. Every feature animated with enthusiasm and patriotism as well as pleasure at being at last fully enrolled as Union Soldiers. With no fear of the future, but determined to dare all rather than fail in accomplishing the object they had in view when leaving their homes and families. Those true, courageous Northern hearts.

At a reunion also, held at Brighton Beach Hotel, New York, in 1880, Col. Riley responded to the toast, "The Four Companies from Massachusetts," and spoke an eloquent eulogy as follows: —

> There is no prouder feather in the cap of The Mozart Regiment, than of having counted within its ranks the four hundred gallant soldiers from the Old Bay State. They left their State that they might enlist elsewhere to fight the battles of a struggling Nation. They smothered within them the pride of State, which is strong, and justly strong in every American's breast, and came to New York to join the army of the Union. They did not ask that they be accepted as natives of Massachusetts. They were, all in all, last and all the time, true Americans, and sought only a chance to fight as such.

Company drills now began with energy, but our antiquated arms had occasioned great disappointment. It was planned for the regiment to be equipped with Enfield rifles, which were almost exactly similar to our Springfield rifled musket. The arms were shipped to us, but when the boxes were opened it was discovered that a mistake had occurred and that our guns were the smooth-bore muskets, such as we had used in Arlington. Our officers were dismayed at this discovery and they began an investigation, only to ascertain that our rifles had been unintentionally forwarded to a regiment in the field, and that no more Enfield rifles were available. We were thus forced to accept the muskets and with them we went to the front. But even without the expensive weapons, the cost to equip the Mozart Regiment was greater than that of any other regiment organized under the auspices of the Union Defense Committee, which reported that the cost to place us in the field was $67,099.83, while other regiments had been sent forward at a total expense of less than $50,000. We were now at last a regiment, duly organized, with an entire membership of 1024 men. The field officers were sworn in July 1, with rank to date from June 14, but Col. Cocks, although sworn in, was not commissioned.

Of these one thousand men, four hundred were credited from Massachusetts, two hundred from Pennsylvania, and the remainder from New York City. In their material, these companies were excelled by none that went from their respective States. The men of New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts mingled their blood together on every battlefield in which the Mozart Regiment participated. For either state there was no cause to blush. The Mozart banners reflected in effulgent rays upon Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the same as New York, the luster they garnered from the victory of our arms. The men from Arlington served in a regiment for which no apology had to be made, and under a State whose loyalty was demonstrated every minute of every day of every year the war continued, and with men who represented nearly all of the ordinary walks of life.

There was unity among these men from widely scattered homes, and they were men who inquired not from whence their comrades came, so that they touched elbows in mutual defense of an identical cause. These men of the Mozart Regiment were not only well disposed towards each other, but to their officers. A spirit of prompt obedience prevailed, and in general there was a manifest disposition to do the duty that patriotism and public safety demanded. I do not remember any quarrels or bitter disputes among these men, who were associated together in the cause that united them. There was no fighting among ourselves, and as long as a man performed his duty there were no questions asked about his antecedents, or where he was born, or with what church or organization he was affiliated. We never even thought to ask ourselves if a man were a Protestant or a Catholic. In fact, I did not learn that our chaplain was a clergyman in the denomination (Methodist) with which I was connected, until very recently, although I was quite intimate with him in his intercourse with the men and his professional ministrations. It was enough for us to know that a man was there and that he was willing to serve his country to the best of his ability.

The town of Arlington holds the honor of having sent a company of soldiers to the war who were so anxious to go and so afraid that they would have no opportunity to go from Massachusetts, that they stifled their pride and determined to go from a State that extended to them a hearty welcome into its valiant ranks. And considering that Arlington received credit for the Mozarters from Massachusetts on the next call for troops, and remindful of the brilliant record made by the company during the war, there was abundant occasion for the pride that banished the regret which originally prevailed. And no more than New York, does the patriotism of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts require a certificate of loyalty. The patriotism of neither of these three great states has to be defended, for side by side, in the hour of defeat or triumph, their record was that of unswerving devotion to the union and its salvation.

We had a great many visitors at Camp Wood from Yonkers and vicinity, and from New York City, including a large number of military men who were friends and acquaintances of our officers, several of whom had served with them in the militia and some in the United States Army. We had other visitors also, among whom were prominent men of the Union Defense Committee bent upon seeing that we were supplied with all the requisites for performing military duty. From the beginning, everybody interested in the Mozart Regiment or connected with it in any way, seemed to believe that it had a special mission, and that it was its only destiny to become noted in war annals. On Friday, June 28th, we held our first dress parade, and Company H appeared for the first time in the Mozart uniform. The reviewing dignitaries were Mayor Wood and several members of the Union Defense Committee who came up to Yonkers from New York by special boat. At about five o'clock, Mayor Wood, accompanied by his wife and daughter, were driven upon the camp ground in a carriage. Many others were present, including a large number of ladies. Regimental line was formed fronting the camp, and an exhibition in the manual of arms was given, after which occurred the regular formalities of dress parade. For a regiment that never before had undertaken to march in review, the

attempt was remarkably successful and it elicited applause from the spectators and commendation from the Mayor, who addressed the regiment, which stood at "attention," as follows: —

Col. Riley and Soldiers of The Mozart Regiment: — In behalf of the Union Defense Committee, I must say that we have witnessed, with a great deal of gratification, the drill and exercise which you have given us, and we beg to return you our thanks. I am directed to say that we can have no doubt after the exhibition this afternoon, that of all the regiments which have left to support the Government in this crisis of the Union, few will do better service, or render a better account of themselves than this Mozart Regiment now assembled before us. (cheers) We are satisfied, my friends, that as long as your care is to support the majesty of the laws and the Constitution, the Flag will be gloriously maintained. (applause) I believe that no enemy, be he domestic or foreign, can ever wage a crusade against this country or her institutions as long as the citizen soldiery are prepared at a moment's warning to enter the field of battle and fight. (loud cheers) You are now on the eve of going away. You may be called upon within a few short hours to lay down your lives in defense of your country. You may be called upon to leave, not only what is near and dear to you, but to give up every comfort, nay, perhaps every hope hereafter, upon the altar of your country's God, and remember, when you leave this field and this empire city of the mother State, you leave behind you hearts that beat warmly for you — those who have sacrificed their property for your bravery and courage. (cheers) We will follow you on to Washington; we will follow your flag to battle and we will remember you in our prayers. (cheers)

The speaker concluded by exhorting the men to be obedient to their officers and never to desert the flag of their country.

On Saturday evening, June 29th, a deputation visited us from the Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of Rev. L. C. Lockwood, James E. Collyer, and Amasa Vernon, and presented 500 hymn books adapted for the use of soldiers. Mrs. A. T. Stewart also contributed 500 testaments and 50 hymn books through her pastor, Rev. Alonzo M. Brewer. The regiment was paraded and remarks were made by the clergymen, to whom the most respectful attention was given during the services, which terminated with the benediction. On the following day, Sunday, occurred the first religious service by our chaplain, Rev. William H. Gilder, the exercises consisting of singing, prayer, and brief remarks in reference to the duty of a soldier.

Charles Hinman Graves.

Col. Charles H. Graves was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1839, and the son of Rev. H. A. Graves, who was a Baptist clergyman, and editor of the *Christian Watchman* of Boston. At the age of eight years he went with his father to Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, and resided there nearly four years. He received a common school education in Litchfield, Conn., and in Boston, Mass. His father died when he was twelve years old, and his mother died two years later. He was an only child and he inherited nothing except the memory and example of respectable, God-fearing parents. Thrown thus on his own resources, he found congenial employment as a clerk, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was thus employed in Arlington, in the dry goods store of Prescott & Proctor, that was located on the first floor of the Town Hall, which now is used for a police station. In April, 1861, immediately after the attack upon Fort Sumter, he embraced the earliest opportunity to enlist in the military company of Capt. Ingalls.

In the first organization of the company, Comrade Graves officiated as a Corporal, but in the permanent formation at Yonkers, he was promoted to Sergeant, and was so mustered when the company was sworn into the United States Service on the 27th day of June, 1861. At Camp Sackett, Alexandria, in November, 1861, Sergt. Graves was promoted to Second Lieutenant, as the result of a competitive examination between a number of the regimental non-commissioned officers, who were first supplied with copies of the Army Tactics, by Col. Riley, and subsequently examined by him in their knowledge of military evolutions. From this time forward, his military career was progressive and he was several times promoted "for conspicuous bravery" on the battlefield. He was first promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant, and soon after to Captain. After serving as Captain of Company I for several months, he was detailed for duty on the staff of Gen. Kearny in June, 1862, as Ordnance Officer. He served in the same capacity on the staff of Gen. Stoneman and with Gen. Birney as Inspector General of Division and Aide-de-Camp. In June, 1863, he served as Adjutant General of the Second Brigade on the staff of Gen. Graham. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and sent to Gamacs Woods Hospital in Philadelphia. He returned to duty in September, 1863, on the staff of Gen. Birney. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of United States Volunteers in 1863, and assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Later, he was transferred to the Naval Brigade, Army of the James, on the staff of Gen. Graham. In 1864 he was transferred to the 10th Army Corps upon the staff of Gen. Birney, who commanded that corps as Inspector General and Aide-de-Camp. During the election riots in New York City in November, 1864, he served there upon the staff of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, with the rank of Inspector General. He accompanied Gen. Birney to Philadelphia on his last illness, in November, 1864, and was then appointed Inspector General and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, who commanded the 10th Army Corps. Holding that position he went upon the expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., and for gallantry in the attack upon that stronghold



COLONEL CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES.

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he was promoted to Major and Assistant Adjutant General of United States Volunteers. For his gallant conduct at Gettysburg he was commissioned a full Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and Colonel by brevet, in recognition of his services through the war.

After the war ended Col. Graves served as Aide-de Camp to Gen. Terry, who commanded the Department of Virginia. In June, 1866, he entered the United States Army (Regulars) and was appointed First Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry. In June, 1867, he was promoted to Captain of the 34th Infantry, and subsequently, was appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regular Army by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served as Inspector General and Judge Advocate General in the Department of Dakota until 1869, and on the plains of Dakota and Montana. He was afterwards transferred to the Department of the South, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. In 1870 he tendered his resignation and voluntarily retired from military life after a continuous service of nearly ten years, and a record of participation in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James.

After retiring from the army, Col. Graves went to Minnesota and engaged in business in Duluth, where he acted as President and Director of many large business corporations, and where he become prominent in political, social and business affairs. He served as State Senator in 1875–6–7–8, and as Mayor of Duluth in 1880–1881. He was speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1889. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, and acted as delegate to numerous State Conventions, political, commercial, and economic. During his business career, Col. Graves inaugurated the commercial shipment of grain through and from Duluth, and from 2,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, the shipments have grown to 100,000,000 bushels. The salt, lime, and cement trades of Duluth were begun by Col. Graves and built up to a successful stage. He has also been a heavy dealer and holder of real estate. Arriving in Duluth when it numbered only a few hundred inhabitants, Col. Graves has seen the city expand and grow to 70,000 people, and to become one of the most important and thriving cities of the West.

Col. Graves has been prominent in the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic since his retirement from military life, and has served as Senior Vice Commander in the one and as Commander in the other. Early last year President Roosevelt honored our comrade from Arlington with the appointment as United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, where he is now serving with legation headquarters at Stockholm.

The accompanying portrait is from a recent photograph of Col. Graves at the age of 65 years, as he appears in the full dress uniform of a Colonel of Infantry in the United States Army, which he is entitled to wear at all functions and on all official occasions.

CHAPTER V.

EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT.

MONDAY, July 1st, was a noted day in our life at Yonkers, for the whole regiment was entertained by the ladies of Yonkers with strawberries and cream, and quite a convivial scene ensued, during which the regiment was informed by Col. Riley that the ladies were making a supply of towels (two for each man) and havelocks for the entire regiment.

Our first battalion drill was held in Yonkers on Wednesday, July 3d. Col. Riley was extremely anxious to bring the regiment into effective condition, and therefore began its instruction at the earliest possible moment, and under some embarrassments, principal among which was the difficulty of finding an open field in the vicinity of the camp large enough for battalion movements. He overcame this difficulty, however, by utilizing a large pasture for his drill ground. It was unsuitable because all over the surface of the ground were scattered small trees and clumps of bushes. But those were slight obstacles for such a resourceful officer as Col. Riley, and as it was the only available land to be obtained, its use was obligatory, or the regiment must advance to Washington ignorant of the simplest military evolutions. We were therefore exercised in the pasture, and when this first lesson in regimental tactics was completed, we had acquired much information in marching by the flank and in line of battle. Incidentally, we also learned how to "break files to the rear," which was frequently necessary to avoid the stumps and bushes we encountered. Notwithstanding these impediments, there was manifested by the men a zealous determination and an earnest purpose to acquire the knowledge we knew it was necessary for us to possess. At the conclusion of the instructive exercise, Col. Riley congratulated us and expressed perfect satisfaction with our initial performance. We expected to start for Washington on the following day and that our "colors" would be presented that afternoon. We returned to camp from our unusual exertions in the pasture somewhat fatigued, but still as eager to learn how to be soldiers. We found our rations waiting for us, and we ate our beef and potatoes, and drank our coffee, with greater relish after our wearisome experience.

Much refreshed, we were again summoned into line at three o'clock to receive our stand of colors, which had arrived on the steamer that brought Mayor Wood and a large delegation of military men and civil dignitaries from New York. In addition to these, a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the presentation ceremonies. Without any loss of time, Mayor Wood proceeded to address Col. Riley and the regiment. His remarks, however, were brief, but patriotic and eloquent.

The reply of Col. Riley was equally brief and pertinent. He said with much feeling: "This is the proudest day of my life and the proudest day

in the lives of these soldiers who stand before you arrayed in the accoutrements of war. I think I can say for them, that if one man returns, he will bring the flags with him, and though they be pierced with bullets and torn in the conflict of battle, they will never be stained with tokens of dishonor."

Upon receiving the colors, the Colonel called for three cheers, and then delivered them to the color bearers who had been temporarily appointed to receive them. At this moment another pleasing incident occurred that we were not anticipating. It was the presentation of an elegant and costly sword, belt, and sash to Col. Riley by Mr. B. L. Solomon, of the firm of Solomon & Hart, with whom Col. Riley had for several years been connected. It was a beautiful token of respect from loyal business men who thus expressed their interest in Col. Riley personally and in the cause he represented. The remarks of Mr. Solomon were extremely patriotic and highly commendable of our Colonel, of whom we were now prouder than ever. He responded with deep emotion and expressed the gratitude he felt at the honor of such a magnificent gift and the sentiment it voiced.

The colors were made of the finest material, and manufactured expressly for our regiment. The national flag, made of silk, was of the regular size, and surmounted by a gold eagle. The regimental flag was made of blue silk fringed with heavy gold bullion lace. On one side was the arms of the United States with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," and on the other side, the Coat of Arms of the State of New York with the motto, "Excelsior." Above these mottoes was the inscription, "Mozart Regiment," and the date of organization. The guidons were made of white satin, with the single word, "Mozart," inscribed thereon.

During the evening, marching orders were received and the Orderly Sergeant of each company was directed to promulgate the order to the men and notify them that the regiment would "strike tents" and "break camp" on the following morning. Everybody was in high glee that night, and singing prevailed throughout the encampment until "tattoo" reminded us that it was bedtime. When "taps" were sounded, not many lights went out, which signified that we were not in bed. In fact, no one thought of bed or sleeping until a late hour that night, when we awaited the dawn in a fever of excitement and expectation. And why should we retire when the hour of midnight would usher in the glorious Natal Day of the Republic? At daybreak, when the first beams of sunlight illumined the atmosphere from below the horizon, the camp was startled by two flashes and two loud reports from our brass howitzers. It was the salute of the Mozart Regiment to the Fourth of July, upon which day we were to start for the seat of war. To us all, it seemed propitious and indicative of our success that we were destined to begin our regimental advancement upon the Nation's Birthday. The morning salute that was so appropriately ordered by Col. Riley continued until thirteen rounds of blank cartridges had been discharged. At the first report the whole camp was instantly awake and outside of the tents. Had we been attacked by some unknown foe, or had we attacked the defenseless city that had sheltered us and given us so many proofs of friendship? What could it mean? It did not require many seconds to ascertain, and half dressed or in dishabille, the parade ground was filled with Mozarters, who became wild with excitement and enthusiasm

when they comprehended the cause of the demonstration. Tumultuous cheers and shouts of gladness mingled with the explosions, which reverberated back from the hills with tremendous volume of sound. There were all sorts of antics expressive of delight and happiness; some men danced; some ran; some played "tag" and "leapfrog"; some wrestled or sparred. It was all impromptu and continued until the rising sun told us that the hour for reveille had come and for hoisting the national emblem. The drums had hardly begun the "call" when we hastened (we ran) to the flagstaff and there, standing with the brilliant rays of the resplendent July sun bathing our bared heads in an effulgence of radiant light, we sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and "America." Citizens, who had by this time congregated in great numbers, told us later that the scene was the most impressive that they had ever witnessed, and that time would never efface it from their memory. Farmer Houston was there, and from tears in his eyes and emotion in his heart he could hardly express to me the thrilling sensations he had experienced at what he had seen and heard.

Col. Riley made an impromptu speech saying that he thanked God for such a day, such a country, and such a regiment to defend it, and closed by proposing three cheers for the people of Yonkers, after which the Mayor of the city proposed "three cheers for Col. Riley and the Mozart Regiment." The colonel announced that the order to "strike tents" would be given at nine o'clock and the order to "break camp," as soon as the steamer arrived upon which we were to embark.

Breakfast was served at six o'clock, and the intervening time until nine was at our disposal. Guard mounting took place as usual, but there was hardly any need of camp guards, for orders had early been given to admit the public at the main entrance to the camp, but later in the day it became necessary to enforce military precautions on account of the crowded condition of the ground. Long before the hour arrived for striking tents, our blankets and overcoats were rolled and attached to the knapsacks, which also were packed with whatever articles we desired to retain. Equipments were polished and haversacks and canteens were ready to receive the rations we were to carry. As the hour of nine approached, instructions were issued to release the tent pins and hold the tents erect until a signal was given, at which the tents would be allowed to fall simultaneously, and this feat was successfully accomplished by a discharge from one of the howitzers, when every tent fell to the ground at once. The tents were then folded and packed into the baggage wagons, together with all of the cooking utensils and other camp paraphernalia. There was one wagon for each company, and twenty (A) tents for the enlisted men of each company, with three wall tents additional for the commissioned officers.

Rations for two days had been cooked that morning of our departure, and before we started our haversacks had been well supplied with meat and crackers, and after the tents were packed in the wagons, we were ready to march and it was then barely past the hour of ten. Our Quartermaster, who had been sent to the landing, reported that no steamer was in sight. We were without shelter and the hot sun drove us to the shade of the trees surrounding the camp ground. At noon, no steamer had been signaled, but we patiently waited, meanwhile indulging in reflections. We did not

care to meditate of home and the dear ones left behind to dwell in fear and trembling that we might never return. We preferred to think of the present, and live over again the last few weeks of our new and exciting existence, I had no reason for regret and I felt none. Our experience before arriving in Yonkers had been a great disappointment. But here, we had made new friends whose society we had enjoyed. Our food, both in quality and in quantity, offered no reason for grumbling. The menu consisted of beef (fresh and corned), potatoes, bread and butter, beans, beef hash, soup, coffee with milk and sugar. In Brooklyn, our ration consisted principally of soup, bread and coffee, for which thirty cents per day was paid the caterer for each man. In Yonkers, forty-five cents was paid the caterer, and the man who did not get enough to eat of good substantial food could blame no one but himself.

It was two o'clock before the steamer "Red Jacket" was seen coming up the river, and as soon as the discovery was made, a messenger in waiting started for Camp Wood. Upon his arrival, we were ordered into line with all our equipments on, and were soon marching to the landing. A large concourse of citizens gathered to witness our departure on this "Glorious Fourth," which to us seemed more glorious than any previous "Independence Day." Flags were flying all over the city, and our steamer, which was large and commodious, was covered with the "National Emblem."

Amid the shouts and cheers of the assembled throng, and the waving of innumerable handkerchiefs by the ladies of Yonkers, we marched on board of the steamer, and soon after, started upon our journey southward. At this moment, one of our howitzers on board was discharged as a parting salute to those who regretted our departure, yet were proud of our zealous determination to meet the foes of our country. We were now on the way to the destination for which we had so patiently waited and so arduously struggled to reach. Our hopes were at last realized. We were now REAL soldiers and were REALLY advancing to the seat of war. And what gave us extreme satisfaction was the knowledge that we were in advance of all other three years' troops. We were the first three years' regiment to go forward from New York, and the Massachusetts regiments to which we might have been assigned under the latest call were far behind us, while the poor belated Brooklyn Phalanx, which was now called the First Long Island Volunteers, did not march until late in August. Even the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Cass, which was ordered to the front in May, passed through New York only one week in advance of us. The 12th Massachusetts Regiment, into which our captains had prayed the Governor to place us, and which became the pet of Boston merchants under command of the lamented Col. Fletcher Webster, son of our greatest statesman, was still in Fort Warren when the Mozart Regiment was marching into Virginia with the army of Gen. McDowell. Only one year later, Col. Webster fell at the head of his regiment, bravely fighting for what his illustrious sire proclaimed, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.' A month after we had embarked on the "Red Jacket" for Washington, the 14th Regiment was still in Fort Warren, and at the same time the 15th was in camp at Worcester, the 16th in North Combridge, the 17th at Lynnfield, the 18th at Readville, the 19th at Lynnfield, the 20th at Readville, and the

21st at Worcester. Had we been assigned to either of these regiments, our ambition to reach the field of action would not have been realized until many weeks after we sailed, July 4, on the steamer from Yonkers. Where now, were those wavering fellows who fled from us at Yonkers and who, to justify their flight, reported when they reached their homes in Massachusetts, "The Mozart Regiment is a myth?" Where were they, three weeks later, when the Boston newspapers announced that we were en route forWashington with 1046 men in line? We heard not from them and in their subsequent wanderings we took no interest. They were at home. We were "off for the war." We had nothing to regret and much to gratify us.

We were to take train at Elizabethport, N. J., where we arrived at 5 P.M. Our train, consisting of nine passenger and twenty-three freight cars, was awaiting us, and we immediately embarked. The freight cars were for the enlisted men. No others were available, for there were less railroads then than at the present time, and the demand for rolling stock for the transportation of troops and supplies could not be met without the use of freight trains for soldiers. Having expected such a contingency, we were prepared for it, and as we climbed into the close box cars, around the inside of which benches had been constructed, we thought only of reaching Washington, and were perfectly resigned to the prevailing conditions, which were unavoidable. And besides, we understood that a soldier's life was made up of hardships and sufferings as well as dangers and death. We were packed in closely, forty or more in each car, and when our blankets were spread for sleep the floor was completely covered, with some reclining upon the bare benches, or sitting with the head resting against the side of the car. Some didn't care to sleep and remained awake until nature succumbed to overpowering physical exhaustion. Our first night on the train was one of great discomfort, and so also was the day that followed, for although grand spectacles were constantly presented to our view, we yet suffered from the intense heat of our confinement in unventilated cars, the two side doors of which alone admitted light and air.

Our route was by way of Reading, Harrisburg, and Baltimore. We passed through miles of wheat on either side of the railroad, ready for reaping. The whole country was picturesque and the landscape continually furnishing agreeable changes of the most beautiful scenery. We passed thriving farms and orchards full of delicious fruit, which we often tested as our train halted or moved slowly for other trains ahead of us to advance. The journey was tedious and we did not reach Harrisburg until late the next morning, where we tarried for an hour, which gave us time to build fires and prepare some coffee. Our extensive train was transported across the Susquehanna River on immense ferry boats. The novelty of this proceeding attracted nearly the entire regiment, the bright moonshine making vision possible. Our next objective was Baltimore, and we didn't march around it, but through it. We arrived there at early daylight of Saturday, July 6th. Notwithstanding it had been published in all of the newspapers that Baltimore was pacified and harmless, we were furnished with ball cartridges on the route between Harrisburg and Baltimore, with instructions to load our muskets. With what alacrity we obeyed the order, and with what impatience we tore open this first cartridge with our teeth, and with

what eagerness we rammed it home into our smooth-bore muskets, can better be imagined than described. Although we did not expect it, we hoped for a fray in Baltimore, and we were just aching for a chance to pepper the "secesh" in the "City of Monuments." Our sagacious Col. Riley wouldn't trust the honesty and integrity of the men who had either proved false to their solemn oaths or who had approved of the treachery of such men. Our cartridges were the best for a riot in the streets of a city for they were made of a bullet and three buckshot, which scattering, they go upon a mission of death, and thus each of us had a capacity of inflicting punishment on four miscreants instead of one, at every discharge of our weapons. The colonel had taken a wise precaution, but the early hour of our arrival had contributed to our safety, for the crowd that welcomed us was comparatively small, although several hundred were present when we disembarked They followed us on the march through the city streets to the train that was waiting to convey us to Washington. There were no hostile demonstrations, however, except some half-suppressed hisses from a few hoodlums, who kept a safe distance from our line of march. They saw our bayonets fixed ready for a hand-to-hand conflict and from the determined impress of our faces, they gathered the conclusion that any attack upon the Mozart Regiment would be disastrous to themselves even if they were armed with concealed weapons as we supposed them to be. Every Mozarter felt proud he was there as we passed through this hotbed of treason, and we were only hoping for some sign that would give us reason for teaching the traitors a lesson, if they had not already learned it from the Massachusetts boys they had cowardly attacked when they were not expecting trouble and consequently were unprepared for it. We reached, unmolested, our train of freight cars which was to convey us to the National Capital, and began at once a slow passage to the seat of government, which did not terminate until late that afternoon, Saturday, July 6th, after two days and two nights of tiresome traveling, during which we obtained no restful slumber.

The railroad was guarded throughout the entire distance from Baltimore to Washington by the 6th Mass. Regiment, and as we passed their tents at intervals along the route, inquiries were made for those we knew, and many of us enjoyed the pleasure of greeting friends or schoolmates. This single line of railroad was the only route by rail to Washington and our faltering pace was due to the congestion of many trains which were carrying troops and supplies to the National Capital.

Rev. William Henry Gilder.

He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1821, and died at Brandy Station, Va., April 13, 1864. His father, John Gilder, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and laid the corner stone of Girard College. He was educated at Wesleyan University, and afterwards received the degree of A.M. from Dickinson University. At the age of 21, he became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was afterwards ordained. In 1836 he made an equestrian tour of the Southern States, going as far as New Orleans. In 1840, he began the publication of the *Philadelphia Repository*, a literary monthly, but discontinued it at the end of a year. Subsequently, he published for a few years in Philadelphia, the *Literary Register*, a quarterly review. Mr. Gilder in 1842 established Belleview Female Seminary in Bordentown, N. J., which in 1848 he removed to Flushing, L. I., and in 1857 it was chartered as a college. In 1859 he removed to Redding, Connecticut, and thence to Fairhaven, then to Yonkers, N. Y., and from there to Bordentown. As chaplain of the Mozart Regiment he won my admiration by his devotion to duty, his personal fidelity, and Christian character. He showed untiring zeal and excellent judgment in the performance of his duties. His conscience was untarnished and his heart uncorrupted by contact with the prevailing personal strife to gratify worldly ambitions. His son, William H. Gilder, first served in the Mozart Regiment, and was then transferred to the Regular Army. After the war he became noted as an explorer and journalist. Another son, Richard Watson Gilder, is now the editor-in-chief of the *Century Magazine*, and his writings adorn the pages of American Literature. A daughter, Jeannette Leonard Gilder, has achieved fame as a journalist and author, and her brother, Joseph B. Gilder, is associated with her as one of the editors of *Putnam's Monthly*. Another brother, Robert Fletcher Gilder, has lately won fame as an archæological discoverer of relics of primitive man near Omaha, Nebraska.

Chaplain Gilder died a martyr to duty and gave his life as truly and bravely to his country as any soldier who died at the cannon's mouth. While the regiment was in winter quarters in 1864, he visited the hospital to offer religious consolation to the sufferers there, and contracted small pox, of which he died. In time of battle he was often on the firing line, regardless of the danger he encountered. He laid down his life for his country, and his name deserves to be inscribed upon ever-enduring granite, for he was indeed one of the most heroic volunteers of the war, and to them belong its unfading laurels and its golden crowns. No truer or braver man ever wore the garb of Christianity. Like the Master he served, who went about doing good, Chaplain Gilder sought for opportunities to visit the sick and minister to their spiritual necessities. Two days after his death, the officers of the regiment held a meeting to express their regrets, and suitable resolutions were unanimously adopted.



REV. WILLIAM HENRY GILDER.

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CHAPTER VI.

ON DUTY IN VIRGINIA.

When we disembarked from the train in Washington, it was discovered that our baggage wagons, containing the tents and camp equipage, had not arrived. They were loaded upon flat cars in Elizabethport, and made up another train that was supposed to follow us closely, but delay occurred at Harrisburg and again at Baltimore, where there was a transfer of trains. Preparations had not been made for us, but Gen. Mansfield, who had command of all the troops in Washington, ordered us into spacious barracks on Pennsylvania avenue, in sight of the White House and the Capitol. We had expected to go into camp that night, but now it was uncertain when we should realize that pleasure. As we marched through Pennsylvania avenue, we noticed that the public buildings were draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late Senator Douglas, whose death had recently occurred after he had very strongly urged the maintenance of the Union against all assailants. As we marched to our quarters, we were greeted by immense throngs of people who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs in token of their appreciation. The rations with which we had filled our haversacks at Yonkers had now very generally disappeared and some of us were quite hungry, with no cook houses or commissary in sight. We had not to wait long, however, before immense kettles filled with steaming hot coffee arrived, together with some excellent bread that had been made and baked in the basement of the Capitol, where thousands of loaves were daily served to the army. Fresh boiled meat was also brought to us, and with meat, bread and coffee, we made a satisfactory meal, after which there was singing and the usual diversions, for a short time only, because we were tired and needed the sleep we felt sure of enjoying. Repose came early to us that night, but not until we learned that our wagons and baggage had arrived. We then knew that the early morning would find us marching into camp.

A beautiful Sabbath morning dawned July 7th, and immediately after reveille, the "Assembly" summoned us into line, and without waiting for breakfast, we filed from the barracks to the street. It was not much later than five o'clock when we marched up Pennsylvania avenue and out to the suburbs of Washington, not far from Meridian Hill, on land near Seventh Street. Our camp ground had already been selected and our wagons had preceded us to a superb location. Not a building was in sight within a mile of us, but the territory, then resembling a farming country, is now covered with palatial residences and peopled with men of prominence in the affairs of the nations of the world. Our first duty was the erection of tents upon the lines already staked. Only a few minutes were required to erect our canvas habitations, and then came the breakfast call. Our cook tents had

been in operation from the earliest dawn, and we were again served with the ration of meat, bread and coffee. We ate with keen appetites and relished our food. The best spirit prevailed among the men, and not a word of discontent was uttered, although from that time onward, we began to find out what army rations were. After breakfast on that first Sunday in Washington, the time was occupied in making the interior of our tents comfortable. We had no straw or mattresses, and rubber blankets did not prevent a chill from the ground, which resulted in many severe colds. By direction of Capt. Ingalls, the corporals tented together in two tents according to rank, which brought Ellis, Wiley, Teel and myself together. We associated not only amicably but happily, until after several months promotion separated us. When our tent had been erected in Washington, we started out to find cedar boughs with which to carpet our habitation. In Yonkers we were supplied with straw, but it was impossible to provide that around Washington, and we decided that a flooring of evergreen would contribute to bodily health and be pleasing also to the senses. In the subsequent months, we continued the practice and found it beneficial, it being our custom at night to spread our four rubber blankets and two of our woolen blankets upon the boughs. Then upon lying down, we spread the other two woolen blankets over us, which was sufficient to cover the quartette and keep us warm. Often, however, there was only a trio to occupy our bed, on account of guard duty, for which one of us was nearly always detailed. In this manner we made a bed with fragrance delightful, upon which we enjoyed restful and refreshing slumber. When winter approached, however, we enlarged our tents and erected sleeping bunks, as will hereafter be described.

In the absence of buildings, we had acres of cleared land upon which to drill and maneuver, and Col. Riley wasted no time before he was endeavoring to fashion the Mozart Regiment into what he wanted it to be. We had battalion drills in the morning and company drills in the afternoon. We worked hard to learn the lessons taught us; nevertheless, when we crossed into Virginia, we were still embryo soldiers with much to learn.

The Mozart Regiment, like many others, was composed of all nationalities. The recruiting officers had opened its ranks to men from all parts of the civilized world. Every company had a composite organization, in which no single nationality predominated, except, as I have before stated, that Company K was composed entirely of young men of Irish extraction, but principally born in America. The other Massachusetts companies had a generous number of them, but the majority of the other three Massachusetts companies were of New England Yankee origin. The Philadelphia companies were of more mixed composition. They contained more Germans than the other companies, and a greater proportion of men born in foreign countries. The New York companies came from all parts of the State, and comprised men in whose veins flowed the blood of almost every nation, yet there were but few who were born elsewhere than in the United States. They were all good soldiers and did their duty upon the battlefield, and in camp, and on the march, else the Mozart Regiment would never have attained its record for bravery and its losses in battle.

The routine of camp life gave us but little time for anything but drilling, which we really needed to become proficient in the art of war. Other regi-

ments were encamped in proximity to us, but not too near to interfere with our work, which was that of drilling by companies.

Congress was in session while we were in Washington, and one day I succeeded in obtaining leave of absence to visit the Capitol with Sergt. Durgin. We entered the senate chamber and saw our Massachusetts senators, Sumner and Wilson, in their seats, also Vice-president Hamlin, who was presiding. While we remained in Washington, Congress authorized President Lincoln to call for as many troops as he thought necessary, and appropriated the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars to prosecute the war. But that was only a beginning.

On Tuesday morning, July 9th, while Company H was drilling in the open field, there occurred an incident so startling that it has remained in my memory with a vividness characteristic of impressions that were caused by very much severer experiences. The second Rhode Island Battery was drilling not far distant from us, and while one section was galloping into line to complete some maneuver, a tremendous explosion occurred in one of the caissons with fatal effect. Our company, at the instant, was standing at attention and facing the unfortunate battery. My eyes happened to be directed to the rushing carriage as the explosion took place. Presuming that we could render assistance, Capt. Ingalls dismissed the company and we hastened to the scene of the catastrophe, when it was found that the limber chest was entirely destroyed, and that the two cannoneers who were seated upon it were dead. The others who were upon the body part of the caisson were seriously injured and one was expected to die. The horses were not crippled, although large splinters of wood were driven into the hide of the animals attached to the pole. The names of the soldiers killed were Corpl. N. T. Morse and Private William S. Bourne. Those wounded were Richard Thornley and Edwin E. Weeks. The accident was caused by a percussion shell, the cap of which was exploded by contact with the lid of the chest as the wheels jolted over the hubby ground. This event brought us to a realization of the horrible realities of war.

There was considerable sickness among the Mozarters at this time, caused by exposure, to which we were unaccustomed, and to cold rains or lying on the ground in wet clothing. Some malarial fever had developed, and much coughing plainly told that the enemy which destroys more armies than bullets and bayonets, had appeared among us in force and commenced an attack. Surgeon Dexter, however, who was on duty on account of the retirement of Surgeon Thompson, began a crusade against the insidious foe and quickly triumphed. The colds soon yielded to his treatment, and when we marched into Virginia, a week later, we had no sickness in the regiment.

A new experience came to me on Saturday, July 13th. We were then under strict army discipline, and the use of intoxicants, either in or out of camp, was prohibited, but a visitor had smuggled a quantity into camp for one of the men, who failed to control his appetite, and before he was aware of it, he had lost control of his senses. When discovered, he was taken to the guardhouse, and the next day was tried by court martial. He was found guilty of intoxication, and sentenced to carry his knapsack on his back, filled with rocks, for two hours around the camp, with his hands tied behind his back. Although the unfortunate culprit was not a member of Com-

pany H, I was selected to execute the sentence. It was really a severe punishment, for the loaded knapsack must have weighed fifty pounds at least. I pitied him and released him fifteen minutes before the expiration of the time limit. He never indulged to excess again, and it had a restraining influence upon others.

One of the most interesting events that happened while we were in Camp Scott occurred on Tuesday, July 16th, when, at an early morning hour, Judge Parmenter arrived from Arlington. He was a welcome visitor, for we had heard that he was coming as the almoner of Arlington's generosity. We had not yet been in service a month, and the stipend voted to us by the town for three months from the time we were mustered in, was not yet due. Nevertheless, anticipating our necessities, Judge Parmenter had come to relieve them. We had received no pay from the United States Treasury, and we could not expect any before the September payment, and even had our pay rolls been made up to July, we should have received only four days' pay, and that would be the merest trifle. But we saw not the paymaster until many weary weeks after we saw the cheerful countenance of Judge Parmenter. He brought shining gold with him, and he seemed as happy to dispense it as we were to receive it. Each married man received twelve dollars and each unmarried man received six dollars, in accordance with the vote of the town. Aside from the pleasure we derived from the improvement in our exchequer, we enjoyed the visit of Judge Parmenter because it assured us of his continued interest in the company. The money could have been forwarded to Capt. Ingalls for distribution, but Judge Parmenter desired to see for himself and learn by observation what could not be told him. He became acquainted with Col. Riley and the other officers, and he witnessed a regimental drill and a dress parade of the regiment. He expressed great surprise at our proficiency and he went home to tell the people of Arlington that they need not feel concerned for the volunteers from that town, because they were connected with a regiment of which any state, or city, or town might feel proud. He had seen our camp, our wagons and howitzers, and uniforms. He saw the discipline that prevailed and he knew that the Mozart Regiment was capable of doing good execution. We still wore the New York uniform, which Judge Parmenter declared was "very becoming." Two fugitive slaves came to our camp before the departure of Judge Parmenter and he held quite an interesting talk with them, but really more amusing than interesting. They spoke a sort of dialect that was characteristic of the peculiarities of speech everywhere among the Southern negroes. They had deserted their master in Virginia, and wanted to go with us. Col. Riley took one for a servant and Capt. Burke took the other. We had for several days expected marching orders and they came, directing us to break camp on the following day, which was Saturday, July 20th. As early as four o'clock that morning, we were astir, and at five, the tents fell together. All is excitement when a regiment is ordered to break camp. Everybody is busy packing knapsacks, rolling overcoats and blankets, filling canteens and haversacks, and all is bustle but without confusion. We ate breakfast hurriedly and at six o'clock formed in line with all equipments on. We carried heavy loads, but that made no difference, for we were ordered to Virginia and we were happy to

belong to the invading army. We marched from Camp Scott with light hearts and quick steps, not because we disliked Washington but because we were getting nearer the rebels. We passed through Pennsylvania Avenue singing "Way Down South in Dixie," and thousands of spectators cheered while the ladies waved innumerable handkerchiefs and distributed havelocks. We were to take steamer, and as we drew near the wharf, there, within sight, stretched the historic Potomac, and below was the city of Alexandria, which was our destination. Upon arriving at the deserted city, we disembarked and marched about one mile beyond the city, past the Marshall House where Col. Ellsworth was killed, and encamped on the ground recently abandoned by the 5th Penn. Regiment, which had advanced with the army to Manassas. Long before noon, our camp had been erected and the cooks were preparing dinner. We had only to pitch our tents where the tents of our predecessors had stood. These tents had been floored with boards which were allowed to remain, and we found them very acceptable. This camp, which we called Camp McDowell, was located just on the outskirts of Alexandria at the base of Shuter's Hill, and not exceeding one mile from the business section of the city. We were not long destined to occupy this camp without interruption, however, for on the following day, Sunday, was fought the battle of Bull Run, and at three o'clock that afternoon we were ordered to march. We moved immediately in light marching order, except Companies E and G, which were detailed for guard duty in Alexandria. We marched to the city, then to the Orange and Alexandria railroad station, distant about one mile, where a train was waiting for us. We embarked and started without delay in the direction of Bull Run. We heard the distant roar of the cannon, and of course concluded that was our destination. We loaded our muskets on the train, and made all the necessary preparations for meeting the enemy. We proceeded, however, about fifteen miles only, or almost to Fairfax Court House, and there ascertained that we were to guard the railroad and telegraph. We were picketed along the railroad, two men being left at the several posts, which were about three rods apart. Our line extended about five miles and the men were all posted before dark. Preparations were made for the night and fires were built for boiling our coffee. Our haversacks contained bread and beef and we were very comfortably situated for our first bivouac. The battle had apparently ceased before sunset, and there seemed to be nothing to fear. We hopefully conjectured that our army had triumphed, and nothing occurred to disturb that presumption until the early morning, an hour before daybreak, at which time some of our troops passed, on their way to Alexandria, and informed us that the Union army had been defeated and was then retreating. It was not long before the unwelcome news was confirmed by other retreating regiments, and how our hearts were saddened by the unexpected intelligence can be conjectured when it is remembered that we had started with bright anticipations of engaging in a successful battle and sharing the honor of a glorious victory. While still at our posts along the railroad, thousands of our soldiers passed us and we heard many details of the battle. Our troops did not appear to be dispirited but simply said they had been outnumbered and that they were anxious for another fight upon more equal terms. A constant stream of weary men with besmeared faces wended their way onward seem-

ingly as brave and determined as when, a few days before, they marched in the opposite direction confident of victory. Several regiments of New Jersey troops, who had not been engaged in the battle, were the only soldiers who manifested any alarm, and they were hastening back to Alexandria with accelerated pace. These were the only demoralized troops we saw, and they were surely in a state of evident alarm, hurrying on to reach a place of safety and saying to us, "The Black Horse Cavalry are coming and will gobble you up if you stay here." We remained there on duty several hours after they had passed us and saw not the dreaded Black Horse Cavalry, which before the battle had achieved a reputation for daring raids in front of our pickets, several of whom had been captured. It was now raining, and wet clothing added to the discomforts of marching. We waited until all the organized bodies of our troops had passed, and only small squads of stragglers were occasionally coming from the front. We now received orders to return, and after marching about five miles we entered our train and returned to Camp McDowell, which we reached soon after ten o'clock. The completion of this tour of duty during the Battle of Bull Run fixed in our minds the fact that we belonged to the army of Gen. McDowell and were a part of his reserve forces. It does not appear, however, in any of the official reports, that there was any organized body of reserves at this time. Nevertheless, we acted under the orders of Gen. Runyon, who detailed us to guard the railroad, and assigned us to duty in Alexandria, both before and after the battle. These were important details of the campaign, and had the Mozart Regiment not been available to perform the duties assigned us, a detail from the main army would have been necessary. It therefore seems that some one neglected to give us the official credit to which we were entitled in connection with the Bull Run Campaign.

The whole country on the Virginia side fronting Washington was now thronged with soldiers in all conditions and circumstances, and they extended for miles up and down the river. Many of them had discarded their muskets and all other equipments that could impede their retreat, consequently all they possessed was what they were wearing. Many continued their flight to Washington, but there they were stopped, and order soon grew out of chaos. On the Virginia side, Gen. Runyon and his aids were busy in giving directions and assigning regiments to positions. The largest portions of the army were scattered, and men who were seeking their regiments found it difficult to locate them. It was a most discouraging sight to witness these men as they came in over the turnpike, and a description of the scene is impossible. Even commanding officers came in to Alexandria alone, and I very well remember Col. Clark of the 11th Mass. Regiment, as he passed our camp, the picture of abject despair. Horses were too tired to trot and they were covered with Virginia mud of the brick-red color so characteristic of the "Old Dominion." Its "staying qualities" were simply wonderful and it clung to men as well as to animals.

At four o'clock that same Monday afternoon, Company H received orders to proceed to Alexandria for guard duty and relieve Company E, which had quite an experience on Sunday with the city police. When the company was detailed for duty as we departed for Fairfax, Capt. Gotlieb reported at the headquarters of Gen. Runyon and received his instructions.

As the people of Alexandria were pronounced and defiant rebels, Capt. Gotlieb found it difficult to obtain a building in which to quarter his company, but making a virtue of necessity, he boldly marched them to the Court House and politely requested the keeper to open the building for military use, which request was refused. Capt. Gotlieb then demanded admission in the name of the United States Government, which demand was also refused. Having no alternative, and being surrounded by a crowd of the rankest rebels, he broke the doors open, and giving the word of command to his company, "forward march," the company, with a shout, forced their way into the building, where they made themselves comfortable, and established a guard at important points within the city streets and public squares. Alexandria had been placed under martial law and soldiers were not allowed within the city limits, and every person on the streets after 10 o'clock was challenged, and if the countersign could not be given, the person was conducted to headquarters and detained until morning. While I officiated as Corporal of the Guard that night, only one man was arrested and I heard of no trouble during the remainder of the night. Perhaps the tremendous rain storm that prevailed contributed to the public peace, but the city was so well guarded and soldiers were so strictly excluded from the city that all trouble was prevented. It was not long after this, however, that a soldier committed an offense for which he was sentenced to be hanged, and to make the punishment as impressive as possible, the entire division was massed in view of the gallows where the criminal expiated his crime.

My diary mentions, under date of Tuesday, July 23d, that our regiment was reviewed that afternoon by President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron. I do not remember this event and it is probable that Company H was on duty at that time in Alexandria. Doubtless the President was anxious, and how could it be otherwise under the circumstances? But the Battle of Bull Run taught him and his advisers that there was splendid fighting material in that army and that it only needed efficient leadership to insure victorious fighting. This battle was a novel experience and was really thrust upon the Commanding General by public clamor. The result of the encounter displayed to our forces the reality of war in all its terrible phases. It showed that the conflict would be severe and must be fought to the end. The battle was lost practically because the enemy was reënforced at the opportune moment, and partially because of the impulsiveness of our troops, who were undisciplined and therefore uncontrollable at the critical period of the battle.

Bull Run was a sad victory to the rebels, and the loss of the Southern army was very much greater than was supposed at the North. Gen. Beauregard declared his belief at the time that three or four Southern men fell to every Northern soldier. Be this as it may, Richmond, after the battle, was veiled in mourning. Scarcely a family that was not smitten. It was a victory that spread mourning and desolation over the South, for hundreds of the most beloved and cherished perished on that fatal July day. They had gone forth in the confidence of youthful hope and mistaken patriotism. No sounds of rejoicing were heard, such as are usual after a victory. No song of triumph was sung and the people began to realize the horrors of the war they had so recklessly created. The wounded

were day after day carried into the city of Richmond in every conceivable condition of mutilation and writhing in the agony where mortification has already supervened, or where the stupor exists that generally precedes death by violence.

After this battle the people of the North were subdued and they did not again insist upon army movements which did not command official approval. The battle also taught the rebel leaders that the North would fight the same to maintain the Republic as it had fought to establish it. The vital problem now to be solved was how to transform these undisciplined volunteers into a formidable army.

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MAJOR ALBERT SHERWIN INGALLS.

Albert Sherwin Ingalls.

Albert Sherwin Ingalls, son of Thomas and Sophia Ingalls, was born in Rindge, N. H., Dec. 29, 1830, and was one of the many natives who surrendered their lives in the cause of their country. Having enjoyed liberal educational advantages at Appleton Academy in New Ipswich and at Dartmouth College, for several years he was a popular teacher in high schools and academies at Wayland, Westminster, and Dedham, continually cherishing the intention of entering upon the practice of law whenever his circumstances would permit. He read for his profession in the offices of Hon. Charles R. Train of Framingham, of Wood & Bailey and of Norcross & Snow of Fitchburg. Upon his admission to the bar, he commenced the practice of law in partnership with Hon. J. W. Mansur of Fitchburg. In 1859 he removed to Arlington, where he was successfully engaged in professional labors until he entered the army.

During the fighting before Richmond in the summer of 1862, he received a wound, which rendered necessary the amputation of his right leg. He was removed to Annapolis, Md., and for several weeks his recovery was confidently expected by his physicians and friends, but he died Aug. 11, 1862. A newspaper of the time contained the following account of the burial of Maj. Ingalls: —

His remains were conveyed to Arlington, Mass., where they were received by the town authorities, citizens and Masonic brothers, with every demonstration of respect and affection, the places of business being closed and the flags at half mast.

Maj. Ingalls had many warm and true friends in his adopted home, and previous to his death, he received the following expression of the esteem in which he was held there: —

To Major Albert S. Ingalls in Hospital in Annapolis: — We, the inhabitants of West Cambridge, in town meeting assembled, having been pained to hear of the misfortune which has befallen you in the loss of your limb on the field of battle before Richmond, defending our dearest rights, tender to you our kindest sympathies, with the hope that your life may be spared and that you may live to finish what your patriotic zeal so well begun. It gives us pleasure to assure you that all reports attest to your lofty courage and daring before the enemy. For your self-sacrificing zeal in our country's cause, you are entitled to our gratitude, and the gratitude of future generations.

His remains were conveyed from Arlington to Fitchburg, and thence to the residence of his aged parents in Rindge, where the burial took place.

He married Harriet A. Miller, daughter of Sylvester and Lucy Miller, and one son was born to them, who died in early youth. Mrs. Ingalls is still living, but as the wife of Mr. Charles F. Bradbury of Chelsea.

Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Fitchburg, who married a sister of Maj. Ingalls, erected a stone library building, a few years before he died, on the old Ingalls estate in Rindge, and presented it to the town, naming it "The Ingalls Library." See Roster.

CHAPTER VII.

AFTER BULL RUN.

Gen. McClellan soon took command of the shattered army and began its reorganization. Our camp was located on the main road to Fairfax, and the city of Alexandria was plainly visible. While here we performed guard duty in Alexandria, and had frequent reviews and parades additional to our daily practice drills, and they became still more frequent as we became more proficient in executing military movements and evolutions of the line. But we had other duties than those of drilling. There were daily fatigue parties detailed for the construction of the fortifications which were erected to protect Washington from an invading army. These intrenchments were erected in the form of an arc of a circle reaching from Fort Lyon below Alexandria to Fort Corcoran above the Chain Bridge. These forts generally crowned the summits of eminences, in front of which the forests were felled by experienced axmen from Maine. I remember to have watched from our encampment, the disappearance of these forests, and as giant after giant was seen to fall along the edge of the woods, the forest seemed to melt away and disappear as snow gradually dissolves from the hillsides in the springtime. The intense heat of the summer interfered with all military operations, and work as well as drilling was often suspended on that account, with the thermometer ranging from 95 to 105 degrees, through July and August. The men engaged in the trenches and in building corduroy roads were excused from all other duty, but the details from each company were changed daily.

We did not long remain at Camp McDowell, and Aug. 15th, Col. Riley decided to move the camp up the slope of Shuter's Hill, a distance not exceeding one-eighth of a mile, where we established Camp Runyon, which was named in honor of Gen. Runyon, who did not long retain command in Alexandria after the Battle of Bull Run. He had reached the age for retirement, and at his own request, he was relieved, and Gen. McCall assumed command. He was highly commended by Gen. McDowell for his zeal and efficiency. Shuter's Hill was crowned by Fort Ellsworth, and its heavy columbiads, manned by U. S. Naval gunners under Com. Dahlgren, were ready to inflict punishment upon rebels in revenge for the death of the gallant soldier whose name the fort commemorated. Camp Runyon was located upon slightly sloping ground, the surface of which was smooth and well adapted for a drill-field. Upon this ground we erected our first flag pole, which was eighty feet in height. Our flag was thirty feet long, and all the troops in the vicinity acknowledged that the Mozart flag outranked all others. At about this time, we sustained a loss in equipment that caused us some regret. Gen. McClellan issued an order that all artillery in possession of infantry regiments should be surrendered to the government, and our howitzers, to which we had become attached, were sent to the navy yard in Washington. These cannon had

been used at our reveille and retreat, and the discharge at sunrise and sunset was the signal throughout the vicinity for raising and lowering the flag. We became accustomed to annoyances and disappointments as the months passed, and we soon adapted ourselves to the loss of our howitzers.

In addition to all other duties, we continued to perform guard duty in Alexandria, in our turn, and it seldom happened that there was not one of our companies thus employed. We enjoyed the change, however, because it relieved the monotony and ennui of camp life. Incidents were continually occurring of a more or less startling or interesting nature, one of the earliest of which happened at Camp McDowell, on dress parade, July 31st, when one of the members of Company I was shot by a stray rifle bullet that was fired from Shuter's Hill, or possibly from Fort Ellsworth. It was, no doubt, accidental, but who discharged the rifle could not be ascertained. The missile struck its victim upon the head in such a manner that it glanced off and did not penetrate the skull. The scalp was torn and a painful wound resulted, but it was successfully treated at the regimental hospital. Another very sad event occurred soon after this incident at Camp Runyon, that resulted in the death of John Hughes, a member of Company A, who was universally known throughout the regiment as "Yar Ho." How he obtained this nickname, I do not recall, and my diary fails to mention why he was called by the strange appellation to which he answered. My recollection and record of the casualty is, that he "ran the guard" after he was refused leave of absence. He thus defied authority, and a Corporal's Guard was sent after him with instructions to "bring him into camp, dead or alive." When he was overtaken by the Corporal, he fled and was ordered to halt, but he continued on, and the Corporal ordered his men to fire, which they did with fatal effect. Death seemed to have been instantaneous, and a guard was placed over the body until an ambulance was sent to bring it into camp. Yar Ho paid the penalty for his disobedience, and his fate taught us the value of military discipline, which necessarily must be severe and unrelenting in enforcing its mandates. I do not remember who gave the order in this instance or who executed it, and it is better, perhaps, to keep the knowledge eternally buried. Yar Ho was the first member of the regiment to die.

We had scarcely got well settled in Camp Runyon, on the slope of Shuter's Hill, when a new lesson was taught us by our masterful Col. Riley, who was exceedingly resourceful in adopting expedients for our instruction. It was on Monday night, Aug. 5th, amid a pouring rainstorm at near the hour of midnight. A night alarm was planned, and when the time arrived to execute the order, the camp was wrapped in sleep except the sentinels and their officers on guard. Suddenly, the long roll aroused us from our slumbers, and we knew at once that it signified an attack by the enemy. In exactly two minutes, as we afterwards learned, we were under arms and in line of battle. In those days, no one thought of sleeping except "upon our arms" and in full uniform. The Orderly Sergeants had been warned, and consequently were half expecting a night alarm, but no others, except the Colonel, had any intimation of what time it might occur. After we were in line, Col. Riley commended our promptness, and we were dismissed to our tents, where again we wooed the God of Sleep. These alarms at night were frequently repeated until they became unnecessary because our military education had pro-

gressed beyond the point that required such an educational feature. We had learned what to do and how to do it in case of a real night attack by the enemy.

In the meantime, the reorganization of the army proceeded, and while we were in Camp Runyon, provisional brigades were formed, consisting of six regiments each, the purpose of which was to provide for any sudden attack or other emergency, before the permanent organization had been completed. Under this scheme, the Mozart Regiment became temporarily associated with the Seventh Brigade of the Fourth Division, Army of the Potomac, under command of Col. O. O. Howard, as Acting Brigadier General. The brigade so organized was composed of the 11th and 38th New York, the 2d and 3d New Jersey, the 11th Massachusetts and the Mozart Regiment. Col. Howard organized the 3d Maine Regiment and led it into the Battle of Bull Run, and his record upon that sanguinary field secured him early promotion, of which this provisional assignment was only the preliminary.

For the first time since we were mustered into the army, United States Army officers visited us at Camp Runyon, and inspected our arms and equipments to ascertain their condition. We were formed in line of battle, and the full form of inspection followed. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the officers were invited to lunch with the Colonel, and they remained until evening, during which they were entertained with music by the Mozart Singing Club, which consisted of the four sergeants of Company H, and myself, viz.: Durgin, Cole, Graves, Snow, and Floyd. We held a service of song every evening in the Sergeants' Tent, and my memorandum states, "We commence by reading a chapter in the Bible, and close in the same way. We sing hymns principally, interspersed with songs, both patriotic and comic. We all like the service, and we have a large crowd around the tent before we are done." Later, the club was enlarged, and embraced almost everybody in the Company. Comrade Frost was the acknowledged chorister, and we were often sent for to entertain distinguished visitors at headquarters.

But Company H did not contain all of the musicians in the regiment, for the Milford Company boasted of some who had been professionals or who were well qualified for professional honors. They had ordered their instruments from home, and had been preparing for several days to give a performance. But Chamberlain's tambourine had not arrived. Nevertheless, it was decided to join in the celebration of "Flag Day," even without the tambourine if necessary. The hour for Retreat was selected for the flag-raising, and when the time arrived, the flag was raised, amid cheers and a salute by the full Drum Corps. Then we all sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with salvos from both of our howitzers. Supper was then ready.

A platform had been erected in the Company street upon which the concert was to take place. All of the regimental officers had been invited, and camp stools were provided for them and their guests near the stage, and in the rear surrounding the stage there was standing-room for all the regiment. The programme opened with negro minstrelsy. Stanley had the bones, and Chamberlain was there with the tin cover of an iron boiler for a tambourine. A violin and guitar completed the instrumental outfit. Stanley's bone manipulations were excellent, and Chamberlain managed to keep

time with his tin tambourine if he did not contribute any music. Some of the jokes were extremely laughable, and it so happens that the most laughable are the least suitable for reproduction in print. My diary mentions no other names, and the songs were unrecorded. Following the minstrels there was a dance by one of the comrades, a song by another, and a violin solo. After these numbers, the elephant "Columbus" was introduced by his trainer and manager, Major Fletcher (who was then a private), who stated that the animal was known to be more than 1000 years old, and that it had cost many thousands of dollars to educate the beast to perform the tricks they would presently witness. The tricks consisted, in part, of standing upon three feet, "shaking hands with his feet," kicking with the hind legs, etc. The audience was permitted to ask questions, and many of those propounded, having been previously rehearsed, were extremely humorous, and some of them so ridiculous as to make them unrepeatable verbally, as well as unreportable in print. The elephant was made up quite artistically, with head, trunk, and tail to resemble the genuine animal. Two comrades personated the legs, their heads and bodies being covered with gray blankets stuffed with straw, and they performed the so-called "tricks," which were so simple as to be ludicrous. Unfortunately, I did not record the names of the personators. The entertainment concluded with fireworks, which consisted of moistened powder in piles upon the ground, each one of which burned several minutes. It was a very pleasant hour, and illustrated the versatility of the Mozart Regiment and the vivacity of the Mozart entertainers.

On the day of the Flag Raising and the Grand Concert by Company G, we received the first United States Army uniforms that Uncle Sam supplied to us. It was the "regulation blue" cap, blouse, and trousers without overcoats. We did not immediately wear this uniform excepting the blouse for fatigue duty, which was thinner and more comfortable in summer than the New York jacket, and it was not until several weeks later that we were ordered to discard the suits furnished us by the Union Defense Committee at Yonkers, and don the blue uniform. Even then, the New York overcoats were continued in service, but finally, late in autumn, the light-blue army overcoat was issued to us, the delay in obtaining them having been caused by the utter impossibility of immediately equipping the army with clothing, the cloth for which had first to be spun and woven.

The benignant face of Judge Parmenter again appeared while we were at Camp Runyon, and how glad we were to behold him, can be conceived when I inform my readers that we had not then received a dollar from the government, in consequence of which the dollars in our pockets were few indeed. It was near the middle of August when this second golden visit of Judge Parmenter occurred, and although I received only six of the shining coins, no money I ever received was more welcome. It did not require many minutes for the Judge to unburden himself, and after he had disposed of his treasure, he declared that his mind had been relieved as well as his body. He was told how much the money was needed; he saw our joyous faces, and it made his heart glad. He told us the news in Arlington, and Orderly Sergeant Gould entertained our distinguished guest with some of Private Busteed's baked beans. Not to be outdone in hospitality, Sergeant

Durgin regaled the Judge upon green corn pilfered from the enemy, and he declared it to be the best he ever ate, even without butter, which we could not supply, as our larder was sadly deficient of that appetizing substance, as well as all other similar luxuries. Judge Parmenter was facetiously informed that the corn had been filched from a neighboring cornfield, and he remarked that he proposed to indulge regardless of the legal precept that "the receiver is as guilty as the thief." He remained in camp one night as the guest of Capt. Ingalls, and that evening "Ed. Frost's singers," as we were called, entertained a crowd in the Captain's tent with some choice songs.

On Sunday, Aug. 11th, Sergt. Durgin and myself visited the camp of the 5th Maine Regiment, which was located two miles in advance of Camp Runyon. One company of that regiment was recruited in the town (Saco) where I was born, and another was partially raised in the town (Limerick) where Durgin was born, consequently we were acquainted with many of the members of those companies and with some in other companies. We found them in good spirits, although not fully recovered from the shock sustained at the Battle of Bull Run. Some of them had received supplies from home, and we were served with rare viands, which were all the more appetizing because they had come from the grand and beloved State of Maine. We had the pleasure a few weeks later, of entertaining some of the Maine boys who had been so generously hospitable to us, at our own camp, where we endeavored to reciprocate. On the way back to camp that day, we passed inviting fields of corn, only one of which was unprotected. From this field we gathered and filled our haversacks with plump ears that were in exactly the right condition for boiling or roasting, and we went into camp loaded with the unripe but succulent maize. Other fields of corn we passed, displayed the United States flag, in accordance with a proclamation of Gen. McClellan, who notified the inhabitants to display the flag if they desired their property to be protected, and wherever the flag floated, all soldiers refrained from committing the depredations they would have been free to commit had "Old Glory" been invisible.

At about this time, another expedient to promote proficiency in the manual of arms and company movements was announced by Col. Riley. He offered a five-dollar gold piece to the best drilled company in the regiment, and every captain began at once to prepare for the contest. When the day appointed for the test arrived, the regiment was formed in line on the parade ground, and each company participated. The prize was won by Company G, under command of Lieut. F. A. Johnson, whose story of the achievement is best told in his own language, as follows: —

When each company was called by the Colonel, they marched out by the flank to their position, fifty yards in front, and center, facing the regiment. The Colonel called the first company on the right, then the company on the left, alternating from right to left, which brought Company G the last company to drill. When G was called, the men were all lying on the ground. Not a man moved until I stepped in front and gave the order, "Attention, Company G," when every man sprang up and into line. Then I gave the order, "Forward, guide left, march." We marched out to our proper distance. I then gave the order, "By the right flank, right file into line, march." The Company was at a "Support Arms," and as each man came to the new line, he halted and brought his gun to a "carry." When the last man came up, the line was as straight as an arrow. I then gave the order, "Order Arms," and every gun went down

with a click, when the regiment broke out in cheers. Cheer after cheer was given, and the applause came so unexpectedly that my knees shook so I could hardly stand. When I recovered myself, I faced the Colonel, saluted, and asked for orders. He told me to put the Company through the Manual of Arms and Company movements, making a wheel at double-quick. I was facing my company to direct the wheel, and backed up against a stump and fell to the ground, but got on my feet again and out of the way of the company. You would have thought it might break up the line, but it did not. Every man attended strictly to business, and the regiment gave more cheers. Well, we won the prize, and received the money. The judges were Col. Riley, Lieut. Col. Egan, and Maj. Halstead.

It would be like the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet eliminated, to finish my story of life at Camp Runyon without referring to the good health of the regiment that prevailed there. We occupied the camp nearly three weeks, and notwithstanding the extreme heat, there was not a man in the hospital when we broke camp. We attributed this largely to the use of water strongly impregnated with sulphur, which we did not at first relish, but which we soon preferred. A sulphur spring was located at the boundary of our parade ground, that bubbled from the bottom of a shallow brook of the purest fresh water. A barrel had been inserted in the stream, and from it we dipped the strongly charged sulphur water which we all freely drank. A quarter of a century later, I visited this salutary phenomenon, and there it bubbled from the same moss-covered barrel, as in days of yore. And likewise, I found the taste unchanged.

We were ordered to strike tents at Camp Runyon, on Thursday, Aug. 15th, and we departed from the camp ground reluctantly, for we never expected to find another location which combined so many advantages. We moved two miles up the Leesburg Turnpike, where our camp received no official cognomen, but I find my correspondence of that time dated at "Camp Riley," which I probably adopted in the absence of any authorized designation. Later my letters were dated at "Camp Sedgwick." We were now nearer the enemy, for Munson's Hill, only a few miles distant, was strongly fortified and occupied by a large force of rebel troops. It was here that we received our numerical designation, notice of which was sent to Col. Riley from Gov. Morgan at Albany, to the effect that thereafter the regiment would be known officially as the 40th N. Y. Vol. Inf. At this time also, our Provisional Brigade was disbanded and a permanent brigade organized, consisting of the 38th and 40th N. Y. Regiments and the 3d and 4th Maine Regiments, under command of Acting Brig. Gen. John Sedgwick. These three regiments with which we were now associated, had been engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, and they were commanded by officers, each one of whom won distinction and promotion to the rank of Major General. Gen. Oliver O. Howard was Colonel of the 3d Maine, Gen. Hiram G. Berry was Colonel of the 4th Maine, and Gen. Hobart Ward, who had served in the Mexican War, was Colonel of the 38th New York. With Col. Riley, our Brigade had a quartette of Colonels that was unequaled by any Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. And had Col. Riley not met with the misfortune that will hereafter be explained, and that compelled his retirement from active service, I am certain that he would have reached the same military eminence.

The following letter, written on the day we vacated Camp Runyon, contains information so condensed that I venture to insert it verbatim.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 15, 1861.

MY DEAR PARENTS,

This morning at four o'clock, we were awakened by the beating of drums as usual, and ordered to prepare for removing our place of residence. A shout of joy burst from our lips, as it was thought we were to start for Fairfax, but no one except Col. Riley knew for a certainty, and he wouldn't tell where we were going. At five, our knapsacks were packed, and we immediately struck our tents, which were soon safely loaded in the wagons. After eating some good beefsteak for breakfast, with excellent coffee, we formed in line, and were soon on the march towards Fairfax. Every one of us felt joyous, and I never saw a happier looking set of men in my life. But our joy was of short duration, for after marching a little more than two miles, we filed off to the right into a field of clover. Here we were shown our company streets, as the Colonel marked them; then filing into them, we stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and commenced pitching our tents, which always follow close behind us when we move from one camp to another. It is now two o'clock, and I am sitting in my tent upon a nice bed of cedar boughs. The first things we do, is pitch our tent, dig a trench around it and cut a bed. The reason for the change, I do not know. The grounds are not so large as before, but nearly as desirable, for we are on the side of a hill. Perhaps the reason we came here is to bring the Brigade together, and perhaps a forward movement is to be made soon. We shall send pickets out to-night — four men from each company. We have never done this before, for we have never been nearest the enemy.

The weather has changed a little. Yesterday it was very cold all day. The wind blew quite hard, and last night we found that all the bed clothes we had were not any too many to keep us warm. Some of the boys say they suffered, but if they did, it was because they were careless and removed their clothing. I went to the brook this morning to wash, with my overcoat on, something I have never done before; and after washing, was obliged to go to the cook tent to warm my hands. So you can form some idea of the weather here. To-day it is very hot, and to-night it will probably be very cold. I used to wonder how a person could contract "fever and ague," but now I understand very well. We go to sleep at night in our tents, perspiring, and we awake at midnight, shivering. I do not trust myself to go out in the evening without my overcoat on, and in the daytime I do not allow myself to sit upon the ground without my rubber blanket under me.

Your affectionate son,

FRED C. FLOYD.

Although we were officially known as the Fortieth Infantry, we retained the name "Mozart Regiment" all through the war, and were repeatedly mentioned in the official reports of Commanding Generals as "The Mozart Regiment." We were better known by that name in the army than by any other, unless, after the first year, it was that of "The Forty Thieves." This appellation was given us by other regiments which thereby credited us with greater foraging ability than they could themselves claim. Where other bodies of foragers would return with empty hands, the Mozart foragers always succeeded in finding valuable plunder. Chickens, pigs, sheep, hams, and bacon that had escaped the search of earlier seekers for spoils, became the easy prey of the Fortieth. Not only barns and sheds were invaded by the remorseless Mozarters, but habitations likewise. A Mozarter would find a hidden smokehouse which others had failed to discover, and so in pleasantry, and not in opprobrium, we received the sobriquet, "Forty Thieves;" and as we marched along the dusty roads of Virginia, past halting regiments, they often saluted us with "Here come the Forty Thieves." It often became necessary in the army to provide for ourselves, for there were many weary weeks when, to survive, it became necessary to steal. Not, however, in the sense of stealing as the thief wrongfully seizes the property of another and appropriates it to himself. We took whatever our hands could find to take,

by the inexorable right that the exigencies of warfare have established among all nations. In his official report of the battle of Williamsburg, Gen. Kearny spoke of us as the "Fighting Fortieth," and thus it appears that if we made a reputation for stealing, we also made one for fighting.

Our life at Camp Sedgwick was not dissimilar from what it had been elsewhere, except in one particular. Until then we had never performed picket duty, but now, being in advance and nearer the enemy's lines, we began the untried routine of picket duty. We were attached to the left wing of the army, and our picket line was about ten miles long, extending from Munson's Hill on the right, to a point below Alexandria and encircling all of our fortifications, but some four miles in advance of them. Our camp was located on elevated ground, three miles from the Potomac, and exactly on the opposite side of the road was the camp of the 3d Maine Regiment. The river could be seen from our encampment, also the city of Alexandria. Fort Ellsworth was visible two miles distant, but partially hidden by forests. South of us could be seen the Theological Seminary, which comprised several brick buildings and extensive grounds, with splendid groves and pleasure parks. When Virginia was invaded in May, the school closed, and the faculty and students fled to join the Southern Army. The buildings were in our possession, and from the lofty cupola of the chapel, which Gen. McClellan used as an observatory, rebel troops could often be seen crossing the fields some three miles distant, or engaged in building earthworks.

Our troops were daily employed in the construction of forts, the entire chain of which was not completed for many weeks. We heard all sorts of rumors at this time, one of which was that our Brigade was to advance several miles towards Fairfax and begin a new line of intrenchments. We were delighted with this prospect, because it promised to bring us nearer the enemy. At last we thought the time had come, for the regiment was ordered to prepare to march with equipments, but before we finished our preparations, the order was countermanded and another was issued assigning the four Massachusetts companies to fatigue duty at the fort under Capt. Westcott and Lieut. Ballou.

Capt. Ingalls had suffered a painful intestinal attack while we were at Camp Runyon, and he obtained leave of absence to visit Boston for treatment. He obtained speedy relief and returned to duty, arriving at Camp Sedgwick, Aug. 18th. He was given a hearty welcome by the company, and seemed to be greatly pleased at his reception. His first order upon resuming command, was "Fall in for a bath." We had several times visited the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for bathing, and when Capt. Ingalls gave his order, every man ran to his tent for soap and towel. We greatly enjoyed these occasions, and nothing was allowed to interfere with this much appreciated indulgence. To reach the canal, quite a march was necessary, but that was no discouragement, and the march itself, without arms and equipments, was gratifying, because there was no constraint, and military discipline was relaxed. We marched "route step," and there was perfect freedom in conversation, which was interspersed with jokes and laughter in which the officers joined. Upon this particular occasion, an incident happened that indelibly impressed Aug. 18, 1861, upon my mind and memory. We were marching "by fours" along a narrow cross-road through

the forest, mirth and merriment prevailing, when suddenly there came from the woods a hornet at lightning speed, and in less time than I can tell it, he had stung me upon the right upper lip. I cried out with the severity of the pain, and staggered backward at the violence of the shock my nerves had sustained. Capt. Ingalls halted the company and examined the wound, after which he advised me to return for surgical treatment, and I reluctantly wended my way back alone to camp. When I arrived there, my lip was terribly swollen, and I was suffering intense pain. Surgeon Dexter applied a lotion that relieved the pain, and then a salve that counteracted the poison, but several days elapsed before the swelling subsided enough for me to eat solid food. I had many times heard the maxim, "as mad as a hornet," but I never before realized how mad a hornet could be. This particular hornet was the maddest hornet I ever saw or heard of, either before or since that time, and I am as much puzzled now as I was then to account for the awful wrath of that vicious representative of the insect world.

I have stated that discipline was relaxed upon our bathing trips. So also, upon fatigue duty, and when marching thereto and therefrom. But at other times, not a word was spoken in the ranks, for such is the army discipline. The soldier who intends to do his duty always understands the necessity and value of discipline, and to him it is never irksome or even disagreeable, but there are some who are easily disturbed at the slightest restraint. But when a soldier refuses to do as he is told, he is punished severely. No one is allowed to speak disrespectfully to his superior officer. At one time, a member of Company K said he would kick one of the Corporals. He was reported to Capt. O'Sullivan, who immediately sent the offender to the Guard House without his supper. In the morning he was court-martialed, and sentenced to stand three hours with one foot on the top of one barrel and the other foot on top of another barrel, with the barrels three feet apart. This was severe punishment, not for what was done, but for what was said.

Our first installment of army brogans arrived Aug. 18th, and they were greatly needed, as those we wore from Yonkers were now quite dilapidated. Much has been said in disparagement of the army brogan, but I declare without hesitation, that there never was an easier covering for the feet of soldiers than this same shoe of such liberal, if not elegant, proportions. I never knew a comrade who wore the army brogan, to complain of sore feet, and I say this irrespective of long marches and extended service. The wide heel and broad sole of the army brogan promote ease and comfort in marching; but when I knew we were off on a long march, I invariably applied soap to my stockings, which had the effect of relieving a large portion of the friction occasioned by walking. This treatment always prevented ordinary foot-soreness and blistering.

Those who never witnessed the violent showers that prevail in the summer season in Virginia, can form no idea of their severity. They came at all hours of the day and night, and often interfered with military operations. One morning at Camp McDowell, in late July, we encountered a vexatious predicament, occasioned by one of the copious showers we so much dreaded. The cooks had planned to give us beefsteak for breakfast, but just at the time they should have been cooking the juicy sirloins, torrents of water had invaded the kitchens and formed a pond with the cook house

in the center like an island in the ocean or an oasis in the desert. When the time arrived for breakfast, the 106 pounds of steak drawn for the meal were still uncooked, and breakfast was delayed until the storm ceased and the waters subsided. Breakfast that day was not served until nine o'clock, and it was served to a crowd of ferociously hungry soldiers, each one of whom ate his pound and wished for more.

On account of the dampness, our ever-watchful Col. Riley ordered every tent struck on the morning of Aug. 21st, to dry the ground after a severe storm that continued two days. On the following day, the first review of our Brigade by Gen. McClellan was held. We marched about one mile from camp into a large, grassy field where also our brigade commander, Gen. Sedgwick, had preceded us. At about noon, Gen. McClellan arrived with his staff and cavalry escort. Our howitzers saluted him with 13 guns, and the review proceeded in the prescribed manner, and at its close, Gen. McClellan complimented our regiment very highly. Addressing Col. Riley, he said, "Colonel, I congratulate you upon the looks of your regiment. Their appearance is gratifying and flattering." None of us had seen Gen. McClellan before that time, and our first impressions of him were very favorable. Under date of Aug. 18th, I wrote to my mother as follows:—

> There is some talk here among the Massachusetts men, that Gov. Andrew will call us home at the end of three months. If he does, I shall have the privilege of seeing you, but don't depend too much upon it, for you may be disappointed. Fruit is very plentiful here now. We can buy watermelons for ten cents each, and peaches for twenty cents a peck. Two of our companies are on guard duty down at the city, and one went out on picket last Thursday night and has not returned. They went about five miles towards the enemy.
>
> This regiment has the name of being the best in Virginia, and I am sure that there is no other under a higher state of discipline. It is complimented by all, and in all battalion movements, I have seen no other regiment that maneuvers better. I am perfectly satisfied with the regiment, and Col. Riley is a perfect gentleman. All respect him, and he sees that we are well cared for. No regiment lives better or is better provided with clothing. We have so much that it is difficult to carry it from place to place. On the other hand, there are regiments which have nothing to eat but hard bread and salt meat. This is the fault of their officers, and they are much to blame. Do not borrow any trouble about me. I have no fear of being killed, but on the contrary, I feel perfectly safe, and if I do lose my life in defense of the "Stars and Stripes," what matters it? I shall die in a just and noble cause.

During August, we had intervals of very rainy weather, and our work at the fort was much interfered with. On Tuesday, Aug. 27th, we were ordered to sleep with our equipments and overcoats on and guns at our sides. We retired at "tattoo," expecting a night attack, but we were not disturbed. Several regiments passed our encampment the next morning, on the march to Bailey's Cross Roads, and an expedition started for Fairfax, from Fort Corcoran, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and when near the place they put a body of rebel cavalry to flight and recaptured several tons of hay that had been stolen from the barn of a Union farmer who lived between the lines on neutral ground.

Perhaps some readers will wonder how soldiers can go quietly to bed after making preparations for an expected attack, and believing they may be called to battle before morning. But a soldier thinks only of the present, and does not worry and fret about the future. When the time for action

arrives, he must be prepared for it, and nothing is allowed to interfere with that serenity of mind which contributes so much to a soldier's efficiency. The following is an extract from a letter to my father, dated Aug. 29, 1861.

At noon on Tuesday, August 27th, our ears were saluted with the order from Capt. Ingalls, "Every man put on his blue uniform and equipments, and prepare for a fight." In a few minutes the order had been obeyed with alacrity and delight, and we were immediately called into line, and given forty rounds of ball cartridges each. We were expecting to march at once, but it appears that the rebels were driving our pickets in for the purpose of taking possession of a hill about one mile beyond Bailey's Cross Roads, and seven miles from our camp. Two or three regiments of Infantry were dispatched to the scene of action, and eight pieces of Artillery. That night, we were ordered to sleep with our equipments on and with our guns at our sides. Nothing transpired during the night, but yesterday some smart fighting occurred between the opposing forces at that place. Heavy firing was heard in that direction this morning, and doubtless by this time we have regained possession of the hill. We have not much fear of a general attack at present. If we should be attacked, the result would certainly be very disastrous to the rebels, for we are strongly fortified and have a large army. At the time of the alarm on Tuesday, the prospect of a battle was hailed with joy and enthusiasm. All countenances wore a cheerful look, as we were engaged in filling our cartridge boxes, canteens and haversacks, and much disappointment was manifested when we learned that the fray was settled without us.

The following is quoted from a letter to my father, dated Sunday, Sept. 1, 1861.

It was very hot to-day, but last night was the coldest I ever knew in August. Last Friday, the four Massachusetts Companies were ordered to put on their equipments and march under command of Capt. Westcott, acting as Major, and Lieut. Ballou as Adjutant. We all thought that the time had now come for a fight, and we were in great glee, but we were doomed to disappointment. Our destination was about three miles from here, and the work to be done was the building of a large fort. There were about 600 men at work when we arrived, but since then, there have been 1800 men at work night and day. This morning we went up again, and at ten o'clock we were relieved. A rebel battery is located about two miles from the fort we are building, and it is plainly visible with the naked eye. The men are averse to working on Sunday, but they know it is necessary, and submit cheerfully. No one can imagine when or where a fight will occur. We are hoping that the rebels will attack us, and we are confident that we can give them an awful thrashing. There are two other forts now building, one on each side of ours distant about one mile, and besides the men working on the forts, there are two hundred men cutting trees and burning them. Our fort is a large one, about 100 rods long in front, with a ditch fifteen feet wide and six feet deep.

The fort upon which we had been so industriously employed since our arrival at Camp Sedgwick approached completion early in September, and it was named Fort Murphy, in honor of Col. McCloud Murphy, of the 15th N. Y. Engineers. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, a flag was raised within the inclosure, at which time 3000 soldiers jumped upon the ramparts and gave three hearty cheers for the Stars and Stripes, which floated in sight of the enemy on Munson's Hill, where they have a battery. This fort was almost entirely built by the Mozart Regiment, under the direction of skillful army engineers, who declare that no fort within the fortifications of Washington is more substantially constructed. The intense heat of the summer interfered with the work on the fortification, and it was often suspended on that account. The thermometer ranged from 95 to 105 through July and August, but notwithstanding the torrid weather, the morning and evening drills continued, but the men engaged in the trenches or in building corduroy roads were excused from drilling.

At this time there were more rumors that the Massachusetts Companies were to be transferred to a Massachusetts Regiment, and there were many at that time who believed it would be advisable to carry out that scheme, but later it became the universal impression that the change would have been unwise. It is a fact, however, that Gov. Andrew applied at this time to the War Department, asking for our transfer to a Massachusetts Battalion, then stationed at Fort Monroe.

As indicating the uncertainty of prospective army movements, our cooks were ordered to keep two days' rations cooked, and on the day the flag was raised over Fort Murphy the entire brigade was under marching orders, which were countermanded later in the day. The news of the capture of Fort Hatteras was received with much joy by the troops. Gen. McClellan issued a general order containing intelligence which was read to us at dress parade. It elicited three rousing cheers from each regiment while in line and a salute was fired at Fort Ellsworth.

My first picket duty was on Wednesday, Sept. 4, and my experience is best told in the following extract from a letter to my mother:—

CAMP SEDGWICK, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR MOTHER:— I promised to tell you what picket duty is as soon as I went out on picket. We started last Wednesday with four sergeants, four corporals and forty men, and commenced relieving the old pickets, when about four miles from camp, and extending them two miles farther out. The reserve was stationed at a plantation owned by a Mrs. Scott, where several rebel officers were captured a few days before we arrived there. There is only one Picket Post beyond this house, and that was assigned to me, with five men. It was on a high hill, half a mile beyond the Reserve. I relieved the pickets on this Post at about ten o'clock and we immediately commenced arrangements for dinner. A small shanty had been built for shelter, and a camp kettle had been carried there for the use of the pickets generally. A cornfield was on our left, owned by Mrs. Scott, and one man went for corn, one for wood and another for water. To make the story short, we had a good dinner of beef, bread, cheese and green corn. After dinner, I sent two men foraging for something for supper. They returned in a couple of hours, with potatoes, string beans, cabbage, peaches and apples. We had a feast on fruit before supper, and when that was ready we had another feast. Just before dark, Maj. Halstead rode up, and as he was "Officer of the Day," I formed the men in line and saluted him by presenting arms. He then told me not to occupy the hill at night, but at dark to go down to the edge of the cornfield where we could not be seen so easily. Two men stood guard while the others slept, and they were relieved every two hours. The night passed and not a rebel was seen or heard, notwithstanding this was the Advance Post. The pickets wear their equipments all the time, awake and asleep, and never leave the Post without their muskets. We were relieved at nine o'clock the next morning, and we came away in a drenching rain storm. The reason I asked to be assigned to the outpost was because it was the post of danger, being nearer the rebels. We arrived in Camp at noon, when I found that my rubber blanket had protected me from the rain. I took cold, however, but it is only slight.

The pickets we relieved had seen the rebel pickets, and as Gen. McClellan had forbidden picket shooting, some of the Union pickets had met the rebel pickets on neutral ground and made exchanges of various articles. I saw a rebel cap with the letters A. V. C. on it, which were the initials of the Alabama Volunteer Cadets. I also saw some envelopes which were sent from Gouldsborough, Ga. It appears that the rebels do not use postage stamps, for upon those I saw, the words, "Paid 10 Cents," were stamped upon them. An increase of 7 cents postage on every letter, is one of the blessings conferred by the Southern Confederacy. The pickets meet after laying down their arms, after which they approach each other. They shake hands and converse together and exchange their articles, then return and resume their muskets.

Since our return from picket duty, I learned that the rebel pickets have been withdrawn the same distance we have advanced, which accounts for not seeing them as I had anticipated.

On the Sunday following, Sept. 8th, our company was assigned to picket duty again, and what happened there is related in a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

CAMP SEDGWICK, ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 9, 1861.

DEAR PARENTS:— I should have addressed you yesterday but our Company was ordered in the morning, to report for picket duty. It is now noon, and I have just returned without seeing or hearing a rebel. We went to the same place as before, but I occupied a much more responsible Post, being stationed near the Mansion House of Mrs. Scott, on the Fairfax Road. I had six men with me, and was ordered to let no one beyond that station without a Pass signed by Gen. Franklin or Gen. Montgomery. Our breakfast this morning, consisted of one turkey, three ducks, and three chickens with bread, potatoes, apples and peaches. Mrs. Scott has a farm of 700 acres, and owns at the present time, about thirty slaves. I had quite an interesting talk with one of the slaves, who was a man thirty years old, and a very intelligent negro, notwithstanding that he had never been at school a day in his life, as he informed me. He appeared to fully understand the cause of the war, although he was told the Northern Soldiers were coming to Virginia to kill the negroes. He stated that when our troops went to Bull Run, three of his brothers went with them, and are now with them, besides some five or six of his relatives from that plantation. I asked him why he did not go, and he said, "I do not want to leave my good old mother. If it was not for her, I would not stay here another minute." Another slave told me this morning that he was going to leave soon, "for liberty is too tempting to lose the present chance of obtaining it." I went up to the house and talked with one of the female slaves who was standing in the doorway. She was a very good looking negress and I noticed that all the slaves about the house, were dressed well and were neat and clean. They all wore low kid slippers, white cotton hose, clean starched calico dresses, and the men servants had white cotton shirts on, with blue woolen trousers, straw hats and good shoes. Mrs. Scott asked for the Commander of the Guard, and I allowed myself to be conducted to the reception room up stairs, where the "mistress" awaited me. She is a stout woman about fifty years old. She informed me that she had been nearly ruined by the Union Army and begged me to protect her live stock and her crops. I informed her that my orders directed me to watch the house, as Confederate soldiers often visited it. She denied that she harbored or sheltered the Southern soldiers, but when I said that some were captured there recently, she did not deny it. She said all her poultry and pigs had been stolen by the Northern soldiers, and asked me if I would not give orders to my men that they were not to touch the fowl which were left. I made an evasive reply, as I was aware that plans had been made to capture the whole feathered population and serve them for breakfast.

Mrs. Scott informed me that the products of the farm are corn, wheat, oats and rye, and that her live stock consists of seven mules, seventeen cows and two horses. I was told by one of the slaves that each person was allowed one peck of meal, three pounds of herring, and one pound of meat every week. I asked if that was sufficient and was answered "no," that it did not last longer than four days if they ate all they wanted, and that to make it last seven days, they were obliged to stint themselves. In the busy season they work from fourteen to seventeen hours per day. One man told me that he had seen five of his brothers sold to go down South, expecting his turn next, and a woman told me that three of her brothers had been sold. I said to her, "It is too bad," and she said, "yes, and we dare not say a word." I found all with whom I talked, to be very polite. When I asked them a question that required an affirmative or negative answer, it was "Yes sir," or "No sir." I was very much interested in a little girl whose name was "Cassie." Her duties seemed to be waiting upon her mistress, Mrs. Scott, at the sound of a little bell. If she happened to be out of doors or elsewhere, when the bell rang, it was very amusing to hear the servants in the house, slowly repeat in the ordinary tone of voice, one after the other, from room to room, "tell Cassie the bell is ringing," until it reached the little girl, who would hurry away to answer the summons. She was quite light colored and I should judge her to be an octoroon. She wore a short blue checked calico dress, kid Congress boots, and open work white stockings. I think the slaves on this place are much better cared for than those farther South. We were quartered in an open shed, partially filled with unthreshed rye, and two men were on guard during the night with reliefs every two hours.

In further explanation of our morning repast, it may be said that the feast consisted of a conglomerate stew in which all of the fowl, chickens, ducks and turkey, were cooked together with the vegetables, potatoes, corn, turnips and beets, in an enormous iron kettle, the whole forming a mess of pottage, the flavor of which was enriched by a combination odor that improved or injured the taste according to the perception of each individual. That it was palatable was demonstrated when the meal was finished, for every particle of the savory mixture had disappeared. We were relieved before Mrs. Scott had missed her poultry, and I was therefore not compelled to explain to her why my orders (?) to protect her birds had not been obeyed. Had Mrs. Scott displayed the flag, which would signify that she desired protection, she would have been sure of protection, but she was an enemy to the flag and preferred to remain so, therefore we were not bound to respect her wishes, and before the war closed she had lost everything except her land, the slaves having deserted, the cattle seized and the buildings burned by her slaves, who thus sought revenge for the indignities they and their relatives had suffered when they were sold into a worse slavery than that into which they were born.

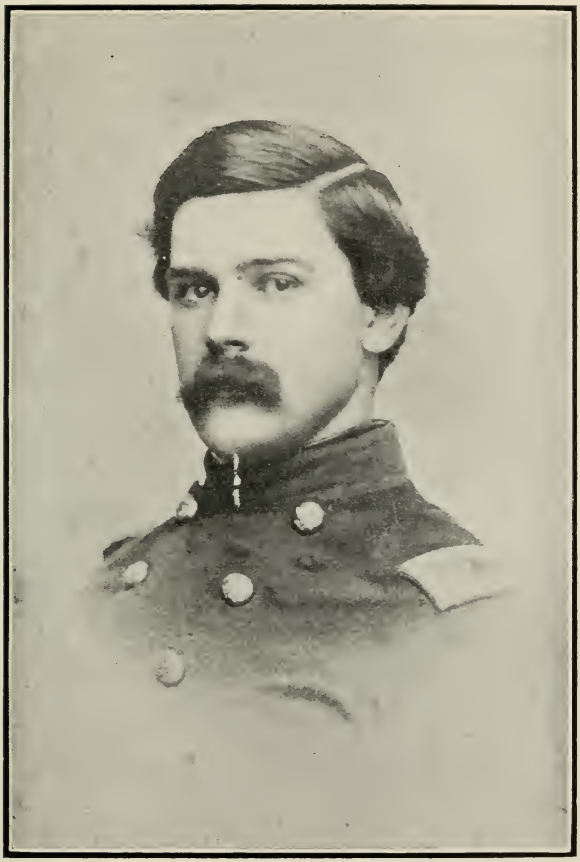
Perry Allen Lindsey.

Perry Allen Lindsey was the eldest son of Col. William Lindsey of Woonsocket, R. I. He was born Nov. 22, 1838, in Upton, Mass. At the age of 16 years he entered the academy at New London, N. H., from which institution he graduated in 1860. He then went to Milford, Mass., and entered upon a mercantile life, where he was when the Civil War began in 1861. Before this time he had evinced a liking for military affairs and had been a sergeant in one of the Rhode Island Companies. This was evidently inherited as his father was a Colonel in one of the regiments of that State. When the first call came for troops, he reorganized Company A of Milford, which finally became Company G of the Mozart Regiment. His military record was excellent, and it will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Returning from the war in 1863, he married Anna Asenath Howe, and removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he served in the city government. He also served several years as deputy sheriff of Middlesex County, and later was identified with the clothing business in Boston. Subsequently, he received an appointment as clerk at the United States Pension Agency in Boston, which position he held at the time of his death.

From Cambridge he removed to Winthrop, Mass., where he resided when summoned to eternal rest. He died July 3, 1903, at the age of 65 years, after an incurable illness of three months. Funeral services were held in Saint John's Episcopal Church in Winthrop, of which the deceased was Senior Warden. Quite a delegation of his army comrades were present, and the services were quite impressive. The burial took place in Pine Grove Cemetery, Milford, and the remains were escorted to the grave by a large body of Grand Army comrades, members of the Masonic Fraternity and citizens. Col. Lindsey had been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and had served as Commander. He was also connected with the Loyal Legion and with Milford Lodge of Masons.

Three children were born to Col. and Mrs. Lindsey: — George William, who died at Jamaica, West Indies; Frank Allen, and Betsey Augusta. Frank married Ann Hampton Haskell, grand-daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and they have five children. Betsey married George Lane of Boston and resides in Winthrop.



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CHAPTER VIII.

LEARNING THE ART OF WAR.

One of the saddest events that we encountered during the early history of the regiment was the death of Sergt. William J. Wills of Company A. He was on picket duty for the first time on Sept. 8th, and when posting his picket guard, he instructed them to shoot any person who approached from the woods in a certain direction. Just before twilight he visited the pickets at their several posts to impart the countersign, and forgetting the instructions he had given them, he advanced from the woods in the direction he had warned them about, and was shot dead by the guard he was approaching. This fatality was deeply regretted by all of us, and it had a perceptible effect throughout the regiment, for Sergt. Wills was universally respected by all who knew him. The regiment sent the body to Massachusetts, and took up a collection for his widow. Every company in the regiment subscribed, and the amount received was several hundred dollars, which was forwarded to her. A committee appointed by the members of the regiment in reference to his death, wrote a series of resolutions, highly complimentary to the deceased, both as a soldier and a man, and sent a copy of them to the widow. The resolutions were signed by Col. Riley, Capt. Gotlieb, and many other officers. The body was escorted to Alexandria with military honors, and the band of the 3d Maine Regiment furnished the music. This was the second death in the regiment of men who were killed by their comrades.

We continued our drilling and dress parades, and now that the fort was completed and the weather much more comfortable, Col. Riley persisted in completing our military education. He was a grand teacher because he was a grand master of military science, and he had apt scholars, who were so proud of their instructor that they were ambitious to learn for his sake as much as their own. Heavy showers continued, and my diary, Sept. 12th, says, "Last night we had a furious shower, and while it was raining in drops large enough to wake us from sleep with the noise made by striking on the roof of our tent, we were sweating in large drops from the heat inside." Showers were plentiful, but they did not cool the air in Virginia as they do in Massachusetts. In fact, it seemed more oppressive.

Alexandria was still under martial law, and a guard was constantly maintained. Gen. Heintzelman had suppressed two newspapers, the *Gazette* and the *Sentinel*, on account of their disloyalty, and the Second Presbyterian Church was closed because the pastor persisted in praying for the success of the rebel cause. The citizens who had not fled were intensely disloyal, although not daring to openly express their treasonable sentiments. They detested Union soldiers, and we knew it by their actions if not by their words, and on one occasion I had positive proof of the antipathy of one "secesh critter," who took advantage of an opportunity to cause me suffering and

misery that were altogether unnecessary. I had been much troubled with a decayed tooth and finally went to Alexandria in search of a dentist to close the cavity. None could be found, and I concluded to sacrifice the tooth and submitted it to an apothecary for extraction. He had antiquated instruments, but they just suited his fiendish design. He was neither a doctor, a dentist, nor anything else but a brute. In presence of several cronies, he seated me on a stool, encircled my head with his left arm and then, with a pair of rusty forceps, seized the tooth, upon which he pulled, and twisted, and pried for several minutes before he permitted it to yield and come forth. It might have been drawn with ease in an instant, by the same implement in the hand of a person who had no spite to satisfy. I paid him the fee, and vowed that if I caught him alone, in a suitable place, I would give him a good pounding, which he richly deserved. But I never met him after that occasion.

The 4th Maine Regiment was encamped near us at Camp Sedgwick, and while there, its efficiency was somewhat affected by the transfer of nearly 200 of its members to the 38th N. Y. Regiment, in consequence of a misunderstanding about their term of enlistment. They claimed it was for three months, but they were finally convinced that they had enlisted for three years, and they were then restored to their regiment. A few, however, preferred to remain under the New York banner, and these were finally transferred to the Mozart Regiment, which accounts for the appearance of their names in the Mozart Roster.

On the night of Sept. 17th, our whole regiment was detailed for guard duty at Fort Murphy, as a surprise attack was feared. The guns for this fort, upon which we had so faithfully labored, passed our encampment that day. The armament consisted principally of 32 and 64 pounders, of which there were to be fifty pieces. Our morning inspection on Sunday was all that was required of us now, Gen. McClellan having issued an order that there should be no work and no drilling on Sunday. We all took pride in looking well at these inspections, and Col. Riley required us to wear white gloves and that our shoes should shine as brightly as our muskets. The following, regarding inspection, is copied from a letter to my mother:

> At Sunday morning inspection, it is expected that every man will have his clothes, his musket, and his equipments looking neat and clean. It generally requires an hour for inspection, which includes an examination of the interior of the knapsacks and cartridge boxes. If a soldier's musket or his clothing are found to be dirty, he is fined from 50 cents to $2.00, which is deducted from his pay. I take much interest in keeping my things in good order, and I have never been spoken to about them yet. My gun shines like a new dollar, and after I use it, I always wipe it, and oil it, so it will not rust.

Our cooks had become somewhat famous throughout the regiment for the superior excellence of their culinary achievements, and their baked beans had attained a notoriety, not only among the New Englanders, but among the New Yorkers and the Philadelphians. Even Col. Riley soon acquired a taste for baked beans, and when Company H was serving that unctuous dish, the colonel's coal black servant "Dick" was sure to appear at the cook tent to procure a ration of beans for our Commander. Comrade Jack Busteed, whose name was John, was our chief cook, and he was ably assisted by "Farmer Daniels" for quite a period. They never failed in

their preparations, and the menu was as varied as circumstances permitted, and if it lacked variety, it excelled in the art of cookery as well as in the quantity prepared. Having succeeded so admirably in the beanery department, Chef Busteed essayed another undertaking and one that was yet more difficult. He experimented with a plum pudding and produced a perfectly delicious compound. These dishes were baked in large iron kettles which were inserted in deep holes in the ground and very much larger than the kettles. Fires were first built in the excavations, after which the kettles were placed in them and surrounded with hot rocks, which retained their heat until morning. There was no other way than this to bake, and no other way was desired, for when the kettles were withdrawn, it would invariably be found that no stove or oven could produce such results. To pay for our pudding, each member of Company H was assessed five cents for the ingredients of which the pudding was composed. The only regret connected with this first pudding was that "Black Dick" arrived too late to obtain a share for the Colonel, who thus lost a rare treat.

My diary states, Sept. 12th, that we were paid for the first time, each man receiving pay for the months of July and August. At this payment, we were allowed to choose between gold and "greenbacks," as the new paper money was called. Many who intended to send remittances away by mail preferred the paper money, and, in fact, nearly all accepted the treasury notes. After that date, we saw no more gold, and were glad to receive whatever Uncle Sam offered us. Religious services were held every Sunday when the weather was suitable, by Chaplain Gilder, in which he was assisted by our Singing Club and others, all of whom were invited to sing. From a letter to my father, dated Sunday, Sept. 22d, I copy the following regarding our Sunday service.

The time for Service is announced by the Drum Corps, which is known as the "Church Call." When it is heard, the companies are formed without arms and marched to the Colonel's tent, which is a very large one. It bears an air of comfort, resembling a New England parlor, having in it, two sofas, two chairs, and a large Centre Table, taken from a deserted house near our camp. During service, the tent is occupied by the officers. The pulpit consists of a large box surmounted by two drums, the whole being covered with the Flag of our Union, the "Glorious Stars and Stripes." This rude pulpit is placed in front of the tent. On either side, one of our brass cannon is stationed, and a stack of muskets stands in front. The companies surround the pulpit, and remain standing during service. Upon their arrival, the Chaplain appears, in full uniform, and the service commences. This morning, the exercises were opened by singing the familiar hymn, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing." Then prayer, during which all remove their caps. A chapter of the Bible was then read, and the hymn, "Arise, My Soul, Arise," was sung. The text was taken from the 7th Chapter of Matthew, the 13th verse. After an eloquent discourse, the benediction was pronounced, and we marched back to our tents.

Afternoon services were sometimes held, and during the fine autumn weather we assembled for these extra services beneath a large sheltering tree. Upon these occasions the discourse was not always upon a religious topic, but with sacred teachings, interspersed with lessons of patriotism and good advice. Chaplain Gilder did much to promote the material as well as the spiritual welfare of his soldier parishioners, who comprised men of all faiths and all forms of worship. He assumed full charge of the mail and procured plentiful supplies of franked envelopes, which were liberally fur-

nished to New York soldiers by Congressman C. H. Van Wyck. Later than the time I am speaking of, there was sometimes a Catholic service within reach, and this was attended by many Protestants out of respect for those who attended the ministrations of Chaplain Gilder.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25th, there was a Grand Review by Gen. McClellan, that was witnessed by many ladies and gentlemen from Washington, who drove across the river in carriages. The review took place near Fort Murphy, and it was a very imposing spectacle. The troops of all arms, who participated, numbered about 22,000 men, and embraced five Brigades of Infantry, three Batteries of Artillery and two Regiments of Cavalry. Gen. McClellan was received with the usual salute of thirteen guns, and during the review he closely scrutinized the soldiers as he rode along and sometimes stooped in his saddle for that purpose. The review occupied about two hours, and did not terminate until nearly six o'clock.

To counteract the miasmatic influences, which had become quite perceptible, Col. Riley ordered huge fires to be built at night and to keep them burning until morning. Two of these fires were built in front of the encampment, and the fuel consisted of fence rails and immense logs of wood, around each of which several hundred men could gather. During the enchanting September evenings, we took great delight around these camp fires, where we sang songs and told laughable stories, and perpetrated jokes that were inspired by the occasion. Generally, "tattoo" and even "taps" found us still lingering at the fires, which we left reluctantly only to comply with the inexorable fiat of army discipline. My diary mentions that Col. Riley was serenaded at midnight on Monday, Sept. 23d, by the band of the 15th N. Y. Regiment, with which the colonel had been connected in the militia service. For a week previous to this time I had acted as Color Sergeant at Battalion Drill and Dress Parade. We still guarded Fort Murphy at night, and alternated with other regiments in performing this duty until the guns were mounted and the fort garrisoned, when I found that the armament included some 92 pounder rifled cannon.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 28th, we amused ourselves by holding a Mock Trial or Court Martial of Jeff Davis, who was accused of treason. An effigy had been constructed of trousers and jacket, stuffed with hay. A judge and jury heard the evidence, which was presented by witnesses whose testimony was as laughable as it was ridiculous. Capt. Ingalls was the prosecuting attorney, and some of the questions he asked the witnesses were as extremely laughable as the answers. The examination took a wide range, and one of the witnesses was asked where he thought the prisoner would go when he died, and he replied, "Straight to hell." It is needless to say that Jeff Davis was convicted after an able argument by his counsel, and sentenced to be burned at the stake, which had been already driven into the ground in anticipation of a conviction. The effigy was tied to the stake and the torch applied. As the consuming fire spread around and over the image, the shouts of the men around the blaze were wildly stentorian and expressive of their indignation against the man whose treason was inexcusable and indefensible. These recreations served to enliven army life and to maintain the regimental *esprit de corps*. Maj. Halstead and Capt. Gesner returned to camp just in time to see the image burned and

to hear the shouts of exultation. They had been serving as members of a General Court Martial, that was convened by order of Gen. McClellan. They expressed regret that they had not heard the trial, and the Major laughingly said it might have aided them in performing their judicial deliberations.

Munson's Hill was evacuated Sept. 28th, and the whole of the enemy's advanced line of fortifications was taken possession of by the Union forces. The hills that were before occupied by the rebels became the camping grounds of Union soldiers, and the rebel flag, which had been visible from the Capitol in Washington, departed with those who defended it. Munson's Hill is a conical eminence rising abruptly some eighty feet above the surrounding level and overtopping all its hilly neighbors on the front and rear. Unless artillery was employed in an attack, a regiment could defend the hill against five times their number. The country in front is too level for the use of mortars with any success, and any attempt to shell the place could be promptly thwarted by bringing up a few light rifled cannon, which would command the plain. Standing on the crest of the hill, the panorama unrolled before you is one of exceeding beauty. The river sweeps around the base of the hills beyond, hidden from view, but easily traced by the blue line of mist which marks its course. Five miles distant, in an air line, the great steeple of Alexandria stands up against the clear sky. The city itself is obscured by intervening forests, but the works on Seminary Hill which command the approach, were seen with the naked eye.

At this time, our Brigade formed a part of the left wing of the army. The center and right wings advanced on Saturday, Sept. 28th, and we expected to start the same day, but for some reason we remained in Camp Sedgwick, and that night after "taps," while in bed, we were aroused and ordered to sleep "on our arms." Cartridges were given to every man who had not the requisite number, forty rounds. At midnight, several regiments passed up the road, and the next morning I saw that one of them had encamped just a few rods beyond us. Other regiments passed our camp on Sunday. We captured several prisoners on Saturday, including a mounted officer and a Lieutenant, and their lurking about may have occasioned the order to sleep on our arms. Another prisoner was captured on Wednesday by our pickets, who chased him beyond our lines before he could be caught. He had been seen to fire at our pickets, and when pursued he dropped his musket and fled towards the rebel picket line.

During the last week in September, we formed a choir of twenty picked voices, with four instrumentalists, two of whom played the violin and two the flute. Chaplain Gilder, who had two tents, kindly relinquished one of them for our express use, and procured music books for our use also. We fitted the tent with benches and music stands, and it accommodated the entire choir. We used the tent, not alone for singing and rehearsing, but for writing and reading. On the last Saturday in September, we were ordered to wear our equipments constantly, which was a burdensome duty. As pertinent to this requirement, I quote the following from a letter to my fiancée, dated on the Saturday above mentioned.

We are ordered to keep our equipments on all of the time, and we find that forty rounds of cartridges are quite heavy to carry constantly. There is no doubt but we

will march soon. Everything indicates it, but it may not be to battle, for it is said that we are on the reserve. But if called to battle, at any time, I am perfectly willing to go. I came here to fight, and for what? To crush rebellion against a heaven-endowed land, and to preserve the freest government ever instituted. I am willing to struggle and to die, and far better is it that thousands should die, than that these United States of America should be blotted from the list of Nations. If I should die, in this glorious cause, you must remember that millions will hereafter live to enjoy that for which I sacrificed my life.

And these were not my sentiments alone. They were expressed by hundreds of Mozarters, and it was the general prevailing wish that we might meet the rebels and conquer them. We abandoned Camp Sedgwick at an early hour on Monday morning, Sept. 30th, and marched to the front a distance of six miles on the Fairfax Road. But to reach our destination, we were obliged to march a distance of ten miles by a very circuitous route, and as we were heavily laden with cartridges, equipments, blankets, overcoat and extra clothing, we found the journey to be excessively fatiguing. We encountered three barricades during our march, which obstructed the road, and which we had to remove before the baggage wagons could pass. Our encampment was located on Frogal Hill, which was slightly sloping, and the other regiments of the Brigade were near us. The 38th New York was just beyond us and the two Maine Regiments were on the opposite side of the road. There were no troops in advance of us and we were the first troops to pass that way, consequently, fences, houses, and live stock were intact. Almost immediately, the Engineer Corps and the experienced Maine woodsmen were felling the forests, and in a few days, where the view had been obstructed by trees, they had receded for the distance of a mile or more. A greater variety of trees was seen here, and we found nuts and persimmons in abundance. As we arrived, the latter were ripe and very delicious. The timber was used for wood with which to cook, and we used the logs to enlarge our tents and make them warmer. At this time the rail fences had all been consumed, and we should have been destitute of firewood had not the fallen monarchs of the forest been available. Details were regularly made from each company to procure the wood and load it upon the wagons. Our scouts could find no rebels nearer than Fairfax Court House, and there appeared to be no prospect of a battle. From a letter to my fiancée, dated Frogal Hill, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861, I copy the following: —

If a battle takes place near here, it will be terrific. Our troops are now well disciplined and well drilled, and I believe as courageous as any that ever faced a foe. All appear to be anxious to fight, although those who were at Bull Run, don't want the attack to be there, unless we are supported by more Artillery and Cavalry than engaged in that unequal contest. At last accounts, there were sixty Batteries of Artillery and ten Regiments of Cavalry already on this side of the Potomac. I am writing by the light of a candle, with my paper on the back of my knapsack. It is a beautiful evening, and everybody is out of doors, enjoying themselves around the large Camp Fires, except Conway, and he is in his tent sawing out some nice music on a violin. Just now, he is playing "Auld Lang Syne." It reminds me of home, and I can say that "old acquaintance" is not forgotten by me. In regard to coming home, you must remember that I cannot do as I might desire. I have given up my will to my superior officers, for a time, and must wait patiently until I am entitled to a furlough. I have given up my freedom for the good of my country, and am willing to wait until the peril with which it is now menaced, has disappeared. You must also be patient.



MAJOR EMMONS F. FLETCHER.

Maj. Fletcher was born in Milford, Mass., in 1835, and was the son of Martin and Mary Fletcher. He received a good education at the public schools in his native town, and when the Civil War began, he was traveling as a salesman in the South, where he was ordered to enlist in the Confederate Army or return North. He hastened his departure, and hurried to join the Milford company in Yonkers, where he arrived in time to be mustered in to the service with that company.

After his return home at the end of three years, he found that his wounds were too troublesome to warrant business activity, but soon after the war terminated, he resumed his occupation as a commercial traveler, but the seeds of disease had been sown during his term at the front, and he died, in 1867, of malarial fever during a business visit to Kansas City. His body was brought home to Milford and rests in the cemetery there. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was unmarried. In his honor, the Grand Army Post in Milford bears the name of Emmons F. Fletcher. For army record, see Roster.

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CHAPTER IX.

MOZARTERS AT WORK.

Our encampment on Frogal Hill was named Camp Sackett in honor of Gen. D. B. Sackett, who was a classmate of Gen. Sedgwick at the West Point Military Academy and who, in previous years, had been associated with him in the army. Some time previously, Lieut. Col. Egan had been detailed as Recruiting Officer for the regiment, and he was still in New York when we left Camp Sedgwick. Upon his arrival in New York City, he established a recruiting office and inserted the following rather eccentric advertisement in the daily newspapers: —

FORTIETH (MOZART) REGIMENT.
HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!
ATTENTION ——— ATTENTION.

WANTED. One hundred able-bodied men to fill up the Fortieth Mozart Regiment, New York Volunteers, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria, Va. Men enlisting in this regiment will be at once despatched to Camp Sackett, Alexandria, Va. Apply at No. 564 Broadway.

THOMAS W. EGAN, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Recruiting Officer.

As a result of his efforts, eleven recruits for Company B arrived while we remained at Camp Sedgwick, and soon after, nine more came and were assigned to Company H. From that time onward, recruits continued to be forwarded until December, when recruiting ceased and Lieut. Col. Egan returned to the regiment. It was a mistake for the advertisement to say that the regiment was then stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, because we were then encamped several miles from that noted locality and were never any nearer than when we were at Camp Sedgwick, where we were during the entire month of September. Many of these recruits became good soldiers, but they were all entirely "raw recruits," and some of them positively stupid, while a few could not be taught the manual of arms or the science of marching in step. It became my duty to drill some of these raw recruits, among whom were Thomas Thompson, who was killed at the Battle of Malvern Hill, and William Snedeker, who was killed at the Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 31, 1862. Thompson was forty years old when he enlisted, and it is to his credit and to the credit of the other recruits of that period that they enlisted through patriotic impulses instead of from mercenary motives. In contrast with Thompson, who mastered the tactics very quickly, was a man of the same age named Martin Quackenbush, who was one of the original members of our company. It was impossible for him to learn the rudiments of military tactics. He was constantly assigned to me for instruction, and I endeavored

to teach him, but without success. He was permanently connected with the "awkward squad." He could neither march in step nor "mark time," because he had no conception of the division and measurement of time as applied to military precision. He seemed anxious to learn, but he could not comprehend the simplest elementary tactics, and he was as liable to face to the left when ordered to "right face," as he was to execute the order correctly, and likewise liable to face in a contrary direction when the order was reversed. After I had failed to qualify him, Capt. Ingalls tested him and found him so deficient that he indorsed my recommendation for his discharge, and soon after this time, Quackenbush was honorably dismissed. It was not because he was stupid that Quackenbush could not learn, but because he had no innate perception of time, just as many persons have no perception of tune. It was no fault of those who lacked the necessary inborn endowments, but for them to attempt to acquire a military training was useless. The non-commissioned officers who were assigned as instructors of recruits rendered valuable assistance, and it was interesting to witness the change from citizens to soldiers.

We had not long to wait after arriving at Frogal Hill before work was found for the Mozarters, who were never idle and always in demand. We had hardly arranged our tents before we were sent out on an entirely useless scouting expedition towards Fairfax, where our Cavalry vedettes were stationed. We ascertained nothing and obtained nothing, therefore our jaunt was fruitless and unnecessary. This was the day after we pitched our tents, and on the succeeding day also, Wednesday, Oct. 2d, we made a reconnoissance to Pohick Church and vicinity, a distance of ten miles westward. The place had been visited that day by rebel scouts, but the intrenchments were deserted when we advanced to the neighborhood, two days previously. Beyond a few scattered houses, the ancient church was all that entitled the village to the name it sustained. The edifice was small and situated on the summit of a hill. It was then nearly a century old and was rapidly going to decay. Rev. Edward Fairfax, Washington's friend and pastor, frequently officiated in the church, and Washington himself often worshiped there. History informs us that, "reverently bowing in his pew," which was pointed out to us, "silent supplications ascended from the heart of Washington, for blessings on his country." Many of the flat stones with which the floor was paved were displaced, and many of the windows broken. The high-backed pews were all there but considerably disfigured, and the quaint pulpit had lost much of its carving. Within the altar inclosure, there was, on the wall, a unique design sculptured, in which could still be read in letters of gold, The Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Creed. Our tramp was unproductive of visible results, but it may have served some useful purpose of which we knew not.

On the following Sunday our inspection was conducted by Col. Sweitzer, of Gen. McClellan's staff. He was very thorough, and tested our muskets by dropping the ramrod into the gun barrel and then rubbing his white glove on the head of the ramrod. If the glove was stained with rust or dirt, the soldier was reprimanded and informed that he would be fined if his musket was again found to be dirty. Col. Riley was present at the

inspection, and the name of the offender was placed on record by the Adjutant. The other three regiments of the Brigade were also inspected by Col. Sweitzer, who was a Colonel in the Regular Army.

On Sunday, Oct. 6th, we were favored with the presence of ladies at our religious service. There were three of them (one very handsome) who were relatives or friends of Chaplain Gilder. It was the first time we had had ladies at church since we left Yonkers. They joined in the singing, and it was very pleasant to hear their voices mingling with ours.

On the previous day, Saturday, I acted as Corporal of the Guard, and as I did not go on duty until five o'clock P.M. I was at liberty to go wherever I pleased during the day. I therefore concluded to take a stroll in the woods after chestnuts. Taking my canteen, haversack and hatchet, I traveled about four miles in the direction of our pickets and found chestnuts in abundance. After filling my haversack and pockets, I started back and arrived in camp at 3.30 P.M. It was during this ramble that I first saw the holly tree, or shrub, which is now so extensively used for Christmas decorations but which was entirely unknown in New England fifty years ago. I gathered one of the beautiful green leaves and sent it to my home in Maine as a curiosity. That leaf is included among my war souvenirs, and although faded in color to a light shade of brown, the texture and form remain as perfect as when it was plucked nearly half a century ago. A facsimile of this leaf is presented on the next page.

On Friday, Corpl. Wiley, Corpl. Teel, and myself went out on a scouting expedition. After reaching our advanced pickets we found it difficult to pass them, but after a little skillful maneuvering, we succeeded in getting through the lines and into the enemy's country. We went some distance beyond our chain of pickets, but did not see any signs of the enemy, and after buying some milk at a farmhouse, we returned to camp, and I was somewhat elated by my experience in the purchase of the lacteal fluid. Suspecting that the two women who inhabited the house were not Unionists, I offered, in payment for the milk, a ten-dollar Confederate bill that I had purchased of a runaway slave for a dime, as a curiosity to send home. A look of satisfaction spread over the countenances of the women, one of whom asked if I preferred change in United States money, and I unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. She then counted out $9.70 in silver coin, that she had probably received for milk from other Union soldiers, and handed it to me. I had purchased three quarts of milk at ten cents a quart, but, in effect, I had given what cost me ten cents for three quarts of milk, and in addition had received a gift of $9.70. I was satisfied and so were the women. It was the most profitable financial transaction in which I ever engaged.

Our Brigade commenced to intrench immediately. The 38th New York and 3d Maine began the construction of rifle pits, and the 4th Maine assisted the Mozarters to build a small fort on a hill half a mile south from Camp Sackett, which commanded the Fairfax Road and the Richmond Turnpike. We did not hurry the construction of these fortifications, because there was no fear of an immediate attack. We sent a detail of 200 men every day, and the same number was sent from the 4th Maine.

The weather had now become very uncomfortable, and the nights

exceedingly severe, as will be better understood by reading the following extract from a letter to my parents dated at

CAMP SACKETT, Wednesday, Oct. 9th.

The weather here is now very cold for the month of October. Although there are never any Easterly winds in Virginia, yet the winds we have are cold enough, even for Maine men. To be out of camp to-day, unemployed, without an overcoat on, is not thought of, except by those who are the most accustomed to winter exposure. I have not yet accepted the place of Color Sergeant, although it is vacant. I have acted for some time, but the reason I don't want it permanently, is because there is not so good a chance for promotion.

We were still armed with the smooth-bore musket, our anticipations pertaining to improved rifles, which had been promised to Col. Riley, not having been realized. On this account we felt some anxiety, because we were aware that our muskets could not be relied upon for accurate shooting at long distances. But we determined to make the best possible use of them if we were called to battle, and that would be to meet the enemy at short range, for then, even the smooth-bore musket is an effective weapon. Col. Riley informed us, when in regimental line, that the consignment of foreign rifles purchased in Europe for the United States had been delayed, and that we were to be supplied from the first shipment. He advised fighting at close range in battle, and the use of the bayonet. We were under orders to march on Saturday evening, Oct. 12th, from six to nine o'clock, when the orders were countermanded. I do not know what was required of other regiments at such times, but we were compelled to wear our equipments and to be ready with rations to fall in line at an instant's notice. On the following day, Sunday, there was no religious service, as Chaplain Gilder had gone home on a brief furlough. The choir met, however, in the afternoon, and rehearsed for several hours.

The letters from my home at this time were discouraging, for they betrayed the deepest solicitude for my welfare and safety, but it was in vain that I assured my anxious mother that I was in no danger. Such apprehension was without good cause at that time, but a few months later, when the enemy confronted us, it would not have been unreasonable, for then there was abundant reason for alarm. As time passed on, however, the correspondence assumed a more cheerful mood and the seeming emotional depression disappeared. My mother, however, continued to be disturbed, and imagined that some harm was sure to befall me. A month later, it was revealed that her apprehension should have been devoted to another, as I shall hereafter relate.

In company with many others of our Regiment, I attended a solemn burial service on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, which took place at a small family burial ground within our camp lines, where a deceased member of the 3d Maine Regiment was interred. The departed comrade was given full military honor. The band of his Regiment played a dirge with muffled drums, slow time, and the firing squad marched with arms reversed. The coffin was borne upon the shoulders of four privates and covered with the "Stars and Stripes." The Chaplain officiated at the grave, and the solemn "Pleyel's Hymn" was performed by the band as the body was lowered into the grave. And then came the volleys which ended the exercises.



HOLLY LEAF.

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We had a regimental drill in the rifle pits on Tuesday, Oct. 15th, with blank cartridges, which we fired at an imaginary foe. We practiced loading and firing "by command" and "at will." We enjoyed it because it was an exciting novelty, and in fact we enjoyed all forms of drilling then, because the weather was perfectly adapted to the severity of regimental exercise. The use of balloons for reconnoitering began at about this time. They were inflated and dispatched from Arlington Heights, and they frequently passed over our camp on their journey towards the enemy, but in our subsequent campaigns the balloons were captive. We constantly heard rumors regarding a change for our Regiment, but they were based on presumption instead of certainty or probability.

The frequent reports regarding the transfer of the Massachusetts Companies to a Massachusetts Regiment culminated at last when Gov. Andrew arrived in Washington, Oct. 16th, accompanied by Quartermaster General Frank E. Howe of New York. Capt. Ingalls was summoned to Washington, and he met Gov. Andrew there on the day after the governor arrived, and learned that it was the intention to persuade the Secretary of War to order the Massachusetts Companies detached and transferred to the Massachusetts Battalion at Fortress Monroe. When Capt. Ingalls returned to camp that evening, he stated to the Massachusetts officers that he informed the Governor there was no discontent among the Massachusetts men, and that he considered it unwise to make any change. In spite of this, however, Gov. Andrew used all the influence at his command to effect a transfer, and he even succeeded in securing the aid of Senators Sumner and Wilson. The latter visited our camp to see for himself and learn more about the situation. After the senator had returned to Washington, it was said he advised that no action such as Gov. Andrew desired, be taken. The attempt was futile, and however much it might have been contemplated, it was found to be impossible to execute the scheme. At its inception, Col. Riley had circumvented those who had planned the movement. Instead of appealing to the War Department, Col. Riley visited Gen. McClellan, and thus was wiser than his opponents. Upon his arrival at army headquarters, Col. Riley related to Gen. McClellan the history of the Regiment, and it did not take long for the General to discern that should the plot succeed, the future of the Mozart Regiment, that he had so highly complimented, would be imperiled and its usefulness destroyed for months, before it could be recruited and become efficient. He therefore unequivocally assured Col. Riley that the Massachusetts Companies should remain in the Regiment regardless of the Secretary of War and the appeals of Gov. Andrew.

In his argument to the Secretary of War, Gov. Andrew called his attention to the necessity of transferring us, for the reason that while we remained in a New York Regiment, the families of the Massachusetts Companies could not obtain the benefit of the Massachusetts State Aid Law, which would amount in the aggregate to $144,000 per annum. The argument was presented with much force, that the men should not be compelled to make such a tremendous sacrifice, but the transfer was not made and the families were deprived of the State aid they were entitled to receive until the following winter, when the Legislature amended the State Aid Act, so as to include us in its provisions.

Gov. Andrew did not know while his effort was proceeding, that Col. Riley had taken steps to destroy what he called insubordination and a conspiracy, by sending some of those prominent in the movement for a transfer, to the slave pens in Alexandria. A petition to Gov. Andrew had been circulated among the Massachusetts Companies asking to be transferred, and it had been signed by quite a number of Companies G and H. The Colonel regarded it as an attempt to destroy the efficiency of the Regiment, and without any charges or court martial, he consigned the supposed ringleaders to the prison pens, where negroes had formerly been confined for punishment or held for the regular weekly auction sales that took place there. Among those who were thus consigned by Col. Riley to the slave pens in Alexandria, were Orderly Sergt. Gould and Sergt. Durgin, although both protested that they were innocent of any intention to disrupt the Regiment or to do anything that was inimical to military custom or discipline. How many others shared the punishment I do not remember, but some from the other Massachusetts Companies were companions of the above members of Companies G and H. They were in confinement for a few days only, but during their brief imprisonment, I found it possible to visit them and to offer such sympathy as I could and to provide them with some luxuries they could not otherwise procure. I repeat that Gov. Andrew did not, at the time at least, know what was transpiring to hold the Massachusetts Companies in the Fortieth, neither did he know that Col. Riley visited Gen. McClellan and acquainted him with the facts in the case. He convinced the General that the Regiment would be ruined by the withdrawal of the Massachusetts Companies, and before the interview terminated he gave to Col. Riley his solemn promise that the Massachusetts contingent should remain in the Mozart Regiment, and remain they did, but Gov. Andrew never knew what power prevented the accomplishment of his cherished purpose to bring the men he had given permission to leave the State, again into its service. When the Colonel returned from his visit to Gen. McClellan, he ordered the release of the imprisoned conspirators (so-called) and the excitement soon subsided. Sergt. Gould was soon rewarded by promotion to Lieutenant, and Sergt. Durgin was advanced to Orderly Sergeant.

No one afterward regretted that we remained in the Mozart Regiment or that the effort to transfer us failed. In his determined attempt, Gov. Andrew was doubtless actuated by powerful influences at home, and it is possible that to friends of some of the officers in the Massachusetts companies the activity of Gov. Andrew may be attributed. It is also reasonable to infer that Gov. Andrew was prompted somewhat by a desire to have us transferred and counted on the Massachusetts quota. This was, however, finally accomplished just as effectually while we remained in the Mozart Regiment as if we had been in a Massachusetts regiment. Gov. Andrew succeeded in having us accredited upon the next quota allotted to Massachusetts, and we were legally counted as Massachusetts soldiers and now hold the Massachusetts diploma.

Thus ended all endeavors to transfer us, and I doubt very much if there was ever any serious expectation of accomplishing the project, even by those few individuals in the Regiment who were so thoughtless and inconsiderate as to sign the petition to Gov. Andrew asking to be transferred. Col. Riley

regarded this action as a conspiracy, but I did not so consider it. The document was signed by only a few individuals and it was circulated openly. It was not brought to me, and I was not aware of its existence until after Col. Riley's *coup d'état*, which so successfully ended the episode. Whether the harsh measure of imprisoning those who were regarded as the "ring-leaders" was necessary, remained a question to be settled by each individual, and for the time being Col. Riley was regarded as an inexcusable tyrant or as a mistaken enthusiast, according to personal inclination. Had the petition been offered me for signature, I should have declined, because I did not see what could be gained by serving in a Massachusetts regiment more than in the Mozart Regiment. Individuals might have been benefited, and myself among them, by such a change, but not the entire body of troops, as Gov. Andrew proposed. In the succeeding months, it was universally conceded in the four Massachusetts companies, that a transfer would have been unwise, and Col. Riley was commended for resorting to the extreme measure that quelled the so-called revolt.

We finished our fort Oct. 17th, and we then had nothing to do but drill, and as the weather was cooler, drilling was a pleasure. Troops were constantly arriving, and at the above date there was a total of not less than 175,000 men ready for battle, including Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. It was about the middle of October that the rebels withdrew from Fairfax and encamped at Manassas. This indicated that if there was a battle in the near future, the Army of the Potomac would be obliged to make the attack. A new feature of military training was introduced during October, viz.:— Brigade drills. Gen. Sedgwick knew the value of drilling, and he understood how to maneuver a brigade. He had competent colonels, also, to execute his orders, and under such conditions, Gen. Sedgwick did not find it difficult to undertake the most intricate brigade movements. In late October, the four Regiments had become thoroughly instructed in Brigade movements and every man was a thoroughly trained soldier. We also added a new accomplishment to our repertoire at this time. We learned to drill with our knapsacks on and had two such drills in the same week, one of which was with overcoats on as well as knapsacks, but not to keep us warm. It was one of the methods selected to inure us to hardship.

The organization of the Army of the Potomac continued, and having formed it into Brigades, they were then organized into Divisions. On Oct. 15th, Sedgwick's, Richardson's and Jameson's Brigades of Infantry, Thompson's Battery of United States Artillery with six Napoleon Rifles, and the First New Jersey Cavalry, were organized into a Division under Gen. Silas P. Heintzelman, who had served in the Mexican War under Gen. Scott. The Division was composed of 12 Regiments of Infantry, two of which were from Maine, three from Michigan, three from New York and four from Pennsylvania. Gen. Heintzelman immediately ordered a review of the Division, which occurred on Friday, Oct. 18th, on the Mount Vernon Road, and within two miles of the former estate of the "Father of his Country." It was a tiresome march, although the distance was only four miles. There were on the field about 12,000 Infantry, 1000 Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery. We left camp at 8 o'clock in the morning, having eaten our breakfast before sunrise, and returned at two o'clock. The

Brigade received quite a compliment from Gen. Heintzelman, who said, "It is the best this side of the river." We carried forty rounds of cartridges and did not sit down during the six hours we were away from Camp Sackett, consequently we were both tired and hungry. We found some nice fresh beef and boiled potatoes awaiting us, with which we at once satisfied our hunger, after which an hour's repose refreshed our weary limbs. The Colonel ordered a ration of whiskey that night, and I was detailed to draw our company allowance and measure it out to the men, who seemed to be invigorated by the medicated distillation. There were quite a number in our Company who were total abstainers from the use of intoxicants and they did not need any stimulant, but there were others who were benefited by the small quantity administered, which consisted of half a gill. This whiskey contained a small amount of quinine, which the army surgeons said would guard soldiers against the malarial influences which prevail in Virginia. After supper that evening, ten members of the Milford Company and five of our Company, including myself, asked permission from Col. Riley to serenade Gen. Heintzelman. He not only granted our request but accompanied us to Division Headquarters, where Gen. Sedgwick was also found. We sang for about an hour and the General was much gratified, thanking us for our courtesy in remembering him. "Lowlands, Low," was his favorite, and he asked us to repeat it. John Tufts of Arlington was the soloist when we sang that melody, and it was always pleasing. Our last acquirement in brigade tactics was mastered on the last day of October, when, with knapsacks on, we moved in "double quick" time up a steep hill, through brush and over stumps or whatever obstacles we encountered. It was once difficult for us to execute the "double quick" movement without knapsacks, but now as we had become habituated to prodigious military exploits, we could execute any movement that required endurance, regardless of impedimenta.

As showing another method adopted by Col. Riley to bring the Mozart Regiment to the highest proficiency, I publish the following extract from a letter written to my parents and dated Camp Sackett, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

We have just finished our usual Sunday morning inspection, and in connection therewith, I will state a circumstance to show you how particular the Colonel is, and how neat we have to keep ourselves. It is very easy for me to keep my clothes and equipments in good order, but there are some who are very slack and pay as little attention as possible to these matters. This morning, as the Colonel passed from one Company to another, he picked out all of the dirty men. He expects every man to appear at inspection, with his musket free from rust; his shoes polished with blacking; his brass mountings and buttons brightly polished, and his clothes brushed and free from spots of grease. Now you may think that it is an easy matter to keep clean, but unless much time is expended, it is impossible. Even at home, if a man has only one pair of trousers to wear, he cannot keep clean; and he has a house to live in, a chair to sit in, and a bed to sleep in. We have none of these things, and yet we are expected to keep clean. You can judge how careful we have to be, and how much time it must take to clean up. I usually spend the whole of Saturday afternoon, to get in readiness for inspection, and even then, I have something to do on Sunday morning. Well, as I was saying, Col. Riley picked out the dirty men, and after inspection was through, he had them marched up and down the whole length of the Regiment to the tune of "The Poor Old Soldier." There were twenty-four of them, but only one was taken from Company H. I pitied the poor fellow, for he was the best looking one of the crowd. His shoes were blacked and his clothes clean, yet the brass plates were tarnished, and he could not pass.

The weather continued colder, and now that it was November, artificial heat became necessary in our tents. We dug a hole in one corner of our tent for a fire, the smoke from which passed through a tunnel under the ground outside into a chimney made of a barrel open at both ends and placed over the tunnel outlet at the side of the tent. The following is copied from my correspondence dated Nov. 6th.

The temperature is quite cool, but we build fires in our tents which keep us comfortable. A violent rain storm commenced Friday night, and continued with unabated fury until Sunday morning. I acted as Corporal of the Guard on the first night of the storm, and I got a thorough soaking. I am relieved now from all guard and picket duty, for the Colonel has chosen me for one of the Color Corporals. Late in the afternoon yesterday, I attended the burial service of one of our regiment, Robert Black, who died in the hospital with the asthma. The band of the Third Maine Regiment played for us. This is the first man we have lost from disease or who has died in the Regimental Hospital. He was a member of Company C and belonged in Philadelphia. It is evening. The wind is howling without, but the sounds of merry voices are heard above the heavy gusts which threaten to tear our tents from the ground. In the next tent to ours they are singing, "Do They Miss Me at Home?"

The song was extremely soothing, but I needed no assurance that I was missed. I knew that there was no moment during my absence in the army that I was not missed in the family circle at home. And not only was I missed, but my mother, who had been, until recently, very courageous, was disquieted by forebodings of evil, and I received a letter from her in which she stated that she had "an inward conviction that some calamity" was about to happen. As I was at the post of danger, she naturally presumed that I was to be the victim. My reply, dated Oct. 31st, contained the following assurance of my tranquillity: —

I cannot understand why you worry so much about me. I don't worry any, and don't intend to, for there is nothing to worry me. I have enough to eat, to drink and to wear. I enjoy myself, and have not had the blues since I came here.

Because the Color Guard presented such a neat appearance at the Sunday inspection, Nov. 10th, Col. Riley gave each of us an unsolicited pass on the following day. Owing to the misuse of passes, it had become quite difficult to obtain them, and commanding officers of regiments had been directed to withhold them, unless it could be shown that there was some necessity or good reason for having them, and to further complicate the conditions, it was ordered that all passes must be indorsed by Brig. Gen. Sedgwick. I went to Alexandria that day, and visited the wharves and prominent places of business, which now was much depressed on account of the flight of the inhabitants. It was interesting along the water front, where many large steamers were discharging army stores. It is quite impossible to conceive of the immense quantities of supplies piled on the docks awaiting transportation to the various supply depots established by the Quartermaster's Department. Thousands of barrels of beef and pork, and many more thousands of boxes of "hard-tack" were stacked in immense piles, tier upon tier, higher than the surrounding buildings. And besides the above articles, there were enormous quantities of coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, vinegar, soap, and the other supplies which make up the army ration. In my meanderings about the city I encountered another place of interest, but with very different emotions than I ever before experienced. It consisted of a long block of

low buildings upon which was prominently displayed the following sign:— "Price, Birch & Co., Dealers in Slaves." A huge pen was connected with the buildings, which was constructed as a sort of temporary prison, where slaves were detained until they were sold. This pen was built of wood, and the walls and partitions consisted of wooden slats. Situated in an adjoining shed was a huge auction block, from which, doubtless, thousands of negroes had been bought and sold. My reflections were embittered by these visible evidences of the barbarity of human slavery as it existed in the South in our land of boasted freedom. The time had indeed come to wipe the foul blot from our governmental system. I did not return to camp that day until five o'clock, which was an hour later than I had intended. But I was not asked to explain although my pass expired at noon, for when I had taken it to Gen. Sedgwick for his indorsement he extended it from 12 to 4, at my request. I still retain this pass as a precious souvenir, although it is written upon a bit of crumpled paper. Its value rests not only upon the associations with which it is connected, but more because of the signatures, and especially for the autograph and personal indorsement, "Approved, John Sedgwick, Brig. Genl." It is the only memento of Gen. Sedgwick in my possession, and I regard it as a priceless treasure. The plate on p. 95 is a facsimile of this relic, written nearly half a century ago, and which is unique because it fails to mention the regiment as was the custom throughout the army.

At seven o'clock that night, we were astonished to hear the "Drummer's Call," and then the "Assembly." We fell into line, many thinking we were going to march. After the line was formed, the Colonel appeared and informed us that our fleet had captured Beaufort, S. C., and that the troops were marching inland in two columns. He proposed nine cheers, and they were given, with a "tiger" added. The army was still intrenching, and details from our Brigade were made every day for work upon Fort Lyon, which was a very large fortification that commanded the river and was designed to operate with the army in case of an attack. It was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon was educated at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841. He served in the Mexican War under Gen. Taylor, and was wounded there. Fort Lyon was not completed until early in December, and its armament was not fully mounted until midwinter. In addition to the operations at Fort Lyon, the Mozarters were detailed to build corduroy roads through the marshy forest lanes which were used for transporting supplies of food and fuel to the various camps along our line of battle.

In mid-November, all sorts of rumors were circulated in camp regarding army movements and our probable connection therewith. Even Capt. Ingalls informed us at a roll call that we were "likely to go down the coast," meaning thereby, with some expedition to a point farther South. So also, when Comrade Sam Fish was constructing the heating apparatus in early November, for the hospital tent at Camp Sackett, he was told it would be "in use only a few days." Subsequent events proved the report to have been entirely erroneous or that the plans were changed. Comrade Fish made a grand success of his heating scheme, which consisted of a trench two feet wide and three feet deep, dug through the center from one end of the tent to the

Camp Sackett N. Y. S. V. Nov 11th 1861

Pass the bearer Corp F. C. Floyd to Alexandria & back to return at 12 M. this day

Lieut Geo. V Ballou
Commdg Co H.

E. J. Riley
Col. Comdg:

FACSIMILE OF PASS.

other. This trench was lined with stones and covered with sheet iron. At one end of the trench, outside of the tent, a large pit was excavated and lined with brick and mortar, and covered with a brick arch. In this pit, which connected with the trench, the fire was built, and at the other end of the trench outside of the tent, there was a brick chimney. The heat and smoke from the fire passed through the trench, heating the iron covering, from which radiated the heat that warmed the hospital and maintained an even temperature and kept the inmates comfortable. While the apparatus was being constructed, Col. Riley had but little faith in its efficacy, but Comrade Fish was a practical mechanic and demonstrated that his conception was based upon mechanical principles. The appliance was completed in a few days with the assistance of several comrades, who performed much of the manual labor. The tent was sixty feet long and forty feet wide. At this time there were not many sick, and they were attended by members of the Ambulance Corps, which consisted of one man from each company. They had received instruction in ministering to the sick and had learned how to stop the flow of blood from various wounds, in cases of emergency upon the battlefield while they were conveying wounded soldiers to the field hospital upon stretchers.

Our teams all went to Washington on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, after new tents, which Quartermaster Bliss succeeded in obtaining, although his requisition was honored while others, previously filed, were delayed. Col. Riley insisted on having new tents immediately, and Quartermaster Bliss was smart enough to get them in advance of others who were as much entitled to them as himself. We needed new tents because those we brought from Yonkers were intended for summer use and they had become so thin that the rain dripped through. It had long before been a bright idea of Corpl. Wiley to reënforce our tent with another that he had appropriated from I know not where. It was a way we had in our tent; when anything was needed, we found (?) it somewhere, and it didn't make any difference where. Through this double protection no rain percolated. The new tents arrived that night, and the next day they were substituted for the others and found to be of much heavier material, but "Our Four" retained the extra tent and used it as before the exchange, to provide for any possible contingency.

The Mozart Drum Corps.

In battle, the Ambulance Corps were assisted by members of the Drum Corps in carrying the stretchers, and the duty was well performed. The Drum Corps was partially organized while the Regiment was quartered in the barracks in Yonkers, where the reveille and all the calls were performed. When the Regiment went into camp, the Corps was composed of some twenty snare drummers, half a dozen fifers and a bass drummer. Charles T. Smith, a veteran of the Mexican War, was appointed Drum Major, and under his tuition the Corps soon became efficient. He was a skillful drummer and was also very correct in regard to time, but he did not pretend to be a fancy drummer. Andrew J. Mulkern was mustered in as Fife Major a few days before leaving Yonkers, and he had few equals as a fifer. The membership

was made up almost entirely of boys under seventeen who were from good families. It numbered, when we left Yonkers, some twenty-six members and it was increased later by the addition of more fifers. Two or three of the drummers were afterward discharged as minors, but additions were made from the ranks to fill the vacancies, and when the Regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia, the Corps numbered some twenty-eight or thirty members. They had had but a short time for practice, but they were highly praised by the citizens of Yonkers. Upon arriving in Washington, as the Regiment marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, our music received rounds of applause, and during our first year in Virginia, when numerous reviews were held, the Mozart Drum Corps was always highly commended by the Colonel and the whole Regiment, also by Generals Birney and Heintzelman. A favorite selection at dress parade was "Evening Bells," and it was performed with much taste and expression. The Corps always played quick time, and at first the Regiment did not approve of it, but they soon became accustomed to it and preferred it, but the two Maine regiments in the Brigade were opposed to the movement, and when marching out for a brigade drill, if the Mozarters had the right of the line, they lagged behind. The Corps contained one of the youngest soldiers in the army, Gustave Schurman, who was only twelve years old at enlistment, and a little tow-headed boy. Michael Erb, of Company A, was the oldest member of the Corps, and in 1863, after Smith was discharged for disability, he was promoted to be principal musician. He reënlisted and went home with the Regiment at the close of the war. In 1863, a number of drummers were transferred with their regiments to the Fortieth, and they all proved to be valuable members of the Mozart Drum Corps. Among these was John Unger who is still living, and whose picture, as he then appeared, is shown elsewhere. There were some good singers among them, and while on the march at times, they would start up "John Brown" or some other tune, which would be taken up by the whole Regiment in one grand chorus. They were a light-hearted set of boys and were always at home wherever they camped. Whitefield was the dandy of the Corps, but Gus Schurman, with rosy cheeks, was the handsomest. Billy Pailes still beats the drum occasionally, and Wil Lewis, who was called "Shorty," sometimes tries his skill with the sticks. John Buckley, the fifer, still plays the fife when opportunity offers. No drum corps in the Army of the Potomac made a more honorable record, played better music, beat better time, or saw any harder service than the Mozart Drum Corps, a few of whom are still alive to boast of their deeds and to relate their varied experiences.

The buglers usually marched with us, but their services were devoted to the skirmish line. Company H was one of the skirmish companies, and we had instruction and practice in that branch of activity and very soon learned to maneuver at the sound of the buglers, through whom all orders were transmitted. We were fascinated with the exercise and never tired of the skirmish drill. There was another company similarly instructed, but I find no memorandum that designates which was the favored company.

My diary mentions the fact, under date of Nov. 12th, that each member of Company H received two pairs of nice woolen stockings from Arlington, and I may say here that our third and last installment of golden dollars from Arlington came to us in due season while we were at Camp Sedgwick. The

amount required to pay us the stipulated sum was transmitted by express to Capt. Ingalls, who distributed the "shiners" in accordance with the vote of the town. It was certainly a very pleasurable reflection that we were still remembered by the people who had sent us forth and in whose interests we remained in a position to perform the duties we had undertaken. These remembrances that came to us served as happy reminders of those who had so generously equipped us, and to assure us that we were still the objects of their solicitude. When such tokens reached us, we seemed in touch with the donors. It encouraged us in the performance of our duties and inspired us to act in such a way as would bring no discredit upon our sponsors at home.

News reached me, Nov. 15th, that my father was threatened with fever and was under the treatment of the family physician. There were no dangerous symptoms, and I dismissed the subject from my mind without an alarming thought. A few days later information came that the fever had subsided and that the patient was much improved. Then in a few days the dread announcement came from our clergyman that death had occurred Nov. 20th. The malady was "lung fever," or what is now called pneumonia, and although it had seemingly been subdued, a relapse followed from which the patient could not rally.

In a letter dated Nov. 18, 1861, I mentioned that "we have had a brigade drill to-day for four hours, with knapsacks on, and a part of the time at a 'double quick.' And so to-night, I wish you could look into our tent and see us now. It is indeed a pleasing picture. I am writing on a cracker box by the light of a candle, and Wiley is studying military tactics by the same light. Ellis and Teel are playing a quiet game of cribbage to while away the time, and I judge them to be as happy as if they were at home with friends at an evening party. In fact, we are just as comfortable and cozy as one could wish. We are all getting fat, and the colonel says 'lazy.' The fire is burning briskly opposite me, sending out a cheerful glow, tending to lighten the heart while I think of home and the loved ones far away. You can never know how strong are the domestic ties, or how earnest our secret yearnings for the dear faces we left at the fireside. Could you note the tender anxiety of the eye when, as the mail arrives, and you hear the query 'Anything for me, Chaplain?' you would be an attentive and interested observer, and I think your eye would moisten, and if you spoke, it would be with softened voice."

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JAMES P. L. WESTCOTT.

Captain Westcott was born in Duxbury, Mass. His parents were Charles and Katherine Westcott. The ancestry of his father's family is traced back to the twelfth century, and the antiquary, Oliver, of England, says that the first Westcott to appear in history was born at Marwood, England, in the century named above. This was John de Westcotte, holding office in Exeter Cathedral, and a great scholar in his time. Thomas de Westcotte, a courtier and soldier in the reign of Henry V, married Frances Littleton of Frankley, in Worcestershire, from whom the family of Lord Littleton (with the second title of Baron Westcott) is descended, and who was also born at Marwood. Capt. Westcott's mother was descended from the Huguenots.

During the early life of Capt. Westcott, his father removed to Newburyport, Mass., to afford his children a better opportunity for education. In that city the father and older sons engaged in shipbuilding, which at that time was carried on there quite extensively. When Capt. Westcott grew to manhood, he launched out into large business interests in the great pine forests of Virginia, supplying ship timber by wholesale. Young as he was (21) when he started in business for himself, Capt. Westcott was regarded as a man of unusual business ability, and he was conscientious in his dealings. At a later date he became prominent in politics, both in Newburyport and throughout the State, and he also held the important public office of City Marshal for some years in Newburyport. A few years preceding the Civil War, he was deeply interested in the political campaign when Hon. John A. Andrew and Hon. George B. Loring were nominated for Governor by their respective parties. In Capt. Westcott Mr. Loring found a staunch friend and great helper. He traveled with him through the entire State, taking part in all public meetings, and his career at this time was brilliant. He was one of the principal orators on such occasions, and whenever he spoke he held his audience with his remarkable oratory and logic.

At about this time Capt. Westcott was making friends as well as enemies throughout the State. Publicly and privately he strenuously insisted that Civil War could be prevented if fanaticism were quelled and the minds of the people settled into a state of quietude sufficient to make a sustained effort towards an amicable adjustment of the differences between the North and the South. With great pathos he pointed out the injustice of sacrificing the best blood in the land, until every available means of settlement and pacification had been tried. But when war was declared and every citizen was called upon to defend his country, Capt. Westcott immediately organized the military Company he subsequently commanded, which was composed of the most promising young men in the city of Newburyport, many of whom had just begun their business careers. Under his marvelous skill as a disciplinarian the new Company was soon prepared for war, and then Capt. Westcott became a prime factor in the life and success of the Mozart Regiment. His whole official career marked him as a gentleman, a rare disciplinarian, and an efficient commander, and had his military service not been terminated by a severe accident, he unquestion-

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ably would have attained high military rank before the close of the war. He sustained a serious rupture when in command of a fatigue detail during the construction of Fort Lyon, his horse stumbling while leaping a ditch. From this accident he never fully recovered during the remainder of his life, and being thus disabled, he was obliged to give up all hope of further military service.

Capt. Westcott married Susan, daughter of Nathan Chase, and seven children were born to them, the only one now surviving being Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the Theosophical Movement throughout the world. Capt. Westcott was a true philanthropist, and many a poor family in both his town and county was the recipient of his generous help. He never identified himself with any church or religious body, for he was liberal and broad-minded in his views and a great student, but, up to within two years of his death, he strenuously opposed his daughter's Theosophical work. Although unacquainted with the Theosophical philosophy, he regarded it as one of the fanatical movements of the times. Later, he made a study of the Theosophical Movement to convince his daughter that she was mistaken. Soon, however, his prejudice was dispelled, and he became convinced that many statements current in reference to the Theosophical Society were utterly false. He then vigorously defended her against the malicious conspiracy of a rival to destroy her reputation, and secured evidence that incriminated the conspirator. But when Capt. Westcott was about ready to bring legal action against the man, he was suddenly stricken with pneumonia, and died, Feb. 15, 1900, at the age of 78 years. Two minor children survive him by a second marriage. Capt. Westcott was a member of A. W. Bartlett Post, No. 49, G. A. R., in Newburyport, in which city his body was buried.

CHAPTER X.

REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.

A GRAND REVIEW of the Army of the Potomac occurred on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Gen. McClellan and President Lincoln, at Bailey's Cross Roads. It was a very imposing spectacle and was witnessed by thousands of people from Washington and other cities, among whom were Secretary Seward and many other officials, besides several of the foreign ministers residing in Washington. Our Brigade and the entire Division of Gen. Heintzelman participated in the pageant, which was composed of about 80,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry and 17 batteries of artillery. As the distance frome Camp Sackett to the reviewing field was ten miles, we were forced to start early, and we ate our breakfast that morning at four o'clock. We started at sunrise and reached our allotted position at ten o'clock. When Gen. McClellan and President Lincoln, with their staffs, appeared on the field, salutes were fired by all of the batteries and the cannonade was quite impressive. As the reviewing officers passed, each Regiment presented arms and the bands played. Every soldier felt proud of the display and was glad to participate. Immediately after the parade had been dismissed we started upon our return to Camp Sackett, where we arrived at four o'clock P.M., tired and hungry after our wearisome march of twenty miles. While this was transpiring, and I was participating in all of the exciting scenes incident to the occasion, a scene was being enacted within the Floyd homestead in the far-away State of Maine, where, unsuspected by myself that any danger threatened him, the dear father who had so faithfully reared me, passed to the immortal life, as I have previously narrated.

My diary states, under date of Thursday, Nov. 21st, as follows:—

This is Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts, and Col. Riley has excused us from all duty. We had nice roast pork for dinner, and many of our company have received boxes from home filled with Thanksgiving luxuries, but mine has been delayed in transit and will not arrive before Saturday. I shall be glad when it arrives for I am anxious to feast upon some of mother's good cooking.

The history of the Mozart Regiment would be incomplete without reference to our sutler, whose name was Rogers, and who, I believe, is now alive and residing in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Recalling the days of our soldier life, no one can think of Sutler Rogers with any feelings except those of indignation and contempt. He came to us at Camp Runyon and established his business, which was nothing but a system of robbery. Taking advantage of the opportunity and our necessities, he fixed prices for his stock in trade that were entirely inconsistent with their cost. I think Col. Riley compelled Rogers to reduce the prices of some of his goods, and thus a portion of the monthly pay did not go into the avaricious possession of the ravenous Rogers. It often happened that cash was scarce with the Mozarters, but

Rogers invented a plan by which he succeeded in capturing a large share of what was due them. Healthy men with ferocious appetites, whose menu consisted principally of salt beef and pork, and who ate their bread without butter and drank their coffee without cream or milk, could not view the display of luxuries made by the cunning Rogers without being tempted to purchase, and when they had no money it was easy to entice men to buy, for he extended them credit upon written orders from their captain. It thus happened that Rogers received the largest share of the money when the paymaster came. That official acted as collector for Rogers, and handed to him whatever sum he claimed was due from each man, who was obliged to accept from the paymaster whatever balance remained after the claim of Rogers had been settled. It happened in one instance, where the amount due one of our companies was $2354, that Rogers received $1436 of it. It was after this outrage that Col. Riley interfered and forbade Rogers to trust a soldier more than one quarter of his pay. As an illustration, I quote a few prices: — Cheese, 60 cents per pound; pickles, $1.50 per half-pint bottle; tobacco, $1.50 and $2.00 per pound. Rogers transported his goods from Baltimore and Washington in small vessels, and the cost was hardly more than the cost to handle the same stock in any large city. I remember the loads of watermelons, at White House Landing, which cost Rogers in Baltimore not exceeding $5.00 per hundred, were sold to us at $1.00 each. If that was not robbery, my mind is terribly perverted. It incensed the men and they denounced Rogers as a greedy plunderer. He had no friends and we all hated him, and retaliated whenever an opportunity presented itself. No one considered it wrong to steal from Sutler Rogers, and many a plot to pilfer from him was successfully executed. I remember how a fifty-pound box of plug tobacco was skillfully purloined from beneath the board counter, supported on two pork barrels, by cutting the canvas that hung from the front of the board to the ground. The plunder was distributed and a good share went to Company H. But the shrewdest trick played upon Rogers deprived him of a large amount without an equivalent. A cute soldier conceived the idea of writing orders and inserting fictitious names therein. The plan was tested and it succeeded. Then it spread through the Regiment, and counterfeit orders were presented by hundreds of men who signed their Captain's name to them, upon which goods were delivered, but when pay day came, Rogers found that he had heavy claims against men who were unknown and who did not exist. It was impossible for Rogers to identify the men who presented fictitious orders, and consequently he could not collect. He lost many hundreds of dollars in this way, and everybody was glad of it. But that trick was available for only one time, and its repetition was impossible, but a barrel of sugar mysteriously disappeared after that. It was a great "find" for us, and we "found" a great many articles which were not lost. When we were "marching up the Peninsula," and had reached White House Landing, Rogers received several schooner loads of provisions, among which were barrels and barrels of molasses cookies, such as were sold in New York "two for a cent," but Rogers charged us ten cents each for them, and even at that price they were eagerly purchased, on the credit plan, however, for we had no money. Was not that robbery of the most pronounced type?

And who would censure men for stealing a cheese from such a greedy plunderer and whatever we could find that belonged to him? As the goods were stacked on the grass, under military guard, immense quantities of delicacies were appropriated when the guard wasn't looking, and as he was to share the spoils, it frequently occurred that he wasn't looking or pretended not to see what was transpiring. The guard didn't care what happened, for he held the same resentment. Rogers got it all back again in exorbitant prices, but when there was a chance to filch anything from him, it was regarded as legitimate booty, and for him it was always "now you see it and now you don't," for Rogers could never find anything after it was missing. The sutler is a necessary evil, and under the present very objectionable system, he cannot be eliminated, but by a scheme of weekly or semi-monthly payments, the sutler's business can be confined within the sphere it was intended to occupy, viz. — the sale of food supplies to the regimental officers who draw no ration, and to needful articles not included in the ration.

On Friday, Nov. 22d, we officiated as a flanking party to Gen. Franklin, who with his Division undertook a reconnoissance to Fairfax. Heavy firing was heard in that direction, therefore the Mozart and 3d Maine Regiments, accompanied by a detachment of two rifled cannon and a squadron of cavalry, were ordered to support the column on its left flank. We started soon after noon with our Regiment in advance. Gen. Sedgwick's aide-de-camp and his Adjutant General were with us, but Col. Riley was in command of the party. A portion of both regiments was at Fort Lyon, and our infantry force numbered not more than 900 men. Nothing of importance occurred until we arrived at the church where our reserve pickets were posted. Here we halted and were commanded to "load at will," after which the men were allowed to go and fill their canteens. Capt. O'Sullivan was seized with a convulsion and was conveyed back to camp in the ambulance. Capt. Ingalls did not start with us, as he had been detailed at Fort Lyon, but he learned that we had gone to the front and joined us soon after passing the church. After the canteens were filled, we resumed our journey and were ordered to march "route step." At the distance of two miles from the church, we reached the outposts, and it now became necessary to proceed more cautiously. Here the cavalry passed us and took the lead. Skirmishers were advanced on each side of the road, and we soon entered a heavy wood of Southern pine, and the first evidences of the enemy were here seen in the small brush sheds which once sheltered their pickets. About one mile further on, we came to an open piece of ground which had been occupied by our troops when Gen. Heintzelman made a reconnoissance a few weeks before, and from which we had driven the enemy after a brisk engagement. We halted for a rest and the skirmishers were recalled. We soon continued on, arriving at a creek across which there was only a large log, which caused delay. Some waited to cross on the log, but more of us forded the stream, and we proceeded along the road, which ascended a long and steep hill. The skirmishers were here again sent out, and we followed the road another two miles to the summit of an eminence where a large open plateau afforded us an unobstructed view of the country for a distance of several miles and where could be seen the rebel

encampments with the naked eye, and where we plainly heard the retreat and the sunset gun. A miserable old hut adorned this hilltop, in which existed two curious specimens of humanity, supposed to be of the female sex, as their garments somewhat resembled those of women at the North, minus the crinoline, and made of coarse blue drilling. They were the most haggard, abject, mean-looking human creatures I ever saw, and I suppose it to have been more the result of poverty and want of enterprise than anything else. The hut was built of logs the crevices of which were plastered with mud, and the chimney outside was built of the same materials. The hovel was once shingled, but now the stars could be counted through the roof. The two women possessed a cow, and what milk they had was quickly sold for ten cents per quart, and paid for in silver money. I regretted that I had not another Confederate note that might have been used in the same manner and with the same profit as the one I have before mentioned, but it was not my good fortune upon this occasion to have one. I determined, however, to procure one of the bills and have it with me upon all future scouting excursions. The officers procured some cornstalks for their horses, and the cavalry and artillery horses were baited from the feed bags. While looking for forage, a turnip field was spied, and it afforded a feast for all who were hungering for the soothing vegetable. The cannon were here unlimbered and sighted in the direction the enemy would come, while the skirmishers kept on and the cavalry advanced by another road towards Fairfax, where firing could still be heard. We were now fifteen miles from Alexandria and nine from Camp Sackett, as we ascertained from the women, who said no rebels had been there for two weeks, and at which time their brother had been seized, carried away, and forced into the rebel army. We remained there two hours, and having accomplished our purpose, we again turned in the direction of Camp Sackett. It was now quite dark, and nothing happened during our homeward march. We arrived in camp at about nine o'clock, having marched eighteen miles over a very rough and tiresome road. No accident occurred, and if one could judge by the happy faces of the men, they would conclude that we had just returned from a monster pleasure excursion. The heavy firing which we had heard during our whole march ceased soon after we left the hut on the distant hill. After a good supper I felt refreshed and as capable of marching another twenty miles that night, as if I had been in camp for a week. In fact, another scouting party went out that night as far as Occoquan Creek, but I was not detailed and remained in camp. Sergt. Durgin, who had been with us on the other tramp, was detailed, and without a murmur he entered upon the new jaunt. It had begun to snow before we reached our tents, and when the new detail started, an inch or two of the dry, coarse, mealy kind of snow covered the ground, and it was still falling. They returned at midnight without discovering the rebels they expected to find, and they were a tired lot of soldiers.

Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861, was observed by the whole army as Thanksgiving Day, and of course we had nothing to do. The box of "goodies" sent me by my mother, which also contained a consignment to Corpl. Ellis, whose parents resided near my home, arrived in time for a Thanksgiving feast. The box contained roast chickens, butter, pickles, mince pies, apple

pies, blueberry pies, lemon pies, plum cake, sugar cookies, and homemade bread. We shared these delicacies with our tentmates and others, who pronounced the feast to be superexcellent. I received on this day the first letter my mother had written to me since our bereavement. She explained that why her letters had been so gloomy was because she seemed to be impressed that we should not all meet again, and supposed I would be the one they should mourn, as I was surrounded by danger. She informed me that the burden had passed away, and that she no longer worried about me. We had no religious service that day, but at Dress Parade the Governor's Proclamation was read and the Star Spangled Banner sung, after which three cheers were given for "our glorious flag," and the parade was dismissed.

December brought us excellent weather, and we seemed to live in an Italian climate and to have around us the sky, atmosphere and scenery which, combined, produce terrestrial tranquillity, and the highest form of earthly serenity. The weather was so mild that we perspired in the open air without exertion or anything to cause perspiration except atmospheric conditions. We were more and more getting accustomed to camp life and finding the duties of a soldier's life to be more congenial and less burdensome as the months went by. We were resigned to our privations and contented, for we regarded our sacrifices as a patriotic offering for the salvation of our country.

Although we had a surfeit of reviews, inspections, drills and reconnoissances, our indomitable Colonel was constantly studying some new method to increase our proficiency. He did not regard our education as completed, and was one of those who believed that a soldier's education could never be finished, hence his fertile brain was forever exercised, and who but he could have conjured up the novel idea of a sham battle? He studied the scheme in all of its phases, and after planning the details, he disclosed his project by ordering blank cartridges distributed. The officers were first rehearsed, and when they were familiar with their allotted tasks, the 4th of December had arrived, and that afternoon Maj. Halstead took command of five Companies and marched them about one mile from camp into a plot of woodland. His forces were to personate the rebels, and the Colonel, with the other five Companies, was to constitute the Union troops. In half an hour we followed the major and his men. Arriving near the woods where the enemy was concealed, we halted, and one Company was sent in advance as skirmishers. Soon they were heard to fire, and Col. Riley ordered "Attention." We then marched through the woods until we reached a house, near which we found the enemy. Firing commenced on both sides, and the Colonel, waving his sword, dashed through the enemy's line, urging his men to follow him. I was with the colors, and the Color Guard reserved its fire until the colors were attacked, and presently we had a chance to defend them, for a Corporal of Company H seized hold of the flag, but he was soon thrown to the ground by the strong arm of the guard, and I, aiming, with the muzzle of my musket close to his heart, discharged the weapon. This was done in a second and while we were still advancing. The Colonel, after passing through the enemy's line, turned and entered into the thickest of the fight. He was assailed by at least fifty men, who kept up a continual firing, while Capt.

Ingalls and some others endeavored to drag him from his horse, and thus make him a prisoner, but they did not succeed. Soon we heard the bugle call "Cease firing," and it was then ascertained that the prisoners on each side were about equal. We rested ten minutes, while the Major marched his men to the front preparatory for another fight. At the expiration of that time, we marched forward again, and at the distance of half a mile we found the enemy in a thick growth of small pines which surrounded a small open field. We were marched into the open space, and another skirmish immediately commenced, the enemy trying to flank and surround us, but in this attempt they were foiled, for they were driven out into the open ground and a large number were taken prisoners. The Major's horse, which he tied to a tree, was captured, and to redeem him he paid the sum of five cents. There were a number of accidents, the most serious of which happened to Comrade Manser of Company B, who was wounded in the cheek by the wadding from a musket, which ruptured the skin and lacerated the flesh. Luckily no grains of powder entered the wound, which soon healed, but the scar remains plainly visible to this day. We returned to camp highly pleased with the experiment, which served as a gratifying diversion.

As another expedient of our indefatigable Colonel in the evolution of the Regiment, he announced at an early date after we pitched our tents at Camp Sackett, that all promotions would be made from the ranks, and that any soldier who was qualified to hold a commission would be eligible for appointment. He urged the non-commissioned officers to prepare themselves to take command of their companies, and offered to supply those who were inclined to study with printed copies of the tactics. There was an immediate demand for the volumes, and in our Company no less than half a dozen began the task of committing to memory the verbal phraseology of the "School of the Soldier" and the "School of the Company." In the other companies also, the same disposition was manifested, and before any vacancies occurred there were many who had fully qualified themselves to hold commissions. And not a long time elapsed before vacancies began to occur as a result of Gen. McClellan's reorganization scheme. He determined to weed our incompetent officers, and ordered a board of examiners in every brigade. In early November, our Lieut. Keyes was ordered to appear before the Examining Board of our Brigade. He declined to submit to an examination, and consequently on Nov. 4th was discharged from the service. Lieut. Keyes was not a proficient officer and he lacked military spirit, but he was patriotic and brave. He was also a man of excellent habits and in battle might have been an able leader. He subsequently enlisted in the 16th Mass. Regiment as a private, and served three years in the ranks. He was promoted to Corporal, and held that rank at the time of his discharge.

The retirement of Lieut. Keyes created a vacancy in Company H, and at a competitive examination by Col. Riley, Orderly Sergt. Francis Gould was promoted to Second Lieutenant. Sergt. Graves of Company H was also examined and promoted to Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy in Company I, caused by the retirement of Capt. Burke. The promotion of Sergeants Gould and Graves created vacancies in the non-commissioned staff of Company H, one of which was filled by the promotion of Sergt. Durgin to Orderly Sergeant. At the same time, Sergeants Cole and Snow were advanced

respectively to Second and Third Sergeants. The other two vacancies were then filled by the promotion of myself to Fourth Sergeant and Corpl. Ellis to Fifth Sergeant. The two privates promoted to Corporals were John Hanna and George Thompson, who were worthy men and faithful soldiers. All of these promotions dated from Nov. 4th, at which time we all began to serve in the rank to which we had been advanced. The changes necessitated a rearrangement of tentmates, but Durgin and Cole had always tented together and they moved into the tent vacated by Gould. Sergeants Snow, Floyd and Ellis then occupied the tent vacated by Durgin and Cole, and the newly appointed Corporals moved in with Wiley and Teel. Thus the exaction of Capt. Ingalls was complied with and the non-commissioned officers were satisfied. Of those in other companies who were examined for promotion, the only one who succeeded at this time was Comrade E. F. Fletcher of Company G, who was the only private in the Regiment who was elevated from the ranks without serving in the intermediate positions. The vacancy he filled occurred by reason of the retirement of Capt. Crofts, who was succeeded by Lieut. Johnson of Company G, who became the new Captain of Company A, the promotion enabling Fletcher to become Second Lieutenant of Company G. At the beginning of the war, Fletcher was in Louisiana, and was impressed into the rebel army, from which he escaped and came North just in time to meet the Milford Company in New York en route to Yonkers. He was a former resident of Milford and was personally acquainted with the men from that town. He did not wait to be urged but enlisted at once as a Private and in two years became Major of the Regiment.

It thus appears that the first vacancies in the Regiment were filled in the manner promised by Col. Riley, and for what subsequently occurred in the matter of promotions he was not responsible, but I defer further remarks upon the subject until a later period in our army career. Previous to the decree of Col. Riley regarding promotions, an intruder in the person of James E. Mallon appeared in our camp as Second Lieutenant of Company K, to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Lieut. Hannigan, Aug. 14, 1861. Lieut. Mallon was an excellent officer and resigned after serving about one year to become the Colonel of the 42d N. Y. (Tammany) Regiment, in which he made a grand record and finally was killed Oct. 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station.

An exciting episode occurred at Camp Sackett on the afternoon of Dec. 16, 1861. Private William Moffit of Company H was "drummed out of the regiment," for absence without leave and returning to camp arrayed in a suit of white linen clothes which he had taken from Commodore Forrest's deserted mansion, which was located a few miles in advance of Camp Sackett. A large portion of the furniture in this house had been appropriated to adorn and make comfortable the quarters of some of the officers, and Moffit probably had no evil intent when he cast off his United States uniform and donned the civilian clothing. He had intended it as a joke, not realizing that to discard the uniform was equivalent to desertion. Moffit marched boldly into camp, and paraded through the several company streets, creating a sensation, which was what he evidently desired. Information reached Col. Riley of Moffit's frolicsome prank while it was in progress, and a Corporal was ordered to conduct him to Regimental Headquarters. When he arrived there, the Colonel asked him to explain, but he offered no excuse or apology. He was ordered

to the guardhouse, where he remained that night still clad in white, and the next day was "drummed out." The Regiment was paraded with ranks at open order, and Moffit, with his head partially shaved, and with a placard pinned upon his back labeled "Deserter," was marched between the ranks, back and forth several times, to the tune of "Poor Old Soldier." He was then liberated and told to disappear. It was more in pity than in anger that we witnessed his disgrace, and instead of scoffing and deriding him, there was perfect silence, and after he had departed, the parade was dismissed. Moffit was entirely worthless as a soldier, because his whole nature was depraved, and at variance with the qualities which characterize the soldier. He was thoroughly unreliable, and could not be depended upon in the slightest degree to perform the duties of a soldier, consequently he could not be trusted on guard or picket, for he was as liable to leave his post as to remain on duty. He was not worthy of wearing the uniform of a soldier, and his dismissal was desirable. It appeared, however, that the method adopted to dispose of him was not effective. Moffit became a camp-follower, and securing a cast-off uniform, attached himself to the wagon train as a helper, and remained with the army until the following July, at Harrison's Landing, when he departed, and upon the official records at Washington his name appears as a "deserter."

On Thursday, December 12th, a private of the Lincoln Cavalry in Gen. Franklin's Division, whose name I did not record in my diary, was executed by shooting, for attempting to desert to the enemy. During the night he passed our picket line and advanced, as he supposed, in the direction of the enemy, but instead, he reached an outpost of the Union Army, and, without recognizing the uniform in the prevailing darkness, he announced himself as a deserter and expressed great joy at his escape. He then revealed the location of our fortifications and the strength of the Union forces, and imparted other information that would be useful to the rebels. He was then placed under arrest, and informed of his mistake. He was conducted to the picket reserve, and was placed on trial for desertion, condemned and sentenced to be shot. It would seem as if his crime was treason, and that instead of being shot, he should have been hanged. I could never imagine how he escaped hanging, but soldiers never asked the cause for official action. They simply obey orders and ask no questions.

From my correspondence of Dec. 15th, I copy the following:—"I have no doubt in regard to our wintering here, for the colonel is building a large stable for the officers' horses, which he would not do if we were going to move soon. Everything is quiet, except the continual roar of cannon. The forts all around us are practicing every day, as well as the field artillery."

At inspection on Sunday morning, Dec. 15th, every man on parade was presented with a pair of white cotton gloves, which were to be worn on the following day, when there was to be an inspection by a Brigade Staff Officer. On that occasion, every man endeavored to appear without spot or blemish upon his clothing and equipments, and at Dress Parade the Colonel informed us that the inspecting officer had complimented the Regiment very highly. That afternoon, after the inspection, we started upon a reconnoitering expedition, accompanied by the 4th Maine Regiment, and a Battery of Artillery. When we reached our pickets, however, several miles from camp, a staff officer arrived from Gen. Sedgwick, and countermanded our orders, and we returned to camp.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, JR.

Capt. O'Sullivan was born in Boston in April, 1838, and in early life went to Lawrence with his parents. He obtained his elementary education in the private schools of Lawrence, and entered Holy Cross College in the year 1854, where he studied until 1861.

When the Civil War commenced he relinquished his studies and obtained permission to enlist a company of soldiers for duty in the field. He found no difficulty in securing volunteers and when his Company was organized he was confronted with an order to disband it. Hearing of the Mozart Regiment, he accepted the invitation to join it, and he commanded the Company with much ability. He was highly respected as an officer and as a man, for he was a perfect gentleman and one of the most scholarly officers in the Regiment. No man was braver and no officer treated his men with greater respect, which was the great secret of his power and influence over them.

He performed faithful service until his death, which occurred at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. His body was not recovered, and his father, who visited the scene of the battle, could find no trace of the burial place. Since then it is said that his watch and sword were found in the possession of a man residing in Florida, who served in the rebel army, and who refused to relinquish the property.

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CHAPTER XI.

THE MOZART THEATER.

About the middle of December, a scheme was evolved that startled army officials, not only in our Division and immediate vicinity, but in Washington also, for nothing like it had ever before been attempted under military auspices in the field. It was another "Mozart Proposition," and one that added to our fame and notoriety. The idea originated with Capt. Ingalls, who suggested it to Col. Riley and some other officers. He proposed to erect a log theater, in which to present plays and hold lectures or give concerts. The undertaking took immediate shape and, with the consent of Gen. Sedgwick, an Association was formed, each member of which subscribed for a certain number of shares of the stock, the proceeds of which were used to equip the theater. The building was begun at once, and was one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide. It was constructed of pine logs from the ground a distance of fifteen feet, above which it was built of timber and boards, ten feet higher. It was not painted, but covered with heavy canvas on the inside. A balcony was constructed all around the building, and a stage, and benches were erected for seats except in the balcony or dress circle, where chairs and stools were used. The materials, such as windows, doors, boards, nails, etc., were purchased in Washington. A drop curtain and a few sets of scenery made up the stage equipment, which was increased with necessary stage properties from the several camps. The theater was completed in about two months, but it was far enough advanced on Feb. 2d, to use for religious purposes, and the four Regiments of our Brigade united in a service with the four Chaplains officiating in some part of the exercises. The sermon was delivered by the Chaplain of the 38th New York Regiment, and it was an eloquent discourse. Gen. Sedgwick attended with his staff in full uniform, and there were five ladies present, whose singing greatly enhanced the pleasure of the occasion. When finished, the building was illuminated with gas made on the grounds, by a manufacturing appliance, from the refuse fat and bones that were gathered each day at the cook houses, of which there were nearly half a hundred connected with the Brigade. The entire cost of the structure was a little in excess of $3000, exclusive of labor, logs and canvas. The first dramatic performance was given on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862, when Ben Rogers and Susan Denin christened this unique Temple of Dramatic Art by presenting two plays, the names of which I do not remember.

A large audience witnessed the performance, among whom were quite a number of ladies, the wives of officers, who came from headquarters with Gen. Sedgwick, or from the various regiments where they were guests. The inauguration of this enterprise was successful, and it was patronized by many soldiers from all parts of the army. Thereafter, performances were given several evenings each week. Sergt. McWade, of Company C, was a pro-

fessional actor, and he appeared on several occasions. A Minstrel Company was formed and principally composed of men in the ranks, the soloists belonging to Company G, and the chorus largely to Company H. They presented a very creditable and meritorious performance, in minstrel style, with end men and interlocutor. Stanley of Company G was the "bones," and he was a very skillful performer with the ebonies. These entertainments were advertised throughout the Division by posters, in the usual way, and one of these, and the only one known to be in existence, is owned by Miss Emma Sylvester, daughter of our Commissary Sergeant. The sheet is about thirty inches long, and ten inches wide, and upon the following page it is reproduced in language, style and composition.

The entertainments continued until we departed from Camp Sackett to engage in the Peninsular Campaign, but the enterprise did not prove financially profitable, and those who purchased stock lost their entire investment. Nearly all of the Mozart officers subscribed, and that is why it was essentially a Mozart project. It was so regarded and spoken of, although a few officers connected with other Regiments in the Brigade contributed small amounts. In the amusing farce "Box and Cox," Capt. Ingalls made quite an impression, and although somewhat nervous, he displayed more dramatic ability than he was supposed to possess. I remember how vigorous he was in the play, when, entering his room and finding the breakfast of Mr. Box cooking on the stove, he snatched it from the frying pan with a fork and flung it, with more vehemence than he had intended, across the stage and into the parquette in front of the audience. It caused some merriment, but Capt. Ingalls continued his lines as if nothing had happened. I have often thought of this trifling incident, since our army life, and have as often heartily laughed at the remembrance of the thrilling scene. Even Capt. Ingalls, after the performance, admitted that he was himself amused at his forcible action. This theatrical enterprise was not duplicated or attempted by any other military organization during the war. It served as a relief from the ennui and monotony of camp life, during the months of preparation and waiting for the Virginia campaign to be renewed.

There was still another instance of originality by the Mozart Regiment, when, at the end of the war, and while the Regiment occupied its final encampment in Virginia, a Veteran Association was formed at the suggestion of Capt. Murphy, that has continued to the present time. And not only was an Association organized, but a constitution and by-laws were adopted, printed and distributed to the members before the Regiment was mustered out of the service on June 27, 1865. And for the purpose of excluding "conscripts" and "bounty jumpers" from the Association, it was voted to confine the membership to those who had served for a period of two years. There was no duplication of this action by any other Regiment, and thus the Mozarters may claim two examples of adaptation to circumstances not exemplified by our comrades in arms.

From the preamble in the pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws above mentioned, I clip the following: — "In view of our brilliant career, and of the firm and sincere comradeship which has always existed among us, we could challenge the world to produce a more harmonious organization than this has been, or one whose military record has been more

SEDGWICK'S BRIGADE LYCEUM.

ADMISSION, *Dress Circle* 50 *cents.* *Parquette* 25 *cents.*

Stage Manager. Capt. WILLIAM C. MORGAN, Third Maine.
Asst. Stage Manager. Lieut. F. ALTHOUSE, 38th New York.
Treasurer. Capt. SULLIVAN, 40th New York.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE
SEDGWICK BRIGADE LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1862,
WILL BE PRESENTED
NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER.

AFTER WHICH,
A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE
BRIGADE MINSTRELS,
WITH OTHER POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

PREVIOUS TO THE RISING OF THE CURTAIN, AN OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA.

This Monday Evening, the Performance will Commence with the Amusing Farce Entitled:—

NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER!

Flipper,	Capt. WM. C. MORGAN.	*Second Floor Lodger,*	Lieut. LEE.
Nobber,	Capt. JOHN M. COONEY.	*Jim,*	Mr. STOKES.

AFTER WHICH,
THE BRIGADE MINSTRELS!

PART I—MINSTREL SCENE

Overture,	FULL BAND.
Chorus — Down the River,	TROUPE.
Jocky Hat and Feather,	STANLEY.
Fairy Dell,	CHAMBERLAIN.
Old Kentucky Home,	NEWLAND.
Gipsy Davey,	STANLEY.
Quickstep,	TROUPE.
India Rubber Feats,	MASTER CHARLES.
Banjo Solo,	NEWLAND.

PART II—BALLAD!

Bone Solo,	STANLEY.
The Celebrated Lucy Long Dance, (In Character)	TERRILL.

The Entertainment will conclude with the Favorite Farce Entitled:—

BOX AND COX.

BOX, *A Journeyman Printer,*	Lieut. GEORGE COONEY.
COX, *A Journeyman Hatter,*	Capt. ALBERT S. INGALLS.
MRS. BOUNCER,	MISS JULEP.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

Strict order will be enforced. Stamping, Smoking, etc., Strictly Prohibited.

Military Men, whether Officers or otherwise, will appear in FULL DRESS, without side arms.

honorable. In view of this, we deem it advisable before we separate for our respective homes, which are widely separated, to form a society by means of which we may at intervals meet in social reunions, and bind more firmly the already well-tested connections among us." The meeting was held just previous to the final muster out of the regiment at camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, June 27, 1865, and it was voted to form a Veteran Association to be known as "The Mozart Association, Fortieth Regiment N. Y. Veteran Volunteers."

Although the army had not been ordered into winter quarters, the Ides of December found us preparing for severe weather. We had concluded that there would be no forward movement during the winter, and we began to reconstruct our tents. Log huts were constructed for the better accommodation of the officers, and log stables had already been erected for the horses. Our Sergeants' tent was made more spacious by building walls two feet high, with spruce logs, between which, the cracks were filled with clay, and then, pitching our double tent upon the top log. We next dug the earth from the interior to the depth of two feet, which gave us a height of ten feet from floor to ridgepole, and plenty of room for our diminutive sheet-iron stove that had been purchased of an itinerant selling agent from Baltimore. To afford us still more space, we constructed bunks at the rear of the tent, one above the other. My bunk was made by stretching two poles upon forked stakes driven into the ground. The poles were eight feet long, two feet apart and one foot from the board floor. Across these poles I nailed barrel staves, and on them I spread an old tent. I then made a canvas bedtick and filled it with hay, which made a very acceptable bed, and with a blanket to cover me and my knapsack for a pillow, it was certainly comfortable.

On the day preceding Christmas, Col. Riley suggested that we decorate the camp, and during the day we obtained hundreds of cedar and fir trees, which grew near there in abundance. Every street was adorned with them, and the flag pole was decorated with them at the base and was handsomely festooned with vines. The next day (Christmas) some negro contrabands came into camp and we had immense sport with one of them who could dance in plantation style. He furnished his own music by clapping his hands together or upon various parts of his anatomy, which perfectly marked the time. His movements were extremely grotesque and embraced motions of the body in gyrations and curves which were artistic although crude and inelegant. This was continued for fifteen minutes, during which we were convulsed with laughter by the oddness of the evolutions, which were exceedingly ludicrous. Nearly as soon as one dance was finished, another began, and for several hours this negro furnished diversion for the hundreds who witnessed the entertainment.

Our Christmas menu consisted of beef steak and potatoes for breakfast, beef soup for dinner, and boiled rice for supper, with bread, coffee and tea at each meal. Some had boxes sent from home filled with "the good things of life," and the Sergeants' tent was supplied with one of the mince pies, which we found to be delicious.

I did not begin to study the tactics with much earnestness until after my promotion to Sergeant, for after the promotion of Gould and Graves, there

seemed some encouragement, and I very quickly memorized the entire contents of the first volume of "Hardee," and was therefore prepared for examination whenever the next vacancy occurred. I even carried the text-book with me on picket and studied it there, for at this time we remained on picket two days and I had considerable leisure. The sequel of this endeavor will be disclosed later.

The new year found the Regiment well settled in comfortable winter quarters, and upon the return of Col. Riley from his brief furlough, drilling in battalion movements was resumed and continued every suitable day, but at this time an unexpected dilemma confronted Col. Riley, who was constantly entreated for furloughs. A perfect epidemic pervaded the regiment. Lieut. Col. Egan, Capt. Ingalls, Capt. Lindsey and many other officers had been granted "leave of absence," for short terms. And so the fever had spread until sergeants, corporals, and privates were attacked by the prevailing frenzy for a furlough. Col. Riley was besieged by day and by night with importunities until he was teased and worried, if not irritated. In a few instances furloughs for two weeks were granted, which only made others more urgent. Almost every conceivable reason or excuse was given for requesting the indulgence, and in not a few cases, conditions at home were misrepresented to obtain the coveted permission to go there. The Colonel was generally able to detect deception, but in one case he encountered an expert impostor who told a pitiful fabrication about his sick wife in New York, who, he said, could not live, and that he should never see her again unless he could have a furlough. The Colonel told him he would consider the request and inform him in a few days. When three days had passed, Patrick again appeared at the Colonel's tent, with "later news" from home, saying that he must come at once if he desired to see his wife alive. Believing that the man was prevaricating, Col. Riley determined to test him, and the following conversation ensued: —

"Your wife is very sick, is she?'

"Yes, Colonel."

"You have a letter saying she is sick?"

"Yes, Colonel."

"Well, I have a letter from your wife also. I wrote to her and she says she is well and does not want you to come home."

Patrick smiled and said: —

"Did you write a letter to my wife, Colonel?"

"Yes, I did, and she is not sick."

"Did my wife write to you, Colonel?"

"Yes, she did, and what do you mean by coming to me with a lie about your sick wife? What have you to say for yourself?"

"Well, Colonel, all I have to say is that there's two of the biggest liars in the Mozart Regiment that can be found in the whole Army of the Potomac."

"Why, Patrick, how is that?"

"Well, Colonel, I'm not married at all. I am one of the biggest liars, and you can guess who is the other one."

After that, nothing more could be said. Patrick had found his match,

and so had the Colonel, but he congratulated himself that while he might have compromised himself, Patrick did not get the furlough.

I am aware that the above episode has been published and frequently related at public gatherings, since the war, but attributed to some other Regiment. Its origin, however, as stated, is fully authenticated and vouched for by Col. Riley, who substantiates the accuracy of the incident as I have narrated it.

At this time we could not find the enemy without traveling ten miles. The extreme right of the rebel pickets, opposite us, began about two miles from Pohick church, extending around beyond Pohick, and thence down to Fairfax station. From our picket line we could see the Occoquan only two miles distant, and the rifle pits the enemy had erected on the opposite bank of that stream. The fire from those rifle pits could sweep our side of the river, which in many places was less than ten yards wide.

I find the following in my diary under date of Jan. 12th: — "It hardly seems possible that this is January, for it is a summer day. However, at night, whatever the warmth of the day, the thermometer extends downward and the air is cuttingly cold. It is then that we suffer on guard and picket duty. No word of murmuring, however, is uttered. We enlisted to do what is required of soldiers, and expecting to suffer the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, we do the work cheerfully and submit to the discomforts and dangers which were self assumed, in defense of our country."

Handling a cold musket in winter with naked hands is not a comfortable occupation, and so I was delighted to receive a Christmas present from home, consisting of a pair of woolen mittens, knit by my sweetheart, with a thumb and forefinger, which enabled me to handle my musket and prevented suffering from the exposure incident to its use under wintry conditions.

The Mason-Slidell episode was thoroughly discussed in the army, and it was generally the opinion that England very wisely refrained from assuming a threatening attitude. Had we refused to release the captured ambassadors, the controversy would have been settled by diplomacy rather than by firearms, but it was doubtless the better policy to yield the traitors to England and her sympathetic populace.

We were not uncomfortable while on picket, although not protected the same as in camp, and we had no beds. We occupied a hut made of brush and poles at my first service as Sergeant of the Picket Guard. It was located in the woods, and in the center we maintained a constant fire, at which we made our tea and coffee and toasted our bread. One day I summoned a Corporal, and we started upon a tour of discovery and visited the house of Major Fowle, who was then serving in the rebel army. In the basement we found five slaves owned by Fowle, whose family had vacated the premises and left the negroes. We entered and remained an hour or more in conversation with the inmates. We ordered hoecakes, which were cooked in our presence upon a three-legged iron "skillet" over coals drawn from the fire upon the brick hearth. Eaten hot, and with a plentiful supply of butter, these cakes, which were composed of corn meal, salt and water, were quite palatable and refreshing. They were the principal food of the negroes with an occasional small ration of bacon. We also visited the widow Triplett, whose slaves had all deserted her except four. Nevertheless, she had barns

full of hay and produce, and a smokehouse full of bacon, which, however, we dared not touch, as she displayed the flag, and where that waved, everything was sacred.

To end our tramp, we went to the house of a free negro, who was the son of a slave who had been owned by Gen. Washington, but who was freed when the General died. Near this house there lived a negro 105 years old who was himself a slave of Gen. Washington, and who groomed his horse. Upon our return to camp from picket, I had charge of two soldiers of another Regiment, who had been arrested for foraging from Mrs. Triplett's reserved supply of fresh pork. They were tried by court martial and sentenced to pay $5.00 each.

On Monday, Jan. 6, 1862, I attended a court martial at Fort Lyon as a witness. Private Thomas F. Kelly was arrested for threatening to shoot an officer. I heard him utter the threat and was summoned to testify. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, and to imprisonment during the war. His sentence, however, was modified, and he escaped imprisonment through powerful influences at Washington. It commenced to snow as we were returning from picket duty Jan. 4th, but not a great quantity fell. The temperature fell, however, very sensibly and winter seemed to have just begun, but very opportunely we received new jackets on the seventh, and my diary says of them "they are nice and warm." But the weather in Virginia is very fickle, and after a week of freezing, there follows an "Indian Summer."

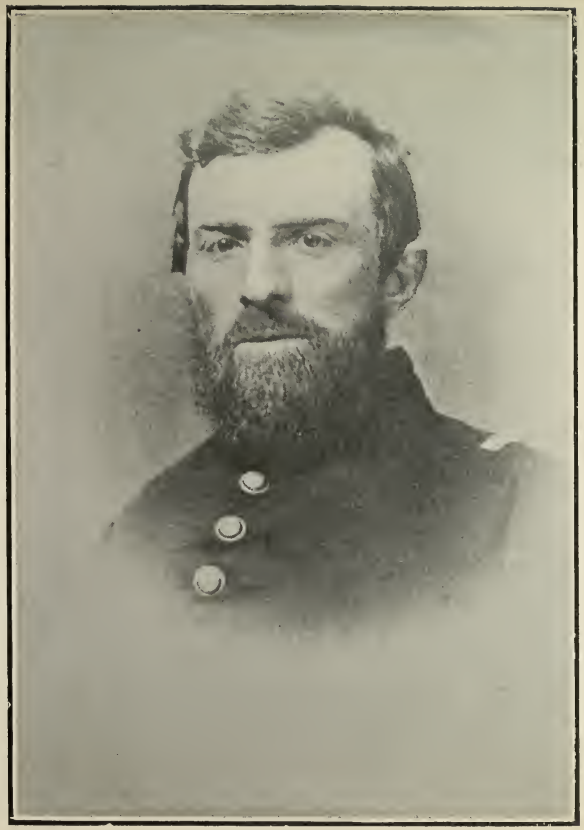
On Thursday, Jan. 16th, a new system of picket duty was inaugurated, and the entire Regiment went on picket for three days, and each of the twelve Regiments in the Division was scheduled to follow in succession. This plan gave to each Regiment three days of continuous picket duty in each thirty-six days. Our picket line stretched a distance of ten miles from Mount Vernon to the Fairfax Road. During our tour of duty, a scouting expedition was sent out to Accotink Creek, but we saw nothing of the enemy. On this last day of our service on the picket line, we found ourselves short of rations, but the cooks had been notified and they brought us an ample supply of fresh beef and bread. We were relieved by the 2d Michigan Regiment, and when we tramped back to camp, the mud was ankle deep, but we experienced no bad effects from it or from our three days' bivouac in the woods. I had fortified myself with a pair of new high top boots reaching to the knees, which I ordered made for me in Boston, and I therefore knew neither cold nor wet feet.

Captain Francis A. Johnson.

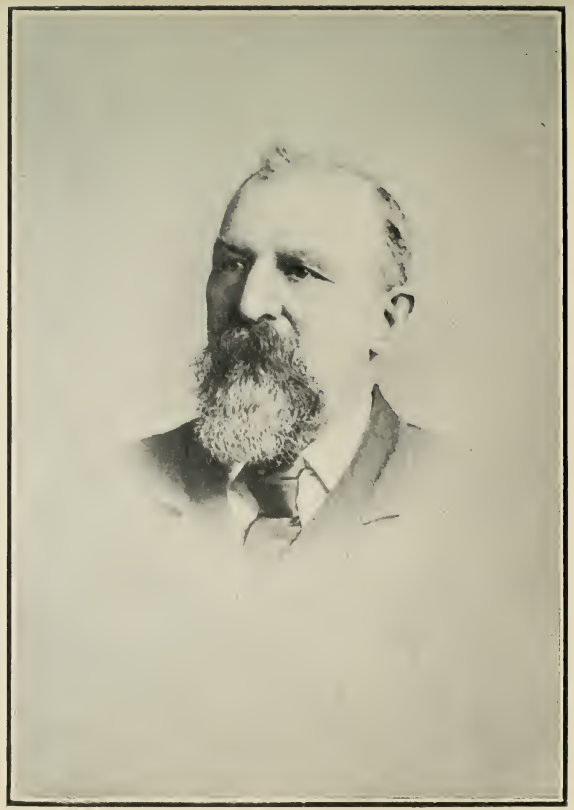
Capt. Johnson was born in Franklin, Mass., Mar. 22d, 1827, and the son of Warren and Eliza. When eight years old he was "bound out" for one year, to a farmer, "to do chores and go to school." In the summer, he worked in a cotton factory in 1838 and 1839. In 1840, he went to work on a farm, and remained until the fall of 1843, going to school in winter. When he was sixteen years old, he went to sea and continued a sailor until the spring of 1850, visiting during that time a great many ports in South America, the Sandwich Islands, Sitka, in Alaska, and other distant lands. When he reached home, in the spring of 1850, he worked in Milford, Mass., as a boot-maker.

He was married July 30th, 1851, to Sarah J. Aldrich, and three children were born to them before the Civil War commenced, viz.: — Oscar E., born Oct. 27, 1852; Charles Fred, born Aug. 29, 1855; and George F., born Oct. 14, 1857. In 1853, he enlisted in Company A, 10th Regiment Massachusetts State Militia, and served until the war began in 1861. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Milford company that joined the Mozart Regiment and served therein as Lieutenant and Captain until disabled, as related elsewhere in this volume.

After his return from the war, Capt. Johnson was for many years engaged in the hotel business and located in Plymouth, Mass. Two children were born to Capt. Johnson after his retirement from the army, viz.: — Lottie May, born Dec. 25, 1863, and Harry L., born Aug. 30, 1875. He has now retired from business, and resides in Florida during the winter. In summer, he resides in Endicott, N. Y., with his family, which remains unbroken. The sons, Fred, George and Harry, conduct a shoe business that has no equal in size, and they employ exceeding five thousand persons. The oldest son, Oscar, is a Methodist clergyman, and as I write, is located in Marlboro, Mass.



CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. JOHNSON. 1862.



CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. JOHNSON, 1897.

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CHAPTER XII.

DISAPPOINTED MOZARTERS.

VERY early in February there appeared evidences that we were not to remain a long time in our comfortable winter quarters. Spring was approaching and the people and the government were demanding a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, and the clamor was having an effect upon Gen. McClellan, who was reticent concerning his intentions, but who had nevertheless issued secret orders which indicated preparations for marching. President Lincoln had ordered Gen. McClellan to begin a movement not later than Feb. 23d, but when the time arrived, there were no visible signs of compliance, but nevertheless a campaign had been planned, although its execution was deferred for more than a month.

My diary, under date of Feb. 16th, mentions the first death in our Company as having occurred on the previous Sunday, in the Regimental Hospital, at Camp Sackett. Comrade John P. Gammon was the first one of our number to succumb to the great destroyer that was destined to make such havoc in our ranks as the next three years witnessed. Deceased was one of the original members who enlisted in Arlington. He was a strong, robust man then and a farmer, born in Baldwin, Me., where he owned a farm at the time of his enlistment. He had acted from patriotic motives, but supposed that the war would end in a few months. He informed me, previous to his sickness, of his disappointment at the continuance of the war, and that he had not left his home affairs in a condition for him to be long absent. I think he fretted and mourned about the farm and his inability to obtain a discharge from the army, until he became sick through discouragement and dejection. He entered the hospital in January and was treated for nostalgia, or homesickness, which developed into melancholia, but his death was caused by lung fever, or pneumonia, as it is now diagnosed. He lingered until Sunday, Feb. 9th. I remained at his bedside through the previous night and ministered to his comfort, as I had done on several former occasions. The death caused genuine regret among the members of our Company, for the deceased had been a faithful soldier and was always ready to perform his duty. At roll call that day, Capt. Ingalls announced the death, and suggested that the body be sent home, and that each member contribute a proportionate share of the expense. It was unanimously voted to adopt the suggestion, and the body was handsomely coffined and forwarded by express, the assessment for each member of the Company being ninety cents. On Tuesday morning the remains were escorted to Alexandria by the entire Company and delivered to the express company there.

The Regiment was on picket again Feb. 13th, for three days, and I was stationed with a corporal and eight men, in command of a picket post about two miles from Pohick church. On Saturday morning, our Company was

sent out to the front upon a scouting expedition. We started at three o'clock, and two hours later we were eight miles beyond our picket outposts, and fourteen miles from Camp Sackett. We pushed forward to within two miles of the rebel camps and heard their reveille. We were on the Richmond turnpike road, sixteen miles west of Fairfax Court House, and we did not reach our pickets until 9 o'clock, having been away six hours, and having marched sixteen miles through mud, and crossed swollen streams, among which were the Accotink, Occoquan and Pohick Creeks.

Four inches of snow fell that day, but the storm did not begin until we were again on the picket line, where we arrived dreadfully tired and ferociously hungry. Hot coffee, fresh beef, and fried hard crackers refreshed us, and after an hour's rest, we were ready for another exciting adventure.

In mid-February, 1862, the government conferred a great blessing upon the soldiers in the field and their families at home, by introducing an allotment system, whereby a soldier could authorize the transmission of a portion of his monthly pay to any person he might name in any part of the country. A great many soldiers at the front had a wife and children, or parents, or others wholly or partially dependent upon them, and this allotment provision aimed to make the remittance safe and regular. This was exceedingly beneficial, for the paymaster was irregular and could not be depended upon to reach us in the field at a stipulated time, and the new scheme afforded a method by which those at home could receive their allowance as soon as it became due. To make the plan available, the soldier signed an order authorizing the government to pay a certain sum to the person he named, who every month received a check that was payable at any bank in the country. Many of the Mozarters embraced the opportunity to remit in this manner, myself among them, and thereafter my mother never failed to receive the ten dollars per month that I allotted her, as promptly as it became payable. In a vast number of instances, when the soldier was taken prisoner, this plan proved a great boon to his beneficiary, for the remittance continued just the same as if the soldier was in effective service, when, had the allotment not been made, the pay would have remained in the United States Treasury and could not have been withdrawn, even by the soldier himself, while he remained a prisoner.

I have stated that Col. Riley promised promotion to deserving and capable aspirants as fast as vacancies occurred, and until he was interfered with by Gov. Morgan, he fulfilled his pledge. But he was not long permitted to have any voice in the selection of his officers, for Gov. Morgan insisted that it was his privilege to name the officers without regard to the wishes of commanding officers. No one could dispute his authority, and not even the Secretary of War dared to assume any control of this vitally important matter. The United States Government exercised the right to dismiss officers, but it assumed no power to appoint them, consequently the soldiers who had earned promotion and who were qualified to take command, found themselves ignored and the Colonel powerless to order their advancement. Col. Riley exceedingly regretted his inability to thwart the Governor, and so, when our Lieut. Ballou severed his connection with the regiment in early February, 1862, the vacancy thus created in our Company was filled by a stripling from New York named Vanderpool, who was entirely destitute of military

experience and totally ignorant of military tactics. He was a beardless boy scarcely twenty years old and incapable of giving the simplest order correctly. To such as he was the success of our arms committed, and to such as he were the lives of veteran soldiers confided. And not only was our Regiment affected, but *all* New York regiments, and not only was Gov. Morgan willing to intrust the safety of the Republic to military ignoramuses, but all the Governors of the loyal States exercised the right to appoint officers and to fill vacancies in their respective regiments. Capt. Ingalls had told me, after the promotion of Sergts. Gould and Graves, that I should be the next one of our Company to receive a commission, but when the retirement of Lieut. Ballou caused a vacancy, a novice in military knowledge received the prize in spite of Col. Riley and Capt. Ingalls, both of whom vigorously protested against the outrage. Later, there were other importations into the Regiment, among whom were Lieut. Mallon, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Sergt. Cannon and Sergt. Gilder. These were trained soldiers, and no one could take exception to their qualifications, but their introduction to the Mozart Regiment prevented the advancement of capable veteran soldiers who were wrongfully and needlessly supplanted. The promotion of Capt. Ingalls to Major created a vacancy that should have been filled by the promotion to Captain of Lieut. Gould, who had ably commanded the Company after the promotion of his superior officer. Lieut. Gould deserved to be advanced to Captain, but it was given to Lieut. Fitzgerald, who had never served in the Company, and had been identified with the Regiment less than four months. Thus was Lieut. Gould robbed by Gov. Morgan of the honor that belonged to him, and the vacancy his promotion would have created did not occur, and I was also robbed of the commission promised to me by Capt. Ingalls. The same was true in other companies, and after that time no one could hope for promotion and no one received promotion for many dreary weeks and months. Capt. Fitzgerald did not take command of our Company, but instead, was assigned to the staff of Gen. Kearny. Lieut. Gould retained command of the Company, but Capt. Fitzgerald held the honor and received the extra compensation. Sergt. Cannon came to us from a New Jersey Regiment through the intercession of Gen. Kearny, at whose headquarters Comrade Cannon was serving as clerk. He was universally respected, but among those who were ambitious for promotion the feeling prevailed that the officers who had been forced upon us should have become identified with the new regiments which were continually in process of formation. Had it been the policy of Gov. Morgan to draw experienced officers from the army to command the new regiments, much friction would have been prevented, and many experienced soldiers would have been promoted and much longer have retained their connection with the forces at the front, instead of remaining in the hospitals on special duty until their term of service expired.

I intend no reflection upon the officers I have named for accepting commissions which had been earned by and which rightfully belonged to others. I respect and honor them for their devotion and bravery. They performed valiant service for their country and imperiled their lives in its defense. In fact, as Commander of the Tammany Regiment, to which he was transferred, Col. Mallon yielded his life at Bristoe Station in 1862. Capt. Fitzgerald served as a staff officer with distinction, and for his efficiency at the Battle of

Fredericksburg, he was highly complimented in the official reports of that sanguinary engagement. Lieut. Gilder was wounded at Gettysburg, and resigned to accept promotion to Captain and Asst. Adj. Gen. of United States Volunteers. Lieut. Cannon obtained promotion through the various grades of service, until he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and he commanded the Regiment during the last six months of the war and until its disbandment. Even with such distinguished services as these officers rendered, the fact remains that their advent in the Mozart Regiment was the result of an unjust favoritism. They brought intelligence and military knowledge to the Regiment, but it accomplished no more than if their places had been filled by some of the worthy Sergeants who were superseded by the invaders. In fact, the *esprit de corps* of the Regiment was injuriously affected by the preferment of those officers. As to Vanderpool, he died at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, Aug. 3, 1862, from a wound received in action at White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862.

From this relation of facts, it appears that the Mozart Regiment was used as a stepping stone to obtain military precedence, and that in consequence, a disturbed temperament prevailed in the Regiment among those who had hoped for and expected early advancement, as had been promised them from the earliest organization of the Regiment. Scores of eager aspirants for promotion were not considered, and it is little wonder that they regarded the intrusion of others as an unwarranted indignity.

With the appearance of Lieut. Vanderpool at Camp Sackett, holding the commission that was promised to myself, I concluded that promotions from the Company would be long postponed, and by advice of Capt. Ingalls, I determined to apply for a Commission in a Maine Regiment. The movement commenced in my native town in the form of an application to the Governor of Maine, indorsed by the Selectmen and a large number of my fellow-townsmen. Testimonials were also forwarded by Capt. Ingalls and Lieut. Gould as follows: —

TESTIMONIAL OF CAPT. INGALLS.

CAMP SACKETT, VA., Mar. 8th, 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. WASHBURN OF MAINE,

SIR: — Having been requested by Sergt. Fred C. Floyd, to state in writing my opinion of his ability to perform the duties of Lieutenant in the Service, and also my knowledge of his conduct as a man and soldier, I comply with pleasure.

Sergt. Floyd entered my Company as a private in April, 1861, and has been with it from that time to the present. He has been promoted for merit alone, and has never been found wanting in his duty. He is a young man of excellent habits and undoubted capacity, and would be an honor to his native State should you think fit to grant him a Commission.

I should be sorry to lose him from my Company, but cannot refuse to bear testimony to his integrity and capacity.

INDORSEMENT OF LIEUT. GOULD.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Mar. 10th, 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Understanding that Sergt. Fred C. Floyd of Saco, Maine, now a member of Company H, of this Regiment, has made an application to you for a Commission as Lieutenant in one of the regiments from your State, it affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to his worth and capabilities. I have been in the same Company of this Regiment since its organization, and have had every opportunity to observe and test his fitness. I think he would bear with great credit, and without hesitation, a severe

military examination. But not only is he fitted by education, study and practical observation and experience, for the Post he seeks, but he is a young man of exceptionable habits, using no intoxicating liquors or profane language.

I am thus particular in alluding to his habits, because I consider the efficiency of many officers spoiled by their excess in social vices. I think Sergeant Floyd would make a better officer for the Post he seeks, than seventy-five per cent of those occupying similar positions in the army.

These documents, and others, were delivered to Gov. Washburn, and two months later, after the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, a communication reached me from the State House at Augusta, saying that all vacancies had been filled, and advising that I obtain a discharge from the army, and proceed to Maine and organize a company of volunteers, with the understanding that I should be appointed the Captain. As it was impossible for me to obtain a discharge for such a purpose, I made no attempt in that direction and abandoned the idea of obtaining promotion either in the Mozart Regiment, or in any other. To say that I was greatly disappointed but feebly expressed my feelings, for it became more and more apparent that promotion could not be expected by Mozarters in Company H, and in proof that my convictions were warranted, I need only state that but one member of our original Company obtained a Commission after that date. And that was not granted until December, 1863, or nearly two years after my promotion was frustrated by Gov. Morgan. More than two years elapsed after the promotion of Sergeants Gould and Graves before Sergt. James Schuter was promoted, and he was the last to receive recognition. Of the ninety-eight non-commissioned officers and privates of Company H who were sworn into the United States service at Yonkers, only three received commissions. And it was not because there were no worthy and capable men in the Company, for all of the Sergeants were intelligent and amply qualified to serve as commissioned officers. So also were Corporals Fletcher, Wiley, Hanna and Breslin, as well as privates Fish and Frost, and some others. It was wrong to deprive such men of the promotions to which they were entitled by reason of their honorable and faithful service.

Late in the year 1861, Sergt. William H. Warner of Company A, and Private Emmons F. Fletcher of Company G were promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, but with these exceptions, until the following year, vacancies were filled from outside of our ranks. But soon after we had entered upon the Peninsula campaign in 1862, and had captured Yorktown and fought the Battle of Williamsburg, orders were issued from the War Department that the Governors of States would not be permitted to fill vacancies except from the enlisted men in the Service. This order gave new life to ambitious veterans, and during 1862, after the victory of Williamsburg, no less than ten of them in our Regiment were promoted. Among these were several whose subsequent service proved the wisdom of their promotion. In this connection, I mention Lieut. W. H. H. Johnson, who was killed at Gettysburg; Lieut. W. R. Stevens, who was killed at Fredericksburg; Capt. Joseph W. Clymer of Company F, who was wounded at Locust Grove, and Capt. George C. Dow of Company B, who was wounded at Haymarket, Va., and again wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. These officers were as efficient as any of their rank who served in the Regiment.

In 1863 the policy of selecting officers from the ranks was continued, and

it gave us twelve promotions, and some of the men thus advanced made notable records and achieved distinction. Among these were Capt. H. T. Walcott of Company G, who was killed at the Wilderness; Lieut. R. M. Boody of Company B, who was wounded four times, and awarded a Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery in battle; Major A. W. Keene of Company G, who was wounded, and who passed through all the grades of service from Private to Major; Lieut. James Schuter of Company H, who was killed at Petersburg; and Lieut. Washington Peel of Company D, who was first wounded at Chantilly and again at the Wilderness, after which he was killed at Petersburg. Two others of this dozen valiant officers, Lieut. Halsey of Company A, and Lieut. Van Moll of Company B, were wounded in battle, and two others, Lieut. Sweet and Lieut. Marshall, both of Company G, served with great acceptance as Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively.

The year 1864 found the Regiment largely decimated of its original material, and during that year the original term of enlistment expired, and many who ranked among the bravest veterans of the war terminated their service, with all of its hardships and perils. We had been reënforced and strengthened by the veterans of the 37th, 38th, 55th, 74th, 87th, and 101st New York Regiments, and many promotions deservedly went to them. But during the year, four of the original Mozarters who had reënlisted, were promoted. Of these, Lieut. Thomas W. Walton of Company A was wounded at Gettysburg and at the Wilderness, and being incapacitated by his wounds, he resigned after a total service of three years and six months. Lieut. W. H. Scammell of Company G, who received a wound at Fair Oaks, was promoted to First Lieutenant and succeeded Lieut. Marshall as Quartermaster. Capt. George N. Chamberlain of Company G was wounded at Spottsylvania, but he continued in service after his wound healed, and served, in all, a few days more than four years. Lieut. J. H. B. Jenkins received a Commission late in 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment in June, 1865, after serving four years. The war ended in 1865, but there were two of the reënlisted Mozarters who received Commissions that year. They were Lieut. E. Sengmeyer of Company A, who was wounded at Cold Harbor, and Lieut. John H. Taylor, who received a wound at Bull Run in 1862. The exigencies of the service found abundant material in our ranks for leadership from among those who entered the Regiment through consolidation, but I leave their names for future mention, it being my object at the present time to show that the officers selected from the ranks were equal or superior to those who were appointed by Gov. Morgan.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WARNER.

Capt. William H. Warner.

Capt. Warner was born of American ancestry, in New York City, June 1, 1837. He received a common school education in his native city, and learned the trade of a bookbinder, but had not devoted much time to it before the Civil War commenced.

After the war, Capt. Warner engaged in the flour milling business on the banks of the Hudson River in Greene County, N. Y., and remained there until he went to Ohio in 1879. Later, owing to his wounds and army disabilities, he was forced to seek the benefits of the Military Home in Dayton, Ohio, where he was given command of a Company and where he remained several years, nursing the wound he received at the Battle of the Wilderness, which caused permanent disability, the bullet that injured him having entered the left cheek, and passing through, emerged at the base of the brain.

He was mustered in Post 5, Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, in 1879, and is a Past Commander of that Post. He also wears the square and compass, having been raised in Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1884 he married Miss Emma Ells, of Dayton, Ohio, and they had one child, a boy, who died while yet a child. With his loving partner, the Captain is now pleasantly situated in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where, with kind wishes and hopes that it may be many years yet ere the bugle blows the last call of "Lights Out," we will now leave him. The portrait represents him in the uniform of his rank at the Military Home, in 1898. See military record in the Roster.

CHAPTER XIII.

HUNTING FOR REBELS.

THERE were quite a number of ladies in camp during the last days of winter and the days of early spring of 1862, among whom was Mrs. Ingalls, wife of our Captain, who remained at Camp Sackett several weeks. The anniversary of Washington's birth occurred on Saturday, and it was celebrated by salutes at sunrise, noon, and sunset from all of the forts. I acted as Sergeant of the Guard during the preceding night, and as early as five o'clock that morning, the bands of the different regiments were out and playing the national airs. In the quiet stillness of the morning, the music echoed from hilltop to hilltop, and reverberated across the plains and valleys in delightful strains of symphonic harmony. It was a charming and inspiring diversion. During the afternoon, the Mozarters assembled in the Lyceum Building, and held a jubilee of song, assisted by our guests, the ladies, and by many comrades from the 3d and 4th Maine Regiments, and the 38th N. Y. Regiment. Admission was free, and the house was packed. The acoustic properties of our unique theater were perfect, and we found it easy to fill the building with a volume of tone that was easily produced.

The latter part of February brought us fine weather and fine roads. On the 27th, I wrote home:—"It seems just like Spring, for the air is mild and the birds are singing this morning, just the same as they will be in Maine two months later." At about this time, all of the troops began to drill in the bayonet exercise. In our Company, it devolved upon the Sergeants to instruct the men in this exhilarating exercise. The Company was divided into squads of twenty men each, and each Sergeant drilled the same men at every lesson. With a single exception, my squad were easy learners, and they soon became proficient in exemplifying the "thrusts" and "parries" and all of the other movements used for attack and defense with the terrible bayonet, which every soldier dreaded because its wound was deadly.

Our Company annals of Feb. 26th recorded a visit to Camp Sackett from Mr. Addison Gage, who was a wealthy resident of Arlington, and one of its most honored and respected citizens. He was the uncle of my tentmate, Sergt. Snow, and he had contributed very liberally in equipping our Company at the beginning of its existence. He had come to Camp Sackett from a banquet he had given on the previous day to the Massachusetts officers who had been captured by the rebels at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, and a few days before had been released from imprisonment. He reported to us that the released officers were convinced that a strong Union sentiment prevailed in certain circles at Richmond, and that they were only waiting for the appearance of Union troops to assume an attitude of antagonism.

Rumors were often repeated now that we should soon advance, and the indications were strengthened when the officers received positive orders to

reduce their baggage to a valise or carpetbag. It was also said that the mails had been intercepted to prevent any knowledge of our movements reaching the enemy through army correspondence. On Friday, the last day of February, I wrote the following to my mother: — "The officers have received orders to reduce their baggage to what can be carried in a valise, and their extra baggage will be sent to Alexandria to-morrow. We are ordered to keep our knapsacks packed constantly, and be ready to march at a moment's warning. How soon this will be, we cannot tell. It may be a few days and it may not be for a fortnight." At this date the strength of the Regiment was 957 men, of whom sixty were sick or convalescent. Brig. Gen. Sedgwick was promoted to Major General at about this time, and assigned to the command of a Division in the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Sumner. He was succeeded by Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, who took immediate command of our Brigade and remained our Commander until he, too, was promoted, first to the command of a Division, and then to a Corps Commander.

That winter of 1862 at Camp Sackett was especially comfortable after our tents had been reconstructed to protect us from the weather. And especially in the Sergeants' tent, with Snow and Ellis for tentmates, the conditions were extremely delightful. We purchased a new camp stove that not only warmed the tent but enabled us to prepare some appetizing viands. Sergeant Snow had been reared in luxury, and as the army ration did not afford the luxuries to which he had been accustomed, his income was entirely devoted to procuring the "necessaries of life," as he termed such supplies as could be obtained for cash, and when that was exhausted or likely to be absorbed, he sent home for more and it always came. So with the supplies of food that Ellis and myself received from home, and Snow's generous remittances, we managed to serve meals of much excellence. We shared everything, even the cooking, for one day I would be frying griddle cakes and the next day Snow would superintend the preparation of an oyster stew, the ingredients of which were purchased of venders who visited our camp regularly from Alexandria. Ellis was not a success as a cook, and so he washed the dishes and cut the firewood. Some salt fish came to me from home, and we were just hungry for the rarity. We bought potatoes from the sutler, and a "salt fish dinner" was served that went to the right spot. Some of it went to Capt. Ingalls also, and he pronounced it exquisite. I relate these trifling incidents to emphasize the fact that while we were facing an enemy and were expecting to engage in the fiercest of battles, we were not entirely destitute of the enjoyments of civilization.

Midwinter brought to our camp an itinerant Knight of the Camera who confined his operations to the production of ambrotypes, which were pictures upon small plates of glass. Photography as it exists to-day was then unknown, and we were content with what was producible. Many members of the Regiment availed themselves of the opportunity to sit for a picture in uniform. I was among those who patronized this wandering artist, and the picture is to-day as bright and clear as when it was developed forty-five years previous to the time I am writing. The next page displays a facsimile, and it will be observed that I was wearing the New York uniform and had my sword drawn and revolver conspicuously exposed.

Until the beginning of 1862 we had enjoyed the privilege of using

franked envelopes for mailing letters. Congressman Van Wyck of New York furnished the envelopes and they were intrusted to Chaplain Gilder for distribution. We inclosed our letters in these envelopes and they were forwarded without expense. Some such arrangement was necessary, for we were paid so little and so infrequently, that a great majority of the soldiers were usually without funds with which to pay postage or anything else. After the first year, however, some overzealous official of the Post Office Department conceived the brilliant (?) idea that the Government was being defrauded through the abuse of the franking privilege. In consequence, the use of franked envelopes by soldiers was prohibited, and for a time every soldier in the army was discommoded, because the Government was not prompt in paying even those who were defending the Republic and were deprived of civilian privileges. Recognizing the necessity of providing some way to enable the soldiers to communicate with their relatives and friends, a law was passed by Congress allowing the postage on soldiers' letters to be paid at the place of delivery. This arrangement enabled the soldiers to correspond with their friends, but it caused annoyance and delay, for the letter must first be certified by the Major of the Regiment before it could enter the mails. And besides, it was humiliating for a soldier to thus confess his inability to pay postage, and likewise to the recipient of the letter, who must first pay the postage due upon a soldier's letter before it could be delivered. This acted as a discouragement to soldiers, and it was truly in the interest of the Government to promote correspondence in the army, for, with frequent communications between soldiers and their homes, they were better contented, and a contented army was far more desirable than a few additional dollars in the Treasury.

On Saturday, February 1st, Col. Riley handed me my "Sergeant's Warrant," which I highly prized and regarded with pride, and with good reason, too, for I had joined a Company of entire strangers, not one of whom I had met or seen previous to my enlistment. I considered it as a certificate of faithful service, and, bordered with a golden frame, it hangs in an honored position in the library where I am writing, mutely bearing witness that it is still a cherished treasure.

With the beginning of March, I contracted a severe cold and was excused from duty for the first time. We could now see indications that a movement of the army was contemplated. The sick had all been sent to the General Hospital in Alexandria as early as March 5th, and the officers' surplus baggage had been removed to that city also. We had exchanged our smooth-bore muskets for the Austrian rifle, which was an arm that compared with the Springfield rifled musket, and it gave us confidence. The bayonets were four-cornered instead of three, and they made a wound that could not be easily healed. Preparations continued until March 13th, when a portion of the army broke camp. We remained stationary, however, and continued to drill from four to six hours every day. Every forenoon we had target practice with our new rifles, which carried their missiles quite accurately. My diary mentions that my bullets struck the target twice in succession at a distance of two hundred yards.

On Friday, March 14th, I wrote in my diary as follows: — "We are off for Fort Monroe in just one hour. Orders came last night to our Brigade,



SERGT. FRED C. FLOYD, 1861.

The Sergeant's sword shown above, was a heavy burdensome weapon, and entirely useless and unnecessary. The Sergeants were armed with muskets, and I can imagine no contingency when a sword could be used with any good effect or to any additional advantage. The bayonet was by far the most efficient instrument in a hand-to-hand conflict, and the sword could not be wielded if the bayonet was in use, neither the bayonet if the sword was in action. The sword was never carried separately from the musket, and was never worn off duty, hence it was valueless as a weapon, and this fact being recognized by Gen. McClellan, he ordered its use to be discontinued, and we gladly resigned the cumbersome weapons to the Quartermaster.

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and the remainder of the Division are now embarking at Alexandria on transports. The boys are in ecstasy and hail the move with delight. Our tents will remain standing, and we shall march at noon. Our knapsacks are all packed, and we have three days' rations in our haversacks." But two days later, we were still at Camp Sackett. The transports were not ready, and the troops that broke camp on Friday bivouacked, and the next day were drenched with a pouring rain that continued far into the night. An entire Division marched from Centerville, and found the creeks swollen to their armpits. But that mattered not, as they were already saturated with the pouring rain from above.

We were not yet aware of our destination, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation, one of which was that our Division (Heintzelman's) was to embark upon a secret expedition. At this time there were about seventy steamers in the river between Washington and Alexandria, and it was said that the reason of the delay was that they were coaling. Our pickets had been withdrawn, the 3d Maine Regiment having been recalled one day before its time expired. We still maintained outposts, however, beyond Manassas, but there were no rebels near us except the farmers and slave owners. We were existing at this time upon the three days' rations in our haversacks, which consisted of salt beef and hard bread, but we were so anxious to depart that the change of food from what we had been having all winter was regarded as of no consequence.

Lieutenant Francis Gould.

Lieut. Francis Gould was born in Boston, March 8, 1830. His parents were Thomas and Lydia (Peirce) Gould, and both were of New England birth and ancestry. The family was already numerous into which, on that March day, twin boys were born, but their advent was, none the less, a source of pride and delight to their parents. Franklin and Francis were the names given to the twins, but the former lived only to the age of nine months, though he had seemed the stronger of the two.

The atmosphere of the home was one of intelligence and affection, and the little Francis had a healthy and happy boyhood. He was fond of youthful sports, but ranked well in school and received a Franklin medal. He graduated from the Endicott Grammar School, and entering the English High School, finished the course there, winning one of the Lawrence prizes. His school course ended, he entered the office of Mr. R. H. Eddy, Civil Engineer and Solicitor of Patents. After acquiring the elements of the business, Francis remained in the employ of Mr. Eddy for several years.

The decade following the spring in which he was twenty-one was an eventful one in the life of Francis Gould. It was marked by his marriage in April, 1851, to Miss Sarah Howe Homer, and by a removal from Boston, where the young people began their modest housekeeping, to Arlington, where Francis had spent many happy hours in his boyhood, it having been his mother's girlhood home, and still that of a large circle of her relatives, and by the birth of his daughter in 1854, and by the death of his wife in 1858. His married life had been one of happiness, marred only by the delicacy of his wife's health. He cared for her with rare and unwearying devotion, and when her frail hold upon life was broken, he mourned for her deeply.

At about this time came the attack upon Fort Sumter, and Francis Gould was among the first to join the military Company that Capt. Ingalls was organizing in Arlington, and with which he went to the war. He became a Lieutenant and was wounded at the Battle of Chantilly, as related elsewhere in this volume. It was not until January, 1863, that Lieut. Gould received honorable discharge from the Army, the wound in his knee incapacitating him for further service. He was able now to lay aside the crutches which for several months he had been forced to use, but he was never again to have a sound knee. Returning to the life of a private citizen, he yet kept to the full his interest in the struggle and rejoiced deeply in the final triumph of the cause for which he had fought, firmly believing it to be right, though he cherished no animosity against the South. Soon after leaving the Army, Lieut. Gould entered into business relations with Mr. Joseph B. Crosby, as Patent Solicitors, in Boston. In this business, Lieut. Gould continued during the remainder of his life. He brought to the work trained faculties, clear judgment, and a genial courtesy of manner.

It was a considerable time before he reëstablished his home. His little daughter had, during the most of the time of his absence in the Army, been cared for by her aunt in the home of his father, who had removed from Boston to Framingham. After his return from the Army, her father made frequent visits to Framingham, but he longed to have his daughter with him, and



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eventually it was planned for his father's family to join him in Arlington. No suitable house being available, Lieut. Gould decided to build one, and land was secured on Pleasant Street. It was begun in 1867, and in June of the next year, the household gathered under the new roof-tree. It now seemed as if many happy years might be in store for Lieut. Gould, and this indication was strengthened by his marriage, in 1871, with Miss Mary S. Richardson of Belmont. Their union was based on mutual esteem and affection. Life was full of promise, but trouble was on its way. Lieut. Gould's health had generally been excellent. He had occasional attacks of pain in the knee, with a return of lameness, but these attacks had not been of long duration — he was rarely forced to absent himself from business — he took part in public affairs, and he was constant in church attendance. Always a lover of nature, he worked in his garden, and he planted trees and shrubs. He enjoyed simple pleasures and ministered to the happiness of those around him. Then there came a sad break in February, 1874, when he began to suffer with attacks of sharp pain in the back, and a serious illness followed. When sufficiently recovered, his physician prescribed rest, and advised a trip to Florida. He went there in March and was better for a time, but then sharp illness again seized him, and he came home, a very sick man, in the latter part of April. He came most of the way in charge of a physician with whom he had formed a pleasant acquaintance in Florida, and who was returning to his own Northern home. They were joined in Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Wendell E. Richardson of Arlington, to whom Lieut. Gould's daughter had then been engaged nearly two years. He was traveling for his firm and had received information from Arlington of Lieut. Gould's condition. He was requested to accompany the sick man home, and he was able to do so, and to care for him as if he was his son. Arrived at home, and in the care of his family physician, the patient rallied, and there was some hope of ultimate recovery, but he was quickly called to meet the terrible shock of his wife's sudden death. He reached home on Thursday morning, and on Saturday, at midnight, the cherished wife was seized with convulsions. An infant was born without life, and it was found impossible to save the mother. She died on the following day. It was indeed a terrible blow to her husband, but he met it with Christian fortitude. The separation was not to be one of many months. There were intervals of comparative health, but they alternated with attacks of suffering, and these came with more and more frequency. The disease baffled all the efforts of the physicians and in the latter part of July there suddenly came convulsions, which were repeated two successive weeks. After the second attack, the fine intellect was clouded, and the derangement continued until his death, which took place September 7th. The autopsy disclosed that death had undoubtedly been caused by lead poisoning from the minie ball that had been there in the knee since the battle of Chantilly, twelve years before. Lieut. Gould's own opinion and that of the attending surgeon at the hospital in Washington, to which he was carried after the battle, was that the bullet was merely a buckshot. Probing had failed to reach it, and it was thought that its remaining was not a source of danger, since it would probably coat over, but the ball, embedded in the bone, had not coated when it was extracted after death, and consequently had constantly been sending its insidious poison through the system, until it culminated in sickness and death.

It was one more precious life given in costly sacrifice for the country's salvation, and given as truly as if the victim had died upon the battlefield. Those who loved him were grateful for the years he was spared to them, feeling that until the last sad months of suffering, they were years of happiness and usefulness. He was buried at Mount Auburn, the funeral service being simple and unostentatious, as he would have desired it to be.

The daughter was married at her father's bedside to Mr. Richardson, July 30, 1874, after his illness had assumed the serious phase which seemed to make his recovery hopeless. She remained in the house and home he had created until her death on Feb. 1, 1901. Three children survived her and the two daughters are still in the home, but the son, since his graduation from Harvard College in 1901, has resided in New York City.

Lieut. Gould's memory was honored by the G. A. R. Post and the Woman's Relief Corps in Arlington, both of which, at their organization, adopted the name "Francis Gould," which they still bear.

CHAPTER XIV.

WE FIND THE ENEMY.

It was not until Monday afternoon, March 17th, at three o'clock, that the Regiment started for Alexandria, where we arrived an hour later, and where our Brigade was immediately reviewed by Gen. McClellan, after which we marched to the wharf and embarked on the steamer *William Kent.*

Company H was comfortably quartered in the Ladies' Cabin. Near us were anchored the steamers *Elm City, Champion, Kennebec, John Brooks, Pioneer, Canonicus, Vanderbilt, Catskill, Hero* and *Neshon,* all loaded with the troops of our Division. The Artillery and Cavalry embarked that night, and Tuesday morning found us still at anchor. On shore all was bustle and activity, and the numerous steamboats in the river made the scene very animating. The bands played patriotic tunes and the men cheered when the good news reached us that Burnside had captured Newbern. Gen. McClellan handed the telegram to the Colonel and desired him to have it signaled to the entire fleet.

At noon the Fleet Commander made his appearance alongside, and said, "All is ready." He ordered our steamer to follow the palatial *Vanderbilt,* which carried the 38th New York Regiment. It was a beautiful day, with the sun shining in all its magnificent effulgence, betokening a pleasant voyage to our destination, which we now knew to be Fort Monroe. The fleet above us began to move as we were weighing anchor. The *Elm City* was then passing us with the 3d and 4th Maine Regiments on board. The *Vanderbilt* followed and we came next. We were all anxious to get down river as far as the rebel batteries, before dark, so as to learn their location. At three o'clock we passed Fort Washington, on the Maryland shore, and Mount Vernon, on the Virginia side, of which we obtained a very good view. They fired a salute from the Fort as we passed, and gave us some hearty cheers. We passed several deserted rebel batteries at about four o'clock, and an hour later, anchored within five miles of the Aquia Creek batteries, which were still garrisoned by rebels. We waited there until eleven o'clock that night, and then proceeded under convoy of two gunboats. A few shells were thrown at us during the passage, but without effect, and without disturbing my peaceful slumbers below, from which I awakened at an early morning hour, much refreshed. The river at this point is six miles wide, and just below, at its mouth, where it empties into Chesapeake Bay, the width increases to ten miles. At noon we were in the Bay, and had lost sight of the Maryland shore. The wind had freshened, and the waves were running so high as to give the steamer considerable motion up and down or to and fro, which made some of the boys so seasick that they fed the fishes with the stewed beans they ate for dinner. I did not, however, feel any unusual commotion in the region of the stomach and held on to my beans. The prevailing conditions created con-

siderable amusement among those who were free from the epidemic. At four o'clock, Fort Monroe was in sight and the shipping in Hampton Roads was clearly visible. We were all anxious to obtain a view of the famous *Monitor*, which had vanquished the rebel frigate *Merrimac*, on the previous Sunday. At 4.30 P.M. we had passed the Fort and entered Hampton Roads, where we soon spied the *Monitor*. We passed very near her and I saw two slight dents in the turret, where rebel solid shot from the *Merrimac* had taken effect.

Our steamer was soon at the wharf, and we immediately disembarked in a pouring rain storm that had prevailed all day. We marched two miles inland, and camped in a cornfield with the dried stumps of the stalks still standing. When we were in line for dismissal and had stacked arms, Col. Riley gave the order, "Find Firewood, March," instead of "Break Ranks, March." The fence rails were soon blazing in huge piles upon numerous camp fires, and here for the first time, we pitched our "shelter tents," so-called, which was a decided misnomer, for shelter in them was impossible. It was an unnecessary hardship to impose upon men by transferring them from comfortable tents and doom them to what was practically a life in the open field without protection from the weather. These shelters were constructed of two rubber blankets tied at the top with a string and fastened at the bottom with wooden pegs. When erected the apex was scarcely three feet from the ground, and only the shortest men could sit in them erect. To enter, we crawled on hands and knees, and with no protection at the ends, comfortable repose was impossible, and especially when the wind blew or the rain percolated through the top where the blankets joined. These miserable shelters were adopted to promote celerity of movement, but when or where they contributed to rapid marching, I could never determine. In fact, the exposure incident to the use of these shelters quickly sent thousands of men to the hospitals and many of them to their graves. Sickness soon prevailed to such an extent, that reënforcements were demanded even while we were in front of Yorktown, and the cry for reënforcements continued without cessation, until we had been forced from our advanced position in front of Richmond. The reduction of the army by sickness contributed to Gen. McClellan's repulse more than any other cause, and the sickness was due more to shelter tents and the exposure incident thereto than to any other prevailing element. While Gen. McClellan was calling for reënforcements, the surgeons and the ambulances were decimating the army by sending thousands of invalids from our line of battle. We were frequently encamped upon ground saturated with moisture, and that had never been warmed by the sunshine. By scooping a small hole in the ground within our shelters, and inserting an empty tomato can with a puncture in the bottom, there came an abundant supply of swamp water. The can was always filled with this water, which we drank and used for ablutions and for coffee. This condition of dampness beneath us and the exposure above, made well men sick, and lucky was he who escaped from the miasmatic consequences that befell so many of the bravest men who ever existed. They preferred fighting rather than contention with the poisonous miasma and noxious vapors we encountered, knowing that a sluggish death from congestion and intermittent fever was far more terrifying than rifled cannon and bristling bayonets.

After this digression, I return to our shelter tent bivouac in the mud not far from Fort Monroe. Sergt. Ellis was now my tentmate, and that first night beneath shelter tents gave us visions of the real hardships of war. The severest picket duty was a pleasure compared with life in shelters during a fierce rain storm in March. It did not simply rain, but it came down in great broad sheets of water, which poured upon us. The wind howled all through the weary hours of that dreary first night on the Virginia Peninsula. In spite of wind and rain, we soon had steaming hot coffee, which cheered and warmed us. With the everlasting salt beef and hard-tack, we had, considering the conditions, a good supper. Exhausted and dejected, my comrade Ellis and myself decided to woo the god of sleep, and for that purpose we crawled into our dog kennel. With feet protruding at one end of our coop and one of our woolen blankets at the other end to break the wind, we cuddled up together "spoon fashion," and with the other blanket pulled over us, we actually fell asleep. But not long were we undisturbed. The downpour become more copious and the wind more violent, and we awoke to find the water running in streams beneath our bodies. This made our new home uninhabitable, and all through the remainder of the night we sat with others around the huge camp fires, which were of enormous dimensions. With our pipes and frequent libations of the hottest coffee, we chatted tranquilly and unmindful of wind and rain or our discomforts. Some unconsciously fell asleep as they sat, and slumbered while leaning against a musket that had been inverted and driven into the ground. In fact, our muskets had been used for tent poles, one at each end to support the roof blankets. In uniforms drenched to the skin, we sat there smoking and drinking coffee to mitigate miseries we endured because they could not be banished. Our officers were in the same or a worse predicament, for they had no shelters and were huddled together that first night on the Peninsula, beneath an old worn-out hospital tent. Some of them joined us at intervals through the night around the camp fires and participated in the merriment that we forced into being to "drive away the blues."

When morning came without sunshine, our dilemma was intensified. The storm changed into violent showers, with lightning and heavy thunder. During one of these tremendous electrical storms, the lightning flashes and thunder peals were almost continuous. Suddenly, in the height of the storm, a bolt of lightning descended with a deluge of rain and was attracted to one of the rifled Parrott guns of the 4th Rhode Island Battery, which was encamped in an adjoining field. The terrific report of the discharge brought us to our feet and we ran, in spite of wind and rain and lightning, to the spot where the artillerists were gathered, and ascertained that the cannon had been partially destroyed and totally ruined for field operations.

The approach of another stormy night added to our gloom, and I determined to escape it. Obtaining "leave of absence," I sought my friend Libbey, previously mentioned, who was serving in the 16th Massachusetts Regiment, and who had visited our camp as soon as he learned its location. His Regiment had been there through the winter and was quartered in Sibley tents with sleeping bunks that were very comfortable. My saturated clothing gave place to dry trousers and overcoat kindly loaned me while my uniform was hung before the fire to dry. That night we had a merry

time until long after "taps," and even when we were all snugly stowed away in the restful bunks, the hilarity continued. I had sung several songs during the evening, and now must sing another for a "nightcap." So, lying upon my back, there in the darkness, I sang "In Good Old Colony Times," and "The Wonderful Crocodile." Others sang also until exhausted Nature forced sleep to my eyelids, while I listened to the charming sentiments of "Do They Miss Me at Home?"

The morning found me present at Company Roll Call, and the rising sun just peeping above the tree tops. What a transformation and what joy prevailed! We removed that day to a better camp ground not far in advance, and remained there another day and night. We then advanced a few miles, which brought us to the town of Hampton, in the suburbs of which we encamped. The town was entirely burned by the rebels when they retreated.

It was now Tuesday, March 25th, and Porter's Division had arrived on the preceding day, and advanced beyond us. While we tarried at Hampton, our foragers brought us rabbits and wild hogs in abundance. At one time, two of our scouts brought in pork enough for the whole Company, and it proved a refreshing delicacy. The woods were soon depopulated of every living creature that could serve for food, because rations were scarce and a search for game was absolutely necessary. The Quartermaster had not succeeded in landing his supplies in sufficient quantity, and muddy roads had added to his difficulties. The days were now quite warm and balmy, but the nights were still cool and our shelters were no more comfortable than when we debarked. We never thought of entering them except at night, and then only to accept their insufficiency under vehement and oft repeated protests. A tinge of green now enlivened the landscape, and gentle spring was asserting her powerful influences, and earth was soon to don its luxuriant carpet.

With a force of 40,000 men in our Corps, we advanced to Big Bethel, where our troops had been defeated in battle at the beginning of the Rebellion. And then we plodded on to Yorktown, a distance of thirty miles from Fort Monroe. We felt strong, and there pervaded the army a consciousness of superiority and a disposition to make any sacrifice to preserve the nation. What I wrote to my mother just at this time discloses the general sentiment that prevailed. "I don't want you to worry about me, for it will do no good. If I go into a battle, I know I shall do my duty. If I fall, God will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me. I have no fear and think that I shall return home at the end of the war."

We now had a few days of fine weather, and battalion and brigade drills were ordered. We resumed our forward march on Friday morning, March 28th, with two days' rations, consisting of salt beef and hard bread. The day was pleasant, the roads dry and dusty, and the country level, therefore our advance was not very fatiguing. At noon we halted for hot coffee, which each man concocted for himself. At three o'clock we reached Big Bethel, which was evacuated and burned on the previous night. The ruins were still smoking, and during a brief halt we searched for relics and souvenirs. Just after dark, we arrived at "Half Way House," where we bivouacked for the night in a grassy field. We had marched 12 miles and were half way to Yorktown. I slept well in the open air and did not wake until

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LIEUTENANT JOHN LOCKE.

Lieut. Locke was born in West Cambridge, Mass. (now Arlington), Feb. 20, 1823, and was the son of Isaac Locke. He was a grandson of Samuel Locke, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was a descendant of William Locke who came to America from England in 1635 and settled in that part of Cambridge which is now the town of Woburn.

Lieut. Locke received his early education in his native town and then attended the Academy in Exeter, N. H., from which he entered Harvard College. He married Eliza Thompson of West Cambridge, May 20, 1847, and at the beginning of the Rebellion in 1861, he was a practicing lawyer in Boston. After serving in the Mozart Regiment until his health obliged him to resign, he returned to his home in West Cambridge, and died there September 22, 1862, or only two months after he resigned from the army. The remains were first interred in Belmont, but were subsequently removed to the cemetery in Arlington. See Roster.

reveille. We started again on Saturday morning and after an hour we halted to permit some artillery to pass us, and it soon began to rain. Eight batteries of Artillery and five regiments of Infantry, all belonging to the Regular Army, passed to the front, and there were now twenty thousand troops ahead of us. The advance had reached a rebel earthwork at Silver Creek, and as we heard the firing we were eager to advance to the attack, but it was captured after a brief resistance. After an hour's march we had the pleasure of entering the rebel works, but we did not stop. The rain had softened the roads and the Artillery had nearly destroyed them. They were deeply cut and furrowed by the constant passage of heavy ammunition, baggage and artillery wheels. It was astonishing how soon, after the rain began to fall, that the roads became almost impassable. Some pieces of Artillery and some wagons filled with ammunition were mired and became an obstruction until they could be withdrawn from the deep ruts into which they had settled. At such times, the Infantry could only pass by way of a detour through the fields and woods, which of themselves retarded our progress. The houses along our line of march were mostly abandoned, but some were occupied by the older slaves, while the younger and most valuable ones joined in the general scamper. A few of the inhabitants also remained and were still residing along the road, and we took occasion to buy specimens of rebel currency, called "shinplasters," and letter stamps and souvenirs.

As we marched on to Yorktown, the men seemed in good spirits, but there was some straggling on account of the burdensome equipments, which altogether weighed not less than 45 pounds. We cheered the march by singing, "John Brown's Body," and "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," both of which originated in the army, and as often as we sang them, we felt invigorated by the impassioned and expressive words. At ten o'clock on Saturday our troops in the advance had reached Yorktown, and as we heard the discharge of heavy cannon, it electrified the whole line. The roads were very bad and many threw away a large portion of their effects. Articles they thought might be dispensed with were discarded, and extra hose, shirts, shoes, boot brushes, and surplus clothing were scattered along the roadside, while in some instances the entire contents of knapsacks were cast off. I reduced my supply of what I deemed necessary to some extent, but I was far too discerning of the future to dispense with articles of clothing, which I knew would be needed. But even an empty knapsack becomes burdensome after a march of several miles, and by some they, too, were discarded with all their contents.

CHAPTER XV.

A MONTH IN THE TRENCHES.

We arrived in front of Yorktown, and in sight of the enemy, on Saturday at four o'clock in the afternoon, hungry and tired and with nothing to eat. Our wagons were ten miles in the rear and stuck in the mud. The first thing we thought of, after stacking arms, was something to eat. We knew that the woods were inhabited by wild hogs, and in a short time our larder was full of dressed pork with a chicken or two additional, and these were soon roasting before the fires, each one, in the absence of cooks and cooking utensils, acting as his own chef, but a dilemma soon appeared. We had no salt! What was now to be done? Well, we ate the juicy morsels without salt, and our hunger was appeased, although the food was not relished. The next day our wagons were still fast in the mud, and we were still without food, but a drove of cattle reached us, and of fresh beef we soon had a sufficiency. The cattle were slaughtered in an open field where every hungry soldier was at liberty to go and carve from the carcasses the choicest cuts of sirloin, tenderloin, or whatever suited the fancy. We still had no salt, and without it could not enjoy even the daintiest tidbits. Joy soon came, however, for I had wandered that Sunday morning beyond our camp lines in search of whatever I could find, and in the direction of a barn I had spied, just beyond a belt of woods, which happened to be neutral ground. Into that barn I went, not expecting to find what we most needed, and certainly without a thought of the bonanza I secured. After searching the lower floor, I climbed a rickety ladder to the loft where cornstalks and other fodder abounded. Beneath the only window in the barn there stood a barrel. I thought it might contain water, but upon investigation, what was my surprise to find it partially filled with coarse salt, such as is used to feed to cows and oxen. I quickly filled my haversack with the precious particles, and taking upon my shoulder a string of unshelled yellow corn, I hastened back to camp, and told the story of my discovery. In less than a minute, a score of men were scampering across the field, and when they returned in half an hour, what was left of the salt and the corn returned with them. In the meantime, I had devoured a juicy steak seasoned with the salt I had managed to crush fine enough for culinary purposes. Nothing before or since that day tasted quite so delicious as that enormous porterhouse steak I had myself carved from the animal. I gave salt to others and they had the same experience. But we had no bread, and we roasted the dry corn, and the brilliant idea of boiling it was advanced. We had secured a "secesh" kettle, and into this, the corn was placed with water and a quart of ashes from beneath the coals of our fires. The alkali from the ashes served as potash to soften the kernels and remove the hulls, and when the mess was cooked, we had another feast.

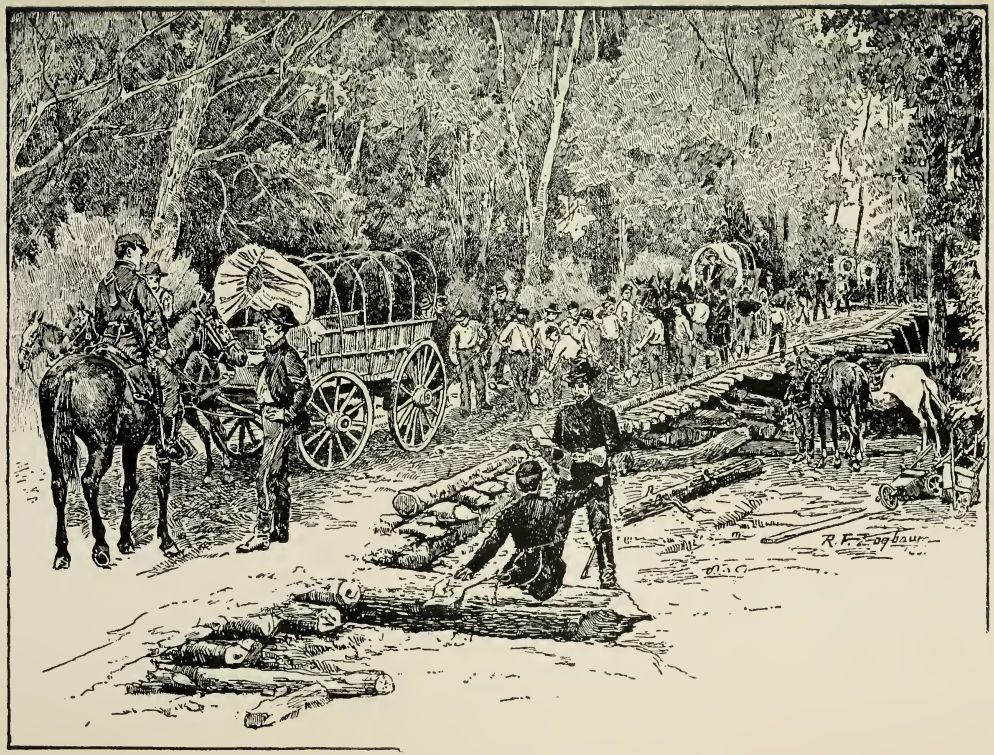
Some ate it with salt, and others mashed the kernels and, making a paste, baked hoecakes upon flat stones.

The wagons did not arrive until Monday, too late at night for any distribution of crackers. Even the next morning we found the supply deficient, and another day went by before our wants were supplied. We had fresh beef enough, but that was all. My diary says that six oxen were killed for our Regiment on Tuesday, and five on Wednesday. We appreciated "hard-tack" then if never before, and we prepared it in all manner of forms. Softened in water and fried in pork fat, the hardest crackers were appetizing and with coffee, decidedly palatable. Another favorite method was to break it into small pieces and soak in hot coffee and then eat with a spoon. Puddings were also made with cracker crumbs in water and sweetened to suit the taste. Browned in a pan, our menu was pleasingly varied. While at this first camp in Yorktown, a well-fed hog dared to enter our camp ground. He seemed to realize his peril when half a dozen men gave chase to capture him, but he declined to surrender and might have escaped had not a bayonet been thrust to a vital spot. The hog was dressed and prepared for gastronomic felicity, and at this time, as if to suit the proprieties, the salt arrived. I had finished my steak and for me, at that time, pork had no charms.

Immediately upon our arrival in front of Yorktown, we were bombarded from the rebel forts, and whenever any troops were marching in exposed locations, they were sure to be the target for rebel practice. The shells usually passed over us, and were harmless, but we always prostrated ourselves upon the ground whenever a shell was coming in our direction. Our Artillery replied and our pickets were also engaged, several of whom were killed and wounded. We halted in an open field and could see the rebel fortifications. After we "broke ranks," I went, with Sergt. Cole, where the firing was in progress, at our right through the woods. The rebels were firing quite often, the shells screeching over our heads. Our sharpshooters bothered the rebels, and for an hour they could not serve their guns. Every rebel who attempted to load was sure to fall. On Monday a shield had been constructed and firing was resumed. They tried to shell us, but their shells either did not reach us or went over, doing no damage. On Tuesday and Wednesday it rained, and quiet prevailed. On Wednesday we moved camp two miles to our left and passed within 400 yards of a rebel battery, but they did not fire. The next day we again changed camp one mile to our right. In the afternoon on Friday, April 5th, our pickets were driven in and our entire Brigade was ordered into line. We loaded our rifles and started double-quick through the woods. Reaching our pickets, we halted in line of battle, and Gen. McClellan appeared with his staff. We were about to cheer, but were checked by the uplifted warning hand of the General, who evidently did not want the enemy to know we were there. No further demonstration was made and we returned to camp. There were two forts in our front about one mile apart, and from one of them, long-range rifle shots were fired at Prof. Lowe and his balloon whenever he ascended. His gas generator was near our camp but hidden from rebel view by the woods, which also screened our camp. Our gunboats ascended the York River and took position in range of the enemy, with whom shots were exchanged. At first, we had no idea of a siege, and supposed that a battle would take place at once, unless the enemy

retreated. Gen. McClellan decided to intrench and capture the obstructions by regular approaches. The army was enthusiastic and eager for battle. I believed then and still believe that there should have been no siege of Yorktown and no loss of a precious month. Several weeks had already been consumed in transporting the army from Alexandria to the Peninsula, and following this dilatory movement, there came four weeks of digging trenches and building roads through swamps and forests. See next page.

Had we fought and conquered at Yorktown without loss of time, we would have been spared the losses sustained in the trenches from exposure and the disease consequent upon impure or inadequate water supplies. The incessant demands upon men for digging rifle pits and earthworks, and the constant subjection of men to the excitements and dangers along the "firing line," sent hundreds if not thousands to the hospitals long before the siege of Yorktown was half completed. The physical labor of digging and mounting heavy siege guns upon a diet of "salt horse" and "hard-tack," and the lack of shelter and sleep, operated to transform the strongest men into invalids. Along our line of intrenchments it was unsafe to expose the person for an instant. I had a practical illustration of this one day when in charge of a fatigue party in the trenches. I stood for a moment in "the open," and a rifle bullet whizzed close to my head. I failed to comprehend its significance, but when another leaden messenger seemed to pass me closer, and I heard its contact with a tree just beyond me, it dawned upon my mind that I was the target for a rebel sharpshooter. I soon spied an object behind the chimney of a house across the field, distant about four hundred yards. I satisfied myself that a "Johnnie" was behind the chimney on the roof, and then sent a message to Capt. Berdan, whose sharpshooters were endeavoring to protect us from just such fellows as this one proved to be. Two of Berdan's experts responded to my summons and they began a ceaseless vigil with the purpose of killing or disabling the daring rifleman behind the chimney. They finally prepared an effigy and advanced it to the open plot where I had been exposed, and immediately a head was revealed from behind the chimney, and a rifle bullet sped across the field. We heard its "zip" as it passed the effigy, and then we knew what before we had only surmised. The rebel behind that chimney was determined to slay anyone who came within the range of his rifle. Little suspecting that he had been detected, he again thrust his head from concealment for another shot, but before he had time to bring his rifle into position, a bullet from a Berdan sharpshooter had passed through the intervening space and we saw a human body roll down the shingled roof to the ground. That was the last of him and the last annoyance we had from that chimney, but had he a better rifle or been a better marksman, I should not be living now to write of his fate. The Berdan rifleman who performed this feat, whose name, I think, was Goodwin, cut another notch in the butt of his rifle, which was equipped with an improved telescopic attachment, such as all of Berdan's riflemen carried. With these arms, Col. Berdan required everyone to kill his man and they never failed. The test for acceptance in his corps was ten consecutive shots averaging not more than five inches from the center of the target at a distance of 600 feet from a rest, or 300 feet without support. It was interesting to watch them on duty, and to see them creep slowly and carefully from the outer works to positions where the



MOZARTERS BUILDING CORDUROY ROADS AT YORKTOWN.

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operations of the enemy could be witnessed. Scooping a small hole to conceal and protect their bodies, there they remained many hours in their exposed location and with only an occasional opportunity to discharge their rifles. A few days after the dislodgment of the rebel behind the chimney, the building was condemned and destroyed by our Artillery.

We were still expecting a battle, and as indicating the spirit and temper of the army, I quote from a letter to my mother as follows: — "The victory will surely be ours, but of course, a great many lives will be lost. I shall fight as becomes a soldier, and if I die, I trust to be with God in Heaven. If I should be spared, it will be for some good purpose, and I only hope to fulfil the will of God. I shall write immediately after the battle, and you must not be alarmed about me, for it will do no good."

The picket line at Yorktown was only a short distance from our camp, and instead of marching twelve miles, as at Camp Sackett, to reach our outposts, we needed at Yorktown only fifteen minutes or less to get there. We performed our share of picket duty and remained on the line two days in succession. Four hundred yards beyond our pickets the rebel pickets were posted. We could hear them talk, and I remember that one fellow shouted to his comrades, "Save some of the rice for me." We were still sharing the fatigue work in the trenches, where we were under constant fire. The early days of April passed without momentous incidents. Our army was toiling, and we knew not when we might be engaged in deadly conflict with the enemy across the intervale. Firing continued along the line until the middle of April, when, as if by mutual agreement, the exchange of artillery and musketry fire ceased for several days. When it was renewed, the cannonading in our front was quite fierce, and my notes speak of it as follows: — "April 16th, 4 P. M. I have been down to the edge of the woods where the cannonading is going on. The rebels have not fired a shot for two hours, but our batteries keep up a constant fire, and have silenced two of the rebel guns and shot away their flag twice. The object of this firing is to attract the enemy's attention while some heavy siege guns are being mounted up on the right." Only one Union soldier was hurt that day, and he sustained the loss of a foot by the fragment of a shell. The firing was continued day and night, and our 12 Pounder Parrott Rifles were so effective that the rebels found it impossible to serve their guns. On Friday, April 18th, a rebel shell was fired at a small party of our soldiers who were looking on at the edge of the woods. It struck near and burst, killing two and wounding one. On the same day a Sergeant was killed by a 12 pound solid shot. On the previous night, the rebels conceived the idea that they could capture one of the guns which had been used against them incessantly through the day and at intervals during the night. Accordingly about 500 sallied forth, but the movement had been anticipated and two regiments were waiting in the woods to resist the attack. They were allowed to approach within 200 yards, and then the order to fire was given. They received the leaden shower without a return shot and precipitately fled, leaving twenty of their number dead on the field and a large number of wounded. As soon as the firing commenced, which was exactly at midnight, the Mozarters were ordered to "turn out," and out we went expecting that the long deferred battle had commenced. We remained in line half an hour, and again retired to our kennels, but not

to remain long, however, for two hours later another similar attempt was made with the same result. On the following night all was quiet, but "we slept with one eye open," as is the saying, and obtained no sound, refreshing slumber. On Saturday night at ten o'clock firing commenced at our left, and we soon heard the stentorian voice of Sergt. Durgin shouting, "Turn out with equipments." The firing soon ceased and we were dismissed. We had been on fatigue duty that day constructing a "military road" along the bank of York Creek for the passage of heavy artillery. This road passed directly in rear of the rebel redoubt, and when it was completed the fort and the garrison surrendered. At this date, April 21st, the entire army was constantly on fatigue duty, throwing up breastworks in all directions, and placing siege guns and heavy mortars in position. The operations were so extensive and the preparations so thorough, we began to realize that the grand bombardment was soon to begin. Every Mozarter kept his rifle constantly loaded and continually within reach by day and night. We had been frequently aroused at night and had learned to respond quickly to the summons. Regarding this I wrote in my diary, under date of April 23d, as follows: — "It is astonishing how quickly a thousand men can be awakened from sleep and form in line, yet it is a fact that in two minutes from the time the order was given to 'turn out,' the Mozart Regiment has been off through the woods at double-quick speed."

Although many thousands of soldiers were kept at work day and night on the fortifications, and although they were formidable, some of us believed that a general engagement would not occur immediately unless the enemy attacked. On April 25th, the paymaster arrived and we received over-due dollars, which should have come to us a month before we left Alexandria. We were told that the delay was caused by a deficiency of paymasters. That was not considered a good reason, but we were powerless to remonstrate even, and so the government habitually retained our pittance two or three months after it became payable.

On Tuesday, April 29th, Drummer Hayes of Company C was struck a glancing blow by a piece of shell, on the side of his face, which was so badly cut that the scar still remains. Col. Riley, who was near, helped him to the surgeon's tent, where his head was bandaged. His shoulder was also bruised, but he declined to go to the hospital and remained on duty rather proud that he was the first Mozarter to have shed blood for his country by means of a rebel missile.

It was now May 1st, and the Mozarters were working six hours of each twenty-four, either by day or night, upon a large fortification close up to the rebels, and they were shelling us constantly, but no one was hurt. By this time we had become so accustomed to the shells that we paid but little attention to them, except when we were sure that one was coming exactly in our direction. It was sometimes amusing to witness the dodging and crouching when one of the destructive missiles happened to come our way. Although they could not be seen, they were heard, and the direction of flight was easily determined by listening to the sound. On the day named one of the shells struck a few yards distant from where my squad was digging, and bursting, a fragment weighing over two pounds buried itself in the ground only a few feet from where I stood. On the previous evening we had received a beautiful new State Flag, that had been donated by the

city of New York. It was displayed with pride by Col. Riley, who confided it to the Color Guard. But we were not now drilling or holding many dress parades, and therefore we had no opportunity to display the new flag until we pursued the rebels through Yorktown, and soon after that time it was baptized at Williamsburg.

With the advent of May there came vague rumors that our Division Commander, Gen. Hamilton, had, in some unexplained manner, offended or displeased his Superior Officer, Gen. McClellan, in consequence of which he was to be removed. These rumors were soon authenticated by the arrival of Gen. Philip Kearny and the issue of the following order: —

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
GENERAL ORDERS No. 1. YORKTOWN, May 3, 1862.

Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters of the Army and of the Corps Commander, I hereby assume command of the Division composed of Gen. Jameson's, Birney's and Berry's brigades, and of Thompson's, Reams' and Randolph's batteries.

P. KEARNY, *Brig. Gen. Commanding.*

We had heard of Gen. Kearny and his Mexican War record, and his loss of an arm in battle, and the sentiment generally prevailed that it was preferable to be commanded by an experienced soldier than by one who had never seen any fighting. He inspired confidence from the beginning, and we soon learned to hold our new Commander in the highest esteem. A determined effort, however, was made to have Gen. Hamilton reinstated, and a powerful appeal was made to President Lincoln that ended with the statement of Gen. McClellan that he did not consider Gen. Hamilton competent to command a Division.

We little suspected on Saturday, May 3d, when the order of Gen. Kearny assuming command of our Division was read to us, that it was our last day in the Yorktown trenches. We knew that our fortifications were nearly finished, and it was whispered about in official circles that the bombardment would begin on Sunday morning. But we continued at work and our batteries continued to reply to rebel gunnery. No one had been hurt along our brigade front for a day or two, although fragments of shell were frequently flying in every direction. Many of them went beyond us into the woods and we could hear them crash through the trees, tearing off huge limbs or splitting the trunks. They interspersed their shells with 24 pound solid shot, some of which cut down large trees in the dense forest behind us. Two of these passed entirely through the embankment we had erected, which was four feet thick. Although there was no reason upon which to base an opinion, yet there were a few who had considered the probabilities of an evacuation by the enemy, and I find the following in my correspondence: — "Gen. McClellan will not fight until he is sure of victory unless the enemy attacks him, and even before he is ready, Yorktown may have been evacuated." I did not then imagine that these words would be prophetic, but on Sunday morning, May 4th, no enemy confronted the Army of the Potomac. On the previous night, after working in the trenches, the Mozarters were ordered on picket. I happened, that last night at Yorktown, to be detailed as Sergeant of the Guard, and of course remained on duty in camp. During the evening and until after midnight, the rebels augmented their cannonade and

their farewell missiles visited us in greater numbers than at any time during the siege. And they struck everywhere, even within the borders of our camp ground, where I was stationed with the guard. We, on duty there, wondered why the firing had become so incessant, but no one suspected the truth. Not one of our siege guns responded to the deluge of missiles that came from all along the rebel line, for Gen. McClellan was not ready, and our gunners must necessarily wait. All through this rebel artillery bombardment, no one, not even McClellan or Heintzelman, had the least conception of what was transpiring in Yorktown. The unusual commotion and the increased activity should have caused an earlier investigation, but it was not until the dawn that the flight of the rebels was suspected. In front of the Mozart picket line, of which Col. Riley had command that night, the unusual silence of the early morning was observed, and it only required a few minutes for the Colonel to divine the truth, and without waiting, he ordered an advance. The Mozarters could not span the intervening distance with speed to satisfy their eagerness, and they voluntarily changed step to double-quick, and were soon within the fort from which had issued the death-dealing messengers we had so long feared and dreaded. We were soon to face another emergency, or rather, that part of the Regiment on duty there. Forming in line as soon as they entered the fort, the order was given, "Order arms," and a terrific explosion followed the execution of the order. Company A, in command of Capt. Johnson, occupied the right of the line, and in obeying the order, the rifle of Private George McFarrar struck the percussion cap of a 12-inch bomb, buried just beneath the surface of the ground. McFarrar was instantly killed and likewise his file leader, Private Michael McDermott. Three others were wounded and two of them died in the hospital, but I made no record of their names. For the Mozarters, this event was a sad ending to the happy anticipations that had prevailed concerning the end of the siege and the flight of the enemy. Other hidden explosives were searched for and many of them unearthed, and the prisoners we had captured were compelled to remove the implements of death so cowardly devised for destroying a few lives. It is regarded as justifiable to plant torpedoes and mines to destroy a navy or an army, or to retard the rapid advance of an enemy, but what could be hoped from such tactics as were employed at Yorktown by the retreating rebels who could not thereby expect to annihilate us, or even to accomplish any appreciable benefit or good result? The slain and wounded were quickly removed, and when the Mozarters advanced against the retreating foe, it was with the determination to avenge the death of their comrades who had been slaughtered in such a cowardly manner. It brought the horrible realities of war home to us for the first time, as but few events could have done, and the severity of discipline alone prevented the exaction of a penalty on the spot.

The Regiment remained in the fort until relieved by a detail for permanent occupation, and after an hour we marched back to camp with orders to cook rations and prepare for an immediate advance. Our knapsacks were packed at once, but it was two o'clock before the rations were ready, and at that hour the Mozart Regiment resumed its onward march to Richmond. We passed through Yorktown an hour later, and bivouacked three miles beyond. We continued our advance at ten o'clock the next morning (Mon-

day) in a heavy rain storm and at noon we tarried for hot coffee, which greatly invigorated us. We could then hear the ominous booming of distant cannon and we knew that a battle was raging. We hastened our march on the double-quick at intervals, and after two hours, had approached the scene of conflict so as to hear the discharge of musketry as well as cannon. It was now 2.30 P.M. and we were directed into an open field, where we deposited our knapsacks in huge piles. We were now sure of going into the battle, and every Mozarter was animated by the prospect. Gen. Kearny received orders to "hurry up reënforcements as Hooker's ammunition is nearly exhausted."

Lieutenant William H. Scammell.

William Henry Scammell was born in Milford, Massachusetts, June 21st, 1838. He was descended on the paternal side from Col. Alexander Scammell of Revolutionary fame, and the son of Doctor Alexander Scammell, a prominent physician of Milford, and Ann Augusta Scammell. He served four years in the Mozart Regiment and was promoted to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. He was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks, and the bullet that entered his body remained there.

Lieut. Scammell was twice married: first, to Miss Sarah Chapin of Milford, who died in that town; and Oct. 10th, 1866, he married Mary Elizabeth Fisher of Milford, daughter of Lewis and Ruth Fisher, the father being a descendant of Capt. Amos Sergeant of the Revolution.

They had one son, Lewis Alexander Scammell, who is now a successful traveling salesman and a resident of Worcester, Mass. This son is an Odd Fellow and also a member of the Sons of Veterans. A pleasing incident is that, by right of name, he is the proud possessor of the Bible formerly owned and used by Col. Alexander Scammell, Adjutant General of the American Armies.

After Lieut. Scammell returned from the war, he was employed as clerk in the Mansion House, which was the leading hotel in Milford. Here he passed many years of his life and was very popular and a favorite with a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Mozart Association and of the Grand Army of the Republic, as related in another chapter of this volume.

In 1879, he removed to Marlboro, Mass., but in the fall of that year, on account of ill health, he returned to his native home, Milford, where he died May 26th, 1880, and where he was mourned by many. Mrs. Scammell survives and is now a resident of Marlboro, Mass.



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. SCAMMELL.

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CHAPTER XVI.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Relieved of our burden we could travel faster, and now the time had come to perform some service for our country. We were wet to the skin, but had managed to shield our rifles from the storm. Another order had come to Gen. Kearny to bring our Division into action at the earliest minute, and we were urged on to our greatest endeavor. We were three miles from the battle-field when we discarded our knapsacks, and we covered that distance through mud and water, at a constant double-quick, and with cheers all along the road. But we did not reach the field until nearly four o'clock, at which time we arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Heintzelman, where the band of the 4th Maine Regiment was playing the national tunes, which inspired thrills of wildest emotion. The enemy was just beyond in the woods and among felled trees. While waiting for orders where we should enter the strife, we stood in line with the rain pouring down upon us. Some were impatient under the restraint and complained of the delay. One of these was our good Comrade Greenlaw, who gave expression to his feelings in such vehement language that I reproved his fretfulness. He said to me, "What's the need of waiting?" and stamped his feet upon the ground with impatience, as if to invoke the fate that awaited him. He had found the fever of waiting unbearable, and I endeavored to restore his equanimity. He was anxious to confront the enemies of his country, and in less than half an hour from the time he reached the firing line, he was dead. Before taking position, our Regiment had been divided, with Col. Riley in command of five companies, and the remainder acting under the personal direction of Gen. Kearny, who advanced us up the road under his personal leadership, which, although brave, was reckless and imprudent, for he was mounted, and the road was assailed by an Infantry cross-fire and an Artillery enfilading fire. On our left were acres of felled timber, and in advance of us, across the cleared field, was Fort Magruder, which had silenced Webber's Battery in the road, and killed its gunners and horses, the bodies of which littered the ground. We continued up the road in single file through the ditch at the roadside, to avoid the musketry fire from the woods and rebel rifle pits beyond the belt of fallen trees, into which Gen. Kearny directed us to go and likewise the regiments which followed us. Gen. Kearny remained mounted and braved the fusillade of shot, and shell, and bullets, and seemed to bear a charmed life. Even the prisoners we captured wondered at his daring and asked "who was the one-armed man on horseback?" When we told them, they declared he must be protected by a coat of concealed armor, for the reason that they had endeavored to kill him. The Mozarters could not maintain an alignment among the entangled trees behind which we crouched and began a vigorous fire against the enemy. We advanced through the obstructions slowly and finding the enemy, not only in

the woods beyond, but among the felled trees, we fired "at will." We had been located in seemingly protected positions, when just at my right, slightly in advance of where Sergt. Durgin and myself were firing at every rebel we could locate, poor Greenlaw was partially beheaded by a solid shot from Fort Magruder. We knew he was beyond assistance and continued our firing. Capt. Ingalls witnessed this fatality and Comrade Frost was near, and all four of us were bespattered with the blood and brains of our lamented comrade. At that time the rain was still pouring in torrents, and we were so saturated that the water ran through our clothes and drained upon the ground. And there was hardly a shred of our clothing that was not besmeared with mud, and our faces likewise. But what cared we for rain or mud? All we thought of was "Death to traitors and victory to our arms," regardless whether our lives were lost or saved. The battle in our vicinity raged over a field covering many acres. We could not charge the enemy, who could see us as we scrambled over the logs to advance against them, but we forced them back into their rifle pits. The cannonade from the forts aided them. The bullets kept up their continual singing, and they came so thick and fast as to give assurance of death in exposed situations. But we returned the fire with far more fatal effect, and when we had expended our sixty rounds of cartridges we obtained more from the boxes of our dead comrades. It was now past six o'clock, and darkness approached with the ground well dotted with the dead and wounded of both armies. The Ambulance Corps waited for night to begin operations in our locality, and it would have been useless to begin sooner. The darkness hushed the Infantry fire and the enemy retired from our front. Then our wounded were carried to the rear as fast as possible, and details from the fighting forces assisted. We had relieved a brigade of Hooker's Division, which had lost many of their men before our arrival, and their wounded still remained on the field. We comforted them as we passed, and gave them water, for which they were begging. They endured their sufferings with great patience and fortitude, even urging us on to finish the work they had begun. We remained on the field an hour or two after darkness shrouded the scene, and after the 4th Maine Regiment relieved us, we were withdrawn to a patch of woods, where we remained without food or fires through the most dreary and uncomfortable night I ever experienced. A few spread their rubber blankets on the wet ground, and with a woolen blanket covering them they passed the night entirely oblivious of the falling rain or the condition of their clothing. Nearly all of us remained awake to walk about and pass the desolate hours which seemed all the longer for the lack of fires, food and pastime. The officers were in the same predicament as ourselves, and Col. Riley uneasily walked about, nibbling a piece of hard-tack that some fortunate comrade had shared with him.

The Union wounded were nearly all brought in during the night and then the wounded rebels received attention. Only one man in our Company, a Sergeant, shirked, and he claimed to have been so exhausted by the rapidity of our march as to be unable to proceed, and he therefore "remained with the knapsacks to guard them." He was reduced to the ranks, but I withhold his name, because in a few weeks he sealed his devotion to his country with his

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THAT DISMAL NIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

blood and proved his bravery by volunteering to engage in a hazardous undertaking that ended with his death.

On Tuesday morning we tenderly buried our comrade Greenlaw, who was the first member of Company H to be killed in battle, near the roadside where he fell, and those who saw his mangled head were awed by the sad spectacle. Since then I have often wondered if his body was found when the killed at Williamsburg were exhumed and buried in the National Cemetery. While burial parties were interring the Union dead, I walked over the battlefield, where the contest raged the fiercest. The dead of both armies were scattered about and remained in the same position as when they fell. The bodies had assumed strange attitudes and they rested in every conceivable position. Our soldiers had generally died with pleasant expressions of face, but the rebel dead bore a more anxious look at the moment of death, and the skin was the pale hue of sulphur, instead of white like the faces of the Union victims. Nearly all of both armies had been shot through the head and breast, but a few had lost an arm or a leg. As I passed over not more than one quarter of the battlefield, I counted more than one hundred of each army. The rebel army had again fled without stopping to care for their wounded or to bury their dead. We encamped beyond the battlefield near the edge of the town, and remained there several days, while the other Divisions of our Corps advanced to the front. A great many prisoners were captured by our Cavalry and Light Artillery, which followed the rebels in hot pursuit. These prisoners were clad in all sorts of uniforms, and there were many strange specimens of humanity among them. They were generally ignorant and spoke of us as "you uns," and of themselves as "we uns." Their uniforms were of varying colors, and there seemed a great diversity in size, intelligence and personal appearance. Those from South Carolina wore buttons on their clothes with a palmetto tree on the face, under which was the motto, *Animis opibusque parati*, which, translated, reads "Prepared in mind and resources." I asked one of the prisoners the meaning of the motto, and he translated it, "Give the d——n Yankees fits." They showed little concern but assumed a reckless, defiant attitude, but were careful not to say much. Thus ended a most severe day upon a body of men jaded by a month of hard labor, want of sleep and a long march, and who had been under an unceasing fire and exposed to a driving rain storm for twelve hours. See next page.

I have not attempted to describe the entire Battle of Williamsburg, but only that part of it that came under my personal observation. A great battle is too vast an event ever to be fully and perfectly described by one person. However active and observant a soldier may be, it is wholly impossible that the great mass of details should fall within his vision. In fact, what occurs in a soldier's own company during a battle may not be entirely known to the whole company or to himself. The material for a faithful history is found among the official reports, and the correspondence, and the daily records made in writing by soldiers in the field. Our Brigade was scattered during this engagement, but each regiment received commendation. The battle raged on our right and left, with fearful losses.

On Tuesday, we marched back and recovered our knapsacks, and then passed through the town and pitched our camp. Nearly all of the inhab-

itants of Williamsburg remained, but they were mostly bitter secessionists and did not fear to disclose their sentiments. The Mozart Regiment was highly complimented by Generals Heintzelman, Kearny and Birney in their official reports, extracts from which, with that of Col. Riley, constitute the remainder of this chapter.

REPORT OF COL. RILEY.

In pursuance of orders from headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the proceedings of the regiment under my command during the attack upon the works in front of Williamsburg.

In the neighborhood of 3 P.M. of the 5th instant, we, in conjunction with the 38th New York, were ordered to advance to the front, in order to drive back the enemy's skirmishers. Reaching the front, we followed the 38th by the flank into the woods upon the right hand side of the road, when the 38th were sent forward in line, while the 40th were divided into two wings, the right wing going forward to immediately support the 38th and the left wing to act as reserve.

Not having a single field officer present on duty, I went forward with the right wing and advanced into the felled timber, where after getting to the front, I discovered the enemy, upon whom we opened fire, they returning it hotly with shot and shell. I also discovered that we were unmasked by the 38th New York moving toward the right, when, considering some support necessary, I searched for my left wing, and found that they had been ordered to the left of the road by Gen. Kearny, who gallantly led them forward until by a brisk dash they drove the enemy from the left of the timber back toward their rifle pits. Our men held their position thus, until nightfall, when the enemy retired to their entrenchments. After dark, various rumors being sent along the line to come in, and finding that a large number of men, being utterly exhausted, were going in to rest, and having no orders to come in or hold our ground, I came in and found Brig. Gen. Birney, who ordered me to take those men on the right wing back from where they were formed in the road and establish a strong picket line along the front where the right companies were stationed and to let the left wing companies remain in, which I immediately did, re-establishing the line myself.

About 6 A.M. the following morning, we were relieved. Having learned that Gen. Kearny desires the names of the officers of the left wing with a view to commend them, I would respectfully recommend that the right wing deserves equally honorable mention, they having maintained steadily, their advance under a galling cross-fire until the enemy ceased firing and retired, and having sustained a greater loss in killed and wounded than the left wing. I was much pleased with their steadiness during the whole movement, this being the first occasion our regiment was ever under fire.

E. J. RILEY, *Col. 40th N. Y. Vols.*

REPORT OF GEN. BIRNEY. (Extract.)

When I reached the front, the 38th and right wing of the 40th New York Regiments were ordered to the right of the road, and relieved opportunely, fragments of regiments that had been in the fight. They marched steadily to the front, and drove the enemy, after a furious contest, from the woods, where they fell back over fallen timber and opened a destructive fire from rifle pits. They were supported by their battery, which poured a well-aimed and destructive fire into our ranks. The 38th, and right wing of the 40th New York regiments behaved nobly, and maintained their position.

During the contest, the left wing of Col. Riley's 40th New York regiment was ordered to follow the 38th New York, to take the enemy in the rear. I sent with this wing, Capt. Mindil, of my staff, and in Gen. Kearny's presence, he led them to the dangerous position assigned them.

REPORT OF GEN. KEARNY. (Extract.)

At 1.30 P.M., within three and one half miles of the battlefield, I halted my columns to rest and to get the lengthened files in hand before committing them to action. Almost immediately, however, our knapsacks were piled and the head of the column resumed its march, taking the double-quick wherever the mud holes left a footing.

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LIEUT. W. H. H. JOHNSON.

Lieut. Johnson was born in Milford, Mass., April 10, 1840, and was the son of Lewis and Sally G. (Parkhurst) Johnson, both of whom came of New England ancestry. Before the war he was employed as a book-keeper. He was educated in the public schools of Milford, and at the Williston Academy, in Easthampton, Mass. He was a young man of excellent habits and fine promise, and would have advanced, without doubt, in the service, had he survived to continue his military career.

The following is the tribute of Col. Egan in his report of the Battle of Gettysburg, where Lieut. Johnson was killed. "In moving to another position, the regiment suffered terribly, and I have to regret the loss of one of my bravest and best officers, Lieut. William H. H. Johnson, who was Acting Adjutant. While nobly and gallantly urging on the men, he was instantly killed by a minie bullet." For military record, see Roster.

Approaching nearer the field, I was informed that Hooker's cartridges were expended, and with increased rapidity we entered under fire. As our troops came into action, our regiments promptly commenced an unremitting, well-delivered fire. The troops were now fully and successfully engaged along our whole line, and the regiments kept steadily gaining ground, but the heavy-strewn timber of the abattis defied all direct approach. I ordered Col. Ward, with the 38th New York, to charge down the road and take the rifle pits in the center of the abattis by their flank. This duty was performed with great gallantry. The left wing of Col. Riley's regiment, the 40th New York, was next sent for, and the Colonel being valiantly engaged in front, it came up, brilliantly conducted by Capt. Mindil, chief of Gen. Birney's Staff. These charged up to the open space, silenced some artillery, and gaining the enemy's rear, caused him to relinquish his cover. The victory was ours.

The 40th Regiment, Col. Riley, performed noble and efficient services. Col. Riley with great spirit, held the right wing with half his regiment, after the 38th and half the 40th had been withdrawn to act under my personal direction. The part of the 40th acting on the road against the central pits and abattis, charged down the road into the plain, passed beyond the enemy's flank, and drove off, by their severe fire, several pieces of artillery brought expressly against them. Fortune favored them.

At 2.30 P.M. by the most strenuous exertions, Gen. Kearny and Gen. Berry pushed through the obstructions in their way, and arrived on the ground just as the enemy got to a battery of our artillery in the road, and repulsed him immediately. They held the ground as long as they had any ammunition, with a fearful loss of life against great odds, in a fortified position, until Gen. Kearny's Division made a march of nine miles through rain and mud over a road obstructed by troops that were going to the right. I cannot find words to express my admiration of their gallantry.

CHAPTER XVII.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

We started again on Friday morning with two days' rations. On the previous day the battlefield was fired to purify it and prevent contagion. Our regimental loss at Williamsburg was 5 killed and 24 wounded. All of those killed belonged to Massachusetts companies, which, however, was a mere coincidence and not indicative of superior bravery or daring. The heroism and intrepidity of the Mozarters were demonstrated on this occasion, and the entire Regiment forgot to be anything but soldiers. They flinched not once in this engagement, and Gen. Birney knew that we deserved to have "Williamsburg" emblazoned in letters of gold on our flag, and he so recommended. But our exultation was tinged with the sad reflection that thirty-one of our comrades were not now with us. There were tragic moments in the battle, and the thought of them was still thrilling us as we remembered the fate of those who had been killed, or wounded, or captured at Williamsburg. We marched ten miles on Saturday and were then 53 miles from Fort Monroe and 45 from Richmond. On Sunday, we remained in camp, and impressive religious services were held by Chaplain Gilder, who endeavored to inculcate valuable truths from the events of the preceding week. A great many troops passed our camp during the day and we obtained grand impressions of the power and strength of our army, of which we before had no conception. West Point was only eight miles in advance of us and to that place we were destined. Gen. Franklin had already arrived there by water and captured hundreds of prisoners after a desperate resistance. While we were tarrying on Sunday in camp, Gen. McClellan dispatched a telegram to Washington, in which he said, "Kearny's Division arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day, and came most gallantly into action."

A great many prisoners were confined in Williamsburg when we passed through the town, and as we advanced we met them every day in charge of a guard. They were generally a dirty, squalid lot of men. We passed the ruins of the William and Mary College, from the windows of which the pioneers of our army had been shot, and it was for this reason that it had been burned. The retreat of the rebels was very moderate and our pursuit was likewise very moderate. There seemed to be no anxiety to overtake the enemy, and we kept plodding along as if we had no objective. We reached Cumberland on Thursday, May 15th, about 25 miles from Richmond, and Gen. Kearny issued an order to resume Company drills. We found good bathing in the river and availed ourselves of the opportunity it afforded to promote cleanliness and recreation. The sutlers obtained a harvest here, for their prices were outrageous. The indignation against them had now reached the homes of our soldiers, many of whom had been in the habit of

sending five or ten dollars every month to their families, but these remittances had ceased to a great extent, and it caused suffering at home. And it was attributed to the sutlers, who made tempting displays of their goods which they sold at a profit of 500 per cent and even more on some articles, such as lemons which cost ten cents per dozen and were sold by the sutlers at fifteen cents each, which was 1800 per cent.

Our progress up the peninsula was marked by genuine enjoyment. Our steps were punctuated by singing, and as one regiment finished, another in front or rear took up the refrain, and so we were constantly moving in a musical sphere. "John Brown's Body" was the most famous song, and everybody could sing it. Other popular refrains were "Ain't I glad to get out de Wilderness?" "Three Black Crows," and "Red, White and Blue." In fact, we sang everything. No, not everything, for there was one song no one dared or cared to sing. It was "Home, Sweet Home," and I doubt, had it been attempted, if it could have continued to the end. We remained at Cumberland until the First Division was ten miles in advance of us and then proceeded ourselves. We received ground coffee and brown sugar for use on the march, and each boiled his own coffee. When we halted at noon, some went for water while others built the fires. It was often difficult to obtain water for coffee at noon, but once it was otherwise, and I remember with great satisfaction the flowing of the purest and coolest stream of water from beneath an immense oak tree at the roadside. We halted near this lavish benefaction and filled our canteens from the aqueous boon and only wished we could carry the invigorating fountain with us. This offers me an opportunity to discuss the question of pure water for army consumption, and I have often wondered why it would not be feasible to supply water by distillation. A small apparatus for each Company would be the only requisite. Pure water is an essential for the maintenance of health, and health is an essential for the maintenance of an army. Why then is it not the duty to provide pure water for the army if there is any possible method of doing so? We found that the rivers and brooks could not be depended upon for a supply of pure water. They quickly became polluted and unhealthy. Nevertheless, the filthy, contaminated water was used, and it sent thousands upon thousands of healthy men to untimely graves. Surely, if distilled water could be introduced into the army subsistence, the instincts of humanity and the conservation of life and army efficiency each demand that it should be done.

We reached the Chickahominy River on Sunday, May 25th, and crossed at Bottom's Bridge, where our skirmishers had met a slight resistance. We camped one mile beyond there and again commenced to use the pick and shovel in digging rifle pits. We were on the extreme left of the army, and our line extended to the right a distance of six miles to New Bridge. Capt. Ingalls left us at New Kent Court House two weeks previous to this time, on account of sickness, and Lieut. Gould was in command of the Company. Capt. Ingalls returned before we again advanced, but he never again commanded the Company, by reason of his promotion to Major to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Maj. Halstead, who had at Yorktown refused to obey the orders of his Superior Officer, Lieut. Col. Egan, in consequence of which he was dismissed. There was quite a struggle among the Captains to

obtain promotion, the most prominent of whom were Captains Ingalls, Ungerer and Gesner. Capt. Westcott had resigned during the previous February, having been justly disappointed from the beginning because he was not commissioned as Major at Yonkers, and besides, he had sustained a troublesome accident. The choice between the three candidates was submitted to the officers of the regiment, and after several ballots Capt. Ingalls was victorious. He immediately assumed his new duties, and during his brief term in the saddle he gave eminent satisfaction. The tragic ending of his military career was not far distant, but the narrative is deferred until a later period. My diary at this date, May 26th, contains the following paragraph: — "While the men were at work this forenoon, I took a stroll in the surrounding fields and found a large quantity of ripe strawberries upon which I feasted until I could eat no more."

On the same day that we crossed the Chickahominy, Col. Riley was severely injured by his spirited and extremely vicious Black Hawk stallion that had been purchased for him some time previously by Capt. Wescott in Massachusetts. Returning to camp from some duty, he dismounted and was kicked by the animal upon the back of the head at the base of the skull. Col. Riley was prostrated by the violence of the blow and was at once removed to his tent. The Brigade and Regimental Surgeons were summoned and some time passed before they could restore him to consciousness. He remained under treatment several days, but on Friday following the accident, when we again marched towards Richmond, he refused to be excused from duty and assumed command of the regiment. We advanced two miles that day to a point half a mile west of Savage Station, where we bivouacked within supporting distance of Hooker's and Casey's divisions which were encamped half a mile in advance of our position.

At an early hour that Saturday morning we had seen a Confederate officer passing our camp under guard to the headquarters of Gen. Heintzelman. The prisoner proved to be an aid on the staff of Gen. Johnston who had been reconnoitering and had wandered into our lines. We had hardly spread and arranged our "shelters" when exactly at noon we heard the boom of a rebel cannon not far distant. The immediate sharp musketry fire that followed told the Mozarters that a desperate struggle was at hand, and our "long roll" brought us into line, when we were informed by Col. Riley, who was already mounted, that we could have five minutes to fill our canteens. When we were again in line the firing was nearer, which fact told us that our troops in front were being driven back. The regiment was soon ordered forward and was stationed behind a low earthwork at right angles with the Williamsburg road, and our right near the West Point railroad. By personal direction of Gen. Kearny, the right and left flank Companies, F and D, which were armed with superior rifles, were stationed in a house that commanded the railroad. Col. Riley was not fit for duty, but he declined to leave the regiment at such a time, and later was ordered to advance. He immediately ordered the regiment forward in line of battle and we entered a piece of thin forest, where the Colonel, who was riding his fiery horse, was carried beneath the low-growing limb of a tree, which swept him from the saddle and he fell heavily to the ground, striking upon his head. The regiment was halted, and after his head had been dressed,

Col. Riley was carried back to camp, and the regiment was ordered back to the intrenchments.

It was soon made evident to Col. Riley by the surgeons that further service in the field would be fraught with great danger, and a few days after the battle he very reluctantly tendered his resignation to Gen. Birney, who dictated a letter of sympathy to him under date of June 5th, in which he said:—"Your resignation has been approved, and I think it will be speedily accepted and liberty given you to recover your health at home."

It was certainly a sad fate to be compelled to separate from the men he had faithfully and patiently instructed for an entire year in military tactics until they had become proficient soldiers. He had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that the Mozart Regiment was regarded by the Generals who commanded it as one of the best disciplined and most reliable regiments in the field. In the official report of the battle of Fair Oaks, Gen. Heintzelman said, "The discipline and steadiness of the 40th New York Regiment was unexcelled."

The retirement of Col. Riley was deeply regretted, for he had come to be regarded as the master builder and architect of the Mozart military structure, and we all willingly conceded that our military strength was due to him, and that it was his untiring efforts, his unceasing zeal and his rare executive ability that brought the Mozart Regiment to its masterly organization and enabled it to attain the distinction he had prepared it to achieve. But Col. Riley was obliged to leave the men he had taught to trust and obey him, and not until several years had passed could he subject his mind to any severe strain.

A furious rain-storm prevailed through the night previous to the battle of Fair Oaks, and it was evidently the intention of Gen. Johnston, who commanded the rebel forces, to force us back into the swollen Chickahominy River and annihilate or capture us when we could no longer retreat. Although Gen. Casey was surprised, the rebel army was checked by him and held within the first line of battle, and it was then defeated by Kearny and Hooker on the following day, supported by the timely arrival of some of Sedgwick's troops. Instead of fighting the battle of the Chickahominy as proposed by Gen. Johnston, fifteen miles from Richmond, there was fought the battle of Fair Oaks, within five miles of the rebel capital. And it was by the superior fighting of the Federal Army that the superior numbers of the rebels were overcome. And when the battle ended the rebel hosts had been no more than a mile or two from the camp they had left with the expectation of reaching a new line of battle on the Chickahominy after vanquishing their foe. Eight of Gen. Casey's thirteen regiments were raw troops, and until the arrival of our Division they were compelled to retire, and the fighting along the line of the Williamsburg road continued until after six o'clock. And Sedgwick did not arrive until nearly that hour, after forcing his troops across the swollen river and marching his men over the miry and boggy ground.

The battle was renewed the next morning by an attack of Longstreet upon Sumner's Corps, near the railroad, which had not been engaged after their arrival late on the previous afternoon. Birney's brigade was in support of these troops on that fateful June morning when the Mozart Regiment lost

96 men, including every member of the Color Guard killed or wounded. The heavy loss of Gen. Kearny's Division attests how much we felt the enemy. After Gen. Kearny's Division arrived on the field, our forces did not fall back a third of a mile before we checked the enemy. The next day we drove them back. The accuracy of our shooting was astonishing, when we consider how apt "raw material" are to "shoot wild." So many dead rebels shot through the head was powerful testimony to the accuracy of the firing. Soon after Col. Riley had been conveyed from the battlefield, Lieut. Col. Egan was ordered to assume command of the regiment, and during the remainder of the battle he conducted its movements, his report of which follows.

REPORT OF COL. EGAN.

About 1 P.M. on the 31st day of May, orders were received to form the regiment as quickly as possible. This was at once done, and with the rest of the brigade, we were marched by Gen. Birney up the Williamsburg road about half a mile, when we filed to the right and halted. We remained here until under orders.

I marched the command to the right as far as the railroad, then up the railroad about half a mile, when we filed to the right into an open field and formed in line of battle. After remaining in this position about two hours, we were ordered to march back to an open field on the left of the railroad, where I sent out two companies as pickets. The balance of the command remained in line of battle all night.

About eight o'clock in the morning, sharp firing commenced in the woods on our right, when I wheeled the battalion to the right in order to face the enemy, and under a galling fire charged over the fence into the woods, our men at the same time delivering a vigorous fire upon the rebels. The enemy advanced upon us and I then ordered my men to charge bayonets. In an instant they were advancing at double-quick, which the enemy perceiving, and not relishing the idea of cold steel, turned and fled. We continued driving them to the front, and when near the edge of the woods we received a heavy fire from the front and left. Here many of our men fell, notwithstanding which, not one faltered, but with tremendous cheers continued to advance, driving the enemy entirely from the woods and scattering them in all directions, notwithstanding they made a desperate resistance. The victory was complete. In this charge we captured about 25 prisoners, including several officers.

Some idea of the severity of the enemy's fire may be found from the fact that out of those engaged our loss was 96. Every member of the Color Guard was either killed or wounded, and Color Corporal Grieves, notwithstanding a severe wound in the shoulder, planted the colors far in advance of the woods, and remained there until he was recalled by myself.

T. W. EGAN, *Col. 40th N. Y. Vols.*

In his report of the battle Gen. McClellan said, "After an hour of hard fighting, a charge with the bayonet was ordered by the 38th and 40th New York and the 3d Maine regiments, and the enemy fled in confusion, throwing down arms and even clothing in his flight."

This bayonet charge is thus reported by Gen. Ward: "I immediately changed front to face the woods from where the firing emanated, and as the enemy advanced and their fire increased, I gave the order to fire and immediately thereafter to charge. This movement was most brilliantly performed, driving the terrified enemy before them, and the feat was accomplished by the 40th New York, 38th New York and 3d Maine regiments. The rout was complete. Our loss was severe for the short time engaged. I cannot find words to express my admiration of the conduct of both officers and men in the discharge of their several duties. Lieut. Col. Egan was superb."

The Confederates attacked with determined and reckless disregard of judgment, but they were met with the valor of disciplined troops which the

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LIEUT. BENJAMIN COATES WELCH.

Son of Richard and Harriet A. Welch, and born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 25, 1835. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and acquired the trade of a house painter, at which occupation he is still employed. He was married in the year 1857, to Miss Mary A. Holm, and they are the parents of four children, viz.: — Ben S., May M., George H., and Harriet A. Welch.

Comrade Welch is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and for many years was a prominent and influential member of Post 49, Grand Army of the Republic, but when the Union Veterans Legion was instituted, he withdrew and became affiliated with the new organization in which he is now serving as Adjutant of Encampment No. 79. He resides with his family, at No. 40 Middle Street, Newburyport. For military record, see Roster.

audacious impetuosity of the enemy could not dispel. It proved that we had become soldiers and could no longer be frightened or stampeded by a distorted imagination and unreasonable conclusions under the excitement of battle. It was the arrival and the fighting of Richardson's Division of the Second Corps, assisted by Birney's Brigade, that snatched a victory out of defeat at Fair Oaks. We were not prepared for battle, and Casey's Division should not have held the advance with so many troops who had never participated in a battle. And other conditions contributed to the shock.

The attack upon Richardson, supported by Birney, was repulsed with severe loss. But we were not aggressive and were only holding the lines, hoping for the arrival of McClellan, who did not reach the field until the fighting was over, just the same as at Williamsburg. McClellan was never seen in any battle by the left wing of the army. Why so, we could not imagine. He was awaited, and had it been known that he would not come, the battle of Fair Oaks would have been fought with greater desperation and been greatly more sanguinary. And the result might have been different. Even as it was, the march into Richmond immediately would have been an easy undertaking. But there we were without McClellan, and there we remained under McClellan. It still remains a mystery why Gen. McClellan delayed his start for the battlefield until the second day, if he desired to reach the scene and to direct the operations. The official reports do not enlighten us, and McClellan himself made no explanation in his official report of the battle he had not witnessed and in which he had not participated.

The Confederate army returned to its camps and we remained victorious upon the field we had conquered and where lay the enemy's dead and wounded. The night was devoted to gathering up the wounded of both armies, and the next day to burying the dead.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A REMARKABLE FATALITY.

Regarding the statement of Col. Egan that every member of the Color Guard was either killed or wounded, the following details prove its truth: — The National Flag was that day first in the hands of Sergt. Joseph Conroy of Company C, who was early killed while advancing with the regiment.

As he was seen to fall, the flag was seized by Corpl. Charles Boyle of Company C, but not long did he bear the precious ensign. He was hit by a rebel bullet almost immediately and was advised to retire, but he refused to relinquish the flag and was soon fatally shot and died on the field as the regiment advanced.

Corpl. Thomas Breslin of Company H was the next victim. As Boyle fell, Breslin seized the flag before it touched the ground, and in a few minutes he too lay bleeding and disabled by a vicious wound in the leg. Just as he fell, Corpl. Oliver H. Busbee of Company F took the flag and was soon in the agonies of death.

All this transpired in less than twenty minutes, and while it was happening others of that brave Color Guard were falling.

Corpl. Currier of Company B took the State Flag into the fight and received a wound that ended his life before the battle terminated.

Corporal Bennett of Company I took the National Flag when Corpl. Busbee was killed, and he was wounded in the left arm.

Corpl. Nelson took the Blue Flag when Currier was mortally wounded, and he retained it until he was himself fatally wounded. Then it was carried by Corpl. Reed, who luckily escaped unharmed, in consequence of which he carried it thereafter.

Corpl. Betts of Company A received a bad wound at the same instant as Corporal Nelson, and his place was filled by Corpl. Miller of Company I, who was with the colors only a few minutes before he was disabled by a rifle ball.

Corpl. Smedley of Company K then stepped into the deadly breach, and sustained a similar wound. When Corpl. Bennett fell, the National Flag was handed to Corpl. Fowler, who received a wound before he had carried the ensign a dozen steps, and he halted to bind his wound, from which the blood was flowing in a stream. The vacancy was filled by Corpl. Slattery of Company K, who soon shared the fate of his predecessors.

Corpl. Moyne of Company I took the flag, but only for an instant. He was added to the slaughter, while the regiment tarried to relocate the enemy and to enable those who had been detailed to attend the wounded or who had straggled through exhaustion from the effects of that exciting charge which demoralized the enemy and sent them rushing back in abject precipitation.

When Corporal Moyne relinquished the flag it came under the guardianship of Corporal Grieves of Company G. He had received a painful wound

in the shoulder, but he would not quit the fight. Instead, he continued on a few yards in advance of the line, and there was surrounded by not one of his comrades who had entered the battle with him, but by equally brave and faithful fellows who volunteered to defend and protect their cherished emblem. No one but Grieves among that gallant eleven who went forth that morning in charge of the colors was with it then as he stood there peering through the thick foliage which obscured his vision, when, at the same time, he might honorably have been in the field hospital under surgical treatment. But no! he would not yield, and there he remained until ordered by Col. Egan to withdraw. As he took position in line, Col. Egan, in a loud tone, immediately promoted him to the rank of Sergeant, and those who heard the well-deserved promotion conferred upon Corporal Grieves found it in their hearts, there in front of the enemy on the deadly line of battle, facing the rebels not many yards distant, and forgetful of all save honoring a brave comrade-in-arms, to applaud the Colonel's act, and to give three cheers for their courageous comrade.

After that episode there was but little firing. The regiment cautiously advanced, and a few skirmishers went forth in search of the enemy, but there were only a few shots between them and a volley or two across the railroad. Thus ended the battle. We had conquered and held possession of the field, and the dead and wounded of the enemy were in our hands.

Corporal Grieves was the last to bear the flag in battle that day, but it was not until several hours later, when the enemy seemed to have retreated and abandoned the field, that he consented to leave the ranks and have his wound dressed by Surgeon Halsey, who had followed the regiment to be sure of affording immediate assistance in case of necessity.

What happened that day to the Mozart Color Guard happened to no other regiment during the war. Other regimental Color Guards lost heavily, but at no other battle was there another such harvest of death from any particular Color Guard. And not only was every one of the regularly detailed Color Guard killed or wounded on that day, but five others were wounded. Sixteen men were placed *hors de combat* in the short space of less than an hour of actual fighting. What happened to the survivors among them and what became of them will interest my readers.

THE ROLL OF HONOR AT FAIR OAKS.

Color Sergeant Joseph Conroy	Company C	Killed.
Color Corporal John S. Betts	Company A	Wounded.
Color Corporal John F. Currier	Company B	Killed.
Color Corporal Charles Boyle	Company C	Killed.
Color Corporal Adam S. Fowler	Company D	Wounded.
Color Corporal Samuel J. Nelson	Company E	Killed.
Color Corporal Oliver H. Busbee	Company F	Killed.
Color Corporal Robert Grieves	Company G	Wounded.
Color Corporal Thomas Breslin	Company H	Wounded.
Color Corporal Jacob D. Bennett	Company I	Wounded.
Color Corporal Jeremiah D. Slattery	Company K	Wounded.

As has been stated, Sergeant Conroy and Corporals Currier, Boyle, Busbee and Nelson were killed in action. Of the others, the only one known to be alive at the present time is Sergeant Thomas Breslin of Company H, who is now employed as landscape gardener at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass. As soon as his wound had healed, he returned to the regiment and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He participated in the Seven Days' battles without a scratch, but was again wounded at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, near the Peach Orchard. He continued in the service until the expiration of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged June 27, 1864, three years from the time he was mustered into the army at Yonkers. Sergeant Breslin enlisted in Arlington, where he was employed at the time the war began, and he returned there on furlough after his Fair Oaks wound had sufficiently healed for him to travel. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens of Arlington, who tendered him a reception at a public meeting in the Town Hall, where the company had before its departure for the seat of war so often drilled and given exhibitions of its proficiency before large and admiring audiences of ladies and gentlemen. A large audience, composed of prominent people, including physicians, lawyers, clergymen and teachers, assembled to honor the brave Corporal of Company H, who had returned to tell them about the war and about his comrades at the front. Speeches were made extolling the guest of the evening, and when Corporal Breslin arose to reply he was overwhelmed with tumultuous applause, and was not permitted to speak for several minutes. At last, when silence ensued, Corporal Breslin wiped away his tears, and spoke of the regiment and the company, eulogizing Captain Ingalls as a good officer and a brave soldier. He explained how the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and how he had received his wound, and concluded his remarks by thanking the audience for their kindness and saying that he should return to the army and hoped to do his duty faithfully and to be spared until the close of the war, when he could return to them and say that the Mozart Regiment had sustained the honorable record it had already earned. Corporal Breslin also attended a Town Meeting, and was invited to speak. He addressed the meeting, and nearly fifty dollars were collected and given to him as a testimonial of respect.

Corporal John S. Betts.

He was the third valiant guardian of the flag to fall on that day. He recovered from his disability in time to participate in the Seven Days' battles, and he escaped injury until the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, but his wound did not send him beyond the Regimental Hospital. His wound healed in time for him to participate in the Mine Run campaign, and he engaged in the action that took place near Bartlett's Mills, Nov. 27, 1863, where he received another wound that caused his death, less than one month later, Dec. 17, 1863, at the General Hospital in Alexandria, to which he was conveyed for treatment, which from the beginning gave no hope of recovery. He died proud of his three wounds, and perfectly resigned to his fate, and thanking God that he had been permitted to serve in the Mozart Regiment and to defend the flag of his country.

Corporal Adam S. Fowler.

He was promoted to Sergeant Sept. 1, 1862, as soon as his Fair Oaks wound healed, and Dec. 13, 1862, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was exchanged in the following June, and returned to duty on the 16th of that month. He was again taken prisoner in the action at Po River, May 16, 1864, and was paroled in time for his return to duty in just one year from the date of his capture. He reached Washington, May 16, 1865, where he was mustered out June 1, 1865, after a service of more than four years.

Corporal Robert Grieves.

He was promoted to Sergeant for gallant conduct on the field of battle, as already stated, but his wound and consequent illness kept him in the hospital, and he was never again well enough for active service. It therefore became necessary to have the services of a sergeant in his place, and he was therefore reduced in rank to a private. He continued with the regiment until March 4, 1864, at which date he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he completed his term of three years.

Corporal Jacob D. Bennett.

He enlisted as a Private, and was promoted to Corporal soon after the regiment reached Washington in 1861. He was assigned to the Color Guard at the time it was organized at Camp Sackett, and he continued to serve in that sphere of duty. He was never absent from duty on account of sickness, and at Fair Oaks he was one of the earliest to be disabled, but his wound healed quickly, and he was promoted to Sergeant in a few weeks after the battle, which took him from service with the Color Guard. But that did not take him from the danger line, and he was wounded again at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862. After he recovered, he was promoted to the important position of Sergeant Major, but the duties of that position were not congenial to him, and he was restored to his former rank of Sergeant, and soon after was promoted to First Sergeant. He continued to hold that rank until the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where he was instantly killed by a bullet, which struck him in the forehead and passed entirely through his head.

Corporal Jeremiah D. Slattery.

He was mustered into the service at Yonkers, June 27, 1861, as Wagoner of Company K. In December, 1861, he was promoted to Corporal, and assigned to the Color Guard when it was formed. He was in the bloody charge at Fair Oaks, and was unharmed until the pursuit of the rebels ceased, when, as the regiment halted, the parting shot of a rebel sharpshooter, fired at the colors, took effect upon Slattery's right arm. For his work that day Corpl. Slattery was promoted to Sergeant. He safely passed through the Seven Days' fight, but at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he received a flesh wound in the leg, which, however, did not long keep him from performing duty. He was a faithful soldier and was never known to shirk. In its long

tramp to the Gettysburg battlefield, Slattery participated with the regiment, and engaged in the action of the second day, July 2, 1863, and there received a wound in the chest that sent him to the Field Hospital, and we never saw him again. He died two weeks after the battle.

ADDITIONAL COLOR GUARD CASUALTIES AT FAIR OAKS.

Corporal George Miller	Company I	Wounded.
Corporal Henry Howard	Company D	Wounded.
Corporal William Goldsby	Company E	Wounded.
Corporal William Moyne	Company I	Wounded.
Corporal William Griffith	Company E	Wounded.

Corporal George Miller.

He was sworn into the regiment June 26, 1861, as a Private and was promoted to Corporal after the battle of Williamsburg. He was a good soldier and faithfully performed all required duties. His wound did not prevent his participation in any subsequent battles, but he was killed in action at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Corporal Henry Howard.

He enlisted as a Private at Alexandria, Va., and was promoted to Corporal before the regiment left Camp Sackett, in March, 1862. His wound was troublesome and disqualified him for service, and he was honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1862, at the hospital in Philadelphia to which he was conveyed for treatment.

Corporal William Griffith.

The bullet that disabled him passed through under the shoulder blade, and he was sent to the hospital at Fort Monroe, where his death was expected during many weeks. But he rallied to learn that he could never again serve in the army, from which on Nov. 27, 1862, he was honorably discharged.

Corporal William Moyne.

He volunteered to go to the defense of the Colors and was wounded through the fleshy part of the thigh. He returned to duty in October and was promoted to Corporal at once and in the following January to Sergeant. In November, 1863, he was promoted to First Sergeant, and was again wounded in action May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. His wound was so severe that he never returned to the regiment, and he was mustered out June 26, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Corporal William Goldsby.

His wound was near the right groin and was so troublesome that he remained in the hospital to which he was sent until the surgeons decided that he would never be able to march, and on Dec. 7, 1862, six months after receiving his wound, he was honorably discharged.

Three More Volunteers.

Private Joseph Brown of Company F, Private John Brundige of Company F, and Corpl. Thomas Reed of Company G served for a brief time on the Color Guard that day, after the heavy firing ceased, and they escaped injury. Brown was wounded at the battle of Chantilly, but he recovered and was transferred to the Artillery service in the Regular Army. Hardly three months elapsed before Brundige received a fatal wound at Bull Run, at which battle he acted as one of the Color Corporals. Reed went to the defense of the flag when so many of its guardians were stricken down. He also served on the Color Guard at Malvern Hill, Bull Run and Chantilly without injury, but he was killed in action Dec. 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg.

It thus appears that five of the original Color Guard were killed in action at Fair Oaks, and that the remaining six were wounded. Of these six, Betts was subsequently wounded twice and died of his wounds. Bennett, also, was twice wounded after his wound at Fair Oaks, and the last time his wound was fatal. Slattery too, was wounded twice, and died of his wounds. Breslin was again wounded at Gettysburg and Fowler was taken prisoner twice, which was worse than being wounded. Grieves actually died from the effects of his wound, for he never again performed any military duty in the field. Of the five auxiliary flag defenders that day, Miller and Reed were subsequently killed in battle, Howard, Moyne, and Smedley were incapacitated. Of the others who assisted, Brundige was killed at Bull Run, Brown was wounded at Chantilly, and Reed was killed at Fredericksburg.

A strange fatality seems to have pursued these nineteen men, for only four of them lived to complete their term of enlistment, viz.: — Breslin, Fowler, Grieves, and Moyne. Fowler was a prisoner when his three years expired and he was held just one year. When he was released, his condition was extremely pitiable. He was much emaciated and his health ruined by exposure and deficient nourishment. He was entitled to an immediate discharge, and as soon as his accounts were adjusted he was paid the large sum due him for money he had not been able to draw, and for clothing he was entitled to receive, and was discharged June 1, 1865, a few weeks before the Regiment was mustered out of the service.

I may be asked by some of my readers to account for the remarkable mortality that befell the Mozart Color Guard in this particular battle. To explain this strange and unusual result, I should say that the battle was almost entirely fought in dense forests. There were open patches of ground within the scope of the battle, but the enemy avoided the cleared fields and preferred to fight under cover of the trees. This brought the hostile armies nearer together, and being nearer, the Colors could more easily be distinguished, and as it is always sought to annihilate the Colors, which a regiment follows and about which it clusters and rallies in a contest at close range, the fire of the enemy in this instance was concentrated upon the Color Guard, and of course, under such circumstances, the firing was more effective. And besides, the enemy waited to deliver volleys as we were advancing to grapple with them in close quarters. Our fire was therefore reserved hoping that the enemy would stand and meet our bayonets, which we had been ordered to use,

but which the enemy dared not face. Our progress, too, was necessarily slow on account of the trees, which made rapid advance impossible.

Our loss at Fair Oaks was 16 killed, 48 wounded, and 3 missing; total 67, or more than that of any other regiment in the Brigade. Gen. McClellan did not arrive until long after the battle had terminated, for it was mid-afternoon before he halted and dismounted before Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters, which, at that time, were located just in rear of our position. It was here that I obtained a first glimpse of the distinguished Frenchmen who were serving upon Gen. McClellan's Staff, the Prince de Joinville and his two nephews, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. They seemed very tired as they dismounted, but doubtless were capable of enduring any necessary fatigue. They had ridden a dozen miles at a fast gait and the horses were well coated with mud. After a brief conversation with Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. McClellan remounted and returned the way he had come, followed by his Staff and Body Guard. The next day he issued an address, which was read to us that night at roll call.

During the late afternoon, I wandered over a portion of the battlefield where the fighting was most severe and where lay the dead of both armies. Many of the Union wounded had been removed and the rebel wounded were receiving attention. The Ambulance Corps and stretcher bearers were straining every nerve to succor the helpless, but it would have required an army to remove all of them immediately. The groans of some were piteous, many calling for water or the doctor, while others were begging for some one to shoot them and relieve their misery. Some were dragging their bleeding forms along to a place of security, and I saw those whose life blood was fast or slowly ebbing away with hardly strength to plead for assistance. In a small shanty in the woods, that had been riddled with bullets, there were gathered a score or more of rebel wounded who had been examined and found to be so badly injured that recovery was impossible. Some, even then, were closing their eyes in death. Others were unconscious and several were weeping. They were evidently beyond the power of conversation, and I passed them without speaking. The dead were everywhere, and in places so many covered the ground that I found it difficult to walk without stepping upon a lifeless body. The dead were not buried until Monday, and on Tuesday we moved our camp across the Williamsburg road to the extreme left of the army and a mile in advance of the location from which we hurried to the battlefield of Fair Oaks. We were now about one mile south of the railroad, and our pickets bordered the White Oak Swamp.

At about this time, we were ordered to wear a square-shaped patch of red cloth upon our caps. Gen. Kearny had observed during the Battle of Fair Oaks that too many stragglers went to the rear who were unhurt and who should have been at the front. He endeavored to learn if they belonged to his Division by questioning some of those he met in the roadway, but he could not determine with what regiments they were connected, and from this incident the Corps Badge originated. We cut pieces of red cloth from the lining of our overcoats and pinned or sewed them upon our caps. Thereafter, Gen. Kearny could identify his soldiers, and the red diamond had a tendency to prevent the evil it was designed to obviate. It was not, however, until the following spring that Corps Badges were adopted throughout

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LIEUT. MORTIMER C. EARL.

Lieut. Earl was born of Colonial and Revolutionary stock, in Westchester, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1840. His parents were William Earl of Newark, N. J., and Serena (Sniffen) Earl of Westchester. He obtained his education in the public schools and became a Clerk of Courts. He married Clarissa C. Palmer at New Concord, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864, and they have two daughters, viz.: — Lucy A., wife of John E. Smith, and E. Augusta Earl. He served four years in the State Assembly from Brooklyn and four years from Kings County. During the years 1875 and 1876, he acted as Secretary to Congressman A. M. Bliss and as Special Washington Correspondent of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and *Brooklyn Times*. During his legislative service, he fathered a Bill exempting Civil War veterans from Civil Service examination, which was modified by giving them preference as now embodied in the State Constitution. Comrade Earl is also the father of the law restricting the hours of labor on railroads and one governing the canning and labeling of food in New York.

Lieut. Earl is a member of Charles H. Burtis Post No. 185, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, and resides with his family at No. 83 Sunnyside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. He now holds the honorable position of police court clerk in Brooklyn. He is also affiliated with Ridgewood Council, Royal Arcanum. See Roster.

the various armies. These badges were of different designs, but the colors were uniform, the First Division of each corps wearing red, the Second Division white, and the Third Division blue. Previous to this, Kearny's Division had all worn the red diamond. On Thursday afternoon after the battle of Fair Oaks, a complimentary order was issued by Gen. Kearny, which was read to us at Dress Parade.

The result of this battle greatly demoralized the rebel forces, and we might easily have captured Richmond had Gen. McClellan so designed. But he hesitated, and the opportunity vanished.

CHAPTER XIX.

A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE.

As previously stated, we went out on picket the next day, June 13th. The picket detail was in command of Major Burt of the 3d Maine Regiment, which was on picket duty with us. Our picket line connected with Gen. Hooker's line and extended from the West Point Railroad across the Williamsburg Turnpike to White Oak Swamp two miles or more, and beyond Charles City Road leading to Richmond, parallel with the turnpike and distant about two miles therefrom. The Picket Reserve was located about one mile in rear of the picket line, beneath an immense oak tree, the branches of which afforded shelter from the heat of the sun and partial protection from rain. Beyond our picket line, half a mile in advance, was located an outpost at the side of a wagon road, in a dense forest, on swampy ground. To this advanced post, I was ordered on Saturday morning, June 14th, in command of four privates of Company H, viz.: — Henry C. Cobb, Dennis Conway, W. M. Osgood, and John Meehan. Upon relieving the Picket Guard at the outpost that morning, I was instructed to allow no one to leave the post for an instant. Also, to permit no fire, no smoking, no loud talking, no sleep, and if attacked, to fire at the enemy and retreat. At about two o'clock that afternoon, Lieut. Gould reached my station with four privates of our Company, viz.: — Harrison Booth, Suel Ellis, Thomas McCarty, and Ezra W. Thompson, each of whom had volunteered to accompany the Lieutenant upon what he told them was hazardous duty.

Upon arriving at my post, Lieut. Gould informed me that he had been ordered to scout within a radius of 300 yards beyond the outpost where I was stationed. In a few minutes, the Lieutenant and the comrades above named, advanced to the front and were immediately lost to sight in the forest at the right of the road.

I ordered the Picket Guard into line with rifles ready for action, and awaited results. In about five minutes, a heavy volley of musketry was heard in the direction taken by Lieut. Gould, and a few minutes later, he returned to the outpost alone, after narrowly escaping a volley from my men as he came running into view among the trees. He was in an excited condition and sank exhausted upon the ground. While lying upon his back, breathing heavily, I bathed his perspiring face with water from my canteen, and from his own flask I administered a few drops of brandy, which he habitually carried for such emergencies. In about ten minutes he had recovered his usual composure, and I said to him: —

Question. "Where are the boys, Lieutenant?"
Answer. "Dead."
Question. "Are you sure?"
Answer. "Yes." Noticing that he had no sword, I asked, —
Question. "Where is your sword?"
Answer. "Lost."

He soon regained his normal condition and immediately returned alone to the Picket Reserve, and reported what had happened. He was then ordered to take the entire Company, which he had commanded since the promotion of Capt. Ingalls, and endeavor to recover the bodies of his men.

Again arriving at my post, he related to me what he had been ordered to do, and then deployed the Company to the right, and advanced at the sound of the bugle. The search was in vain, and in about twenty minutes the Company was rallied upon the outpost, and then marched back to the Picket Reserve.

The night shades soon began to envelop the scene of this stirring episode, that had disclosed to me the proximity of the enemy and the necessity for extreme vigilance. I ordered the Picket Guard to stand with rifles in hand ready for instant service, and assigned each to a position so that the entire field of vision facing the enemy could be observed. All through the night, with bodies inclined forward in an attitude to quicker discover if any enemy were stealthily approaching, eyes and ears were strained to see or hear an advancing foe. A bright starlight aided vision, and thus increased the terrible nervous tension, for the swaying of a distant bush, the flight of a night hawk or the movement of a nimble squirrel, was dimly visible and susceptible of distortion. The experience taught us that, at such a time, the human ear has an excessive delicacy of hearing, and we found when darkness covered the scene, that objects familiar by daylight assumed a different aspect at night. At midnight, the plainly audible "long roll" of the enemy disturbed the quietude of our ceaseless vigil through a night of prolonged watchfulness and anxiety.

I found this incessant strain upon the nervous forces, where the expectation of an attack by an unseen enemy through the long hours of night, mingled with anticipations of capture or death, to be far more exhausting than the excitement of actual battle where there is no opportunity for reflection and therefore no apprehension of the consequences. The experiences of such a night actuate the nervous system and produce intense mental excitement without any corresponding action of the physical powers. I may add, to complete the history of this event, that during the night, the dead body of Ellis was recovered by Comrade Lapham of Company A, and that Booth and McCarty were uninjured and found their way back before morning to the Reserve. Thompson was never again seen or heard from, and he probably died in the hands of the enemy.

Lieut. Gould was relieved from duty upon the pretense that he advanced farther than he had been ordered to go, but ten days later he resumed command of the Company at the Battle of Oak Grove without any official hearing or investigation of the alleged disobedience of orders. In fact, it was sought to make him a scapegoat for the blunder of Major Burt, who assigned Lieut. Gould to a needless task that could not in any event have been productive of beneficial results. I have been unable to find any official report of this event that sacrificed the lives of two valuable soldiers and humiliated a faithful officer. It could not at the time be ascertained that Major Burt had any authority to order such a reckless movement, and the result was probably concealed from Gen. Kearny, which accounts for his failure to mention the incident in official dispatches. Major Burt was a

brave officer and gave his life to his country at Fredericksburg, but that did not affect his culpability for causing the deaths of Ellis and Thompson.

Lieut. Gould was held in the highest estimation by his comrades, as was manifested when a new sword was presented to him that was purchased with money contributed by members of the Company and brother officers. The presentation was made by Lieut. Graves, who ended his speech by addressing the Company as follows: — "I cannot finish this pleasing task without adding a feeble expression of the deep sensibility with which I received this token of the love and respect you feel for your superior officer, in honoring whom with this beautiful testimonial, you have honored yourselves." Later, Lieut. Gould distinguished himself in battle and was severely wounded at Chantilly, where also, Orderly Sergeant Durgin and Sergeant Fletcher were wounded, and Sergeant Wiley killed. It was in this battle also, that Privates Jackson, Meehan, Hanna, and McLean were wounded, thus attesting the sanguinary character of the battle, and proving the bravery of Lieut. Gould and the comrades he that day commanded. The wound of Fletcher resulted in the loss of the right leg above the knee, and that of Lieut. Gould finally terminated his life, although he lived several years to suffer continual pain, but he was not physically incapacitated for business until a few weeks before his death. A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, located in Arlington, bear his name. A portrait of him, presented to the Post by myself, adorns the wall of Memorial Hall, and another, presented by his daughter, hangs in the Lodge Room of the Relief Corps.

We were relieved from the outpost on the following day, and upon reporting at the Picket Reserve, we were besieged by comrades for the particulars I have here narrated. The Regiment was relieved that afternoon, and upon reaching camp, I was informed that myself and those at the outpost with me had been allowed a double ration of whiskey and the next morning we found ourselves excused from all guard and picket duty for the period of ten days. I felt deeply grateful to the comrades who were with me on that perilous night, and who so unflinchingly maintained a position of extreme danger, where, in the event of an attack by pickets or a rebel scouting party, or by a general advance of the enemy, death was certain. My comrades knew that we occupied an exposed position, and, dispensing with the consoling pipe, and the solace of hot coffee, they passed uncomplainingly through a tedious night, that was none the less fatiguing and exhaustive because an expected attack was not realized. The following is copied from a letter to my mother descriptive of this painful episode: —

NEAR RICHMOND, Monday, June 16th, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER: —

I received yours of the 10th, yesterday, and was glad to hear from you. I am still enjoying good health which is a soldier's best blessing. We have had no more fighting to do yet, but have moved our camp to a point nearly opposite, and on the other side of the Williamsburg road. The preparations for the next battle are progressing, but, like you, I hope we shall have no more fighting to do. It is very interesting to read, in the papers, of glorious victories, brilliant bayonet charges, and splendid fighting, but the reality is a very different thing. I do not wish, and have never wished to be in battle, and to hear a man say he is anxious to have a fight, is a sure sign that he is a coward, and that he will be likely to run at the first fire of the enemy. I am glad that you are beginning to feel more hopeful, and I trust that before many months, I shall again be homeward bound. Tell my friend Leavitt, that I am thankful for his kind wishes, and that I shall endeavor to do my duty in the next battle.

On Friday, we went on picket for the first time since leaving Yorktown. In connection with this, I have sad news for Mrs. Ellis. Suel (her son) is dead. On Saturday morning, Lieut. Gould was ordered by the Major of the Third Maine Regiment, who was in command of our picket, to take four of his men, and scout a short distance beyond the Outpost where I was stationed, and of which I had command. Suel was one of the men who volunteered, and he met his death not far from my Station. Lieut. Gould was ordered to go 300 yards beyond me, but he might have gone some farther. When he and his companions were slowly returning through the thick woods, a volley was fired at them and two fell, Suel Ellis and Ezra Thompson. Lieut. Gould returned to the Outpost alone and then reported to Major Burt, who ordered him to take his company and recover the bodies of his men. They could not find the bodies, but were again fired at by two cavalrymen. The body of Ellis was brought in that night and buried with those who fell in the late battle. He was shot in the head just under the ear. Ezra was not found, and it is supposed that he was wounded, taken prisoner, and died. Lieut. Gould will write to Mrs. Ellis and tell her the circumstances. We have lost two good men, but Suel's death will not be so painful to his parents when they remember that he died in a good cause, and has freely given his life for his country and for freedom everywhere.

Battle of Oak Grove.

On Saturday, June 21st, we received new uniforms, but not before they were needed, for the labors and exposures of the campaign had sadly demoralized the clothing we wore when we left Alexandria. We were glad to exchange the soiled and tattered garments for the clean light blue trousers and dark blue blouses. We continued to work upon the intrenchments with pick and shovel, and the rebels seemed disposed to allow us to proceed without disturbance. They made very few attempts to interfere with our operations, and when they shelled our working parties but little damage resulted. Quietness prevailed for several days until Wednesday, June 25th, at which date there began what have since been known as the "Seven Days' Battles." On the above date, Gen. Heintzelman was ordered to advance his pickets. We supposed it was a movement preliminary to a general attack upon Richmond, and our Division was enthusiastic and on the alert. The enemy stubbornly resisted our attempts to dislodge them, but they were finally driven back half a mile, and repulsed several times when they endeavored to regain the ground they had lost. The engagement lasted two hours and the combatants on each side were entirely composed of Infantry, because the fighting took place in the swamp and under cover of dense woods. Against fierce attacks we held the ground we had gained at a cost of about five hundred men killed and wounded belonging entirely to Kearny's and Hooker's Divisions. Gen. McClellan telegraphed to Washington that the movement was successful and that "Kearny's pickets are now just where I want them to be." This engagement was called the Battle of Oak Grove, and was the first of the many sanguinary struggles during the week that followed. Telegraphing the next day to the Secretary of War, Gen. McClellan said, "The affair of yesterday was perfectly successful. We hold the new picket line undisturbed. All things very quiet. I would prefer more noise." There was noise enough the next day, and every day for a week, and then there was a respite.

In his official report of this Oak Grove engagement, however, Gen. McClellan does not explain why he ordered the advance of our pickets, or in what way it was beneficial. Considered as the beginning of the long contemplated movement against Richmond, it might have been advantageous to

have the left wing of our army nearer the objective point, but it proved to have for its object the weakening of the rebel left wing, where Gen. McClellan proposed to make an attack on the following day. It failed, however, to accomplish such a purpose, for no rebel troops were withdrawn from the rebel left to reinforce the rebel right that Gen. Heintzelman attacked. In fact, the rebels had designed to attack McClellan's right wing the next day, and thus it happened that the opposing Generals were each contemplating an attack upon the same day. McClellan informed the Secretary of War that he expected an attack, and he waited for it instead of taking the initiative. The Battle of Mechanicsville was begun that day, June 26th, by the enemy, and on our side it was fought by the troops of Gen. Porter. We heard the heavy cannonade and knew that a battle was in progress, and we wondered at our own inactivity and why we did not advance towards Richmond. Had an attack been made along the entire line of battle, the result might have been different. We lost the Battle of Mechanicsville because Gen. Porter was not reinforced, and for the same reason we lost the Battle of Gaines' Mills on the following day, and then began the retreat to James River.

In his report of the battle of Oak Grove, Gen. Birney said, "I take pleasure in speaking of the high state of discipline manifested by the 40th N. Y. Volunteers."

We listened to the battle all through that day, and from the direction of the sound we knew that the battlefield was farther distant from Richmond, and consequently that we must have sustained a defeat on the previous day. But that night the military bands, which had been silent for weeks, began to play, and there was cheering all along our line as if we had won a great victory. We believed this, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. We were sure now that the rebels had been defeated on the right of our army, ten miles distant, and we were equally sure that there would be fighting for us on the following day. Saturday came and we still tarried in camp, and not until Sunday did orders come to move. We yet believed that we were to advance upon Richmond, but not long after we had started, we changed direction and retired to Savage Station. From there we found no obstacle to oppose our march until we reached Jourdan's Ford, where we became hotly engaged for a short time. We now realized the character of the movement, and after the rebels had been repulsed we withdrew to Brackett's Ford, crossed White Oak Swamp Creek, and continued on. While we were thus occupied there occurred an engagement at Savage Station, from which our troops retreated leaving the dead and wounded and about 3000 of our sick in the hospitals. We continued our march through a part of the night and bivouacked near Charles City Road. Pickets were established by Major Ingalls, acting as Field Officer of the Day, and not satisfied with posting the sentinels, he later, during the night, insisted upon visiting them to be sure that they were on guard and performing their duty. And it was a wise precaution, for there was abundant reason to believe that the foe was near. But the Major had not proceeded far along the picket line before a rifle ball shattered his right leg and he fell to the ground a victim to the nervous excitement of a raw recruit. Major Ingalls had been shot by an inexperienced member of the 101st New York Regiment, who challenged and fired without waiting for any response. This regiment had recently been assigned to our Brigade. It did not leave

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LIEUT. THOMAS SMITH RIDER, 1861.

Lieut. Thomas S. Rider was born in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., in the year 1842, and received his education there at Union Hall Academy. He is the son of John J. Rider, whose parents emigrated from Holland.

Previous to the Civil War, Lieut. Rider was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store, and after the war he was associated with his father, who was a contractor, until 1883, when he entered the service of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, with which noted business institution he is still connected.



LIEUT. THOMAS SMITH RIDER, 1908.

In 1897 he was married to the daughter of Mr. John Hensler, who served during the Civil War in the 158th New York Regiment.

Lieut. Rider resides in Jamaica, where he is an honored citizen. He is a member and Past Commander of Post 368 G. A. R., Dept. of New York, and served as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Regimental Association, in the affairs of which he has always been interested.

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the State until March, or only two months previous to its arrival at the front. It came to us from the intrenchments in Washington without having seen a rebel or discharged a musket. One of the penalties of placing inexperienced troops on the picket line, during an exciting campaign, was the wounding and subsequent death of Major Ingalls, who was unnecessarily sacrificed by the blunderer who was responsible for sending raw troops to guard a position so dangerous as to demand the selection of the most trusty and experienced soldiers. The Sergeant who accompanied Major Ingalls upon his tour of duty that night called for assistance, and the wounded officer was conveyed to the rear.

At about this time the pickets were withdrawn and, arousing the exhausted troops, we continued our retreat. There was no Surgeon within call to dress the wound of Major Ingalls, and no ambulance available, consequently he was placed on a stretcher, upon which several blankets were spread, and thus he was conveyed to Malvern Hill, where, on Tuesday, the limb was amputated about half the distance between knee and hip. An ambulance then conveyed the wounded officer to Harrison's Landing, where he was placed on the steamer *John Brooks*.

CHAPTER XX.

GLENDALE AND MALVERN HILL.

While Major Ingalls was en route, his wound yet undressed, we fought the Battle of Glendale, or New Market Road, which was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the Seven Days' Battles. The attack was made at about four o'clock P.M. June 30th. Our brigade line of battle extended a mile from Charles City Road. Thompson's Battery faced a clearing with slightly sloping land in front. The rebels repeatedly advanced and were repulsed by an effective Infantry and Artillery fire. They were literally mown down, but realizing the importance of victory at this point the enemy continued their fierce assaults. Immense masses of rebel troops took the places of their fallen comrades until it seemed as if no more fresh troops could be available. And this continued for three hours or more until darkness terminated the carnage. During all of these fierce engagements the conduct of the Mozarters on the march and under fire had won the unqualified commendation of all the generals under whom they had served. They were universal favorites and were praised by Commanders for their intelligence, discipline and bravery. In his official report of the Battle of Glendale, Gen. Kearny thus referred to our brigade: "The cheerful manner and solid look of Birney's Brigade gave assurance of their readiness to be measured with the foe, and they met my warning of the coming storm with loud cheers of exultation. The coolness and judicious arrangements of Gen. Birney influenced his whole command to feel invincible in a very weak position." The following is also quoted from the same report: —

At the close of the Battle of Glendale, we remained in bivouac until midnight, when orders came to effect a retreat. This move was again effected quietly and rapidly. By dawn, we were in a new and stronger position. It was toward noon when the battle was again renewed — the Battle of Malvern Hill. In this battle, while all our regiments were on the alert and under artillery fire, and all lost more or less from the enemy's shelling and grape shot, none but our artillery and skirmishers were immediately engaged. The first line was held by Gen. Birney, with coolness and firmness, and the regiments erected for themselves, even under fire, well arranged rifle pits.

Berkeley, July 2d, 1862.

Battle of Malvern Hill.

When the enemy had acknowledged defeat by retiring, we hurried on, not even waiting for hot coffee. In fact, but few had food of any kind or coffee. We had been under arms six days and no rations had reached us. Our ammunition, likewise, was nearly exhausted, and we expected another desperate engagement on the following day. There was no time for rest or sleep, and we plodded on until morning, which brought us near our next battle ground, Malvern Hill, which was well adapted for defense. The Union Army was concentrated in a very strong position in the form of a

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FRAGMENT OF REBEL SHELL.

semi-circle with the artillery commanding our entire front. The attack did not begin until afternoon, and it commenced with a terrific artillery duel that continued nearly two hours and fairly caused the earth to tremble and the air to reverberate with the painful concussion. In this tremendous cannonade, the trees were robbed of their foliage, leaves and twigs falling in all directions. The combined thunder of both armies is hardly conceivable, and the furious cannonade did not terminate until the rebel generals realized that nothing had been accomplished. Then immense columns of infantry were massed and hurled against our barricade. The assailants were repulsed many times with dreadful slaughter, but their fruitless assaults were repeated with the same fearful consequences. In solid columns they advanced in perfect recklessness, but we were not ready to believe what the prisoners told us, to explain their desperation, viz.: — that they had been dosed with a combination of whiskey and gunpowder, which crazed them and made them reckless. The Union Infantry supported the Artillery with rebel projectiles passing over our heads or bursting above us upon their destructive mission. Leaden bullets that day made but little havoc in our ranks, but many of our comrades were killed or wounded from the bursting shells which shrieked above and around us and hurled missiles of death into our ranks as we lay on the ground awaiting the opportunity to repulse any attack that made the use of bullets or bayonets available. Our regimental losses that afternoon were 5 killed and 11 wounded. Company H sustained the largest number of casualties. Fred Gleissman and Thomas Thompson were killed, and three, Sawyer, Jost, and myself, were wounded. I have always believed that the piece of shell that ended the life of Gleissman spent itself against the heel of my left shoe, as I lay face downward. It first tore open the breast of Gleissman and fractured his shoulder, then glanced to my shoe, tearing it open and bruising the ligament attached to the heel. As I raised myself to a sitting posture, I saw the iron fragment that had spent itself against my ruined army brogan, and while yet warm, I thrust it into my pocket, and since then I have never been separated from it without knowing that it was safely located. This interesting souvenir weighs 4½ ounces, and is pictured actual size, on the next page.

I regarded the wound at that time as slight and hardly worthy of attention, and I remained on the field until after the battle ended, and we were ordered to withdraw, when I found walking so difficult that I was glad to be placed in a jolting army wagon on its way to Harrison's Landing, where we arrived at early dawn, July 2d. I was then carried on board the steamer *John Brooks*, where the handkerchief I had wrapped around my foot was removed and the wound was dressed for the first time, and where I was told by the surgeon that I might be a cripple for life, and that if the missile had struck the instep instead of the heel, amputation of the foot would have been necessary. While he was securing the torn cuticle in position and applying a soothing emollient, I called for food, which was quickly brought and consumed before the kind-hearted doctor had finished applying the bandage. He advised me to sleep, to which my exhausted body speedily yielded. The last I remembered that night was about a poor fellow on the next mattress to mine who was suffering with lockjaw. When I awoke, our steamer had just arrived at Annapolis, Md., where the Naval Academy had

been transformed into a hospital. I heard the booming of cannon, and was told that they were celebrating the Fourth of July. I then realized that I had slept nearly thirty-six hours. Exhausted nature demanded it and no one interfered. As I was conveyed from the steamer on a stretcher, I caught sight of Major Ingalls on another cot and we exchanged greetings with a smile and nod of the head. We had been passengers together without knowing it. My wound kept me in the hospital six months, and I could have served out my enlistment there, but I demanded to be sent to the Regiment or to be discharged. The wound had healed, but the pesky ligament had slightly contracted and was still sore. Ever since then, it has been troublesome, but nevertheless, I have much to be grateful for. When we shall have traced the Regiment to its next winter encampment, I shall have more to say about Major Ingalls as well as myself.

At Harrison's Landing.

The Regiment participated in quite a skirmish that occurred July 2d, at Turkey Bend, or Gum Rock Swamp, as it was called, without the loss, however, of any Mozarters, but how we escaped is a mystery, for myriads of bullets whistled about us and shells burst over our heads in great number. The Army reached Harrison's Landing the same day, and Gen. McClellan sent the following telegram to President Lincoln: —

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: —

I have succeeded in getting this army to this place on the banks of the James River. An hour ago, the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of camp. As usual, we had a severe battle yesterday, and beat the enemy badly, the men fighting even better than before. We fell back to this position during the night and morning. Officers and men thoroughly worn out by fighting every day and marching every night for a week. They are in good spirits, and after a little rest will fight better than ever. If not attacked during this day, I will have the men ready to repulse the enemy to-morrow. Our losses have been very heavy, for we have fought every day since last Tuesday. I have not yielded an inch of ground unnecessarily, but have retired to prevent the superior force of the enemy from cutting me off, and to take a different base of operations.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Up to this time, Gen. McClellan had been the idol of his army, and he was called the Second Napoleon. Popular enthusiasm had placed him upon the highest military pedestal and just because he had succeeded in a single fortunate battle. The soldiers he commanded believed in him, and trusted him, and wished for no other Commander. The unfavorable criticisms which had appeared in the newspapers found no response in their hearts. But now they began to distrust him and his military skill. He boasted that he had "saved his army," when in fact the army had not allowed itself to be destroyed either by Gen. Lee or by Gen. McClellan. It was true that the change of base was a successful movement, but what made it necessary? Actually, it was the military incapacity of the Commanding General, which really prolonged the war and added thousands to the roll of death. The great body of McClellan's Army were generally intelligent and well educated men, and when they found their mission unaccomplished, and that all of their sufferings and hardships had been endured without beneficial results, they began to reason and to inquire what had caused their failure. And it was not a sufficient

answer to their queries to say that Gen. McClellan had "saved his army." He had not accomplished what had been contemplated, and there was a cause. Gen. McClellan said he needed more men, but the men in the ranks believed that the army was competent to capture Richmond had there been celerity instead of delay. Reasoning thus, they concluded that their retirement from in front of the rebel capital was attributable to the indecision of their Commander, and they began to waver in their fealty and faith in his competency. Later, they were not sorry for his removal, although they met severe defeats under other commanders, whose blunders were inexcusable.

The casualties in our Brigade during the Seven Days' Battles were 248 in killed, wounded and missing, of which the Mozarters sustained a loss of 102, or more than any other two regiments in the Brigade, which now was composed of five regiments instead of four. On the day after the Battle of Malvern Hill, Gen. McClellan telegraphed to Adjt. Gen. Thomas at Washington, as follows: —

HAXALL'S PLANTATION, July 2d, 1862.

My whole army is here, with all its guns and material. The battle of yesterday was very severe, but the enemy was repulsed and severely punished. After dark, the troops retired to this position. My men are completely exhausted, and I dread the result if we are attacked to-day by fresh troops. If possible I shall retire to-night to Harrison's Bar, where the gunboats can render more aid in covering our position. I hope that the enemy was so severely handled yesterday as to render him careful in his movements to-day. I now pray for time. My men have proved themselves the equals of any troops in the world, but they are worn out. Our losses have been very great. I doubt whether more severe battles have ever been fought. We have failed to win only because overpowered by superior numbers.

The following is from the Official Report of Gen. Birney about the behavior of his troops: "No praise is too great for the men who passed through the seven days of continuous battle, enduring fatigue and hunger without a murmur and successfully repelling every attack made upon them. They were always in the place where they were needed, and they proved themselves equal to every task they encountered."

There was one redeeming quality in the leadership of Gen. McClellan. He never failed to praise his troops, and the above eulogy was as much deserved as it was generously bestowed. And again, two days later, on the anniversary of the nation's birth, he issued an address to his soldiers that was noted for its praise of what they had accomplished. A copy of this remarkable proclamation follows.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 4th, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: —

Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by vastly superior forces, and without hope of reënforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation skilfully massed and led; and under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always say with pride, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac!"

You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any moment attack you. We are prepared to receive them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

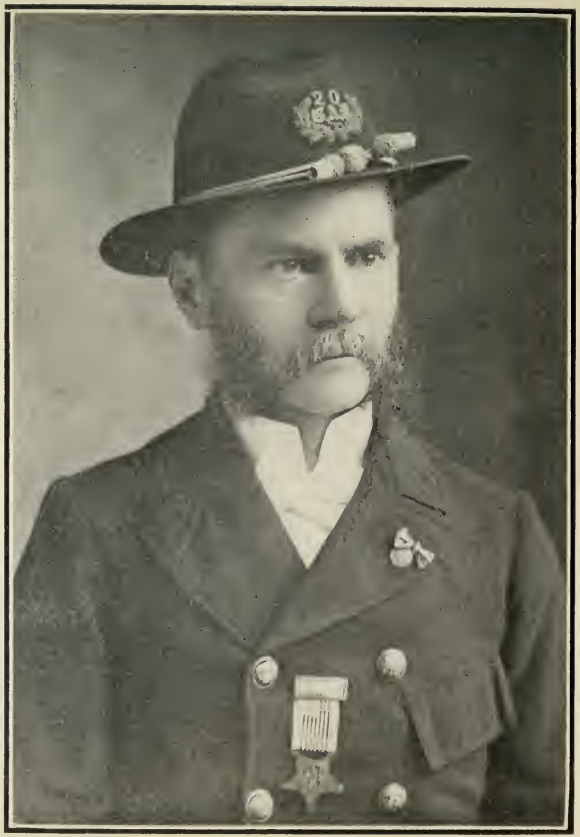
On this our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of their Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Next to Gen. McClellan in the popular affection of the troops was Gen. Kearny, who always greeted them cordially on the battlefield or elsewhere, and in such a manner as to convey the impression that he had taken them into his confidence. A notable occasion when he displayed this spirit of comradeship, was at the Battle of Fair Oaks. While we were waiting for orders, Gen. Kearny rode up directly in front of our line and, halting, raised his sword and shouted, "Wait, my brave Mozarters, I'll soon have you in it, for there's lots of good fighting all along the line," which utterance inspired a poem by a noted author, entitled "Kearny at Seven Pines." It was a pleasure to serve under such a Commander, and we were always proud to say that we belonged to Kearny's Division. He was one of us, and was always visible and where we were. He could always be seen, even on the firing line, and was constantly directing his troops in person and placing himself and his aids in peril from the position in which he chose to watch the contest and to issue his orders. Under date of July 7th he issued an address that was but another sample of comradeship as expressed in praises of what had been accomplished.



FIRST SERGEANT HORACE DRESSER DURGIN.



FIRST SERGEANT HUGH W. BURNS.

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CHAPTER XXI.

END OF THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The army had been in its new location only one week when the command of all the land forces was assigned to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, who thus superseded Gen. McClellan. At about this time there was general despondency throughout the loyal States, but the Army of the Potomac was still as determined and courageous as when it began the Siege of Yorktown. The rank and file retained the same indomitable and resolute spirit and believed in ultimate victory. The army was still a formidable force, and nothing could exceed its determination or its admirable steadiness and cohesion. But its Commander was still demanding reënforcements, asking even for 50,000 additional troops before the army had been encamped a week at its new base. President Lincoln promptly informed him that "the idea of sending you 50,000, or any other considerable force, is simply absurd."

On Tuesday, July 8th, President Lincoln visited the Army and proceeded to review the troops. As he rode along the lines he was greeted by each division with a salute of artillery and the vociferous cheers of the men. Coming to the trenches, he dismounted and, ascending the parapets of the newest fortification, briefly addressed the soldiers. He said he had come to see for himself and to know the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was said they had been whipped. It is not so, and never would be. He knew the men he saw around him would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep from anxiety, but after what he had seen and heard he should go back to Washington satisfied that it is all right with the Army of the Potomac.

Immediately after the return of President Lincoln to Washington a discussion began about future operations. Gen. Halleck visited Gen. McClellan "to ascertain his views and wishes." He found that Gen. McClellan preferred to continue his campaign against Richmond and to remain where he was encamped until reënforcements could be sent him and then to advance against the rebel capital. Gen. Keyes, Commander of the 4th Corps, had previously advised that the Army be withdrawn to the neighborhood of Washington into healthy camps. The Medical Director had reported:

> The chief causes of disease prevailing are want of proper food, exposure to the malaria of swamps, the inclemencies of the weather, excessive fatigue and want of natural rest, combined with great excitement of several days' duration and the exhaustion consequent thereon. I recommend that an abundance of fresh vegetables, shelter, rest, with a moderate amount of exercise, be given all the troops; that the troops be provided with tents, or other shelter to protect them from the sun and rain, which shall be raised daily and struck once a week, and placed over new ground once a week; that the men be required to cut pine tops, spread them thickly in their tents, and not sleep on the ground.

After reading the above from the highest medical authority, who can doubt the wisdom of what I have previously said about the necessity for sheltering the army in tents adequate for their protection from the weather? But notwithstanding the advice of the Medical Director, no effort was made to comply with the suggestions he had offered, and Gen. McClellan preferred to wait for more troops, although he was aware that reënforcements could not be sent him to the extent that he had demanded. On July 14th he reported 88,665 men present for duty, 38,250 absent and 16,619 sick. The great number sick was attributable to the causes enumerated by the Medical Director, and Gen. McClellan reported that if he could get his absentees back and his sick men up, he would need but few reënforcements. It was impossible for the sick to recover amid the fever-laden, miasmatic Virginia swamps, and the absentees who were away from the Army without cause might either have been summoned to report forthwith or they might have been dismissed from the Army. One half of the absentees, at least, were away without a good excuse and ought not to have been allowed leave of absence during an active campaign that required the full numerical strength of the Army.

Battle of Chantilly.

The controversy between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Halleck, who represented the views of President Lincoln, continued until early in August, when Gen. McClellan was ordered to withdraw his entire Army from the Peninsula and effect a junction with Gen. Pope, who had command of the "Army of Virginia," which was then protecting Washington and at the same time was menacing Fredericksburg. This decision was based upon the fact that it was impossible to reënforce Gen. McClellan immediately and that it would prove disastrous to the health of the troops if they remained inactive amid the swamps along the James River during the fiercely hot months of August and September. And besides, the concentration of the forces in Virginia seemed to be an actual necessity, for Gen. Lee had already seized the opportunity that the retreat to Harrison's Landing had offered to him, and had begun offensive operations against Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain who was attacked Aug. 9th, and defeated. It was not, however, until Aug. 15th, that Gen. McClellan began to withdraw his army from the James. Our Corps was the first to move, and Birney's Brigade was ordered to advance and seize Jones' Bridge across the Chickahominy and hold it until the entire army had broken camp at Harrison's Landing. On the 16th we reached Barhamsville, and on the 17th we entered Williamsburg, where we united with the main body of the army. Our Division marched in advance to Yorktown and commenced to embark on the 20th for Aquia Creek, where orders were received to continue on up the Potomac to Alexandria, where we arrived on the 22d. It was a great relief to find ourselves free from the sufferings incident to our stay of six weeks on the James River, where we encountered torrid heat, rain, flies and vermin. We were glad to abandon the scene of such trials, but the march down the Peninsula was fraught with regretful reminiscences. From Alexandria, our Corps was conveyed by rail to Warrenton, where the main body arrived Aug. 23d. Three days later, we were at Warrenton Junction.

While the Army of the Potomac was leaving the James River, Gen. Lee was advancing to the Potomac River. The enemy was attempting a flank movement, and it was designed for us to attack the rebel army before its marching columns could unite. The Corps of McDowell and Sigel were assigned to confront the column that was advancing to join Jackson, and the Corps of Gen. Reno, reënforced by Kearny's Division, were to act in support of the movement. On the march, near Greenwich, there was a sharp engagement between Hooker's and Early's Divisions. Early retreated and appeared at Manassas Junction. Gen. Kearny was ordered there with our Division, a distance of twelve miles, and we arrived there at noon Aug. 28th, to find that the enemy had again fled. Thence we were ordered to Centreville with the Division of Hooker, and Reno's Corps. The main force had intercepted Jackson near Groveton, where a conflict was at once precipitated. Jackson attacked and the loss was severe on both sides, the rebel Gen. Ewell sustaining the loss of a leg. We remained at Centreville, and on the morning of the next day, the forces there were ordered to countermarch. The enemy had reached Bull Run, and an attack was made upon his position. Our force from Centreville arrived on the field just before noon, but previous to this time, Longstreet had reënforced Jackson, and the whole rebel army was in supporting distance. When Gen. Pope arrived on the field, our Division and Hooker's were on the right, and he ordered Hooker to make an assault without knowing of Longstreet's arrival. Hooker was repulsed after a desperate struggle and then Kearny was ordered to Hooker's assistance. But the conflict was an unequal one and another repulse followed. After losing this battle, our retreat continued until we took position near Centreville, where we remained Aug. 31st. The following reference to the service of the Mozarters at Bull Run appeared in the report of Gen. Kearny: — "The 40th New York Volunteers, under the brave Col. Egan, suffered the most." Gen. Robinson spoke of us as follows: —

> General Birney turned over to me his Fortieth New York Regiment. These troops were deployed to the right and left of the railroad, and pushed forward. Our men now gained steadily on the enemy, and drove him before them until he brought up fresh masses of troops. Then, with ammunition nearly expended, we withdrew to our second position. Our loss was severe, embracing some of our best officers.
>
> My thanks are due to Col. Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers, for valuable services.

The next day found us at Chantilly, where at early evening, during a fierce thunder storm, Jackson attacked the Union line. During the battle that ensued Gen. Stevens was killed, and his division was forced back from the line of battle because its ammunition was exhausted. Our Brigade was ordered to the front, but there was still an opening on the right, which was reported to Gen. Kearny. He rode to the extreme front to examine the line, and unconsciously passed within the rebel skirmish line. Suspecting, through the smoke and gathering darkness, that the soldiers who confronted him were rebels, he asked whose regiment they belonged to, and when they replied, "The 10th Georgia," he instantly wheeled his horse and, crouching forward upon the saddle, spurred the animal forward, but the Georgians were too quick for him, and a rifle bullet pierced his abdomen and ended his life.

His body and horse were delivered to us the next morning under a flag of truce with a letter from Gen Lee.

Since the above was written, another version of this sad event has been related by Col. Graves, who was then serving upon Gen. Kearny's Staff, and who received the last order given by that brilliant officer. His account of the incident follows, and is entirely authentic.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY.

I was Aide de Camp to General Kearny, and accompanied him during the Battle of Chantilly, when he rode on in advance of his Division to see the position occupied by the troops of General Stevens whom we were to relieve or reënforce. We rode along the line, and Gen. Kearny sent off one staff officer after another with orders, until I was the only one left with him. We finally arrived at the right of Stevens' line, where a battery was shelling the opposite woods. The General ordered me to ride at a gallop, back to General Poe, commanding one of our Brigades, and order him to "double-quick" his brigade to that point and go into line. I did so, and returned as quickly as possible to the Battery. The rain was falling fast and darkness was coming on. I inquired of the Battery men which way General Kearny went, and they replied, pointing down to the right and front, "that way." "My God," was my exclamation, "we have no troops there, he has ridden right into the enemy's lines." And so it proved. Wishing to know the nature of the ground and whether the woods were occupied or not, he rode with his usual bravery, to his death, as we learned from the Confederates, who next day brought in his body under a flag of truce. The General rode up to a whole company of the enemy, paid no attention to their demand that he surrender, wheeled his horse and started back. The whole company fired a volley, but only one bullet struck him; that entered his hip as he lay low along the horse, and came out at the shoulder. And so fell the most picturesque and gallant soldier that it was my fortune to meet during the war.

The following is from the last report Gen. Kearny signed. It has reference to the Battles of Groveton and Bull Run. "My division lost about 900 men. About 600 or 700 killed and wounded and 200 stragglers. My division is extremely reduced. It never has had a recruit."

We held the field until nearly daylight and then retired to Fairfax Court House, after which we marched to Alexandria and encamped near Fort Lyon on the following day, from which Gen. Birney dated his report of the Battle of Chantilly. The following is an extract: —

I reported my brigade and was ordered to the front. On reaching that point, I immediately ordered forward the 4th Maine Regiment, and it gallantly advanced and was soon in active conflict. I successively took forward the 101st New York and 3d Maine, 40th New York and 1st New York. These regiments held the enemy and sustained unflinchingly the most murderous fire from a superior force. The 40th held the enemy in check until our line could be reëstablished, and it received my highest praise.

On the next day an order relative to Gen. Kearny's death was promulgated and read to each regiment simultaneously, directing the officers to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days, and that the colors and drums be placed in mourning for 60 days.

The following is from the report of Gen. Pope. "The Fortieth New York Regiment rendered the most distinguished and gallant service under my command, in the battles of Bull Run and Chantilly."

Gen. Birney succeeded permanently to the command of the Division, which in the recent encounters sustained such immense losses. Our regi-

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G. MARSHALL GREENE, 1906.



G. MARSHALL GREENE, 1861.

mental losses in the battles of Groveton, Bull Run and Chantilly, and the several skirmishes in which we participated, were 147 killed and wounded. Our Company sustained a loss of 2 killed and 9 wounded. The killed were Sergt. John B. Wiley and Corpl. James F. Burns. The wounded were Lieut. Gould, Sergt. Durgin, Sergt. Fletcher, Corpl. Hanna, Privates Booth, Jackson, Meehan, McCarthy and McLean. Lieut. Gould was badly wounded in the knee and he was not able to return to the Regiment. In fact, the wound was fatal although he lived a dozen years, but the autopsy disclosed that the bullet was embedded in his knee, and could not have been extracted. It had not encysted and caused death by blood poisoning. Sergt. Fletcher and Private Booth each lost a leg, but the others recovered and returned to the Regiment. Our loss through this disastrous Pope's Campaign was larger than that of any other regiment in the Brigade, which had been augmented by the assignment of the 1st New York and the 47th Pennsylvania Regiments, both of which remained with us.

Immediately after the Battle of Fair Oaks, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Egan, Capt. Gesner of Company D was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. This advancement belonged to Major Ingalls as the next in line, and what influences operated to prevent his promotion I have never been able to ascertain. Lieut. Col. Gesner served in his new relationship during the Seven Days' Battles, but at Harrison's Landing, soon after the Battle of Malvern Hill, he was assigned to command the 101st New York Regiment, temporarily. The Mozart Regiment was thus deprived of the services of a Lieutenant Colonel during the Pope campaign, and Company H was still more unfortunate, because it had no Commissioned Officer on duty, except Lieut. Gould, as Capt. Fitzgerald was serving with Company G, and Lieut. Vanderpool was wounded and in hospital. The death of Major Ingalls in August created another vacancy, and Capt. Lindsey of Company G, who had been acting as Major, was promoted to that rank.

CHAPTER XXII.

ALONG THE MONOCACY.

When we reached Alexandria, we were within the fortifications of Washington. Col. Ward of the 38th New York Regiment had succeeded to the command of our Brigade, which had been greatly decimated by the terrible experiences through which it had passed. And what was true of the Mozarters was true of the entire Third Corps. Instead of 15,000 rank and file, it now had a total of scarcely 3000 effectives. We encamped Sept. 3d in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, in the construction of which we had participated when encamped the previous year at Camp Sackett. We remained there about two weeks for rest and recuperation, and on Sept. 6th, we received by consolidation, 274 members from the 87th New York Regiment, which then ceased to exist, not from any fault of men or officers, but from expediency. The Regiment had been greatly reduced by its losses in battle, and it was necessary to unite the weak regiments. The 87th Regiment was organized in Brooklyn late in 1861, and was mustered into the United States Service for three years, and left the State December 2d, 1861. It was assigned to Gen. Casey's Division until the Peninsula Campaign, when it was transferred to Gen. Kearny's Division. It participated in all of the battles with Kearny's Division, and lost during its service, previous to consolidation, 20 killed, 98 wounded, and 64 missing, making a total of 182. These accessories became Mozarters at once, and did much to bring the Regiment up to its previous efficiency, and to maintain the brilliant record the Mozart Regiment had achieved. The names of those transferred will be found in the Roster at the end of this volume.

At about this time, Sept. 6th, 1862, Gen. Pope resigned, and Gen. McClellan resumed command of the Army of the Potomac by order of President Lincoln. General George Stoneman, of cavalry fame, was assigned to command the Third Corps, Gen. Heintzelman having been placed in command of the defenses of Washington. Immediately after the defeat and retirement of Gen. Pope, the rebel chieftain, Gen. Lee, began a campaign of invasion, and crossed the Potomac River near Leesburg, into Maryland, and advanced to the vicinity of Frederick. As soon as the Confederate intention was divined, Gen. McClellan moved towards Frederick also, but before the Union advance arrived there, it was discovered that Gen. Lee had marched in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were overtaken and a desperate conflict occurred Sept. 14th, at South Mountain. At Sharpsburg, on the 17th, occurred the Battle of Antietam, which was the most sanguinary day of the war.

In consequence of the reduced condition of the Third Corps, we had been retained at our Alexandria encampment in defense of Washington. But on Sept. 15th, we were again ordered to march, and two days later found us on the banks of the Monocacy River, still guarding Washington, and Baltimore

as well. It was thus that we escaped the Battle of Antietam, but while it was progressing, and during the days that followed, the Mozart Regiment made several raids across the river into Virginia. On the 4th of October, there occurred quite a skirmish at Conrad's Ferry between a rebel force and the Mozarters alone, under command of Col. Egan, which was entirely successful. The enemy were forced to retreat and so hastily that the personal baggage of Gen. Hill fell into our possession. The following is from the report of this incident by Gen. Ward, dated Oct. 9th. "On the 4th instant, Col. Egan of the 40th New York made a reconnoissance over the river and captured one caisson complete, with ammunition, harness, etc., about 15 head of cattle, 3 horses and some baggage belonging to Gen. Hill's command. I have ordered the cattle to be killed and distributed among the different regiments in my command. I should like to be directed as to the caisson, harness and horses."

Immediately after this event, we were stationed at White's Ford to protect the new culvert and bridge just completed. The 99th Pennsylvania Regiment was with us, and Col. Egan was in command of the entire force.

Having failed to accomplish his purpose, Gen. Lee began his retreat into Virginia, but halted at Winchester, while his Cavalry leader, Gen. Stuart, started upon a raid into Pennsylvania. In the pursuit and attempt to capture the raiders, the Mozarters supported a cavalry force and made a long and tiresome march, but failed to intercept the enemy. Col. Egan's report follows.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH NEW YORK VOLS.
NEAR WHITE'S FORD, MD., Oct. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: — I beg leave to submit the following report of myself and command on Sunday the 12th instant. On that day my command was greatly exhausted by their long march of 45 miles (the command had been scouting on the other side of the river in support of a cavalry force) the day previous, and their change of camp from the mouth of the Monocacy.

On Sunday morning, I was encamped in the woods near Conrad's Ferry, and had received no orders whatever, nor any intimation of the nearness of the enemy. Nevertheless, having heard of their approach, at about 10 A.M., I formed my command promptly, without orders, and set out for the river at Conrad's Ferry. At about 11 A.M. I received orders from Gen. Stoneman to march my command at once to the Monocacy. I started at "double-quick" and kept that pace, going along the towpath to White's Ford, and then crossed the canal, to gain the hill and command the ford. But it was too late, for the enemy was out of our reach. Immediately receiving the news of the approach of the enemy, I despatched a messenger to Gen. Stoneman's headquarters for orders, but received none, and finally started without them, as I have stated.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,
THOMAS W. EGAN.

Gen. McClellan made no attempt to follow the retreating Gen. Lee and the rebel army. He seemed contented and satisfied to remain inactive. President Lincoln visited the army early in October, and after returning to Washington, he ordered Gen. McClellan to advance and attack the enemy. According to his custom, Gen. McClellan urged many pretexts for delay, and so the army did not move, and the Nation, as well as the President, grew impatient and indignant, until finally an order was issued relieving him from duty and appointing Gen. Burnside as his successor.

This retirement of Gen. McClellan under a cloud, was expected when he refused to follow Gen. Lee after he had defeated him at Antietam, and destroy the rebel army, as might easily have been done had the requisite determination been available. Gen. McClellan had rightfully been called "The Great American Hesitator," and the only regret that accompanied his removal was that it was inopportune, because it should have been done sooner. He immediately began preparations for his departure and issued the following farewell address to the army: —

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7th, 1862.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: —

An order of the President devolves upon Maj. Gen. Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our Nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled — the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our Country and the Nationality of our people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. Army.



DRUMMER JOHN UNGER, 1862.



JOHN UNGER, 1908.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

AT FREDERICKSBURG.

General Burnside entered upon his newly assumed duties without delay He had conducted a successful expedition to North Carolina, and had been summoned with the Ninth Corps to the assistance of Gen. Pope. He was with the advance of the army in Virginia, when the order assigning him to the highest command was received. He advanced the army to Warrenton and waited nearly a fortnight to concentrate. He then reorganized the army into three "Grand Divisions," each comprising two Army Corps. The Right Grand Division was composed of the Second and Ninth Corps, and was commanded by Gen. Sumner. The Center Grand Division was composed of the Third and Fifth Corps, and was commanded by Gen. Hooker. The Left Grand Division was composed of the 1st and 6th Corps, and was commanded by Gen. Franklin.

Gen. Burnside decided to advance upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, and change his base of supplies to the Rappahannock River. This movement began Nov. 15th, and two days later the Right Grand Division reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, a few miles distant. Here the army began preparations for winter and erected huts of logs, rails, boards, or any materials that could be obtained. Gen. Birney had been assigned to the permanent command of our Division, and Gen. Ward had command of the Brigade.

It had been designed by Gen. Burnside to cross the river at once and occupy Fredericksburg before the enemy could reach there and prepare for its defense, but the pontoon train was delayed and did not arrive for several days, and then the rebel army had arrived and was ready to oppose the passage of the river, which was undertaken in the early morning hours of Dec. 11th, by the launching of boats and the construction of bridges, two of which were completed at some distance below the town, but those opposite the town were not finished until several regiments had crossed in boats and assailed the rebel position, from which a constant musketry fire had interfered with our operations. The rebel sharpshooters were compelled to abandon their position, and the bridges were then completed. During the night the troops of Gen. Sumner crossed the river in front of the town, and Gen. Franklin crossed with his two Corps below the town. The disposition of the troops occupied the following day, and the next morning, Dec. 13th, which was Saturday, the attack began. The story of the battle that followed is best told in the report by Gen. Ward as follows: —

Camp Near Fredericksburg, Va.
December 15th, 1862.

Under orders from Gen. Birney, my brigade crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday, Dec. 13th, about 11 A.M. On arriving at the ground on the left of our position, the brigade was formed in two lines, in rear of two lines of our troops in front. I then

received instructions to support the troops in front, on their advancing to attack the enemy. During the time of formation, and for some time after, the troops sustained a heavy fire from the Confederate batteries. In consequence of the severity of the fire, the brigade was ordered to take position in the field to the rear.

The brigade had scarcely formed in the rear, when I again received orders to advance to the front. In the meantime the troops and those on the right had advanced in force to the right to attack the enemy's position. After entering the woods, about ten minutes elapsed, when they came pouring forth in great disorder and confusion. I was now directed by Gen. Birney to take two regiments and repulse the enemy, who were following with great rapidity our retreating forces. I immediately advanced with the 38th and 40th New York in line of battle, meeting our troops in full retreat. Their officers, instead of attempting to rally them, endeavored to create a panic among my troops, holding up their hands and exclaiming, "Go back! go back!" Still the gallant 38th and 40th advanced. The enemy was now within 300 yards of our batteries. We were now re-enforced by the 4th Maine. The three regiments rushed forward with great impetuosity, under a terrific fire from the enemy, who were partially hid behind a ditch. The enemy was soon forced to give way. As they left their hiding place, our men pursued, shouting and charging, until another ditch was encountered. The rebels, now in great disorder, scrambled over the second ditch, our troops still pursuing until we arrived at the railroad, where the enemy was in full force behind the embankment. Here our troops received a severe check, losing over 300 out of 800 in less than five minutes. Still the men went onward, large numbers crossing the railroad and driving the enemy from their position behind the embankment. And now, from the rifle pits on the hill above, a deadly volley was poured into our ranks from an immense force.

With about 350 men (my whole effective force) I was now compelled to retire or remain captive in the hands of the enemy. On retiring, I brought with me some 200 of the enemy as prisoners of war. Many of them were taken in consequence of their being unable to escape the impetuosity of our charge, and others were taken beyond the railroad from their rifle pits.

The enemy having now retired to their works, the brigade was relieved by Robinson's brigade which had come to our assistance. The brigade thus remained in position, alternating with Robinson's brigade, relieving each other at the front, until Monday evening, the 15th instant, when we again recrossed the Rappahannock and occupied our old camp. I would call the attention of the General Commanding the Division to the fact that the regiments were mere skeletons, varying from 200 to 350 men. Many of the regiments lost more than one-third of their effective force.

Of the old regiments of the brigade, viz., the 38th and 40th New York and the 3d and 4th Maine Regiments, it would be superfluous to say a word. Their efficiency, bravery and devotion have become proverbial. I can only say that they have added another to their brilliant achievements.

J. H. HOBART WARD, *Brigadier General.*

The repulse of the army at Fredericksburg proved extremely disastrous. The action was decisive, but with many thousands of our dead and wounded upon the bloody field where they had fallen, Gen. Burnside determined to renew the assault on the following day, and only desisted when his Generals urgently entreated him to abandon the attempt and withdraw our shattered army. The Battle of Fredericksburg should not have been fought after the plan of the campaign had been frustrated by the tardy pontoons. Gen. Burnside continued his operations and sacrificed his army rather than bear the reproach of having failed to prosecute his original intentions. In consequence, his name is now associated with the carnage that was entirely unnecessary. Our regimental losses in killed, wounded, and captured or missing was 123, which included 19 killed, among whom were three officers, viz.: — Capt. O'Sullivan of Company K, whose body was never recovered, Capt. Horn of Company D, and Lieut. Stevens of Company A. More than one-half of the casualties in this battle, in our Division, were sustained by our Brigade, and,

as usual, the Mozarters lost more in killed, wounded, and captured than any other regiment in the Brigade.

It was a terrible retribution to bear the responsibility for the useless slaughter of 15,000 men, but that fate befell Gen. Burnside. A month later, in midwinter, Gen. Burnside conceived another scheme, by which he hoped to overwhelm the rebel army and capture Fredericksburg. He proposed to secretly cross the river above the town, but when the movement had begun and while the army was en route, a furious storm rendered the roads impassable. After a wearisome and exhaustive tramp, which was called "Burnside's Mud March," the army again returned to its winter quarters at Falmouth.

Gen. Burnside's usefulness as Commander of the Army of the Potomac was now at an end. His Corps Commanders represented to President Lincoln that they had lost confidence in Gen. Burnside's ability and he attempted to remove them from the army, but the President persuaded him to relinquish the command and he consented to be "relieved at his own request."

Gen. Hooker succeeded to the command of the army, and while he is reorganizing his forces let us return to the Hospital in Annapolis where we left Maj. Ingalls and myself upon our arrival there after the Peninsula Campaign. Maj. Ingalls was immediately given the most devoted attention, and his wound soon began to show signs of healing. I was placed under treatment for a rheumatic affection (lumbago) and resultant heart disturbance, while my wounded heel likewise received the care it required, and in three weeks I was able to limp about the room in which I was quartered. My roommate was a Pennsylvanian, and he had been shot through the almost exact center of the chest. The bullet passed entirely through and emerged from beneath the right shoulder blade. He was not expected to recover, but he returned to duty in less than a month after he was wounded.

Upon my first attempt to hobble out, I sought the bedside of Maj. Ingalls, and found him in good spirits and determined to continue his army career. His Commission as Major had arrived that same morning, and as I sat beside him and applied the icy bandages to his terrible wound, he spoke of his plans and told me how easy it would be for him to remain in the army with an artificial limb because now he would be mounted. I visited him every day, and sat with him several hours ministering to his wound and listening to his hopeful conversation about the war and the part he was yet to bear in the contest. He many times spoke of Company H and how highly he esteemed the men in its ranks. As for myself, he said, "You shall have a Commission, Fred, as soon as we return to the army," and this he often repeated with assurances that I need make no further effort to enter a Maine Regiment.

Late in July, Maj. Ingalls received an official communication from Arlington which afforded him much comfort and gratification. It happened to arrive when I was present, and he requested me to read the document aloud. Upon immaculate parchment, a Preamble and Resolutions were beautifully engrossed. The preamble stated that at a Town Meeting held in Arlington July 22d the Resolves were unanimously adopted by the meeting. They expressed sympathy and gratitude.

As the days passed, I gained strength and was speedily benefited by the relaxation from the terrible strain through which we had passed. And then

with good food and refreshing sleep, the physical powers regained their healthful sway, and I began to be conscious of renewed vigor. But while I was experiencing this animation, the condition of Maj. Ingalls became less encouraging. He weakened constantly, and although his wound presented every appearance of healthful progress, there was an internal derangement that the Hospital Surgeons did not understand. They soon concluded that his recovery was doubtful, but their patient was yet ignorant of his real peril, and several days passed before he was informed of his danger. He received the intelligence of his condition without any apparent alarm, and he talked with me, as hopefully as on former occasions, of the bright future that awaited his recovery. I did not share his expectations and discerned the dread fate that seemed to be approaching. I counseled him to heed the warning of the surgeon, and suggested that it might benefit him if Mrs. Ingalls were present to care for him and minister to his necessities. He feared to alarm her, however, and it was not until his condition indicated a fatal termination that Mrs. Ingalls was informed of the situation. She hurried to him accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Rodney Wallace, of Fitchburg. The arrival of Mrs. Ingalls preceded the death of her husband only a few hours. A brother of the Major, Mr. Herbert Ingalls, who is now residing in Boston, but who then was a resident of Washington, was present at the death of his brother, who realized that he could not recover. Conscious of his fate, Major Ingalls was resigned to it, and with his hand clasped in that of his devoted wife, he peacefully closed his eyes in eternal sleep. I knew of his condition but did not anticipate such an early termination of the struggle, and at night, while I slept, the fatal moment arrived.

The autopsy disclosed that the bullet which had caused the death of Maj. Ingalls was deflected upward and had lodged in the abdomen, where its location was unsuspected. Thus terminated the life of a true patriot and a brave soldier. Had the misfortune that prematurely ended the life of Maj. Ingalls, not overtaken him, I am sure that he would have continued to distinguish himself as a soldier, and have advanced to high command in the army.

The body was conveyed to Massachusetts and the obsequies were held in Arlington and were witnessed by a large concourse of citizens anxious to honor the memory of the heroic dead, who had marched forth from the town to suffer and die for the preservation of the Nation.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that I was much affected by the death of Maj. Ingalls. I had found him to be a good friend and a man who could at all times be trusted to exemplify the Golden Rule. He thought well of a faithful soldier and respected him as a man worthy of his friendship. He had voluntarily promoted me twice, and he was pledged to secure for me a promotion from Sergeant to Lieutenant, which honor he believed me worthy of receiving. But now his lips were forever sealed and could not intercede for me as had been intended.

I maintained a correspondence with Lieut. Gould, Sergt. Durgin, and others, and they advised me that great changes had taken place and that only those could hope for Commissions who had friends in Albany to plead for them. I determined, however, to return to the Regiment, and actually applied for transportation to Surgeon Getty, who was in command of the Hospital. After a physical examination, instead of sending me back to the

army, he detailed me for duty as clerk in his office, where several convalescent soldiers were constantly employed in conducting the official correspondence, writing reports and promulgating the Orders that were issued. I did not accept the appointment until I had been convinced that it would be impossible for me to march long distances, and that my return to the front would not at that time be permitted I was still walking with a cane, but I imagined it could be dispensed with. Dr. Getty said no, and I became resigned to the inevitable, but not until my application for a furlough had been rejected for the reason that my foot needed skillful treatment and that its restoration might be endangered by the activities incident to home life.

Through the visitations of the Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Henries, to my bedside I had become very well acquainted with him. He was from Maine and was a Methodist clergyman, consequently we found no difficulty in fraternizing, and we soon had learned to esteem each other very highly. His duties were arduous, for there were more than 2000 patients in the hospital, and besides ministering to them, he held religious services regularly. He had also established a reading room and stocked it with books, newspapers, and magazines he had solicited from his friends and the public. Prayer meetings were often held in the reading room, and through the day, convalescents visited the room to read and to communicate with their relatives through the Librarian, who assumed the duty of writing for those who were disabled or who from any other cause could not use a pen. On Sunday, the Chaplain held religious services upon the Campus, where there were settees, chairs, and stools for a large audience. He was an eloquent preacher and always attracted a large assemblage, which included many of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Annapolis, who contributed liberally to supply the tables of wounded Army officers with delicacies and the luxuries of the season. The rooms were constantly supplied with fresh flowers by them, and from their orchards and gardens abundant supplies of peaches, pears, plums, and berries came daily to the hospital.

As late as July 24th, I wrote to my mother, "Major Ingalls is getting along finely." At that date he was contemplating a furlough home to recuperate and prepare for future army service, but, as I have already related, he was summoned to his eternal home. My diary at this time mentions that I dined with Chaplain Henries and his family at the parsonage. I partook of some excellent home-cooked food, which I had not tasted for many months. Comrade Mead of Michigan, the librarian, who was my roommate, and Comrade Sawyer of New York, were also invited to share the hospitality of the Chaplain, who with his amiable wife and accomplished daughters, endeavored to make our visit to their home a happy occasion. The evening was passed in relating army experiences, general conversation, and singing to piano accompaniment by one of the young ladies. The Chaplain had learned to rely upon his three assistant chaplains, as he called us, and we often aided him in conducting the meetings. He frequently detailed us to call upon those he could not visit and who needed advice or religious consolation. We frequently found our suffering comrades discouraged, homesick, and impatient for their wounds to heal or anxious to receive a furlough. They were often doomed to disappointment, and it was our duty to cheer them and encourage them and cause them to feel resigned to their condition.

Late in July, a large tent was spread for religious services and for shelter from sun and rain at all times. It was likewise used by convalescents, some of whom slept there to derive benefit from open-air respiration.

I found my work in the surgeon's office very congenial, and while it gave me increased pay, it also afforded me better food and a seat at a more private table, where excellent food, including hot biscuits and butter, was daily served. Upon entering the dining room for the first time, I was delighted to find that the chef for our mess was a Mozarter, Comrade Phinney of Company G. He prepared palatable dishes and contrived to save from the rations what was exchangeable for cash, which he used to purchase butter, eggs, milk, and other articles unknown to Army subsistence. That Ed. Phinney was a good cook was never disputed, and he did not stint those who relied upon him to cater to their appetites. One day in early November, however, we parted with our chef, who had been discharged from the army. We did not allow him to depart, however, without a token of our good will. Someone proposed a present, and when the cap had been passed around the table on the last morning of his service, it was found to contain nearly twenty dollars, which were handed to Comrade Phinney, who wept his thanks instead of speaking them from his lips. I have not seen or heard from him since that day.

Among the clerical duties assigned to me was that of keeping the Hospital Register, in which I recorded the names of all patients who arrived, together with the discharges, deaths, and the return of convalescents to their regiments. Soldiers were constantly coming and going, and it was my duty to make the entries in the register, from daily slips upon which the nurses reported whatever changes occurred within their jurisdiction. The nurses were exclusively confined to enlisted men who had been disabled at the front and who were unfit for duty in the field.

There were excellent facilities here for salt water bathing, as Annapolis is located on the Severn River, not far above its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. After I sufficiently recovered to obtain the surgeon's permission, it was my practice to rise early every morning at daylight, and join Comrade Mead in a plunge from the wharf into the briny, and we enjoyed it exceedingly.

We were constantly receiving accessions of sick soldiers, and my diary mentions that a full steamer load of 600 arrived Aug. 14th. They came from Gen. McClellan's army just as he was marching back to Yorktown from Harrison's Landing. We had the requisite number of vacant beds for them, and I immediately began to register them by name, regiment, rank, nature of sickness, etc. A few were wounded, but they were generally suffering from miasma, exposure, and swamp fever. I found no Mozarters among them.

On the 28th of August I was ordered to Washington in charge of some enlisted men who were returning to their regiments. I delivered them to the Military Commander at the Soldiers' Rest, and remained there myself until the next day, when I returned to the Hospital.

The clerical work in the office where I was on duty was superintended by Hospital Steward Henry Fenton, who was one of the most genial and good-natured men it was my good fortune ever to meet. He tired of the life there and decided to return to the more active duties at the front. He was univer-

sally esteemed, and upon the occasion of his departure his friends tendered him a gold watch as a token of their respect. The presentation was made by Corpl. Ambrose E. Sawyer of the 13th New York Regiment, and a full report of the incident, including the speech verbatim, was written by myself and forwarded to the New York *Times*, with which I had regularly corresponded. The article appeared entire in that paper under date of Sept. 1, 1861, and other papers copied it quite extensively. Steward Fenton received a Commission in some regiment, and in a few weeks after he had bidden us adieu the report came to Dr. Getty that he had been killed in battle.

About the middle of September several thousand paroled prisoners arrived, and those who were well were consigned to Camp Parole that had been established outside of the hospital grounds, but distant about two miles. The most of these men were in a very destitute condition, and some of them were hatless and shoeless, with no clothing to cover them except a shirt and pair of drawers. About 300 of them were very sick and were received into the hospital as patients. The mortality was large, and no day passed without its list of deaths which often numbered a score, and sometimes more.

On Sept. 25th I was detailed as Military Storekeeper and at once took charge of all the hospital supplies, including medicines, drugs, wines and other liquors. Everything needed in the hospital was supplied through my office and with my approval upon requisitions from the surgeons in attendance. The supplies were ordered from Washington, and the invoices sometimes represented a value of $20,000. The work of storing the property was performed by enlisted men, several of whom constantly acted under my direction. The valuable medicines and liquors were stored in a separate building where my office was located, and where they were under my close supervision and were not accessible to any one but myself. Thus there was no opportunity to misuse or to pilfer from the Government what came within my control that was specially tempting to many individuals. Large quantities of wine, brandy, whiskey, and quinine were consumed, and they were the most expensive articles, quinine at that time costing $4.32 per ounce. I employed not less than fifty "contrabands" to wash the bedclothing, which was performed in a separate building. All sick-room supplies were obtained through my office upon orders from the nurses, who receipted to me for whatever they obtained and who were credited with whatever was returned.

I had also in stock an immense quantity of clothing, and every soldier at the hospital received a full new outfit of clothing as soon as he had sufficiently recovered to wear it. Nearly all had lost all they had, and especially those from the Army of the Potomac. The soldier's statement of loss was accepted, and no charge was made for new uniforms. The care of all this property involved considerable labor, but my duties were entirely clerical and I found my time fully occupied in keeping the accounts and the books of record, which for my own protection, as well as that of the Government, were deemed to be necessary.

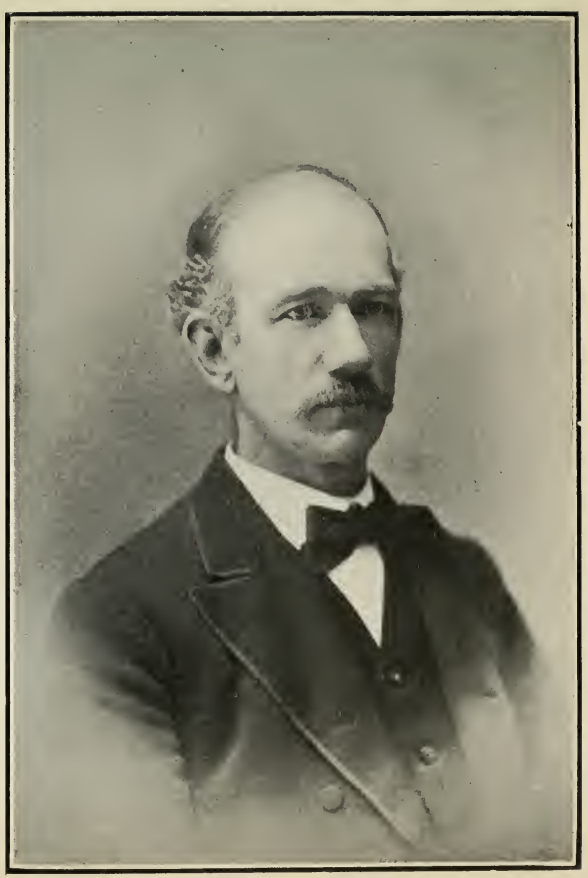
Large invoices frequently came from the Sanitary Commission, consisting principally of wines and delicacies for the sick, although bedclothing, shirts, and drawers were often included in the invoices. There were thirty army

teams within the jurisdiction of Military Commander Staunton, and these wagons were constantly employed in carting supplies to the hospital and to Camp Parole, where, after the Pope and Antietam Campaigns, there were at one time about a dozen Mozarters, among whom were Comrades Cobb and Ernst of my own Company. They called upon me several times, and I entertained them with such hospitality as the hospital rules allowed. I saw Ernst never again after he was exchanged and released from parole, for he was among the killed at Gettysburg.

A glance at my diary informs me that I lost all I had during the Seven Days' Fight, except my haversack, canteen, and tin dipper, and adds furthermore, "Oh, the bean soup I have eaten from that dipper, and the coffee I have drunk from it." It was a precious relic, but alas, it mysteriously disappeared from where I had given it a place of honor, with the canteen, upon the wall of my sleeping room. I would give much for those souvenirs now, and I have never ceased to lament their enigmatical "taking off."



COM. SERGT. A. T. SYLVESTER.



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CHAPTER XXIV.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

In early October President Lincoln startled the world by his Emancipation Proclamation, about which I wrote a communication that was published in the New York *Times*.

My roommates at the hospital, Corporals Mead and Sawyer, were good singers and both played the flute. Sometimes one would play and then the other, while the remaining two would sing. I played no instrument except the piano and organ, but we had neither of these in our room. Occasionally I called at the Chaplain's residence for practice and sought to regain the proficiency I had lost while serving at the front. We enjoyed our seasons of song festival, we three, and the hours we passed in our comfortable room, which, for the time being, was our home, and we improved every opportunity to enjoy this feature of our hospital existence.

Another Surgeon, Dr. T. A. McParlin, had come to us early in October to relieve Dr. Getty, who desired more active employment. The old order of hospital management continued under Dr. McParlin, who made a favorable impression at once when he declared that the clerks on extra duty were entitled to the best food and ordered a special kitchen to be established for our exclusive benefit. Thereafter our menu was more extensive and varied, the bill of fare including chickens, fish, and meats, which had not previously been supplied upon our table.

I am reminded by my diary that on Nov. 2d I received 600 uniforms to be gratuitously distributed to those who lost their clothing through the casualties of war. As I was one of the victims, I furnished myself with a full uniform, including underclothing, shoes, and stockings. There were many others in the same predicament, and the entire allotment was soon exhausted.

November brought us cooler weather, and the Chaplain began to plan for winter services. The large canvas pavilion on the campus was still used for Sunday services, and a brother of Surg. Gen. Hammond preached an eloquent sermon to us beneath it, on Sunday, Nov. 2d, but the air was rather cool for outside public meetings. The chapel building was in use for patients, but Chaplain Henries made application for its restoration to the use for which it was designed. We had a slight fall of snow in mid-November, in consequence of which, Dr. McParlin ordered that the Chapel be vacated and turned over to the Chaplain, after beds had been found for the patients in other buildings and they had been transferred. This was soon accomplished, after which, the interior of the chapel was repainted and the pews restored. A ten-stop pipe organ with sub-bass occupied the gallery, and when tuned, it was found to be an excellent instrument. A choir of mixed voices was organized, the Chaplain's daughters and several private nurses furnishing the soprano and contralto voices. I was invited to officiate as organist and Corpl. Sawyer

to act as chorister. We soon had a choir of twenty voices that was capable of producing church music in an acceptable manner.

Our new kitchen for the clerks (11 of us) was in operation in a short time after it was authorized, and our table service was greatly improved. Our Thanksgiving dinner was a grand feast, the bill of fare consisting of roast turkey, plum pudding, and the usual dishes served on that day. My diary makes no mention of the religious services held on that day, but I remember that the Chapel was crowded and that there were present many ladies who had come to the hospital to pass the festival with relatives and friends who were patients. The fame of our choir had spread through the town, and our services that day attracted quite a delegation of citizens. That evening I accepted the hospitality of Chaplain Henries and passed the evening with the family. On the last Sunday in November there was a baptism in the Chapel. A Christian Association had been previously formed, and as a result of the religious interest it inspired, Chaplain Henries baptized seven converts upon the occasion mentioned.

The days now passed without excitement and monotonously, and I soon began to realize that my life was wasting. I was very pleasantly situated and had congenial associates. I held a responsible position and was trusted with full power to use and dispose of valuable medicines and merchandise without question or dictation, but I was not satisfied to remain where no military advancement could be expected. I could probably have remained to the end of my enlistment and through the war, but I was conscious that my life was being squandered so far as my individual interests were involved. My discontent increased and I concluded that it would be preferable to sever my connection with the hospital and return to the regiment, which was then before Fredericksburg. I first informed Chaplain Henries of my intention, and he implored me to remain, saying that my departure would disrupt the choir, for no one was available who could play the organ, which he regarded as an attractive feature of his Sunday services. I determined, however, to adhere to my resolution and consulted Dr. McParlin. I argued that if I was in condition fit for active service, it was my duty to go to the front, and if otherwise, it was his duty to discharge me from the Army. Although my foot had not regained its strength, and has not even now after forty-five years, I was willing to test it in actual duty, but Dr. McParlin ordered an examination by Dr. Castle, who made an inspection, after which he reported that it would not be advisable for me to return to the army, and that in all probability I would never be able to march long distances. I then claimed that I was entitled to a discharge from the army, and two weeks later I was informed that my request for a discharge would be granted. It was now the middle of December, and the Chaplain had planned for a grand Christmas celebration. He begged me to remain and preside at the organ on that occasion, and I consented with the approval of Dr. McParlin. The Chapel was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and the choir was rehearsing a special musical programme that promised to be quite entertaining, and so it proved, but an incident occurred just the day before Christmas that served to mar the happiness which prevailed among those who were most interested in decorating the Chapel. On the day mentioned, Dr. McParlin was summoned to Washington, and in the absence of an Army Officer an impertinent

"Contract Doctor" whose name I cannot recall, was designated to have charge of the hospital during the absence of Dr. McParlin. It happened that a reunion took place within the grounds during the day Dr. McParlin was away, by two hundred or more veteran naval officers who had graduated there from the Naval Academy in former years. A large tent was used for the reunion, and while the decoration of the Chapel was in progress the meddlesome doctor aforesaid hurriedly rushed in and pulled some of the flags and bunting from the walls with which to decorate the dinner tent. I considered it a desecration and could not see the arduous work of our hands destroyed without uttering a protest. Others present, and some of them ladies, remonstrated but without avail. The profanation continued, and in spite of all objections the decorations were carried away. Not satisfied with this, when Dr. McParlin returned from Washington on Christmas night, he was informed of the incident by the offending doctor, who exaggerated and distorted the facts. The next morning I was summoned to a hearing and was confronted with a charge of insubordination. The particulars of the verbal battle in the Chapel were related and the Chaplain testified that the flags were his private property and that no one had any right to remove them from the Chapel. I disclaimed any disrespectful language and others present corroborated me. The hearing resulted in exonerating me and in a vigorous rebuke to the offensive doctor, who was reprimanded for his action and told that his contract would not be renewed. To redecorate the Chapel, a dozen interested persons labored until after midnight had ushered in the glad Christmas Day. The services proceeded according to the programme, and the audience, among which were several officers and citizens with their ladies, completely filled the Chapel. The musical programme elicited favorable comment, and at the conclusion of the service a request was made for a repetition of the "Christmas Anthem" that opened the programme, and the entire audience remained to again hear the musical gem in which occurred a soprano solo that was admirably sung by Miss Addie Henries, the Chaplain's accomplished daughter.

Before the day passed my discharge papers came to me under date of Dec. 27th, or exactly one year and a half from the date of my muster-in, which was on June 27th, 1861. My accounts had been examined and found to be correct. I then hastened to bid adieu to my roommates, the Chaplain and his family, my fellow clerks, to Dr. McParlin, who wished me future success, and to others to whom I had become attached. Train time came all too soon for me to say farewell to all, and the exigencies forced me to seem negligent of courtesy, and I was soon speeding to Washington. I had served exactly one-half the term of my enlistment, and during the journey I satisfied my heart that I had neglected no duty during my service and shirked no responsibility. Furthermore, as I recalled my army life, I could not reproach myself with having used my authority to humiliate any one of my comrades in arms. Neither did I remember then, nor do I now recall any dispute or quarrel with any one of them during my service. In fact, personal conflicts and acrimonious encounters between individual Mozarters were unknown. There may have occurred some scrimmages, but none came under my observation. Army life with its continual apprehensions and the sensibility of mutual dependence disarmed any combativeness or propensity to quarrel and prevented the conflicts that might have otherwise occurred.

Upon my arrival in Washington, it was too late to present my papers for settlement, and I registered at Willard's Hotel. The next morning, Saturday, I sought the paymaster and presented my papers, which were found to be correct, and I received what was due me ($212.14) for pay and undrawn clothing, in time to take the train for home, where I arrived on Monday, after tarrying several hours on Sunday in New York for the transportation by steamer to which I was entitled. The nature of my welcome can well be imagined, and when my return was known about town I was besieged by visitors who called to offer their congratulations.

Upon assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Hooker began its reorganization. The "Grand Divisions" were abolished and Gen. Sickles was assigned to command the Third Corps. Gen. Birney commanded our Division and Gen. Ward the Brigade, which consisted of the 20th Indiana, 3d and 4th Maine, 38th and 40th New York, and 99th Pennsylvania Regiments. When the weather was suitable, brigade and regimental drills kept us busy, but the winter was severe and much of the time we were confined to our huts by snow, rain, and mud. We were still wearing the red diamond upon our caps and were proud of it and what it signified. And it had acted as a restraining influence in battle, for no one could stray from the ranks without being recognized, and when the red badge was seen it instantly revealed to what Division the soldier belonged. The value of this insignia, that had been adopted by Gen. Kearny, was observed by Gen. Hooker, who established the system throughout the Army, and a badge for each Corps was chosen, with white, red, and blue colors applicable, respectively, to the First, Second, and Third Divisions. To the Third Corps the diamond was assigned, and our Division retained the red diamond until the end of the war, even after the Third Corps had been merged with the Second, which had the clover leaf for a badge.

Through the remainder of the winter all sorts of schemes were devised to relieve the monotony of our dreary life. There were entertainments, which enlivened our spirits and, for the time being, caused us to forget our situation and its exigencies. Among the other fêtes, there was a marriage with dancing and a banquet, and later Gen. Sickles acted as host at a grand dance, for which his headquarters were well adapted within certain limitations, but this event was for officers exclusively, and it ended with a banquet, the viands for which were brought from Washington. Gen. Birney, likewise, provided a diversion for all, consisting of horse races with hurdles, and any officer could enter. The amusement consisted, principally, of witnessing the falls of the riders, which were numerous. In the evening there were illuminations, fireworks, a minstrel show, and a collation at headquarters.

Early in April, President and Mrs. Lincoln visited the Army, and reviews and inspections followed for several days. Immediately after his return to Washington, an order was issued to reduce the regimental formations to five or six companies, according to numerical strength. Soon after this, a movement began that had for its object the defeat of Gen. Lee across the Rappahannock and an advance on Richmond. A large cavalry force, under Gen. Stoneman, was ordered to cross the river and threaten the rear of the rebel army, but severe April storms interfered with this preliminary attempt, which was deferred, and it was late in April before a general advance was ordered. A

feint was made to cross below Fredericksburg, in which our Corps bore an important part and then was ordered to march rapidly above, to participate in the movement against the enemy. We crossed on pontoons without opposition, and it was evident that Gen. Lee had been outgeneraled. He quickly discovered, however, the real intent of Gen. Hooker, and began to transfer his forces by rapid marches to meet the advancing Union hosts. Gen. Hooker established his headquarters in the Chancellor House, and issued an order in which he expressed the conviction that the enemy had been surprised and would surely be defeated. The Union Army had established itself in a position where an attack seemed to be contemplated, but Gen. Hooker halted until the arrival of the enemy in front of him, and then retired from his advanced position, where he awaited an attack. Finding that Gen. Hooker had retired, Gen. Lee pushed forward and concentrated in front of Hooker at Chancellorsville. Gen. Lee found the Union position too strong to attack in front and he determined upon a movement by Gen. Jackson against Hooker's right flank, which was entirely successful. Simultaneously, an attack was made upon the Union center in front. The battle raged until darkness ended the terrific slaughter, during which the Confederate leader, Gen. Jackson, was mortally wounded.

The chief event in which our Brigade participated during the campaign was an attack by our entire Division on Saturday, at midnight, May 2d. The plan was to charge into the woods, which were supposed to shelter the rebels, and use the bayonet. Our Brigade was deployed in advance with other brigades following. We had been forbidden to reload our muskets after the first discharge. We were well within the woods before our advance was discovered, and then the struggle began, with the enemy intrenched. Some of the rebel rifle pits were captured without firing a musket, but other assailants were met with a terrific musketry fire, the suddenness of our attack confusing the enemy, and they fled from their intrenchments. The Mozarters had not to be urged, and they continued on, and advanced far beyond the other regiments of the Brigade, and as if to shield us, the moon became obscured and we went on, only to encounter a terrible fusillade of bullets, which seemed to come from all directions. The 4th Maine occupied vacated intrenchments after valorous fighting. The enemy had retreated and the fighting for that night ceased. The next day we learned of the death of Gen. Jackson, who, during this nocturnal attack, passed beyond his lines and was mortally wounded.

After a few hours of sleep, the Brigade was summoned into line, and with the Division, we retired to a new position, where our Corps occupied the first line. It was hardly daylight on Sunday when another attack was made upon us. The battle that ensued was desperate and the resistance was equally furious. It continued until our ammunition was exhausted, and we then retired from the first line to the position held by the remainder of the Corps. Again our Corps sustained the chief assault, and again we were left without ammunition and without reënforcements. Gen. Hooker then ordered a retreat to another position and the day ended. On the following day, Monday, Gen. Sedgwick, who had assaulted the rebels in rear, was attacked and defeated while we, in front, were idle and listening to the cannonade, miles away. He defended himself until night, and then concluded to withdraw across the river, having been directed to retire if he considered it necessary.

Thus relieved from the menace in the rear, Gen. Lee, on Monday, concentrated his entire army against the Union position, and on Tuesday, May 4th, Gen. Hooker concluded to abandon the contest, and during the night the retrograde movement commenced, and before the morning of Wednesday dawned, the Union Army was safely across the river. Thus ended the Battle of Chancellorsville, after a loss exceeding 17,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our regimental casualties at Chancellorsville, in killed, wounded, and missing, were seventy, which was the largest loss sustained by any regiment in our Brigade, which then was commanded by Gen. Ward. The following are extracts from the official reports of the night attack, as previously related: —

From the Report of Gen. Sickles.

It is difficult to do justice to the brilliant execution of this movement (midnight charge) by Gen. Birney and his splendid command. Ward's Brigade formed the first line; Hayman's second, with pieces uncapped, and strict orders not to fire a musket until the Plank Road and earthworks were reached, the movement to be by the right of companies. On the left, a wide road led through the woods perpendicular to the Plank Road, on which the 40th New York, 17th Maine and 63d Pennsylvania regiments were pushed forward by column of companies at full distance. The night was very clear and still; the moon, nearly full, threw enough light in the woods to facilitate the advance, and against a terrible fire of musketry and artillery, some twenty pieces of which the enemy had massed, the advance was successfully executed, the line of the Plank Road gained, and our breastworks reoccupied. I commend to the particular notice of the General-in-Chief, the high praise bestowed by Gen. Birney upon Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York, for the energy and dash which he threw into the attack.

From the Report of Gen. Ward.

In the meantime, the 40th New York and 17th Maine regiments, advancing up the road on the left, recaptured two field pieces and five caissons from the enemy. The enemy were so completely surprised that they immediately fell back.

The Battle of Chancellorsville was a great disappointment to the loyal people of the nation, who hailed the advance of Gen. Hooker across the Rappahannock as sure to result in the defeat of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond. The battle was a disastrous defeat of the Union army, and Northern expectations were sadly unrealized. But the efficiency of our Army was not destroyed or seriously affected. It occupied its former position after retreating across the river without further loss of men or material. There was no appearance of demoralization or discouragement, and it was as ready to respond as if it was flushed with victory. It was Gen. Hooker who had been defeated at Chancellorsville, and not his army.

Another catastrophe, but of a different character, now threatened Gen. Hooker, viz.: — the reduction of his army through the expiration of regimental terms of enlistment. The Mozart Regiment was the first New York regiment to be mustered in for three years. All previous enlistments were for two years, and thus it happened that many regiments were soon to be mustered out of the army. Among the New York regiments to be released were the 37th and 38th. They had been mustered into the army early in June, 1861, and consequently their term of service would soon terminate. They had each received recruits from New York, who had been mustered

for three years. In addition, the 101st, which was a three years' regiment, had been consolidated with the 37th, in December, 1862, and the 55th, which was also a three years' regiment, was united to the 38th. The 101st Regiment did not leave the State until March, 1862, and did not join the Army of the Potomac until the following June, just after the Battle of Fair Oaks. From that time it participated in all the battles in which the Third Corps engaged until after the Battle of Fredericksburg. During that time, it lost by death an aggregate of 75 men. It was consolidated with the 37th on the 24th of December, while we were in winter quarters at Falmouth.

On the following 29th of May, 1863, the 37th Regiment was transferred to the Mozart Regiment, in two companies. The Regiment was organized in New York City and was mustered into the service of the United States for two years in June, 1861. From the 101st Regiment it gained a few more than 200 effective men who had enlisted for three years. Just previous to the expiration of the two years for which the regiment had enlisted, those then serving in the Regiment from the 101st, and the recruits sent to it from New York from time to time, were transferred, and the 37th ceased to exist. The Regiment had performed good service and had lost 52 men killed on the battlefield, and 26 mortally wounded, with an aggregate loss of 222, not including the casualties of the 101st before named. It participated in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac had engaged up to the time of its disbandment, and with this experience, the transferred veterans were well prepared for the arduous service that befell them with the Mozarters, who welcomed them to their ranks. They numbered 238 men, and their names will be found in the Mozart Roster.

We received another accession a few days subsequent to the disbandment of the 37th, when the three years' men of the 38th came to us. This Regiment, as previously stated, had been, during the preceding December, reënforced by the 55th, which had been greatly reduced in numbers. The 55th was originally composed principally of Frenchmen, and it was commanded by a Frenchman, Col. Regis de Trobriand, who was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General. It was mustered into the army in August, 1861, and during its service, it sustained a loss of 65 men by death.

The 38th Regiment was first commanded by Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, who had served in the Mexican War. The Regiment began its service at the Battle of Bull Run in July, 1861, and there received its first baptism of blood with a loss of 19 men killed and 55 wounded. The Regiment served with great honor in the Army of the Potomac, and up to the time of its consolidation with the 40th, on June 3d, 1863, it had sustained a loss, not counting the losses of the 55th, of 60 men killed in battle and 15 mortally wounded, with a total loss of 121, including the wounded and missing. Those who came to us were generally brave and thoroughly inured to field service. They were a valuable addition, and they gave tone and vitality to our weakened ranks. Previous to this event, Col. Ward had been promoted to Brigadier General. Those transferred numbered 387 men, and their names appear in the Mozart Roster.

While the Union Army was thus being depleted, the rebel army was receiving reënforcements by means of conscriptions. Gen. Lee was greatly elated by his victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and knowing

that Gen. Hooker had been weakened by expirations of enlistments, and believing his victorious army to be invincible, he determined to transfer the theater of war to Northern soil. In less than one month after the Battle of Chancellorsville, he was ready for the new venture. The movement began June 3d, but it was not until several days thereafter that Gen. Hooker was fully aware that the rebel army was marching northward. When Gen. Hooker comprehended the intention of his antagonist, he made immediate preparations to follow; and June 11th, Gen. Ward, who was in command of the Division, received the following order from Gen. Birney who then commanded the Corps.

Boscobel, Va., June 11th, 1863.

General: —

The General commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move precisely at one P.M., this day. Every vehicle of every kind and description, in excess of allowance of orders, to be turned in to the Quartermaster's Department without delay. Nothing but the prescribed allowance of wagons and ambulances will be permitted to march with the column.

All surplus baggage and everything likely to impede the march or movements of the troops, must be sent to the rear. You will require the officers of the Inspector General's Department to thoroughly and carefully inspect the baggage, ambulances, baggage wagons, etc., in your command, to make sure that the order is complied with, and if necessary to accomplish that end, your command will be drawn up in marching order.

You will cause all persons not having a recognized position in this army, to be sent to the rear. Such persons will, under no circumstances, be permitted to remain with or to follow the Corps.

Ambulances will follow brigades; wagons, the divisions. Orders as to stragglers will be strictly enforced. A staff officer from these headquarters will report to you at 1 P.M., to lead your columns. Existing orders as to rations, etc., will be carried out. The pickets will be relieved by Major General Howard, and will follow promptly.

Although it was not then known, Gen. Lee began this movement with an army the most perfect in arms, equipment and supplies, that had before existed, North or South, while the Union Army was smaller, numerically, than it had been at any previous time since its organization. And besides, it had been humiliated, and although not dispirited by its defeats, its confidence in Gen. Hooker was not of that exalted character that inspires soldiers to achieve the best results. Excepting in its subsistence, the Confederate Army was superior to the Union Army, and in this particular, Gen. Lee was aware that he could rely for provisions upon the rich stores of grain and cattle that existed in the land to which he journeyed. Moreover, he designed to levy tribute upon the cities and towns which he might invade, and, undismayed by a deficient commissariat, he boldly set forth to conquer the Union Army and destroy the Federal Government.

The Third Corps began the retrograde movement, and the long march to Gettysburg, where the rebel army was encountered, by way of interior routes that kept us between Washington and the enemy. Promptly at the hour mentioned in the official order, we broke camp and began our wearisome tramp that continued three weeks at a time of the year when the heat was severe. Some of the men sustained a sunstroke, and others were exhausted by the dust and the burden they carried, while a few were nearly suffocated, and received medical treatment.

Our first day's march was from near Falmouth to Hartford Church and then to Bealeton on the following day. Passing Bristoe Station, we reached Manassas Junction on the afternoon of June 15th, and then followed a night march for our Brigade to Bull Run under command of Col. De Trobriand, who, since the 55th Regiment had been consolidated with the 40th, had been assigned as our Brigade Commander. After a day of rest, we marched to Centreville, where we encamped with the Division on the night of June 17th. Thence we again marched northward to Gumspring. While we tarried there for a few days, the rebel Generals Hill and Ewell crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, and proceeded through the border of Maryland into Pennsylvania. Later the Corps of Longstreet crossed into Maryland at the same point, and then we started upon a forced march to the Monocacy River, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. We reached the mouth of the Monocacy thoroughly exhausted after 15 hours of continuous travel, and bivouacked in a violent rain storm, without shelter, and supperless. We were now on familiar ground, for we were near our encampments of the previous September and the scenes of our raids and operations consequent upon the clash of armies at Antietam, which we fortunately escaped. We were now again in Maryland, and, June 26th, we continued our march to Point of Rocks. On the night of the following day, June 27th, we bivouacked at Middletown. From there our route lay to Frederick, where we received an ovation from the loyal population, who cheered us with flags flying and shouts of welcome. From there we continued to Woodsboro, and as we strode on to Taneytown, the army seemed to be invigorated by the scenes it had witnessed since entering Maryland. The cheers of the people and the waving of flags restored the *esprit de corps* that seemed to have been dormant on the journey through Virginia. The resignation of Gen. Hooker and the appointment of Gen. Meade to succeed him, which had occurred while we were proceeding through Frederick, had no effect to change the sentiments of the army, but the improved tone and animation was due to the sense of gratification that we were again on Northern soil and among friends. We entered Taneytown June 29th, and the last day of June we reached Bridgeport. That night we passed through or near Emmittsburg, where we bivouacked about eight miles from Gettysburg. Early on the morning of July 1st, we prepared to begin another day's march, but some hours elapsed before orders were given to proceed, and then Gen. Sickles received an order from Gen. Howard for him to move the Third Corps to Gettysburg in haste. Leaving our Brigade at Emmittsburg, and a battery of artillery as rear guard, we saw our comrades pass to the front, where we knew the battle of the preceding day was to be renewed. We had heard that the 1st and 11th Corps had met the rebel forces of Gens. Hill and Ewell just beyond the peaceful, quiet hamlet that was soon destined to become noted as the scene of the most desperate and sanguinary conflict the world has ever known. At the time of the clash between the opposing armies, the rebels were marching southward and the Union army northward, thus presenting a strange anomaly, for it had been expected that the Confederates, intent upon plunder, would continue until they reached Philadelphia or perhaps New York. But, penetrating as far north as Chambersburg, Gen. Ewell swerved from his northerly route, when Harrisburg could

easily have been captured and Baltimore likewise, before the Union Army could have appeared in their defense. We remained at Emmittsburg until midnight, when an order arrived for us to proceed and join our Corps at Gettysburg, where we arrived at about nine o'clock on the morning of July 2d.



SERGEANT B. FRANK PIKE, 1861.



SERGEANT B. FRANK PIKE, 1908.

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CHAPTER XXV.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

THE engagement on July 1st resulted in a repulse of the Union forces, which were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to the heights of Cemetery Hill, through and beyond the streets of Gettysburg which that night were occupied by the troops of Gen. Ewell, which, on the succeeding day, formed the left of the rebel line of battle.

Gen. Sickles, with the 3d Corps, did not reach the field in time to participate in the fighting of that day, and it was not until after sunset that he reported to Gen. Howard, who ordered him to form on the left of the line which was established along a chain of ridges towards the Round Tops.

At the dawn of July 2d, the Union line of battle stretched a distance of three miles from Culp's Hill across Cemetery Hill westward to Little Round Top mountain. The rebel line of battle extended along Seminary Ridge, which was nearly parallel to the Union formation.

Upon arriving within a mile of the battle ground, our Brigade halted for orders, and formed in line of battle, then proceeded to the front, attracting on the march a few shots from sharpshooters, none of which, however, took effect. At about noon, Gen. Sickles advanced his entire line until the right reached the Peach Orchard on the Emmettsburg road. The line extended from the Peach Orchard, which occupied a corner of ground where a wagon road crossed the turnpike, and from there was deflected at nearly right angles into and across the Devil's Den, and close to the foot of the Little Round Top. Our Division had the left of the Union line, the Brigade had the center of the Division and the Mozarters had the center of the Brigade, with Ward's Brigade on the left reaching to Little Round Top through Devil's Den and across a wide ravine through which flowed a rivulet called Plum Run. It was in this formation that the first attack came at mid-afternoon. Gen. Longstreet was opposed to Gen. Sickles, who conceived that it would be the purpose of his adversary to pierce or flank our line and thus secure Little Round Top. It was in anticipation of this movement that Gen. Sickles advanced his Corps beyond the Union line of battle. The movement was undertaken, and had it been successful and Little Round Top been secured by Gen. Longstreet, it would have given him control of the field, and the Union Army would then have been compelled to retire and form a new line of battle, or retreat altogether from the scene.

The attack began that afternoon with a terrific artillery fire from the enemy, and soon thereafter a furious charge was made by massive columns of infantry which were hurled against the Third Corps, which contended against the terrific onslaught with the most desperate courage. While thus engaged in one of the fiercest conflicts of the battle, Gen. Sickles was wounded and carried from the field. Gen. Birney succeeded to the com-

mand of the Corps and Gen. Ward to that of the Division. We were still in advance of the general line of battle, and that fact contributed to the concentration of the rebel attack on the Corps which, although reënforced, was finally forced back to the main line with fearful loss. The casualties in the Mozart ranks alone neared the total of 150 men who were killed and disabled in the short space of an hour. The attack did not begin until mid-afternoon, but during four hours the slaughter continued without any diminution. During the conflict, the Mozarters were twice despatched to other parts of the field where the fighting was heaviest, and thus it happened that we contended at all three centers of activity, — the Peach Orchard, the Devil's Den, and in the Wheat Field which fronted on the wagon road but considerably nearer Little Round Top than the Peach Orchard. It was at these three points of fiercest battling that our Regiment sustained the greater part of its losses. During the severest minutes of the struggle the Regiment was ordered to the assistance of Smith's Battery, which was posted upon an eminence overlooking the Devil's Den, and it was there that the Mozarters made a charge to save the battery, and there also that Col. Egan was dismounted from his horse which was disabled by a fragment of shell that first grazed the Colonel's leg in its forceful flight. In his official report of the battle, Col. Egan modestly refrains from mentioning this event in which he so conspicuously figured, but it has, nevertheless, been accurately depicted by the skillful pencil of Sergt. H. W. Burns, who came to the Mozart ranks from the 38th Regiment, having originally enlisted in the 55th Regiment. And Sergt. Burns is not only the artist but also the engraver of the scene, which is illustrated just at the moment when the Colonel was unhorsed during the charge upon the rebels who were rushing onward from the Devil's Den to capture the Battery. A faithful delineation is reproduced elsewhere, and the story it mutely relates may be read in every outline of the picture.

The contest at Devil's Den for possession of Round Top is thus described by Capt. Smith, who commanded the Battery we saved:

> We had been swept from the crest of Devil's Den. During this critical moment the fate of the Round Top hung in the balance; five minutes more and the battery must retire or fall into the enemy's hands. The Round Tops were still defenseless. General Warner, who had gone in search of troops for the purpose of defending this important position, had not yet returned. Time was precious. The Fortieth New York Regiment moved at a double quick and was soon charging through the battery. A new lease of life was given us; in fact, this timely assistance enabled the battery to renew the contest, and with the aid of the Mozarters, to impose a delay of half an hour upon Hood's troops, thereby giving the approaching troops sufficient time to scale the summit of Little Round Top, together with Hazlett's Battery, and after a short, sharp struggle, repulse the foe.

While this momentous scene was being enacted between Gen. Longstreet to obtain a lodgment from which he could command the position occupied by the Union troops, and Gen. Sickles to prevent a rupture of our line, the rebels succeeded in turning the flank of Gen. Ward's line which extended to Little Round Top, and began the ascent of the rugged mount. The Union and Confederate troops met and a terrible hand-to-hand struggle ensued that continued half an hour and ended by the overthrow of the rebels. At the same time Hazlett's Battery had been laboriously dragged by the soldiery



THE MOZART CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

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to the summit. Thus was Little Round Top saved, and the Union Army as well, for had Longstreet succeeded in his endeavor, the Battle of Gettysburg would doubtless have ended in a disastrous defeat of the Union Army. Through the assignments of Gen. Sickles, Union soldiers were there to engage with Hood's Texans, and had they not been there at the right time and at the right place, the Union Army might not have won a victory at Gettysburg.

Not alone on the left was all the fighting that day, but along portions of the center, and a terrible conflict occurred on our right. The rebel plan of battle contemplated that while the real assault should be made on the left, Gen. Ewell should also attack on the right of our line, and this was done by the Divisions of Early and Johnson, which assaulted the troops of Gen. Howard without obtaining any other result than to hold our forces from the real battle ground on the other flank where it was hoped to destroy Gen. Sickles. Darkness ended the conflict at either end of the line for that day. We had maintained our position and the rebel army had failed to dislodge the Union troops and had gained no advantage, while we had gained Round Top, and could dictate the choice of the battle ground for the morrow which surely was to witness a renewal of the contest.

During the night of July 2d, the Mozart Regiment reoccupied its original position in the line of battle and received rations and ammunition. Fires were permitted for cooking, and after the arduous day, the food and coffee were refreshing. The entire line was reëstablished before morning from Culp's Hill to the Cemetery Heights and South as far as Round Top, where the Sixth Corps had assumed position. At daylight, July 3d, Gen. Ewell renewed his bombardment from the position he had taken and held during the night. At daylight, Gen. Meade assumed the offensive and Gen. Ewell was driven back out of the intrenchments he had captured on the previous day. An ominous silence followed the assault on Ewell, but suddenly, at about one o'clock, the rebel artillery began firing and from 150 cannon posted along the Seminary Heights there came such a tempest of missiles on their deadly errand as to appall the bravest among the Union forces. The Union guns replied with equal spirit and for two hours the air was filled with screaming shells and their whistling fragments. The explosion of caissons struck by the terrible missiles added to the tremendous tumult and to our losses of men and horses. Our lines of infantry during this dreadful duel remained stationary upon the ground, or behind rocks and trees, or whatever could afford the minutest protection. Shells exploded in the air or struck the ground, there to burst with disastrous effects, as pieces of iron were hurled in every direction. The Mozart position during this fierce cannonade was near the firing line, and while we crouched to avoid the flying missiles, quite a number were killed or wounded. While this artillery duel was transpiring the rebel army had been reënforced by the Division commanded by Gen. Pickett, consisting of three brigades. Misconstruing the silence of the Union artillery to mean that the guns could no longer be served, Gen. Lee immediately ordered an assault by Pickett's fresh troops, who were soon seen to be advancing across the intervening plain. They numbered 15,000 men in perfect alignment, formed in massive columns by regiments, with a line covering a front of 1000 yards. They were allowed to approach within canister range and then the artillery began a deadly fire which, however, did not check

the hostile force although hundreds fell. When within musketry range, a terrible discharge met the courageous foe, but still they advanced with thinned ranks, until at last they reached the Union lines upon the crest of Cemetery Ridge, and then began a hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed muskets, that finally ended by the surrender of the assailants, who threw down their arms and flung themselves prostrate upon the ground in token of defeat and submission to a fate their daring and valor could not prevent. Three-fourths of the valiant Confederates who started upon that perilous mission were dead or prisoners, and their three Generals in command of Brigades were either dead or fatally wounded. Within the Union ranks, Gen. Hancock and Gen. Gibbon were wounded. The Union loss, during the three days of desperate fighting, slightly exceeded 23,000 men, of whom 3000 were killed. The Confederate loss was very much larger, but the actual casualties were never disclosed by Gen. Lee, who said he was unable to determine his loss with accuracy.

The Mozart casualties were exactly 146 in killed, wounded, and missing, of whom only five were missing. Twenty-seven were killed and 14 wounded. As usual, our loss was greater than that of any regiment in the Brigade. The following is the official report of the battle by Col. Egan: —

Report of Col. Egan.

Captain: —

I have the honor to submit the following account of the part taken by the Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteers in the Battle of Gettysburg. On the morning of July 2d, after a prolonged and tedious march of many days, my Command moved from Emmettsburg, up the Pike leading to Gettysburg, to unite with the remainder of the Division, which had been pushed ahead the night previous. Arriving within about two miles of Gettysburg, moved to the right and formed line of battle with the Brigade in a wood of oaks and among rocks. Resting here a few hours, marched by the flank to the left and front, across an open field about 200 yards, into another wood, taking position in line of battle as before, still facing the Emmettsburg road which was held by the enemy. At this point we were subjected to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries, which compelled a change of position. Moving across a road leading from the Emmettsburg road to the Baltimore pike, we again formed line of battle, when I was ordered with the rest of the Brigade, about 100 yards to the left and front, to the support of a battery which was stationed near a Peach Orchard. At about four o'clock, I was ordered to move by the left flank through the woods across a field of wheat in front of Capt. Winslow's battery, to a position pointed out to me in a ravine bounded on the left by high hills and upon the right by a gentle ridge. The enemy had by this time, partly succeeded in flanking the Second Brigade upon my right, by a movement upon their left. Capt. Smith's battery (Fourth New York) was stationed upon the ridge at my right, and was in a very perilous situation. The enemy having already captured two of his pieces, he called upon me in beseeching terms, to save his battery. I then moved in line of battle, under a terrific fire of the enemy's infantry, who were strongly disposed behind the natural defenses of rocks and ridges, encountering also a destructive fire from his artillery. I immediately ordered my men to charge, when, with great alacrity, they pushed forward at a double-quick, crossing a marsh up to their knees in mud and water.

The enemy fell back upon my advance, to a new position very much stronger than the first. All attempts to dislodge them proving unsuccessful, and discovering that they had gained ground upon my right, which threatened a flank movement, I was compelled to fall back. In moving, my Command suffered terribly, and here, I have to regret the loss of one of my bravest and best officers, Lieut. William H. H. Johnson, who was Acting Adjutant. While nobly and gallantly urging on the men, he was killed instantly, by a Minié ball. I sustained also, the loss of many of my honest and

most faithful men who nobly fell in the performance of their sacred duty, facing the enemy of our country.

It becomes my painful duty also, to record the loss by wounds, of many of my best officers and most worthy men. Among the number, was the gallant and brave Lieut. Col. Augustus J. Warner, who received a severe wound in the leg while rendering me the most valuable assistance. Capt. M. M. Cannon and Lieuts. W. H. Gilder and R. M. Boody, also received severe wounds while greatly distinguishing themselves at their post of duty.

Early upon the following morning, moved to the position first occupied before the battle, where we remained until the middle of the afternoon, when I received orders to move by the flank to the right and rear, to the support of batteries, placed in position in anticipation of a concentrated movement upon this point. Here I sustained the loss of several men from the terrific fire of the enemy's batteries. We remained in this position until night, when I received orders to move my regiment by the flank to the front for picket duty. Early next morning, July 4th, was relieved, it being ascertained that the enemy had evacuated, and rejoined the Brigade, when I was again moved with the Brigade back to the position occupied in the afternoon of the previous day. Here bivouacked for the night. The next morning, my Command was moved with the Brigade to the woods first occupied on the morning of the second instant, to await orders to follow up the fleeing enemy.

From the Report of Col. De Trobriand.

In the meantime, the enemy had been steadily moving large masses of troops under cover of the woods, towards our left out of range of musketry and covering himself with a line of skirmishers, the march by the left flank indicating the direction of the probable attack. Soon after, I was ordered to send a regiment to support Gen. Ward, and I immediately detached for that purpose, the Fortieth New York, which marched forward and aided efficiently in checking the enemy's advance in the most exposed position on our extreme left.

From "Four Years with the Army of the Potomac."

From the woods bordering the Wheatfield, the Fortieth New York Regiment was sent in haste to oppose an attack which was turning the left of the Second Brigade (Ward's) and penetrating between it and Little Round Top. The greatest danger of the moment was there. It was a hard fight. On both sides, each one aimed at his man and many fell dead and wounded with frightful rapidity. I had never seen men fight with equal obstinacy. So we maintained our hold, but my line was melting away in its position. It seemed to me that nearly half were struck down. The situation was becoming desperate. Ward's left had been broken in. The Fortieth New York, sent to its aid, had in vain charged the enemy vigorously, coming to the bayonet's point.

From the Report of Gen. Ward.

In the meantime, I had sent to Gen. Birney for reënforcements, who directed Col. Egan with the Fortieth New York, to report. The enemy now concentrated his forces on our extreme left, with the intention to turn our left flank through a gorge between my left and Little Round Top. The Fortieth was despatched to cover the gorge which they did most effectually.

The valuable service rendered by the 40th New York at an opportune moment, cannot be overestimated. Their steadiness and valor were not unknown to me, having had the honor to command them on other occasions. They came to me at the right time, were put in the right place and well did they perform the duty assigned them.

From the Report of Gen. Birney.

The Fortieth New York, Col. Egan, was sent by me to strengthen Gen. Ward's line, and, led by its gallant dashing Colonel, charged the enemy and drove him back from his advanced point, and poured the most terrific fire into his ranks.

I sent Egan to charge with the Fortieth. He led his regiment, and succeeded in repulsing three times his number in a *bona fide* bayonet charge. My staff officer (Capt. Briscoe) reported it to me as the most brilliant affair of the day.

The morning of July 4th, the anniversary of the Nation's birth, dawned magnificently, but rain fell later, as usual after a battle. During the night the armies had occupied their several positions as if fearing an attack in the darkness. No attempt was made to succor the wounded, whose moans were plainly audible to the Mozarters who were on the picket line until morning. The foe was distant only a trifling fraction of a mile, and the pickets faced each other with only a few rods intervening. And so the exhausted soldiers of both armies slept until morning, when the Confederate pickets were withdrawn across the Emmettsburg road, and the wounded were then cared for. Field Hospitals had been established during the battle and to these were the wounded victims of the Pickett carnage conveyed. Hundreds of loyal soldiers lay there, and many with their wounds undressed, bleeding, suffering, and dying. The rebel wounded were also largely within the Union lines, and these were likewise rescued as soon as our helpless warriors had been gathered. After a few days the Field Hospitals were discontinued when Division and Corps Hospitals had been established. Those who could bear removal were then transferred for treatment to the improvised hospitals of their respective organizations, and after the army had withdrawn many were transported to General Hospitals in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities.

Gen. Lee held his army along the crests of the Seminary ridges all through the day of July 4th, and engaged in burying his dead and withdrawing his trains, although it was not then known that he was preparing to retreat, which he began that night. On the morning of July 5th, the Union Army was alone with its dying and dead — yet not alone, for Gen. Lee had left us the legacy of 8000 of his wounded troops and twice that number of his dead.

Gen. Meade ordered a pursuit of the fleeing invaders as soon as he discovered their flight. Our cavalry overtook the rear guard ten miles distant from the scene of the carnage, and soon the entire Union Army was ordered to march, but it was not until the early morning of July 7th that the Mozarters were in motion. Gen. French had succeeded to the command of the Third Corps by right of seniority, and we again turned our faces Southward. Our route of march was by way of Mechanicstown, which the head of our Division reached at about six o'clock P.M. From there, the next day, we continued on to Frederick, through which we passed on the following day. The Confederates hurried to Williamsport, where Gen. Lee planned to cross the Potomac into Virginia, but he was detained by heavy rains which made the river unfordable. This delay gave the Union army time to overtake the enemy, who had, in the meantime, fortified their position. The Union Army was in a good position to attack, and we received orders to prepare for battle, but while our Generals were deliberating about engaging the enemy, the river subsided, and Gen. Lee crossed with his army and continued his retreat. Thus, in my opinion, was lost an opportunity to deliver a final blow which might have destroyed the Army of Virginia and ended the war.

The Union Army crossed the Potomac River into Virginia on pontoon bridges at and near Harper's Ferry, and hastened on, skirting the Blue Ridge, upon the other side of which the Confederates were following the line of the Shenandoah. Gen. Meade aimed to reach Manassas Gap in advance of the enemy and there intercept the retreat, with the hope of attacking the rebel column and dividing it before it could pass. But the plan failed through the

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SERGEANT GEORGE EDMUND HARRINGTON.



CORPORAL CHARLES THOMAS GUILD.

faulty execution of orders promulgated by Gen. French, to whom, after our Corps crossed the Potomac, was given the honor of the advance and consequent right of the line. We arrived at the Gap in time and passed through after bivouacking among the mountains. On the morning of July 23d, the Corps moved forward to strike the enemy's line of retreat, but the day was wasted in useless skirmishes, in which two brigades of our Division and several cavalry regiments were the only participants. Through an indefinite order from Gen. French, our Brigade became detached from the right of the line and separated from the remainder of the Division. In compliance with his instructions, Col. De Trobriand marched the Brigade forward while Gen. Ward obliqued to the left, where the skirmishers were soon engaged. We soon received orders from a staff officer to join the Division, but the enemy retreated before we were near enough for action. It was now sunset and the pursuit was not continued. In the morning it was found that the fragment we attacked had continued on to join the rear guard of the enemy. Thus was Gen. Lee enabled to continue his retreat that night and escape a battle that would doubtless have proved very disastrous. The Confederates advanced through Chester Gap and reached Culpeper in safety, and we continued on to Warrenton, where we arrived July 26th. Thence we moved forward and on the last day of July we encamped near White Sulphur Springs on the Rappahannock. Since leaving Falmouth in early June we had marched nearly four hundred miles and fought the Battle of Gettysburg.

After a few days of idleness, the customary drilling was resumed, and we remained in our position several weeks, resting and recruiting, while the railroad that had been destroyed by the retreating rebel army, was reconstructed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BRISTOE AND MINE RUN CAMPAIGNS.

While we were thus recuperating and preparing for a continuance of the struggle, detachments of several thousand troops were dispatched by Gen. Meade to New York City, under command of Gen. Birney, to quell the "draft riots." Among these troops were the Third and Fifth Michigan Regiments of our Brigade. At about the same time other troops were sent to South Carolina, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps to the West under Gen. Hancock. These withdrawals rendered offensive operations impossible, until Gen. Meade learned that Gen. Lee had sent a part of his army under Gen. Longstreet to Tennessee. The Union Commander then determined to renew operations against the enemy, and on Sept. 15th we were again in motion. The Cavalry advanced across the Rappahannock, and Gen. Lee retreated from Culpeper to the Rapidan, which he crossed without molestation. We occupied Culpeper and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, upon the opposite sides of which the two armies halted, the rebels occupying a very formidable position. While we were there the two Michigan regiments returned to us from New York, and they were given a hearty welcome.

Early in October, Gen. Lee again assumed the offensive, and began a flanking movement that had the effect of forcing Gen. Meade to abandon his position and recross the Rappahannock. A series of maneuvers followed which culminated in an engagement at Bristoe between the Second Corps and a large force of the enemy. At the same time, Oct. 14th, there occurred an engagement at Auburn, in which the Mozarters participated with but slight loss. On the following day, Oct. 15th, we also had a skirmish at Catlett's Station, in which our regiment sustained no loss. The onward march of the enemy compelled the Union Army to retire until we arrived at Centreville, where a strong defensive position was assumed. In this attitude Gen. Lee dared not attack, and he was forced to abandon the campaign, the object of which was to sever our communications with Washington. He was entirely thwarted in this undertaking, and finding Gen. Meade strongly massed upon the heights of Centreville, he withdrew, but first made a feint towards Bull Run, which enabled him to again destroy the railroad upon which we depended for supplies. Gen. Lee gained nothing by this flanking movement, and it cost him an aggregate loss of 1474 men. The Union casualties were 546, of whom 400 were killed and wounded.

At about this date Gen. Sickles made his appearance in camp on crutches, and an ovation was extended him. He was met by Gen. Birney and driven to camp in a wagon drawn by four horses. The regiments were formed in line, and as the beloved hero passed he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and other demonstrations of welcome. He had led them in many battles and they had won victories together, consequently there existed between

these veteran soldiers and their old Commander a mutual feeling of trust and confidence, even if no tenderer tie had been established.

Several weeks were required to rebuild the railroad which, for the distance of 25 miles, had been destroyed by the retreating enemy. Finally, the last rails were laid Nov. 6th, and our supplies having thereby been provided for, Gen. Meade, on the following day, ordered an advance across the Rappahannock. We moved in two columns, and as usual, the Third Corps was upon the left wing, and led the movement. Arriving at Kelly's Ford, Gen. Birney declined to wait for the pontoons, and our Brigade was ordered to ford the river and make an attack upon the rebel intrenchments, which were captured after a brief engagement, together with more than 500 prisoners. Col. De Trobriand had command of the Brigade, and he led the advance across the river with the Mozarters closely following. Our loss in this encounter was about fifty, killed and wounded. The right wing crossed at Rappahannock Station and was equally successful in conquering all opposition, which was very determined and obstinate, but the fortifications were finally carried by a vigorous storming party, and more than 1500 prisoners were captured. The entire losses of the Union Army, during the day, aggregated 461, while the Confederates sustained a loss of 2033 men, belonging to Early's Division of Ewell's Corps. That night, Gen. Lee availed himself of the opportunity to withdraw his army across the Rapidan, and the Union Army followed him the next day to the river bank, and occupied almost identically the ground from which we had retreated when Gen. Lee began his useless flanking movement to interpose his army between the Union Army and Washington. He had occupied just one month to advance and retreat and had accomplished nothing except the reduction of the two armies by death, wounds and captures. But Lee lost many more than Meade, and that was cause for congratulation.

The Mine Run Disaster.

Just as we were making preparations for "Winter Quarters," the Army of the Potomac was again summoned to enter upon another campaign. It was late in November when Gen. Meade conceived a plan which he expected to accomplish a result that was certainly worthy of achievement, for it had the object of attacking Lee's Army in detachments and capturing it *in toto*. It was ascertained by Gen. Meade that the right and left wings of the Confederate Army were separated by an interval of several miles. The right wing rested on the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, where Mine Run discharges into the river. Mine Run is a small tributary of the Rapidan, and the extreme right of the rebel line was at the point of junction. The rebel left wing extended to Charlottesville, distant 25 miles from Morton's Ford. Between the two Corps, from Orange Court House to Gordonsville, a distance of 8 miles, the line was broken. Gen. Meade planned to interpose the Union Army between the hostile forces and attack them separately. We received rations for ten days, and on the morning of Nov. 26th the movement began. The several Corps were ordered to cross the river at certain designated points, which were wholly unguarded, and to concentrate at certain other points. The success of the movement depended upon the celerity of march and the arrival of the various bodies of troops at the exact point at the right time. The distance

did not exceed twenty miles, but delays occurred and much more time was consumed in reaching the several destinations than had been estimated. Three hours were wasted in crossing the river, it having been found that the pontoons would not reach to the opposite shore, and it became necessary to erect a trestle before the army could pass over. More than one half of the time allowed for the troops to reach their allotted positions was expended in crossing the river, and only one third of the distance had been covered. The Third Corps crossed at Jacobs' Mills Ford, but not until several hours after the stipulated time, and it was morning before the advance could be resumed. Another blunder in mistaking the road we were to follow operated to increase the delay, for we not only had a longer march, but we also found the enemy at Locust Grove, and were there forced into an encounter, in which the Mozarters sustained a loss of twenty men in killed and wounded. We did not arrive at our destination until night, when we should have been there at noon. By this time Gen. Lee had divined the intention of Gen. Meade and began operations to unite his army. A new line of battle along the ridges that bordered Mine Run from Bartlett's Mills to the Rapidan caused the Union Army to halt.

On the morning of Nov. 28th, we formed in line of battle and awaited the result of reconnoissances to determine the most desirable point to attack. Gen. Warren on the left and Gen. Sedgwick on the right reported existing weaknesses in the rebel line. It was now night again, and the attack was necessarily postponed. Gen. Warren was prepared to make an assault, but he found the next morning that Gen. Lee had strengthened his line with artillery and infantry protected by rifle pits and abattis that did not before exist. In consequence, Gen. Warren decided that an attack would not be successful and could only result in a useless slaughter of his troops. Later in the day, Gen. Meade made a personal observation and concurred with Gen. Warren. There seemed no other alternative but to withdraw, and we began our backward march that night. Two days later, we had recrossed the river and occupied the camps from which we had started one week earlier. The Union loss was very much larger than that of the Confederates. During this movement, the Regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Augustus J. Warner, and the Brigade by Col. Egan, in consequence of the retirement of Col. De Trobriand, whose right to a command was questioned after the consolidation of his Regiment with the Mozarters.

A Mid-winter Picnic.

A period of inaction followed the Mine Run movement, and the winter passed without any military operations except a cavalry raid under Gen. Kilpatrick, the principal and saddest incident of which was the death of Col. Ulric Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, who was a young officer of great promise. During this period of rest and recuperation, the usual drilling was continued, while inspections and reviews varied the monotony of camp life. The Union Army was encamped along the railroad between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, a distance of 15 miles. The Mozarters were encamped near Brandy Station, where the weeks glided by, replete with the storms and discomforts of winter. We had built huts of every available material, and so constructed them as to admit of interior fires which raised the temperature to

a degree of comfort that made our life bearable, and relieved us from the ennui and the miserable existence that would otherwise have prevailed.

From this dull and dismal existence, there came to us a cheerful respite, with the anticipation of which our hearts had, for several weeks, been aglow with happy expectations. In November, 1863, a General Order was issued from the War Department, offering a furlough of thirty days to all regiments in the field that re-enlisted. It was stipulated, that, to obtain this leave of absence, three fourths of the regimental strength must sign enlistment papers for another term of three years. Moreover, it was provided that those who reënlisted should be known as veteran volunteers. A large portion of the Mozart Regiment decided to remain in the army, and it only remained for the Government to fix the time for us to again turn our faces Northward for a brief season of joyous association with relatives and friends from whom we had long been separated, and who were awaiting our return to them with eager yearning for the opportunity to take us by the hand and welcome us back temporarily to the blessings of peaceful civilization. Finally, the time of our departure was arranged, and on the 4th day of January, the Regiment, which was now composed of eight companies, started with 346 men for New York City, where we arrived on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 6th, and received a grand popular ovation, which attested the high appreciation in which we were held by the people, and the great respect that was entertained by all for the Nation's defenders. We marched through Broadway and held a Dress Parade in City Hall Park, and during the time we remained in the city, much attention was shown us as veterans of many battles. Headquarters were established in front of City Hall, and an enlistment office was opened for obtaining recruits. Regarding our arrival and appearance, the newspapers published long reports, one of which follows.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment, which has been expected for some time past, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. It marched up Broadway preceded by a Drum and Bugle Corps, and carried its honored flags. Parade was subsequently made in front of City Hall. The Regiment looked well, and both officers and men showed that an active service of two and a half years had materially improved their martial appearance. The combined music of the Drum and Bugle Corps created quite a sensation in Broadway. The Mozart Regiment returns with many men who originally enlisted in the 55th and 38th New York, but who have since been consolidated with the Fortieth.

No restrictions were placed upon our individual movements during our sojourn in the metropolis, except to report at headquarters at the end of thirty days. We were at Home, Sweet Home, among those who loved us, and with whom we passed the happiest days of our existence. Alas, many never again enjoyed the delightful privilege of seeing home and mingling with the dear ones they loved and cherished beyond expression. Before the final home-coming of the Regiment, they had given their lives, that their beloved country might live.

In just one week after our arrival, a banquet was tendered to Col. Egan and the Mozart officers by sutler Rogers, of whom I have previously spoken, at the Metropolitan Hotel. The host was very lavish in his expenditures upon the occasion, and with the ample means he had acquired by catering to the

necessities and appetites of the Mozarters he could well afford to indulge in extravagant hospitality.

Before returning to the Army in February, a large number of recruits joined the Regiment, and its stay in New York was prolonged for the purpose of recruiting, and when we again started for the front many new faces were in the ranks, which contained a total of 469 officers and enlisted men.

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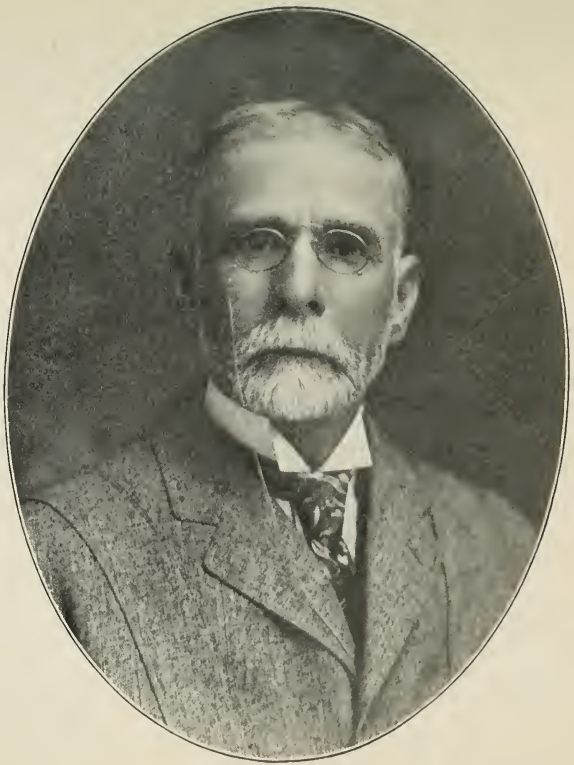
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CORPORAL SILAS P. WOOD.



CORPORAL SILAS P. WOOD, 1880.



SILAS PAYNE WOOD, 1908.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

GEN. GRANT ASSUMES COMMAND.

Early in February, 1864, we began to hear rumors that the Army of the Potomac was to be commanded by Gen. Grant in person. Upon the assembling of Congress in December, a resolution was passed tendering thanks to Gen. Grant and his Western soldiers in acknowledgment of their courage and matchless victories at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and on other battlefields. It was also ordered that a Gold Medal, bearing suitable emblems and inscriptions, be made and presented to Gen. Grant in token of national gratitude. The State of New York also passed resolutions of thanks which were engrossed upon the official records and deposited among the State Archives.

In early February, Congress revived the grade of Lieutenant General, and President Lincoln immediately nominated Gen. Grant to that rank. The Senate confirmed the appointment without debate, and Gen. Grant was summoned to Washington, where he arrived March 8th, and on the following day he received his Commission as Lieutenant General. He was, on the succeeding day, March 10th, by a special order of President Lincoln, assigned to the command of "all the armies of the United States."

A Council of War was soon after held in Washington, at which Gen. Grant announced it to be his purpose to concentrate and combine operations, with the intention of simultaneously engaging the enemy at all points of resistance. Heretofore, the Union armies had acted independently, without any comprehensive system or plan beyond the immediate vicinities of their several spheres of operation. Gen. Grant decided that a continuance of that policy would be futile in overcoming the enemy and ending the war, and he determined to engage each of the rebel armies at the same time and thus prevent the reënforcement of one army from another as had been the practice when either force was separately attacked.

Gen. Grant decided to establish his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac and intrusted the command of the Western Armies to Gen. Sherman acting under the orders and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief. The plan of the proposed campaign was to operate in harmony against Richmond, Sherman's first objective point being Atlanta, Georgia, with Gen. Johnston as an opponent, who, with his army, was located in an intrenched position at Dalton. The armies of Lee and Johnston constituted almost the entire armed force of the Confederacy.

Gen. Grant arrived at Culpeper Court House with his staff during the last days of March. Gen. Meade retained his command of the Army of the Potomac, and the orders of his superior officer, Gen. Grant, were transmitted through him. Almost the first act of Gen. Grant was a reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, by which the five corps were consolidated into

three corps. The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps were first consolidated into two Divisions each. Then the First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps were transferred to the Second Corps, and the Third Division to the Sixth Corps. Thus the Third Corps ceased to exist. The First Corps was entirely transferred to the Fifth Corps, and it no longer existed. The Commanders assigned to these organizations were Gen. Hancock to the Second Corps, Gen. Warren to the Fifth Corps, and Gen. Sedgwick to the Sixth Corps.

No one can question the motive for this consolidation, which certainly carried no reflection upon the Corps Commanders or upon the rank and file. It then seemed strange, however, to the men affected, and seems strange now to the survivors who helped to make the Third Corps noted as a fighting body, that, with such a fighting record, it was not allowed to exist, and stranger, in fact, that the three corps were not retained which were numerically the first in order. While it is certain that the change did not injuriously affect the efficiency of the soldiers, who were all sadly vexed at the loss of their Corps designations, it is nevertheless true that they never renounced their allegiance to the Third Corps. They reluctantly adopted the clover leaf, which was the badge of the Second Corps, but insisted upon wearing the diamond, and they were permitted to enjoy the privilege. And they still wear it, and when asked in what Corps they served, they reply, "The Third." An order was issued stating the reasons for the consolidation, but it did not explain why the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps were preferred instead of the First, Second, and Third, as would naturally be expected.

The Mozarters had heretofore been in the Third Brigade of the First Division, but under the new organization we were assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division, with Gen. Birney in command and Gen. Ward commanding the First Brigade, which was composed of the 2d United States Sharpshooters, the 40th, 86th, and 124th New York, the 99th, 110th, and 141st Pennsylvania, the 3d Maine and the 20th Indiana regiments.

In March, Comrade William H. Wells contracted that dreadful disease, smallpox, while Surgeon Evans was at his home on account of sickness, and the malady was at first diagnosed as measles, which had extensively prevailed during the winter throughout the army. Comrade William M. Payne of Arlington also contracted the disease, from which he recovered. When Surgeon Evans returned to duty soon after, he pronounced the disease to be smallpox. Wells had then been discharged from the regimental hospital where he had been treated. Two days later, Chaplain Gilder was stricken with the disease and was isolated in a separate field hospital established for his treatment. But it was too late. The terrible scourge could not be checked, and he died fully resigned after having been informed of his critical condition and that his recovery was doubtful.

An excellent portrait of the faithful pastor and patriot, as he appeared at the time he assumed the Chaplaincy of the regiment, appears elsewhere.



SERGEANT EDWIN E. SNOW.



HENRY SNELLGROVE.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WILDERNESS AND SPOTTSYLVANIA.

The month of April passed in preparations for the campaign that we all knew was contemplated, and the greatest eagerness and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the army. It was universally believed that, under the leadership of Gen. Grant, we should achieve victory and that the rebellion would be speedily crushed. At dress parade May 3d, the following order was read to every regiment: —

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3d, 1864.

SOLDIERS,

Again you are called upon to advance upon the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country, the whole under an able and distinguished General, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people and the army. Your movement being in coöperation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be spared to make it successful. Soldiers, the eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives, and your children, and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome, the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battlefield, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

GEORGE G. MEADE, *Major General Commanding.*

The expression, "coöperation with others," referred to the armies of Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, who was to advance upon Richmond up the James River as far as City Point, to Gen. Siegel in the Shenandoah valley, and to Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, who joined the Army of the Potomac soon after it moved towards Richmond. Gen. Banks in Louisiana and Gen. Sherman in Tennessee were to coöperate, and were instructed to move simultaneously with the advance of Gen. Grant, who had withdrawn Gen. Sheridan from the West to Virginia, and placed him in command of the cavalry, which consisted of a large body of experienced horsemen.

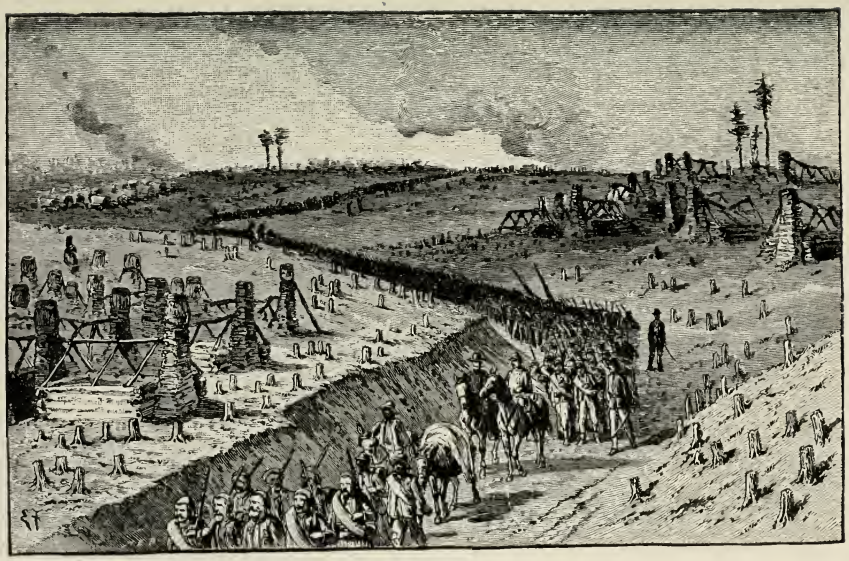
The reveille sounded long before the dawn of Wednesday, May 4th, and the army was soon in motion with our (Second) Corps in advance under the grand warrior, Gen. Hancock. The Rapidan was crossed without opposition below the rebel intrenchments. The next day we continued on towards Chancellorsville, thus executing a flank movement which forced Gen. Lee from his intrenchments to protect his communications with Richmond. On

the following day, May 5th, we were in the heart of a region several miles in extent, known as the Wilderness. The territory was covered with a dense forest of stunted trees and thick, tangled underbrush that could hardly be penetrated, but Gen. Lee had the advantage of familiarity with the ground. He confronted us at this wild and gloomy place, where it is evident that Gen. Grant did not expect an attack, but as soon as menaced, he prepared for battle by occupying a ridge of hills and digging rifle pits.

Our Corps crossed at Ely's Ford and proceeded on to Chancellorsville, where we remained during the day and bivouacked at night on or near the old battle ground of the previous year. The next morning, Thursday, May 5th, while the main army halted for battle, we resumed our march southward, but at nine o'clock, Gen. Hancock received an Order to halt, and two hours later he received instructions to return and unite with the main army, at the Wilderness. We immediately changed direction to begin a forced march of ten miles. It was three o'clock when we effected a junction with the Sixth Corps, which had been engaged with the enemy for some time, and our arrival was very opportune. Our Division (3d) had marched in advance and Gen. Birney formed in double line of battle in front of the enemy. At four o'clock we were ordered to assault, and we rushed forward to the attack with the utmost vigor. The action continued three hours with the most intense fury and with repeated and desperate assaults, but the enemy met us at every point of our line and delivered volleys which were bravely encountered. Night terminated the conflict in which several thousands of our troops were killed and wounded, and when the struggle ended, the combatants occupied their respective ground at the beginning of the contest. Gen. Lee had failed to break through our lines, and we bivouacked on the battlefield among the dead and wounded of both armies.

The Ninth Corps under Gen. Burnside arrived during the night and took position on the right of our Corps, which now was on the extreme left of the army. At dawn the next morning, Friday, May 6th, our Division, under Gen. Birney, renewed the battle with a vigorous charge, and after an hour's desperate conflict, the Confederates were overpowered and forced back nearly two miles with a loss of many prisoners and five stands of colors. After a pause of two hours, the advance was again resumed, with our Division leading, but the enemy had been heavily reënforced, and we could proceed no farther. After hard fighting against this enlarged force, we retired to the line from which we had advanced in the morning. During this furious onset of the enemy, Gen. Wadsworth of the Union army was killed, and the Confederate Gen. Longstreet was so severely wounded that he was never again able to resume command. Several hours elapsed after these casualties before the battle was renewed. The fighting in our immediate front then raged for two hours with awful carnage, but Gen. Hancock continued the battle until our opponents were again driven back, when darkness ended the engagement Again the fields were strewn with thousands of the dead and wounded, and we rested where wails of agony pierced the air. We had not achieved a victory, but the enemy had failed to shatter our lines, while we had succeeded in resisting their impetuous attempts.

On Saturday morning, Gen. Grant was ready to continue the battle, but Gen. Lee preferred to retire. Our Commander had triumphed by flanking



LEAVING THE WINTER CAMP AT FALMOUTH.

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the enemy and compelling him to forsake his intrenchments on the Rapidan, and to fight upon ground acceptable to his adversary. When Gen. Lee decided to withdraw, we had won a victory and the Battle of the Wilderness had ended. The Mozarters during this entire struggle were constantly on the firing line, and we lost 169 of our number, of whom only 34 were missing. The remainder were known to be killed or wounded. The total loss of the Union Army was 17,666, of whom 2246 were killed in action.

Battle of Spottsylvania.

The early and rapid movement of Gen. Lee from the Wilderness was made in anticipation of the intention of Gen. Grant to sever the connection of the rebel army with Richmond. Gen. Grant issued an order to prepare for another advance southward, and with the advent of darkness on Saturday, May 7th, the onward movement began, with Spottsylvania Court House as the objective point, which was distant fifteen miles. With the design of foiling Gen. Grant's plan to interpose the Union Army between the Confederates and Richmond, Gen. Lee also directed his army towards Spottsylvania, and having the shorter route, he arrived there first and took possession of intrenchments previously erected.

Our march from the Wilderness began at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Gen. Warren with the Fifth Corps marched in advance and our Corps followed. The usual delay incident to large bodies of troops occurred while en route, which operated to assist the enemy in preceding our forces at Spottsylvania, and thus it happened that when the Fifth Corps arrived there it was confronted by Longstreet's Corps. It was now eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and an engagement immediately commenced. The attack was so sudden as to cause some confusion, but our lines were maintained, and upon the arrival of the other Divisions of the Fifth Corps, the rebels were forced back and our troops began to intrench. Our Corps having been halted at a place called Todd's Tavern, we remained there during the entire day to guard against an attack upon the rear which, however, did not occur. On Monday, May 9th, we continued our march and joined the army on the right of the line, taking position on high land overlooking the valley of the River Po, along the course of which the Union Army had taken position. Both armies employed the day in assuming positions and forming lines of battle, and no fighting occurred except between the skirmishers, but early that morning the Union Army sustained a deplorable loss in the death of Gen. Sedgwick, who was instantly killed while reconnoitering from our breastworks, by the deadly aim of a sharpshooter. Gen. H. G. Wright then became Commander of the Sixth Corps.

Soon after this sad event, our Corps, under Gen. Hancock, was ordered to intercept a rebel wagon train that was proceeding to Spottsylvania upon the opposite side of the river. Late in the afternoon (Monday) we crossed the river with slight opposition, and bivouacked at dark. The next morning, we advanced to find the Confederate train safely beyond capture. Following the river, we found the enemy intrenched and began preparations for attacking, but before we were ready to assault, Gen. Hancock received instructions from Gen. Meade to suspend operations, and at about two o'clock, another order came to return across the river, in doing which, the rear guard of our Division

was attacked and sustained some casualties. An hour later, at five o'clock, we marched into line of battle for an assault upon Laurel Hill, where the rebels were massed behind intrenchments that had been unsuccessfully assaulted that morning by the Fifth Corps. We immediately went into action, and there was a desperate resistance. Hour after hour there occurred furious charges by both armies. Again and again the foe dashed forward, only to be hurled back with prodigious slaughter. Cleared fields afforded the artillery an opportunity for action, and the cannonade was as incessant as it was terrific. During a lull in the battle a General Order was read to the Union Army announcing the magnificent success of Gen. Sherman in Georgia, and also the successful landing of Gen. Butler's troops up the James River, in the vicinity of Richmond. These tidings aroused our troops to the wildest enthusiasm and communicated a tremendous impulse to their subsequent charges. The battle became fiercer, and the field was swept by the surging billows of war until our troops could no longer maintain their position. The rebel defenses were exceedingly formidable, a natural barrier of stunted trees rendering our progress more difficult. Nevertheless, it was decided to repeat the attack, and another assault was ordered to force the strongly intrenched enemy from their fortifications at the summit of the hill. After severe fighting, our troops were successful in reaching and entering some of the rebel intrenchments, but they were forced back and we suffered another repulse with great slaughter, the losses amounting to over five thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. Through all that night we listened to groans of anguish and shrieks of torture from the wounded we could not aid or succor.

The next day, Wednesday, May 11th, we remained inactive, and that morning Gen. Grant sent his famous telegram to the War Department, which read as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
May 11th, 1864, 8 A.M.

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result, to this time, is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken 5000 prisoners by battle, while he has taken from us but few, except stragglers.

I PROPOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE, IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieut. Gen. Commanding.*

The rebels were busy all that day in constructing earthworks, and to annoy them Gen. Grant kept up a continual shelling of their lines. We buried the dead and rescued the wounded. That night, just after dark, Gen. Hancock was ordered to a new position nearly opposite the center of the rebel line, preparatory to an assault at that point. We noiselessly marched through the darkness and the prevailing storm, and arriving at our destination, the Corps was formed for assault in double lines and awaited the dawn of Thursday, the 12th of May.

Gen. Birney was ordered to deploy in two lines with Gen. Mott's Division in our support. At four o'clock, while yet dark, the order was given to advance, and we moved rapidly through the woods and then rushed for the works of the enemy across a field several hundred yards in width. With cheers we assailed and entered the intrenchments, where the resistance took shape in a hand-to-hand encounter. Opposing bayonets were interlocked

and muskets were used as clubs, while others grappled in frenzied trials of strength. We overcame them and captured nearly 4000 prisoners, among whom were the rebel Generals, Johnson and Stewart. Those uncaptured fled and we took possession of twenty cannon and sixteen stand of colors. A furious attempt was made to recapture the works, but it was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. Holding our ground, Gen. Grant ordered simultaneous assaults against the rebel right and left, while we retained our position in the center. Desperate fighting resulted all along the line, and during the afternoon Gen. Lee made ineffectual attempts to dislodge us from the works we had captured. Night mercifully came to separate the exhausted armies, after fourteen hours of a conflict as desperate as any in which human beings ever engaged. At the points where the fighting was fiercest, and therefore the most deadly, there were actual heaps of the slain. The Union loss that day exceeded 8000 in killed and wounded, but with this terrible sacrifice of loyal lives the Union Army was slowly, yet surely, gaining. Our entire line had advanced a full mile, and our Corps had gained a still greater advantage and held a portion of the rebel line. No one can imagine what it is to see so many struck down by the missiles of war in every conceivable form of mutilation. The temporary hospitals were all crowded, and hundreds were waiting, with their life blood oozing away, for their turn to be placed beneath the knife of the surgeons, beside whose tents huge piles of amputated limbs reared higher and higher as the ghastly work continued. Amid the terrible excitement of battle soldiers are unmindful of the carnage, but after the battle every one is appalled when he gazes into the faces of the dead, and witnesses the prevailing misery and suffering, for which there can be no earthly recompense. While the surgeons were plying the knife and the saw, and the burial parties were heaping the turf over the dead, shells were screaming through the air, and the thunders of hostile batteries resounded across the valleys and over the hillsides.

As the night was growing into the early morning hours of Friday, May 13th our skirmishers were sent forward, and behold, the foe again had fled, leaving their dead unburied, whose bodies were but the ghastly monuments of grim defeat. It was a gloomy morning of clouds and rain, and the wind sighed through the tree-tops a moan sympathetic with the prevailing woe. The rebels had retreated to occupy a new line of defenses, and our troops took possession of the abandoned field. Some were detailed to bury the dead and others to search for the wounded. In the afternoon Gen. Meade issued the following congratulatory Order: —

> For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments. You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire, and attempt to stop your onward progress. And now he has abandoned the last intrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors and 8000 prisoners, including two general officers.

Day after day followed, with skirmishes and movements along the line requiring constant changes of position from flank to flank and from right to left. In addition, we incessantly plied the pick and spade, and enjoyed no minute of perfect rest and relaxation from physical toil or mental excitement.

We endured hunger, thirst, sleepless nights and toilsome days, never knowing when we should be called into action, and always expecting an attack.

Thus passed the time until Tuesday, May 17th. In consequence of other movements, our Corps now formed the extreme right of the line, with our Division forming the right flank of the Union Army. In the meantime the Union line of battle had changed several miles to the left by executing the general flanking tactics of Gen. Grant, so that now we were quite a distance at the left of the intrenchments we had captured on the 12th. Since our occupation of these captured works, the rebels had erected, half a mile distant, another line of fortifications in front of them, and on this day, May 17th, Gen. Hancock was ordered to reoccupy the captured works, and from there march to attack the enemy within his new embankments. We began the movement at dark and reached the storming point an hour before daylight on Wednesday. With the dawn of the morning the cannonade commenced, and soon the roar of another battle echoed over the hills. Our march had been severe and occupied almost the entire period of darkness. We found the rebel position protected by heavy intrenchments, in front of which large forest trees had been felled to serve as an abattis. As the advancing Divisions moved forward, we encountered a most determined discharge of artillery and musketry, but, in spite of the havoc in our ranks we continued on until reaching the slashed timber, which was literally impenetrable. Numerous attempts were made to advance through the tangled mass of fallen trees, whose sharpened branches protruding in every direction formed an absolute obstruction to our progress. Notwithstanding this environment, the hopeless struggle was continued for hours, but it became evident that any farther advance would result in fearful carnage, and finally, at ten o'clock, Gen. Meade ordered a cessation of the attack. Our artillery, throughout the entire Union lines, continued in action, but infantry movements were suspended until that night, during which our Corps marched to prepare for another flanking movement that should force the Confederates from their defenses, which we had found to be unassailable with any degree of promise. For twelve days and nights the Union Army had engaged in a struggle before the defenses of Spottsylvania, during which all had been done that courage and valor could do to capture a position that Nature and Military Science had made impregnable. The contest was unparalleled in its impetuosity, and particularly at Laurel Hill, the struggle is still considered to have been the fiercest of the war. Twice at the Wilderness and twice at Spottsylvania we had borne the brunt of the fighting, and when I say WE, I mean the Second Corps, the Third Division, the First Brigade and the Fortieth New York (Mozart) Regiment, our regimental loss in front of Spottsylvania having been eighty-six men killed and wounded. After this battle Gen. Ward retired from the Army permanently, and Col. Egan was assigned to the command of the Brigade.



ROBERT THOMAS WHITE.



WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYES.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

NORTH ANNA AND COLD HARBOR.

Gen. Hancock advanced to his assigned position during the night of Wednesday, May 18th, and the next morning we were in the vicinity of Anderson's Mills on the River Ny, where an order was received to proceed that night to Bowling Green. We marched until morning, which brought us to Milford, 17 miles from where we started. On the following day, May 21st, we crossed the Mattapony River, where we bivouacked at dark with our left flank at Bowling Green. The Fifth Corps followed us, and the remainder of the Union army immediately began the movement, the rear being assigned to the Sixth Corps, which, however, did not break camp until the night of May 21st. Our Corps remained in its position on the Mattapony while the other Corps were entering upon the line of march, and on Sunday morning, May 22d, we again started southward. The whole army was now en route to the North Anna River in a race with the rebel army, which had shorter distances to travel. The race was a short one, and we reached the river on the morning of Monday, May 23d, where we found the enemy, as had been expected. The exact point at which our Corps encountered the river was about one mile above the railroad crossing, where we faced a strong fortification guarding the Chesterfield bridge and checking our farther advance. It was decided to attack this formidable barrier at once, and after fierce opposition, it was captured. Our Brigade, under Col. Egan, fought with invincible ardor and determination. The battle was opened by the Artillery at about sunset, and the assault was made during the cannonade. Our force, of two brigades only, did not exceed 3000 muskets, but with cheers this small force swept irresistibly across the fields at double-quick, and, disregarding the spirited opposition, we climbed over the parapet and forced the enemy to retreat. It was now night again, and content with our victory, we awaited the morning.

No opposition was made to the Fifth Corps, which crossed the river at Jericho Ford, during our engagement, several miles above us. Line of battle was formed by the Brigade in advance, and a pontoon bridge was quickly constructed across which the remainder of the Corps passed over. The next morning, we crossed over the old wooden bridge which the rebels had so valiantly defended on the previous evening, and the Sixth Corps crossed on the pontoon bridge. Four miles then separated the two flanks of our army, with Burnside yet to cross. In attempting a passage at a point midway of the interval between our right and left wings, Gen. Lee attacked with unusual vehemence and succeeded in holding the ground. The connection between the two flanks of our army was thus severed, and finding Gen. Lee's position absolutely invulnerable, there remained no other alternative for Gen. Grant except to withdraw and advance by another route. Two

days were passed in reconnoitering, however, before Gen. Grant decided to retire, and it was not until the night of May 26th, that we recrossed to the opposite side of the river.

That same night a new movement began towards the Pamunkey River, with the Sixth Corps in advance, and our Corps protecting the rear. We did not start until the next morning, May 27th, at which time the van of the army had marched 22 miles and reached the river at Hanovertown, where a crossing was made without molestation. We continued our march and covered the same distance so as to ford the river about four miles above Hanovertown the same afternoon. Thus Gen. Lee was again forced from his elaborate intrenchments, which were rendered of no avail. The retrograde movement of the enemy began simultaneously with our advance. The rebels had a much shorter distance to march, and when we had crossed the Pamunkey, there again, we were confronted by them in force, and here once more, as in 1861, we faced the Chickahominy. Reconnoissances during the next two days were ordered to ascertain the lines of the enemy, which were found to be in advance of the Chickahominy and across the course of Totopotomy Creek, which is an affluent of the Pamunkey. In our march to locate the enemy, our progress was arrested at that stream by strong intrenchments, and a stubborn resistance compelled Gen. Hancock to order our entire Corps to the front. The enemy had been posted to prevent our passage of the Chickahominy, which Gen. Grant was intending to cross.

Battle of Cold Harbor.

Our route of march was almost exactly south, and Cold Harbor was directly in our pathway. Here the rebel army was found in force and ready to dispute our advance across the river. Reconnoissances, in all directions, disclosed every approach guarded, and there seemed no other way to proceed except by a fierce and bloody contest. Skirmishes were frequent during the reconnoitering, and in one of these, our Corps succeeded in capturing an intrenchment in front of us, but further progress was impossible. Dispositions of our forces were made with the purpose of flanking the enemy's right, which, if successful, would enable us to effect a passage of the river. To check this movement, Gen. Lee extended his line of battle in the same direction. Reënforcements under Gen. Smith arrived that day, May 31st, from Gen. Butler, and they were assigned to coöperate on the left of our line of battle. On the following morning, the two bodies of troops attacked the enemy and a sanguinary struggle took place, ending, after two hours of continuous fighting, in securing possession of Cold Harbor, which was important only as the junction of several country roads. The Union loss in this preliminary encounter exceeded 2000 men, but in spite of this fatality, it was decided to make a general attack. During the night of June 2d, our lines advanced beyond Cold Harbor, and our Corps held the left of the line of battle. An attack was made by the enemy that day upon our right, the result of which prevented Gen. Burnside from executing a movement to the left, where our line was broken. Later, he succeeded in his undertaking, and as finally formed for battle, Gen. Hancock was on the left, Gen. Burnside on the right, Gen. Smith in the center, with Gen. Warren on his right and

Gen. Wright on his left. The hostile armies occupied the same ground as was covered at the battle of Gaines' Mill two years before, except that the opposing forces were reversed. The Union Army held the Confederate position and vice versa.

At sunrise on Friday, June 3d, our entire army advanced and the whole line was immediately engaged. The contest was brief and bloody. Our Corps found the enemy in a strong position, but they were dislodged and several hundred prisoners were captured. But the rebels were speedily reënforced and we were, in turn, forced back with terrible loss. At no other point of our line was there even such a temporary success as we achieved on the left. It soon dawned upon Gen. Meade that the Army of the Potomac had again assaulted intrenchments that were impregnable. Every assault made was repulsed, and in less than half an hour the battle ended with a loss of more than 13,000 Union soldiers.

On the night succeeding the battle of Cold Harbor the rebels hazarded a night attack, but it was easily repulsed and also another that was made on the night of June 6th. The next day, Tuesday, our left was extended to the Chickahominy by withdrawing the Fifth and Ninth Corps from the right. The Mozart loss in killed and wounded was twenty-four, this small number being attributable to our assignment upon the reserve during a portion of the final engagement. While Gen. Sheridan was consummating an extensive raid around the left and rear of the rebel army, Gen. Grant waited to perfect plans for crossing the Chickahominy.

Across the James.

The Union Army remained in its position inert for more than a week, while Gen. Grant was perfecting his plans for the destruction of the rebel army and the reduction of Richmond. The first indication of his purpose was disclosed when orders were issued to intrench along our advanced formation, but it afterward appeared that this was only a feint to deceive the enemy into the belief that it was the intention to proceed by way of the peninsula along the same route that McClellan advanced in 1862. And that Gen. Lee was deceived, was quite apparent when the actual movement began. In our progress from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, Gen. Grant had succeeded in compelling his antagonist to forsake his intrenchments and follow the Union Army in its irresistible march southward. All of the efforts of Gen. Lee, with his army in the field and another of equal size in Richmond, to oppose the advance of Gen. Grant, were baffled, and after two months of constant interposition to stop the Union Army, Gen. Lee found us at the gates of Richmond in a far more threatening attitude than that of McClellan two years before. But, wiser than McClellan, Gen. Grant understood that the enemy could not be conquered in that way.

The actions in which the Union Army had engaged during its onward march were inevitable and unavoidable, but in every instance, the flank movement was conducted with marvelous skill and the army continued on. And now came another opportunity for the display of that matchless generalship. Gen. Grant continued his tactics, and instead of proceeding direct to the fortifications of Richmond, he decided to execute another flank

movement by crossing the James River and attacking Richmond from the south.

Our Brigade began the new movement to the James on the night of Sunday, June 12th, and crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge far to the left of the rebel army. The distance to the James River was 15 miles, and this we accomplished in fourteen hours, reaching the river at 8 P.M. of the 13th, near Wilcox's Landing, where we bivouacked. The next morning, we crossed the river on transports as the pontoons had not arrived. We immediately advanced, and the Mozarters were posted for picket duty, where we remained until the following morning, Wednesday. In the meantime, the Brigade, under Col. Egan, had been ordered to advance upon Petersburg, and we joined the Brigade en route. We continued on and reached the exterior defenses of Petersburg that night at about eleven o'clock, and bivouacked. That same day, the entire army crossed on pontoon bridges, and hastened on towards Petersburg, which was then under assault by troops from Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. They succeeded in taking possession of the outer line of rebel defenses, and gained a position within two miles of the city, which was protected by a triple line of fortifications. The second line was more formidable than the line we had captured, and the rebels who held it fought with desperation, knowing that Gen. Lee and his army were near. As the Union troops arrived, they rushed to the assault all along the extended line of battle, but they were repeatedly repulsed with great slaughter. Night came as a great relief, and it found 2000 Union soldiers dead or wounded.

On the following morning, Thursday, June 16th, Gen. Grant ordered another assault, which took place at four o'clock, and the enemy was forced back from several points of attack and hundreds of prisoners were captured. Our Brigade participated in the assault, during which Col. Egan was severely wounded, also Lieut. Col. Warner, and both were carried from the field, but not until the fortification against which our assault was directed had been captured. It was also in this assault that Lieut. James Schuter was killed. Maj. Fletcher then assumed command of the Regiment, and Col. Madill of the 141st Pennsylvania Regiment was assigned to command the Brigade. In his official report of this action, the Corps Commander speaks of our achievement as follows: —

> During this first advance on the morning of the 16th, Egan's Brigade of Birney's Division made a spirited attack upon the enemy, who held a small redoubt on Birney's left, which was carried by Egan in his usual intrepid manner.

Of this assault the historian Swinton, also, speaks in his book entitled "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," as follows: —

> It should be mentioned, however, that when an advance was at length made, Egan's Brigade of Birney's Division attacked and carried in a very spirited manner a small redoubt occupied by the enemy opposite Birney's left.

The Brigade occupied the fortification from which we had driven the enemy, where we remained until the following morning, Friday, during which the battle raged over the entire field of action. At one o'clock, the Brigade formed in line of battle to join in the general assault, but we maintained our position until dark and then advanced and dug rifle-pits, in which we remained

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SERGT. DANIEL C. FLETCHER.



DAVID E. BLACKSTOCK.

until relieved at midnight. Our troops had reached a position from which shells were thrown into Petersburg. But Gen. Lee's army had now arrived, and that same night an overwhelming force of rebels was hurled against our troops, who were overpowered and compelled to withdraw. On Saturday, June 18th, another general assault was ordered to take place at daylight, but when our skirmishers advanced, it was found that the enemy had retired to a line of fortifications nearer Petersburg, and the assault was postponed until late in the afternoon. It resulted in a general repulse at every point of attack with great loss of life. The Mozarters participated in this final effort to capture Petersburg by assault, during which Gen. Birney, in the temporary absence of Gen. Hancock on account of physical indisposition, had command of the Corps, and Gen. Mott, of the Division. After this unsuccessful attack had ceased, our Brigade occupied a position in the second line of defenses, where we remained until night, when we advanced to the front and erected breastworks, in which we remained until Monday night. We were then relieved and ordered to retire behind the first line of defenses. It was now established that Petersburg could not be captured by direct assault. The Union Army had fought almost incessantly for three days and had lost nearly 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing, while the rebel loss had been much less owing to the protection afforded by impregnable fortifications. Gen. Grant was now satisfied that the city was too strongly fortified to be captured by assault, and he then began the Siege of Petersburg.

CHAPTER XXX.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

The investment of Petersburg began immediately after Gen. Grant had concluded that the city could not be taken by assault. A systematic line of intrenchments was planned, and troops wielded the pick and shovel with remarkable effect. Our army now invested Petersburg on the south and east, the line being nearly thirty miles in length. Petersburg was the great military supply depot of the rebel army, and several railroads connected the city with every part of the Confederacy from which army subsistence was obtained. These communications were of great importance to Gen. Lee, for without them he could not provision and maintain his army. Gen. Grant therefore proposed to obtain possession of these railroads, one of which connected Petersburg with Norfolk, and it was seized without difficulty. The next to command attention was the Weldon Railroad, and an expedition was organized to seize and hold that great artery of rebel activity. The Second and Sixth Corps were selected to execute the movement, and at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 21st, the march to the left began, with our Corps in advance and Gen. Birney in command. At about 3 o'clock that afternoon, the Brigade took position on the Jerusalem plank road which extends southward from Petersburg about half way between the Norfolk and Weldon railroads. In establishing our lines, there occurred slight skirmishes, and we changed position frequently. The cavalry had been dispatched to destroy the railroad in advance of the infantry, but a spirited resistance was encountered and the movement was suspended. Our Corps, however, was ordered to execute a flank movement around the right of the rebel intrenchments. This separated us from the Sixth Corps, and through the opening, the enemy penetrated. This created some confusion, and our scattered forces were driven back with the loss of many prisoners including several entire regiments of our Division, which were captured within the intrenchments they had hastily erected. The enemy then retired with their prisoners and the artillery they had also captured. We remained, while the cavalry proceeded to the railroad at Reams' Station, where several miles of railroad were destroyed.

This first effort to seize the Weldon Railroad was decidedly disastrous, and nearly three weeks of exhaustless effort resulted in a mere extension of our lines to the left for a moderate distance. Our regimental operations were now confined largely to fatigue duty, skirmishing, changing position, and picket duty. The heat during these last days of June and the early days of July was intense, but we were idle hardly an hour. By day and by night we used the spade and pick in constructing forts and roads for our supply wagons. In this manner passed the month of July. We were never at rest. Every day there was a skirmish or an engagement at some point of our line. Rebel

sharpshooters were always watching for a chance to use their weapons against those who were so heedless as to expose themselves. Rebel batteries concentrated their fire upon our workers and shells were constantly shrieking over us or dropping upon those who were in the trenches. Regardless of blazing sun and drenching storms, the work incessantly continued, while frequently, by night as well as day, we were summoned to make or repel sorties, or to engage in a more pretentious struggle with the enemy. In this way the army was employed, and thus, nearer and nearer, we advanced closer to the foe. Heavy batteries were mounted in our intrenchments and our lines were drawn closer and closer to the rebel fortifications. We could now defend our position with less troops, which enabled Gen. Grant to use them against the flanks of the enemy, and by the first of August, he was ready to renew his flanking operations.

Tuesday, June 28th, was noted in our regimental annals, for it witnessed the retirement of seven commissioned officers and ninety enlisted men who were honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. They had faithfully served three years and were now released, but they did not obtain transportation until July 6th. Of these ninety-seven men, twelve were original members of the Arlington Company, as follows: — Thomas Breslin, Henry C. Cobb, Edwin A. Frost, Winfield S. Hammond, Robert Jackson, Robert Jost, William M. Payne, Francis Quinn, Horatio N. Shepard, Edwin E. Snow, Ammi C. Teel, and William S. Woods. Of these 12 men, five are living, viz.: — Breslin, Cobb, Frost, Hammond and Quinn. There were others of the Arlington Company, who had a record of three years' service, but they had reënlisted or were sick in hospital, and the latter were discharged where they were located, while the former were not entitled to discharge. There were eight of the original Company who served four years, but only one of them, Col. Graves, was from Arlington. In addition to the 12 Arlington men who served three years, there were eleven others of the Company, thus making a total of 23, who completed their term of enlistment, or nearly 25 per cent of the number originally mustered. Fourteen of the Arlington Company were either killed in battle or mortally wounded, and of these 14 men, five were enrolled in Arlington, viz.: — Maj. A. S. Ingalls, Suel B. Ellis, A. H. Greenlaw, E. W. Thompson, and John B. Wiley. Another name should be added to this list of fatalities among the men from Arlington, for Lieut. Francis Gould as surely died of his wound as any of the others named, although it was not until 12 years after he received the wound that it resulted in his death from blood-poisoning and resulting brain disturbance. Counting Lieut. Gould, 20 per cent of the Arlington men in the Company were killed. Twenty-one men were wounded additional to those killed or mortally wounded, making a total of 35 who were struck by rebel missiles, or more than one-third of the entire Company. Three were wounded twice, and two of them were Arlington men, viz.: — Thomas Breslin and Horace D. Durgin. The average length of service of the men who went from Arlington, lacked only a few days of two years, the exact time being 1 year, 11 months, 14 days.

What is demonstrated by the above statistics, is applicable to the other companies in the regiment, viz.: — that, when applied to the original regimental organization, the ratio of fatality was 14 per cent. As applied, however, to the entire regimental enlistment, it was only 12 per cent. I claim no

superiority for the Arlington Company, and present the statistics as having a local interest.

A classification of the causes that terminated the military service of the 101 men who formed the Arlington Company when it was mustered in at Yonkers, N. Y., June 27th, 1861, discloses the following results: —

Honorably discharged for wounds or other disability	26
Honorably discharged after serving three years	24
Honorably discharged after serving four years	7
Killed in battle	10
Died of wounds	4
Died of disease	2
Died in prison	2
Dishonorably discharged	1
Remained in the army after the war	1
Fate unknown, but probably killed or taken prisoner	11
Deserted or missing	13
Total	101

The thirteen deserters were principally recruits who served only a few days and disappeared before the regiment left Yonkers. There was only one deserter among the men from Arlington, and he is still living and still resides in the town. While with us, he performed his duty faithfully, and it affords me pleasure to state that he was highly commended by Capt. Ingalls for his conduct at the Battle of Williamsburg. He says his reason for deserting was "homesickness."

There were three men who went with us from Arlington, who served in other companies, viz.: — John Locke, Andrew J. Kenney, and Thomas E. Banks. And still another, James H. Cole, who was mustered with the Newburyport Company to fill a vacancy, and then transferred to the Arlington Company. Kenney was killed at Williamsburg, and Banks at Fredericksburg. Locke received a Commission in another company, and Cole served his full enlistment as Sergeant. Ten of the men enrolled in Arlington are now living, viz.: — Breslin, Cobb, Daniels, Fish, Fletcher, Floyd, Frost, Graves, Quinn, and Robbins. The average service of these eleven survivors was two years and four months. Five of them bear honorable scars received in battle. Speaking not of, or for myself, I may be permitted to say that the people of Arlington have reason for pride in the record of those the town sent forth to battle for the Nation's existence. The value of the military service of the Arlington contingent in the Mozart Regiment cannot be overrated. Nobler records of patriotism exist in no other town or city in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or in any other State, and nowhere can there be found higher proof of devotion than animated the men of Arlington who marched to Virginia under the command of Capt. Ingalls. As in 1775, so in 1861, there were men in Arlington with hearts that beat responsive to the demands of the hour. Likewise, there were men, and women too, who were ready to sustain the burden of war with their property, which they placed upon the altar of their country, and were ever willing to donate their possessions to preserve the National integrity. Truly they were patriots as well as those who went forth to battle.



WILLIAM J. WILKINSON.



WILLIAM WALLACE MILLER.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

DEEP BOTTOM AND THE EXPLOSION.

Resuming my narrative at the point of digression, it becomes necessary to state that the discharge of such a number of our regimental force made a reorganization imperative, and on July 7th a battalion of six companies was formed. This arrangement caused a surplus of officers, and Major Fletcher was mustered out with three others, as supernumeraries. Capt. Madison M. Cannon was then assigned by Gen. Birney, to command the battalion. On Tuesday, July 12th, Gen. De Trobriand returned to the army and was assigned to the command of our Brigade. He had retired from active service after the Mine Run campaign, by reason of regimental consolidations which left him without a command. He reported at New York City, where he received his commission as Brigadier General, and was assigned to command the defenses of New York Harbor. After the Army of the Potomac had moved under Gen. Grant, he applied for active service in the field, and was ordered to report to Gen. Meade. He joined us at the front, and was heartily welcomed by officers and enlisted men.

At this time, Gen. Burnside's Corps occupied a position directly in front of Petersburg, and at one point his troops were within 150 yards of a rebel fort, under which a mine was located with the design of destroying the fortification and its garrison. As the mine approached completion, Gen. Grant determined to make another assault upon Petersburg in conjunction with the explosion, and thus take advantage of the confusion that would naturally occur, to advance his lines and compel the surrender of the besieged city. Preparatory to this, however, Gen. Grant also decided to execute a threatening movement against Richmond for the purpose of drawing from Petersburg a part of the rebel army to defend the Confederate Capital. Gen. Butler had some time previously been ordered to establish a fortified camp at Deep Bottom, across the James River, opposite Bermuda Hundred. The Union force at Deep Bottom, which was only ten miles from Richmond, was under the command of Gen. Foster, and the presence of this force near Richmond had so alarmed Gen. Lee that he posted a force of observation in front of the Union lines, and constructed a pontoon bridge by which he could reënforce that flank of his army if occasion required. Gen. Foster also held pontoon connection with Bermuda Hundred.

The mine was to be exploded on the early morning of July 30th, and on Tuesday afternoon, July 26th, at five o'clock, the Second Corps received rations for four days and sixty rounds of ammunition, and started at once for City Point, which was our base of supplies and where the headquarters of Gen. Grant were located.

At dark we crossed the Appomattox River on pontoons to Bermuda Hundred, and from there marched throughout the night to the James River,

which we crossed to Deep Bottom at dawn of the 27th on the pontoon bridge that Gen. Foster had constructed. The expedition was under command of Gen. Hancock, and as Gen. Birney had been promoted to the command of the Tenth Corps, Gen. Mott was assigned to command our Division. The Tenth Corps joined us at Bermuda Hundred, and on the morning of July 27th, the entire force had crossed the river. As we advanced to discover the enemy our skirmishers were almost immediately engaged. Gen. De Trobriand deployed our Brigade, and the Mozarters advanced across Strawberry Plains into a position as flankers and encountered considerable opposition. At our left there was a brisk fight resulting in the capture of a rebel battery and the retreat of the enemy. We followed for a mile or more, and then formed a picket line between our skirmishers and the river. The next day, July 28th, we remained in our position until 7.30 P.M., when Gen. Mott was ordered to withdraw. We recrossed the James River at 9 P.M. and arrived in front of Petersburg at daylight the next morning, July 29th, our Brigade connecting with the right flank of Gen. Burnside's troops, where we remained during the day. The next morning, July 30th, we joined in the general action that prevailed along our entire front, during the assault that followed the explosion.

The Mine Fiasco.

Not suspecting the reason for this demonstration at Deep Bottom, and supposing that a genuine attack upon Richmond was contemplated, Gen. Lee transferred several Corps of his army from Petersburg to defend Richmond. These rebel troops had hardly crossed the river before the explosion occurred. Gen. Burnside had issued instructions for the assault that was to follow the explosion of the mine, which was charged with four tons of gunpowder. The discharge of this immense quantity of powerful explosives was expected to produce a breach through which our columns could pass and occupy an elevation beyond, the possession of which would enable us to reduce the city and capture a large number of prisoners and a large amount of war material. When the explosion occurred the Union Artillery began a simultaneous bombardment of the rebel works, which was the signal for the assault by infantry, which advanced to the huge pit where formerly stood the fort. Into this pit the troops rushed and there remained, instead of continuing onward to the eminence beyond. Other divisions advanced one after the other, and charge followed charge in rapid succession, but the enemy soon recovered from the confusion incident to the unexpected event, and concentrated their artillery fire upon the troops huddled together in the pit, causing a stampede back to the Union lines, during which the carnage was unprecedented. The troops selected for the initial assault lacked the leadership necessary for such an undertaking, as they were commanded by officers who either did not comprehend the object of the assault, or who were incapable of executing the movement as it had been planned. The First Division of the Ninth Corps was chosen by Gen. Burnside for the storming column, and when the other Divisions of the Corps followed and reached the chasm, all control of the mass was lost and a scene of confusion and disorder ensued, while exploding shells made of the pit a veritable slaughter-pen, from which it was as difficult to retreat as to advance. Gen. Grant afterward

spoke of this disaster as a "miserable affair," and it was decidedly the most humiliating event of the war. We lost over 4000 in killed and wounded, and we gained nothing. The rebels still held Petersburg, and the Union Army still held the same position as before the explosion.

Our Division was relieved during the evening after the explosion, and we returned to the camp we left four days before, when ordered to Deep Bottom. Thus ended the Mine fiasco. The regimental loss was 5 officers and 46 men, which made an aggregate of 370 during the campaign under Gen. Grant. Of this number, 62 were killed, 226 wounded, and 82 missing, many of whom were taken prisoners, and some were never heard from again.

Excepting the usual details for picket and fatigue duty, we remained quietly in camp for nearly two weeks after the mine explosion. Our life in the trenches, although often exciting, was generally monotonous. It was not always possible to remain obscured from the enemy just across the way, and rebel marksmen were very assiduous in their attentions to us. An exposed head, or even an arm, was sure to become a legitimate target for rebel rifle practice, hence we were in constant peril, and some did not escape.

An interesting event to Mozarters occurred on Wednesday, Aug. 3d, 1864, on which date the 74th New York Regiment was consolidated with the 40th. The Regiment was organized at Camp Scott, Long Island, and was mustered into the service of the United States for three years during the months of July, August and September, 1861. Fully equipped, it left the State Aug. 20th, 1861, and served continuously in the Army of the Potomac. One of the companies in this Regiment was recruited in Cambridge, and it went to New York for the same reason that the Arlington Company went there. The *personnel* of the Company had completely changed before the 74th came to us, and only two of the original Company that started from Cambridge were transferred to the Mozart ranks. Some of them had been killed, many wounded, and the others had been discharged for disability or after serving three years. In all, 179 men were consolidated with the Mozarters in two companies. The regimental casualties up to that time were 89 killed in battle, 35 mortally wounded, 10 deaths from disease, and 10 deaths while held as prisoners. Total, 204. Some of the best fighting material came to us from this Regiment, and they made a good record under the Mozart banners, giving tone and character to the *esprit de corps* of the Regiment. The names of those transferred appear in the Roster.

Successful Strategy.

During the torrid August days the pressure against the rebel lines was maintained and even augmented. Gen. Lee was so situated that whenever Richmond was menaced he was forced to withdraw troops from his lines near Petersburg. But Gen. Grant had no purpose to attempt the capture of Richmond by direct assault. He knew that the capture of the railroads upon which Gen. Lee depended to feed his army would cripple him and compel the surrender of Petersburg, which would also cause the fall of Richmond. He therefore began a series of military operations the first of which was a repetition of the maneuver at Deep Bottom, with the intention of drawing rebel troops from Petersburg to defend Richmond, and thus weaken

the lines where he proposed another demonstration against the Weldon Railroad.

It was designed to attack at Deep Bottom and simultaneously advance against the railroad, these points being at the extreme flanks of the rebel army, and twenty miles apart. The Second Corps was again selected for the movement to Deep Bottom and likewise the Tenth Corps with a full Division of cavalry, and the whole detachment again in command of Gen. Hancock. Preparations having been completed, we again started on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 12th, and reached City Point that evening at 8 o'clock. The next morning we embarked on transports and first sailed down the river to deceive the enemy regarding our destination. That night the transports ascended the river to Deep Bottom, where we disembarked early the next morning, and advanced. We soon encountered the enemy, who were concealed in the woods, from which they were forced to retreat. On account of delay in landing, it was nearly dark before we made an attack, and then a violent storm interfered with our operations, but amid the thunder we maintained a rapid artillery and musketry fire, without, however, being able to advance. The next day our demonstration was directed against the left of the rebel line by the Tenth Corps, the only result of which was the capture of four pieces of artillery. Our Brigade became involved twice during the day, but without any decisive advantage. On the following day the Mozarters, acting separately, captured one cannon and several wagonloads of ammunition. There were no serious engagements during the next day, Wednesday, but skirmishing continued. The next morning the enemy manifested a disposition to attack by an advance of pickets, but the attempts were twice repulsed, while a serious engagement was in progress on the extreme right of our line. It was evident that the rebels had been reënforced, and having accomplished our mission and drawn troops from the other end of the rebel line, orders were issued that evening for our Division to return to Petersburg. We crossed the James River at 10 P.M., and the Appomattox at 3 A.M. Four hours later we arrived in front of Petersburg and were ordered into the intrenchments at the left near the Norfolk Railroad, and connecting with the Eighteenth Corps. It was now Friday morning, and we had been absent just one week. The other two divisions of our Corps were ordered to remain at Deep Bottom to observe the enemy, but two days later they joined us at the front.

The official report of Gen. Mott highly commended our Brigade and our Commander, Gen. De Trobriand, for promptness and efficiency during the expedition, which fully accomplished the purpose of Gen. Grant. The rebel lines were weakened, and that enabled Gen. Warren to capture and hold the Weldon Railroad.



SERGEANT OLIVER BYERLY.



CORPORAL WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH AND BOYDTON ROAD.

When Gen. Hancock arrived from Deep Bottom with the First and Second Divisions of our Corps, he was immediately ordered to join the forces of Gen. Warren, who had succeeded in obtaining possession of the Weldon Railroad after a desperate struggle. Gen. Hancock was ordered to destroy the railroad and both of his Divisions were thus engaged near Ream's Station, when the enemy attacked and succeeded in forcing a passage through the Union lines. This compelled Gen. Hancock to withdraw, and that night the enemy also retired with many captives and nine pieces of Union artillery.

During this engagement, our Division remained in the trenches extending from the Norfolk Railroad to the Jerusalem Plank Road. Fort Sedgwick, which was better known as "Fort Hell," was within our lines, but was not yet completed. Its name was derived from the fact that it was nearer the rebel lines, and therefore was subjected to the hottest fire. In the absence of any official name, another redoubt near Fort Hell was designated as "Fort Damnation," and it was never mentioned by any other appellation. At about this time, Sept. 4, 1864, Col. Egan was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division.

On the night of Friday, Sept. 9th, and morning of Saturday, Sept. 10th, Gen. De Trobriand made an attack upon the rebel picket line along our front, which was so near the enemy that an attack would afford no time for defense. A part of our Brigade advanced, while the balance were held in line ready for action. The enemy was surprised, and in a few minutes we had complete possession of the coveted territory. In retaliation, the enemy, from a new line, concentrated a tremendous artillery fire upon Fort Hell which made the name seem quite appropriate. We resorted to various expedients for protection from the rebel messengers, among which were bomb-proof trenches. There was an almost ceaseless exchange of musketry and artillery firing by night and day, and it continued during the entire month of September with some casualties, but not so many as might have been expected under such circumstances. Our achievement was very pleasing to Gen. Mott, who, in an official order, spoke of it as follows: —

> I have the honor to report that the officers and men engaged in the operation did their duty most gallantly, and performed the work entrusted to them in a manner worthy of their old services and well earned reputation. Thanks are due to Brig. Gen. De Trobriand, commanding First Brigade, who had a general supervision of this difficult movement, and gave it his undivided attention; and to my other brigade commanders, who performed their part to my entire satisfaction; also to the different battery commanders on the line, who fully carried out instructions, and effectively silenced the guns of the enemy that opened upon us.

A pause of about one month now ensued, during which there were several reconnoissances and the usual activities between skirmishers and pickets.

During the last days of September, Gen. Grant resumed his operations by directing a movement in person against Richmond, which, however, was only introductory to another flank attack upon the left, to obtain possession of the Southside Railroad. For this new demonstration Gen. Grant employed the troops of Gen. Butler, under whose command they started during the night of Wednesday, Sept. 28th, from Bermuda Hundred to Deep Bottom, where they arrived the next morning. They immediately went into action and overcame the enemy, gradually forcing them from one fortification into another. There was desperate fighting all that day, and when Friday dawned, Gen. Birney and his troops were within three miles of Richmond. Just then it became apparent that Gen. Lee had drawn heavy reënforcements from the other flank of his army, which was what Gen. Grant sought to induce his antagonist to do. Then Gen. Grant hurried back to the vicinity of his real objective, and ordered an advance, under Gen. Warren, in the direction of Poplar Spring Church and Peeble's Farm, where the enemy was found to be intrenched. An attack was made Sept. 30th, and the Union forces captured a line of fortifications and several hundred prisoners. While this was transpiring, an advance was made along the Boydton Plank Road, and our Division was summoned from the trenches to the assistance of the Ninth Corps, which had been fiercely assailed and forced back. We advanced rapidly, and reached the front in a pouring rain storm. We were ordered to the left of the line of battle, where we remained during the night. An advance was ordered the next morning, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated. We continued to advance, but with difficulty, through the woods, from which we emerged to find rebel skirmishers awaiting us. They retreated to the main line of intrenchments, in front of which we began to fortify. After a few days, our Division was relieved and we returned to Fort Hell. Although the Union army had not succeeded in seizing the Southside Railroad, we had gained a position from which operations could be conducted with great advantage.

Gen. Butler also succeeded, at the other end of the rebel line, in holding the advanced position he had reached, and although Gen. Lee attacked viciously, his repeated efforts to dislodge our troops were unavailing. Thus, gradually, the Union Army was progressing and accomplishing the great achievement at which Gen. Grant was aiming. The army was confident of final triumph, and notwithstanding the enormous losses we had sustained, the sentiment prevailed among the troops that we must fight on until the rebel army had been vanquished. We were continually receiving recruits, while Gen. Lee had drained the South of fighting material, and besides, he was losing many of his soldiers by desertion.

News reached us Oct. 19th, by telegraph, of the death of Gen. Birney in Philadelphia. Only two weeks previous to this sad event, Gen. Birney was at the front with Gen. Butler, but greatly weakened physically by the exciting and arduous duties he had so long sustained in fighting the enemies of his country. He could never boast of a strong constitution, and he should have left the army sooner. Col. Graves of Arlington, who was serving upon his staff, accompanied the General to his home and remained with him until the end. It was by him, also, that the dispatch announcing the death of his Chief was signed.

The Boydton Plank Road.

Preparatory to another movement against the Southside Railroad, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Meade, inspected the lines along our Corps front on Friday, Oct. 21st, and the official reports indicate that the position of the army was entirely satisfactory. At this time, the Mozarters occupied Fort Blaisdell, but with only 15 officers and 236 enlisted men on duty. Scores of our number were sick in hospital, and our ranks now contained less than one half the number with which we started in May across the Rapidan, and notwithstanding our accessions from the 74th Regiment and the recruits who had joined us from New York, we now had many less than the maximum of three companies. The Brigade contained ten regiments, each of which showed the same depletion through the severity of the campaign.

The new movement began on Thursday morning, Oct. 27th, at half-past three, with our Brigade in advance of the Corps. The force consisted of the entire army excepting the necessary details for holding our line of fortifications. The object of the movement was to turn the right flank of the enemy, which would give us possession of the Southside Railroad and Petersburg itself. We crossed Hatcher's Run with slight opposition and then marched in the direction of the Boydton Plank Road, which we reached at noon, without encountering much resistance. Our Brigade was formed in line across the road, and other dispositions were made by Gen. Hancock for attacking the enemy. While we awaited intelligence from the other two Corps on the right, an order was received from Gen. Meade to suspend the movement. The Fifth Corps had failed to capture the rebel intrenchments in front, and the Ninth Corps made no attack in consequence of defenses which were too formidable for assault.

In moving to the left our Corps had become separated from its connection with the Fifth Corps, and we thus occupied a detached position two miles distant from the remainder of the army. Dense forests interfered with the attempt to form a junction, and the detached bodies found it difficult to ascertain their respective locations. In this dilemma the enemy attacked our isolated position and a desperate conflict ensued. The assault was delivered against our Division, and from a direction not anticipated, viz.: — the rear. In the absence of Gen. Gibbon, the Second Division was in command of Gen. Egan, who faced his troops to the rear, and hotly assailed the rebels and forced them back. Our Brigade countermarched and assailed with an irresistible rush that drove the enemy from the field with the loss of several colors and nearly one thousand prisoners. This repulse was so decisive that the enemy dared not renew the attack. Darkness began to gather and the enemy withdrew. Although victorious where we had met the enemy, we had again failed to accomplish our purpose, and that night we marched back to the intrenchments of Petersburg. Our aggregate loss exceeded 1500 men, which was almost entirely confined to our Corps. The Mozarters escaped with one killed and seven wounded, which, however, was the average regimental casualty. The following are extracts from official reports of our operations.

FROM THE REPORT OF GEN. MOTT.

I also sent word to Gen. De Trobriand, to take up a new line with the balance of his command along this road (Boydton) and to hold it at all hazards. About the time it was formed, a charge was ordered by Gen. Hancock, which was gallantly responded to by the 40th New York, 20th Indiana, 99th and 110th Pennsylvania regiments, commanded by Gen. De Trobriand in person, driving the enemy and clearing the open fields from which they had pressed us.

FROM THE REPORT OF GEN. DE TROBRIAND.

The line of battle was formed across the open field on both sides of the road and covered on both wings by dense pine woods. Such was our position under a brisk shelling. In the afternoon, the successful advance of our forces for several miles, and the extension of our line to a distance which could but weaken its solidity, the enemy charged vigorously at the point of our connection with the Fifth Corps and breaking through, threatened to cut off two Brigades from the balance of our operating forces. The danger could not be mistaken and was rapidly increasing, as that portion of our troops near the point of attack, was giving away on both sides. I at once ordered a change of front to the rear so as to face the enemy, when by order of Gen. Mott, I formed a new line along the road we came by, which I had to defend "at all hazards." On the left, I then formed the First Maine Heavy Artillery along the Boydton pike in conformity with direct orders from Gen. Hancock. The line was scarcely completed when the order to charge was given, and with a will, onward went the 40th New York, 20th Indiana, 99th and 110th Pennsylvania regiments, cheering lustily. I joined them at once and up we went, driving the enemy before us and clearing the whole of the open field where they were pressing our men.

Both Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade accompanied this expedition, and the engagement of our Corps was highly praised by them. Gen. Egan had never before commanded a Division, but he acquitted himself with his usual daring. In fact, on the day following the battle, Gen. Grant sent a telegram to the Secretary of War in which he said, "Gen. Meade says:—'I am induced to believe the success of the operation was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major General Hancock, and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier General Egan.'"

In his official report of this engagement Gen. Egan highly complimented his men, and the praise applied to our Division. Although Gen. Egan was not our Commander in this engagement, we yet were highly gratified at his success and we claimed to share his honors, because he was a product of the Mozart Regiment. It was as our Colonel that he received his military education, and it was because of our support that he fought so bravely, and advanced by promotion to become a Brigadier General, in which rank he achieved renown and distinction throughout the army with which we were connected. Had Gen. Egan never been a Mozarter, he might never been a General.

Soon after this date, Nov. 14th, 1864, Gen. Egan was very seriously wounded in front of our intrenchments, and he retired, never to return to the Army of the Potomac. Upon his recovery in March, 1865, he was assigned to duty with Gen. Hancock, who was organizing a Corps of Veteran Soldiers in Washington for special duty in Northern Virginia, where Gen. Egan was second in command until his retirement from the Army in 1866.



FRANCIS QUINN, 1861.



FRANCIS QUINN, 1906.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

RAID TO HICKSFORD AND HATCHER'S RUN.

Soon after the engagement along the Boydton Plank Road, Gen. Hancock was ordered to Washington for the purpose of organizing another Army Corps, and he was succeeded in the command of our Corps by Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who had been acting as Chief of Staff to Gen. Meade. Before his departure Gen. Hancock issued a Farewell Address, which was read at Dress Parade in the camp of each regiment of our Corps, together with the acceptance of Gen. Humphreys.

The days and weeks of November, during which there was an incessant warfare, passed without any general engagement, and we remained inactive, although there was constant toil and constant danger. Appearances indicating some movement by the enemy, a new disposition of our troops was made on the night of Nov. 5th, and our Division was assigned to the line between Fort Davis and Fort Hell, with reserves in rear. That night an attack was made by overwhelming numbers upon the pickets of our Division, some of whom were captured, and our picket line was held by the enemy. Later the same night our Division attacked along the same line and succeeded in recapturing our ground and taking 42 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. The next morning we found 12 dead rebels along the picket line where they fell. Intrenching tools and twenty muskets also came into our possession. Our loss was four killed and fifteen wounded.

Soon after this encounter Gen. De Trobriand made a report to Gen. Mott concerning the rations issued by the Commissary Department, in which he declared that salt fish instead of salt beef was unsatisfactory to the men. He also complained of the quality of the haversacks recently issued, which did not protect the food on the march in rainy weather. A deficiency in weight was also mentioned, and he recommended that the ration of hard bread be increased and that salt fish be eliminated.

A few days after this manifesto, Gen. Hancock issued a statement addressed to Gen. Meade in behalf of our Corps, from which, to verify previous remarks concerning the incessant activity of the Mozarters and their associates during the operations against Petersburg, I quote the following: —

> My command has been under fire in front of Petersburg for two months and a half, holding the only part of the lines of the army in close proximity to the enemy. They have been subjected night and day, to the fire of artillery, and have frequently been engaged in considerable picket skirmishes. I have about 2000 men on picket daily, and 1600 of these are in action, it may be said, day and night. The troops in the enclosed works and rifle pits are subjected to a constant fire from the enemy's mortars and are obliged to live in underground holes and bomb-proofs, and are called upon almost nightly to get under arms and to be in readiness to resist an attack. They cannot even walk about in safety in their own camp, on account of the danger of stray bullets, mortar shells, or the fire of sharpshooters. They have no opportunity for drill

or instruction. From the left of my Corps to the left of the army, I believe there is hardly a place where the enemy are in sight. The troops are not harassed by being called up in the night, or by constant skirmishing during the day, and their camps are not disturbed by the enemy's artillery. They are comfortably camped by regiments and brigades, with abundant opportunity for drill, instruction and exercise. I submit that my command has been a long time without rest and in a state of constant and wearing strain, and has been very disadvantageously situated in every respect compared with the other Corps. I do not speak of it complainingly, and do not know that there is any remedy for it, but consider it a proper matter to lay before the Major General commanding the army.

With the beginning of December our Corps was ordered from the vicinity of Fort Hell to the extreme left of the Union line, where we began to prepare winter quarters. A few days later, however, an expedition was organized to destroy the Weldon Railroad south of the point to which our former devastation extended. Gen. Lee had been making use of the road to bring supplies for his army from the South to a point near our left flank, from which he carted the subsistence to Petersburg. It was determined to cripple the enemy by destroying the railroad to a more distant point, from which supplies could not be so conveniently transported in wagons.

The expedition was intrusted to Gen. Warren, and the forces employed were the Fifth Corps, our Division of the Second Corps, and a Division of cavalry. We started on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, and were provisioned with rations for six days. Each of us also carried 100 rounds of cartridges. We began the movement at early morning, and reached the Nottoway River at dark, covering a distance of 20 miles. We crossed that evening on pontoons and bivouacked in the fields. The next morning we continued on to Jarratt's Station, arriving at sunset. The next morning, Friday, we commenced the work of destruction, which continued all day and during the evening, until 20 miles of rails had been made unserviceable by fire that was applied to huge piles of ties, upon which the iron rails were deposited. A part of the force was always under arms while the work was proceeding, to guard against the enemy, which we did not encounter until we had reached Hicksford, across the Meherrin River, where the enemy had erected fortifications. We forced the rebel skirmishers across the river, and having accomplished our task, Gen. Warren concluded that it was not necessary to proceed, and on Saturday we marched back and bivouacked near Sussex Court House. On Sunday we recrossed the Nottoway and bivouacked five miles beyond the river, along the Jerusalem Plank Road. On Monday we returned to our lines before Petersburg, having marched over 100 miles, and encamped near the Halifax Road. Our mission had been eminently successful, and Gen. Lee was thereafter compelled to adopt another method for supplying his army with subsistence.

During these six busy days the temperature had become very severe and a terrible rain storm added to our discomforts. At Sussex Court House we learned that the planters in that vicinity had organized a band of guerrillas and had murdered some of the Union soldiers they had captured. After this intelligence had been verified, a verbal order was given by some one unknown, to apply the torch in punishment of the atrocity. The Court House was burned and the buildings on several plantations where our men had been assassinated, together with hay, cotton, and grain, wherever it was found. During the conflagration a tavern not far distant, containing several of

the guilty murderers, was burned, together with the villains it sheltered. While we tarried at Sussex Court House, Gen. Warren sent a dispatch to Gen. Meade, which was transmitted to Gen. Grant, who wired it to Washington, which shows with what importance our work was regarded.

Hatcher's Run.

Comparative quiet prevailed after the Hicksford Raid for nearly two months, and we passed the inclemency of winter in huts and such tents as could be procured. There was the same routine of camp and picket duty during the time, with occasional skirmishes, but no assaults or maneuvering until early in February, when another attempt was made to extend our lines westward from the Weldon Railroad with the same object in view as the movement in October, which was to flank the enemy and seize the Southside Railroad. The rebel army was strongly posted along Hatcher's Run, which was a small stream that then furnished water power for innumerable mills along its course and flowed into the Rowanty River, which is a tributary of the Nottoway.

The utmost secrecy prevailed regarding the proposed movement, and even our Generals of Divisions were not aware of any contemplated operation until they received a "confidential" communication dated Feb. 4th, directing them to make preparations to move with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition on the person and the same quantity in the wagons, together with beef cattle, ambulances, and intrenching tools. The troops designated to engage in the undertaking were the Second and Fifth Corps and a Division of cavalry. Even the route of march was concealed until the troops were actually ready to move, and then it was communicated verbally by a staff officer. The formal order, however, specified every detail of position and equipment, but it was not promulgated until midnight preceding the time for starting, which was 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 5th. The order of march assigned our Brigade to move in advance of the column. After the movement began it was found that, while the design was identical with that in October, the troops were now reversed. Instead of operating on the left rebel flank, we were assigned to attack the intrenched line along Hatcher's Run. While these movements were in progress the Division of cavalry proceeded south to Ream's Station, thence westward to Dinwiddie Court House, distant ten miles. This was a diversion, however, to mask the infantry movements.

Our Brigade started promptly at the designated hour by way of the Vaughan Road to the point where it crosses Hatcher's Run, distant eight miles west of the Weldon Railroad. As we advanced to cross the stream a force of the enemy attempted to delay our progress, but under the personal leadership of Gen. De Trobriand, a charge was made across an open field, whereupon the enemy abandoned his position and we reached the stream without further opposition. We found, however, the bridge destroyed, and the stream so obstructed that it was impossible for horses to cross. Immense holes had been excavated in the bed of the stream, and enormous logs choked the channel. This, however, did not prevent our crossing, although we were obliged to jump from log to log, one by one, to reach the opposite bank. Even Gen. De Trobriand dismounted and himself crossed by jumping from one log

to another. We found intrenchments on the other side, from which the enemy was driven after considerable opposition. We then established a line of pickets beyond, and occupied the captured rebel intrenchments, in advance of which, we erected rifle pits and a redoubt that protected us from rebel attacks in other directions.

Gen. Meade was in command of the forces, and on Monday morning he ordered several reconnoissances to ascertain if the enemy occupied their fortified line or an advanced position. The Mozarters were ordered forward, supported by another regiment, and rebel skirmishers acting in front of our line were driven back and we advanced to establish connection with the Fifth Corps on our left.

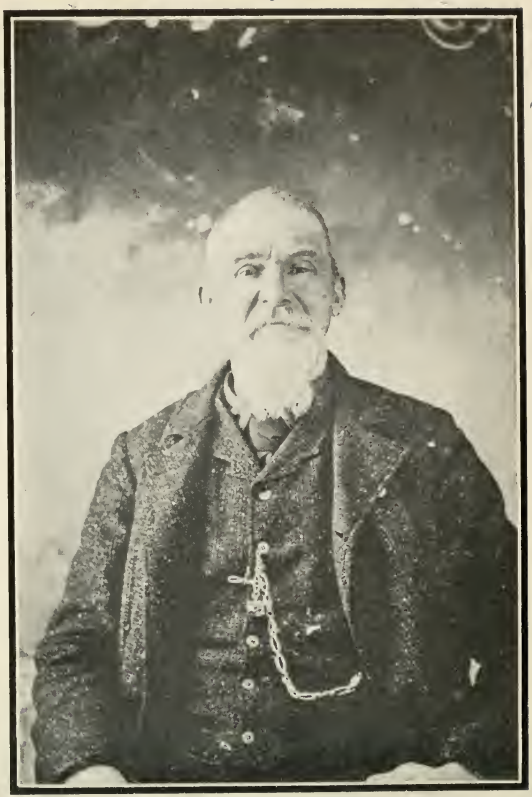
Upon our right the Second Division of our Corps, under Gen. Smyth, was diverted up the stream to Armstrong's Mill, where the enemy was located in considerable force behind strong intrenchments. Several fierce attacks were made upon our troops there, all of which were stubbornly and successfully resisted without great loss. The next day this force was overpowered by rebel reënforcements and compelled to retire to the position we had gained, and quickly intrenched at Hatcher's Run. The rebels followed our troops, and when they confronted our Division, a fierce engagement ensued in which the enemy was so decidedly repulsed that they hastily retreated. During the following night our Brigade was ordered to return to Hatcher's Run where we had crossed, but it appeared that a threatened attack there was misconceived, and we were ordered back to our former position. During this reconnoissance, our Division sustained a loss of 13 killed and 55 wounded, but the Mozarters escaped with only two men wounded.

We held the ground from which we had forced the enemy, and immediately began to fortify our position, and fatigue details from all the regiments worked by day and night to make our line secure with earthworks and abattis. The forests all along our front were leveled to the ground by sturdy axmen, for a distance in front of nearly half a mile, and the fallen trees were used for the construction of abattis. The Mozarters changed position in a few days, moving farther to the right of our line, near Armstrong's Mill. On Saturday, Feb. 11th, the forests had disappeared as far as our picket line, but our earthworks were not yet completed, and regular details continued to be made from all the regiments of each Brigade, and even the location of camps was postponed until the fortifications were finished, when camp grounds were selected about 100 feet in rear of the breastworks. And still we continued erecting new intrenchments and consolidating and concentrating. Every day there were collisions with the enemy, and often fierce interchanges between the hostile batteries. Thus we held the position we had conquered and were ten miles nearer the Southside Railroad, upon which Gen. Lee principally depended for his supplies.

While the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, was gradually encircling Petersburg and Richmond, Gen. Sherman was coöperating in the South. He had captured Atlanta, and from there had marched to Savannah, and was now advancing through Georgia and the Carolinas to unite with Gen. Grant and complete the investment of the rebel Capital. As he marched, all the railroads and resources which might aid Gen. Lee, should he retreat and attempt to prolong the rebellion, were destroyed.

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SAMUEL A. FISH, 1905.

Gen. Mott had been wounded in the engagement at Hatcher's Run, and Gen. De Trobriand assumed temporary command of the Division, soon after which he endeavored to mitigate a hardship unnecessarily imposed upon the Division, through a communication to the Corps Commander calling attention to the fact that one-tenth of the men in the Division were required to remain under arms at night, and requesting that the order be suspended. He argued that the defenses were strong and well guarded, and that artillery protected the lines in every direction. As the result of this communication, the order was rescinded.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BATTLES AROUND PETERSBURG.

All through the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, Gen. Lee had been content to act upon the defensive, but now, his right flank having been completely demolished, he saw, with Gen. Sherman's army hastening on to unite with Gen. Grant, that there was no hope of maintaining his position unless he could disrupt the Union Army in front of Petersburg and thus open the most direct route to retreat southward, where he could join the army of Gen. Johnston with which to overthrow Gen. Sherman. The idea was born of desperation, for Gen. Lee knew that the Confederacy was doomed unless all of the rebel forces could be concentrated. It had been Gen. Grant's purpose to hold Lee's army at Petersburg until Sherman could arrive and assist in crushing out the life of the rebellion, but anticipating what would inevitably happen if he remained in Petersburg until the approach of Gen. Sherman's army, Gen. Lee determined to assail the Union lines with the intent of forcing the withdrawal of troops from his right flank, where we were strongest, and thus create a breach through which he might pass with his army. Had this plan been successfully executed, the Union Army would have been divided and compelled to concentrate at the point assailed, thus contracting our lines and enabling the rebel army to withdraw and escape the predicament that would necessarily have resulted. With the Union Army in the position it had gradually wrested from Gen. Lee, he could not retreat along the only available route, and it was therefore necessary for him to undertake some movement that would remove the obstacle in his pathway, or surrender his army.

It was not then known that Gen. Lee had planned to evacuate Petersburg early in March, but had later found it unsafe to attempt the experiment, which was eminently dangerous on account of the proximity of his antagonist, but as I write, it is a historical fact that Gen. Lee had prepared to retreat along the line of the Danville Railroad but found that the extension of the Union lines had brought our left flank so near the roads by which he must withdraw that his retreat would be a perilous undertaking. Gen. Lee did not intend to fight a battle when he resolved to attack, but simply to create a diversion that he hoped might relieve him from the dilemma in which he was situated. He therefore decided to strike a blow so sudden as to stagger his opponent and possibly create conditions that would allow him to retire before the Union Army could recover from the panic it was hoped to produce.

The morning of Saturday, March 25th, was the time, and Fort Steadman the point selected for the assault. This fort covered about an acre of ground

and was situated not over two hundred yards from the rebel lines. Before the dawn had changed to day, the rebels charged across the intervening space, and Fort Steadman was in their possession before its garrison had been alarmed, and its nine guns were at once directed against the neighboring works, several of which were captured. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that some time elapsed before the true situation was comprehended. But the rebels made a fatal mistake by not supporting their storming divisions, and thus occurred the opportunity to bring the Union troops to the scene of the disaster. Our artillery was soon brought into action, and an infantry attack speedily resulted in driving the enemy from the works they had captured and back to their lines with a loss of 3000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 1800 of whom had been captured.

While this was occurring on our right, our forces on the left were ready to march when information came to us that Fort Steadman and the other batteries captured by the enemy had been retaken. Conjecturing that the enemy must have drawn a part of his force for the assault upon Fort Steadman from the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, Gen. Meade ordered an attack upon the rebel lines in front of our Corps. It was about noon when this order was received by Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Mott, and an immediate advance was made. Our Brigade charged, and the rifle pits occupied by the enemy were captured with more than 100 prisoners, after which the ground we held was recovered by the rebels and again captured. The engagement was quite spirited, but we held our position although a profusion of shells were constantly bursting about us. The enemy soon made another charge and again forced us from the rifle pits which, however, we captured and occupied for the third time. We then moved to a position where there were no rifle pits and sustained another attack, but the ground was held and the enemy retired. While we were thus engaged, other portions of the line were under a no less determined fire, and at our right an Alabama regiment was surrounded and captured. During a lull in the strife we erected temporary works along the captured line, where the Mozarters remained until nearly dark. At twilight, another attack was made on the left of our Brigade line, which was abandoned, and in consequence of a cross-fire upon our position, we also retired to the cover of the woods. We had quite a number of drafted men in our ranks, and some of them were never before in an engagement. At first, they were unsteady under fire, but after we had re-formed in the woods they were more reliable when we again advanced to our place on the firing line. It was dark when we changed position to the left to occupy a vacancy in the line, where we remained until relieved by another regiment, and then we returned to camp, where we arrived at midnight. The Mozart loss was two killed, ten wounded, and four missing. The next day we buried 56 dead rebels who had perished in front of our Brigade.

Thus ended the boldest military expedient that Gen. Lee ever attempted. It was a complete failure and resulted in the sacrifice of 2000 of his soldiers and a loss of as many more who were taken prisoners. On our side, we obtained the advantage of occupying a strongly intrenched picket line which proved valuable in subsequent operations. This was the final offensive movement of Gen. Lee, and it only tightened the grip of the Union

Army that now nearly surrounded the rebel chieftain and the cities he defended.

When Gen. Lee made his attack upon the Ninth Corps on March 25th, as related in the preceding chapter, he was unaware that Gen. Grant had already issued orders for an advance of the Union army on Wednesday, March 29th, but it is the fact that on the previous day all of the details for another flanking movement had been promulgated. The order, a copy of which had been delivered to each Corps Commander before Gen. Lee's assault began, was dated at City Point, March 24th, and it outlined every movement of each Corps and detailed what was expected of each Commanding Officer in general and under certain contingencies. The scheme was exactly the same as had been practiced all through the campaign under Gen. Grant, who now aimed to compel the evacuation of Petersburg, which would also insure the fall of Richmond.

The attempt of Gen. Lee to escape in the manner described in the last chapter did not interrupt the movement planned by Gen. Grant, and promptly on the day appointed, the Union Army left its encampments, never to return. The Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren, was on the extreme left of the line, and our Corps was next in line under Gen. Humphreys. The cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan, was an important factor, for he was ordered to "cut loose" from the army and proceed to destroy the Southside and Danville railroads, but this order was subsequently modified by Gen. Grant, who, during the night of March 29th, sent a communication to Gen. Sheridan in which he said: — "I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so. I do not want you to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning, push around the enemy, and get on to his right rear. We will act all together, as one army here, until it is seen what can be done with the enemy."

The movement began at early morning, and while the Fifth Corps made a wide detour southward to reach the turning point, our Corps crossed Hatcher's Run several miles up the stream from where the Fifth Corps crossed. The two Corps advanced together after connecting in the direction of the enemy's right flank. Gen. Warren first encountered the enemy, and a brisk engagement resulted in a repulse of the rebels and the capture of 100 prisoners. The Union loss was 370 killed and wounded. Our Corps continued to advance, but we moved slowly as our route was through a dense forest, from which we had hardly emerged when darkness prevented farther progress. We had approached the rebel line of battle against heavy skirmishing and then bivouacked for the night, during which Gen. Lee massed his entire available army to prevent the loss of his lines of communication, which he knew was the objective of the Union army. A severe storm interfered with operations during the following day, and aggressive movements were suspended except that our line of battle was extended closer to the rebel fortifications.

Soon after two o'clock on Friday morning, March 31st, our Brigade was ordered to advance, and we marched to the left in the direction of Gen. Warren, whose troops now faced the extreme right flank of the enemy, where Gen. Lee had massed for an attack, which was soon precipitated by an advance in force against a single division of the Fifth Corps. Our Brigade was then in

reserve for the support of the First Division under Gen. Miles, who passed to the assistance of Gen. Warren. There was a brief conflict and the enemy fled behind intrenchments. Many prisoners were taken, including a Virginia regiment entire. As Gen. Miles advanced, we occupied his position, which we commenced to fortify, but we soon advanced again and forced the rebel skirmishers back to their line of battle. We remained in this position under a heavy artillery fire, and checked another advance of skirmishers.

We had thwarted Gen. Lee, who did not succeed in his forcible attempt to arrest our progress. While the infantry was thus engaged, Gen. Sheridan had occupied Dinwiddie Court House, several miles southwest of the Union left flank, while we were within four miles of a locality called Five Forks, which derived its name from the intersection of several other roads with the White Oak Road, along which our advance had proceeded. Gen. Sheridan had also advanced and taken possession of Five Forks, the fortifications of which were not heavily garrisoned, but when the retreating rebel army we had forced back, reached there, Gen. Sheridan was obliged to evacuate and return to Dinwiddie, where he succeeded in maintaining his position against a large body of infantry that pursued him. At night these rebel troops returned to Five Forks, barely escaping capture on the march by the advance of our attacking columns. We bivouacked that night in line of battle, with the Second and Third Divisions on our right and left, respectively.

At four o'clock the next morning, Saturday, April 1st, our Brigade was ordered to resume its position of the previous morning, about 100 yards in reserve of the Second and Third Brigades. The Fifth Corps had been directed against the force at Five Forks late in the afternoon, and a single Division charged the intrenchments, which were captured, together with over 1000 prisoners. Another Division attacked at another point, and captured more than 1500 prisoners, while the remaining Division took possession of the fort it assailed, and captured the balance of the defending rebels. On our left, another attack was made upon a single redoubt, which was captured with the bayonet, and nearly two entire Divisions of rebel infantry fell into our hands. That afternoon our Brigade was ordered to the rear to guard against a threatened attack, but at dusk we resumed our position at the front, and were soon ordered to advance and reconnoiter. Three regiments were ordered forward, the other seven regiments of our Brigade being held ready to advance if necessary. Darkness prevailed, and the line proceeded slowly until within charging distance, when, with a shout and a rush forward, the rifle pits were reached and captured, amid a fierce storm of musketry that failed, however, to stop the onslaught. We found the rebels in force in the woods beyond, and that knowledge was the object of the movement. Having ascertained the fact, our troops were ordered to retire. Other attacks were constantly made along the line to prevent concentration. This force of the enemy was now entirely separated from the immediate command of Gen. Lee, to whom our Corps prevented their return. Our cavalry assailed them in front and flank, and finally charged through the intrenchments, forcing them in disorderly flight westward. They were pursued into the night, and nearly 5000 of their number became prisoners of war. Thus was thoroughly demolished the right wing of the rebel army, to

accomplish which every effort had for months been directed. During this series of engagements between Dinwiddie and Five Forks our Corps was almost constantly in action, and although refreshing sleep was impossible, we were glad to have an opportunity for a few hours of rest. Thus ended the Battle of Five Forks, after four days of exhausting struggles, which ended with the overwhelming defeat of Gen. Lee, who hurled the most reliable troops of his army at the Union columns. It was a grand victory that we achieved, and it prepared the way for the final triumph of our arms.

During these four days of successive desperate engagements, Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade were at and near the points of greatest resistance, and issuing orders from the saddle according as they personally witnessed the struggles of troops who were inspired by their presence and who felt assured that they were being safely directed by the superior intelligence of their great Commanders.



CORPORAL JOHN HANNA, 1861.



JOHN HANNA, 1890.

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CHAPTER XXXV.

END OF THE REBELLION.

Immediately after the Battle of Five Forks a constant artillery fire was maintained against the fortifications of Petersburg, and frequent infantry attacks were made all along the line. A more powerful assault was ordered in front of Fort Fisher and Fort Hell, and in preparation for that event, two Divisions of our Corps, with other troops, were ordered back to the positions formerly held on the Boydton Road. We started at two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, April 2d, and two hours later we had reached our allotted places within the intrenchments, having been harmlessly attacked while en route.

At four o'clock that morning while our artillery was maintaining a furious cannonade, our assaulting columns advanced and succeeded at three points in breaking through the outer line of rebel intrenchments, which Union soldiers had never before penetrated. We could now pass nearer Petersburg, and we proceeded along the Boydton Road until within the suburbs of the city which had so long resisted our attacks. On the route we passed Gen. Grant, whose headquarters had been established at an insignificant dwelling house. Our great General was seated upon the portico, complacently smoking and listening to the reports of his Generals and their aids. We were still, however, outside of Petersburg, between which and our Army there yet remained a formidable line of intrenchments to overcome. As we approached the immediate vicinity of these substantial defenses, we were formed in line of battle. Then we tarried for orders and finally bivouacked for the night. During the late hours of the afternoon the enemy made several weak attempts to recapture their forts, and it was during one of these futile attacks that the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill was killed. Previous to this, however, and as early as ten o'clock that Sunday morning, after his lines had been pierced, Gen. Lee sent a telegram to the President of the expiring Confederacy, informing him that he would be compelled to evacuate Petersburg that night. History informs us that the intelligence reached Mr. Davis while he was in church, from which he immediately departed. It therefore appears that Gen. Lee had ordered the assaults upon our lines merely to divert attention from, and to prevent suspicion of, his contemplated flight.

During that night the Army of Gen. Lee noiselessly marched forth from Petersburg, and at the same time Richmond was evacuated. Both of these cities were occupied on Monday morning, principally by colored troops of the Union Army. The pursuit of the fleeing rebels began at once, and our Division was in motion at an early hour, and followed the Appomattox River westward, with our Brigade in advance and so near the enemy that our skirmishers and flankers captured many prisoners. The shattered rebel army was retreating in two columns to Amelia Court House, which is

on the Danville Railroad almost exactly west of Petersburg, and distant thirty-five miles.

The wisdom of Gen. Grant's tactics now became apparent. We had continuously moved to the left and the purpose of this final movement was clearly revealed. Had Gen. Grant attacked at the right or in front, the rebel army could easily have fled south and united with other Confederate troops, but by extending our left and making the dispositions which Gen. Grant ordered, Gen. Lee's lines of retreat were so restricted as to assure the dispersion or capture of his army, which reached Amelia Court House on Tuesday morning, destitute of rations and forage. These were expected to be awaiting the Confederates there, but failing to find food for either man or beast, Gen. Lee was compelled to remain, while foragers could gather the necessary sustenance from the impoverished farmers who resided in the vicinity. Our forces were pressing onward to intercept the fugitive rebel host before they could pass to safety.

The march of our Corps on Tuesday was short, but we were exactly in the position we were ordered to assume. On the following day, Wednesday, the Confederates continued their retreat with bodies of Union troops in every direction to foil the purpose of Gen. Lee and capture his army. He marched on the route to Farmville, distant thirty miles, where he hoped to cross the Appomattox River and, by destroying the bridges, escape to the mountains beyond Lynchburg, fifty miles due west of Farmville. There was skirmishing all along the several routes, but the Mozarters escaped with only slight casualties. Along Sailor's Creek the rebels were so vigorously pursued and assailed that they resisted our advance with much spirit, and a severe but brief conflict ensued. This decisive action was largely due to the movements of our Corps, which hotly pressed the rebel rear guard, under Gen. Ewell, all day in a series of engagements. We captured many prisoners and a train of many wagons, together with artillery and thirteen battle flags.

On Thursday morning we marched at seven o'clock, and in two hours reached Salt Sulphur Springs, where Gen. Mott ordered an attack on the rear guard then passing. A part of the Brigade was deployed as skirmishers, and fighting began immediately. Gen. Mott soon received a wound through the leg and was carried from the field after ordering Gen. De Trobriand to assume command of the Division. Our Brigade was then placed in command of Col. Shepherd of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. The change of Commanders caused no interruption. We had become accustomed to such incidents. Just at this time, a heavy rebel wagon train was observed to be within reach, and its capture was ordered. Regarding what followed, I quote from the

REPORT OF GEN. DE TROBRIAND.

I formed a strong regiment, the 40th New York (Mozart) Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Cannon, on the right of the road and pushed forward my line of battle close behind the skirmishers. The ardor of the men was remarkable from the start, and augured well for the success of the day. Gen. Humphreys sent me instructions urging the importance of pressing the enemy without loss of time and on we went. Emerging from the woods, the skirmishers carried a line of works, the enemy retreating rapidly to another line much stronger, on the crest of a hill. I ordered a charge and at the command "forward" the whole line sprang over the works and rushed through the open ground, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, each regiment anxious to be the first to reach the enemy's intrenchments and plant there its flying colors. The

position was carried with the capture of 400 prisoners and several battle flags. Without halting, we continued on and occupied Deatonsville. By this time, I had withdrawn the 40th New York from the right to the left of the road. The other regiments of the First Brigade had been relieved successively when their ammunition was exhausted on the skirmish line and sent to the rear to replenish their cartridge boxes. The fourth line of breastworks was encountered on a hill beyond, and carried without hesitation, the 40th New York capturing there the first piece of artillery from the enemy, soon followed by four others. The rear part of the enemy's train was close by, and their only chance of escape was in holding a line of breastworks, but this last effort was of no avail against the ardor of our men, who would not be checked. The brigade charged at once on the wagons huddled in the ravine on the bank of the creek and captured them.

A few miles above the point where we had captured the wagons along Sailor's Creek, our cavalry destroyed 400 wagons and captured 16 pieces of artillery with a large number of prisoners. With Gen. Sheridan in front and the Second Corps (ours) in rear, Gen. Ewell's troops were constantly harassed, and finally were surrounded and compelled to surrender, including Gen. Ewell himself and several other Generals, together with more than 6000 of the rank and file.

This battle of Sailor's Creek was the finishing stroke to the retreating rebel army, which had now lost more than 10,000 effectives by capture since they marched out of Petersburg. They were thoroughly exhausted, and so entirely demoralized as to be incapable of defending themselves, and the end soon came.

Pursuit and Surrender of Gen. Lee.

The matchless combinations of Gen. Grant were hastening to a triumphant conclusion, but during the night after the battle of Sailor's Creek, in which the Mozarters shared so much of the credit, Gen. Lee continued his flight with only a fragment of the army that had so valiantly contended against the Union hosts, which also pressed on after the fugitives. On Friday we pursued them at daylight, and overtook them that afternoon six miles east of Farmville, just after they had crossed the river at High Bridge, which they partially destroyed to delay our pursuit. We succeeded in extinguishing the flames and crossed the river, to find the rear guard of the enemy posted upon elevated ground. We formed in line of battle with our Brigade in reserve to protect the artillery. The enemy retired upon the approach of our skirmishers, and we advanced in pursuit with the enemy in view and skirmishing constantly. We were proceeding by the Stage Road to Appomattox Court House. We passed beyond Farmville, where the rebels had destroyed the bridges and burned a train of wagons that could not be moved with the requisite speed to prevent their capture. A severe engagement followed, in which we lost several hundred in killed and wounded, but only one of them was a Mozarter. Our repulse was attributable to a deficiency in numbers arising from the inability of our columns to cross the river with celerity. While waiting for the arrival of reënforcements, we bivouacked for the night, but the enemy withdrew and continued the retreat.

Our Corps had moved so swiftly that the supply trains found it impossible to follow with the same rapidity, and on the morning of Saturday we were without rations. But on we again started with empty stomachs, but our foragers along the line of march secured sufficient provisions to satisfy hunger. That evening, however, our delayed subsistence arrived, and we

continued on several miles farther, following the enemy closely and capturing many straggling Confederates. That afternoon our column in advance halted at the appearance of rebel cavalry in the distance. As the horsemen approached, it was observed that they were waving a small white handkerchief, which signified peaceful intentions. An officer was sent to where they stood, and he received a sealed envelope addressed to Gen. Grant, which was transmitted to Gen. Humphreys. He forwarded it to Gen. Grant, who, on the previous night, while at Farmville, had sent to Gen. Lee the following communication: —

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

FARMVILLE, April 7, 1865.

GENERAL: —

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

Believing that the escape of Gen. Lee was utterly impossible, Gen. Grant had thus magnanimously condescended to open negotiations for the surrender of the rebel army. The response of the rebel chieftain, which was transmitted in the manner above described, read as follows: —

RESPONSE OF GEN. LEE.

April 7th, 1865.

GENERAL: —

I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

ROBERT E. LEE, *General.*

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

April 8th, 1865.

GENERAL: —

Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that Peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely: — that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you might name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

While this correspondence was in progress, the pursuit of the remnant of the rebel army continued. Our cavalry reached Appomattox, where a train loaded with supplies for the famished rebels was captured. We were now in advance of the enemy with Sheridan in command, and to proceed, it was now necessary for the rebels to force a passage through the troopers, who were dismounted to resist the attack that followed. Our infantry columns arrived during the night, and the effort to break through ceased. At this time, when we were about to attack, a Confederate officer emerged

from the rebel lines with a request from Gen. Lee for a suspension of hostilities and a conference with Gen. Grant. The request was granted, and the two Generals met at a dwelling house, where they discussed the situation and agreed upon the terms of surrender.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when Gen. Lee attached his signature to the official document that terminated armed resistance in Virginia. The news of the surrender was soon announced to both armies, and universal joy prevailed. Gen. Meade was the first to bring us the glad intelligence, "Lee has Surrendered," and then there occurred the wildest expressions of enthusiastic delight, in which Generals, Staff Officers, and private soldiers united. The manifestations took shape in dancing, flinging caps in the air, cheering for Grant, and Meade, and Sheridan, and all of the other Generals, some of whom responded with congratulatory speeches. The Mozarters received an ovation as we passed through Farmville on the route to Appomattox, and all along our line of march other regiments that had preceded us and halted, welcomed the dusty Mozarters with vociferous cheers and vigorous demonstrations of the appreciation they thought we deserved. With our flags unfurled and our drum corps playing a quickstep, the comrades at the roadside greeted us with boundless enthusiasm, and among the 36th Massachusetts Regiment, I now recall a single face, glowing with excitement and animation. It was the face of a boy with rifle in hand and cap in air — the face of the jolliest and probably best known Grand Army Comrade living to-day. It was the youthful face of Hon. William M. Olin, the present efficient and affable Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. As he was then the type of patriotic soldiership, he represents to-day, in his life and character, ideal comradeship and exalted citizenship.

Tired and hungry, we continued on a short distance and bivouacked. The bands played "Yankee Doodle," "America," "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic music until the shadows of night had brought peaceful slumber to weary and exhausted soldiers, who could now close their eyes in restful and undisturbed sleep without any expectation of an attack or any apprehension of a sudden call to arms. Their struggles were now ended, and they slept the sleep of peace.

The formal surrender occurred on the following day, April 9th, when paroles were signed, and arms and munitions were transferred to the Union troops assigned to receive them. After resting that day and affiliating with those who had so recently been our enemies, who shared the abundant rations furnished to our army, the Army of the Potomac moved to Burkesville, where we remained three weeks, during which Gen. Sherman received the surrender of Gen. Johnston.

The Union Army departed from Burkesville on Tuesday, May 2d, and turned its march northward. Four days later we entered and passed through Richmond. We reached Fredericksburg May 10th, and continued on towards Washington, reaching the Potomac River, near Leesburg, on the 17th. On Tuesday, May 23d, the Mozarters had the extreme pleasure of participating in the Grand Review that occurred in Washington, when the entire day was hardly long enough for the Army of the Potomac to march through Pennsylvania Avenue past the reviewing stand where were gathered President Lincoln and his Cabinet, together with foreign diplomats and

distinguished citizens of the Republic. It was a grand spectacle and demonstrated the power and resources of the Nation, the existence of which had, by the patriotic host on parade before the Nations of the World, been defended and preserved. On the following day the splendid Army of Gen. Sherman passed in review, and the entire day was consumed in covering the route. These two armies were composed of the active survivors of nearly three millions, who bore arms during the rebellion in defense of their country, the United States of America. The names of 965,591 Union soldiers appeared upon the Muster Rolls March 1st, 1865, and of these, 602,593 were reported as "Present for Duty." This immense force of soldiery was gradually dismissed and transferred to the peaceful avocations of citizenship, but it was not until late in November that the entire force had been discharged.

Immediately after this great military pageant, consisting of men who had many times faced death upon the bloodiest battlefields and participated in the most sanguinary conflicts, Gen. Grant issued the following Farewell Address to the Armies he had so successfully commanded and so ably guided to the realization of their mutual purpose, the Suppression of the Rebellion.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. GRANT.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES: —

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution; overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, — the cause and pretext of the Rebellion; and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace, on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil.

Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts. And with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and your families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these, a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT.

The Mozart Regiment remained in camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Leesburg, until "mustered out" June 27th, exactly four years from the date of the "muster in" of the two Companies which completed the regimental formation. We were immediately ordered to Hart's Island, New York Harbor, where we remained until paid in full, and finally on July 7th, the Regiment was formally disbanded by State officials.



THOMAS DONOHUE.



ALFRED GOUCHER.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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CHAPTER XXXVI.

FROM BULL RUN TO APPOMATTOX.

When the South launched itself upon the stream of rebellion it did so in gallant trim. The river of secession was fringed with beauty; the waters were unruffled; the future was roseate with hues of promise. It was a voluptuous craft that carried the fortunes of the Confederacy. It was as radiant with gold and as resonant with merriment as was the barge that bore the queenly Cleopatra and her gallant lover. Its banner floated proudly in the favoring breezes, and bore upon it the mottoes of the new Confederacy, "State Rights," "Negro Slavery," and "Independence." But long before the war ended it became only a battered hulk, bearing a ragged and hungry crew that was hopelessly fighting for leaders who had long since relinquished the principles for which they originally professed to be contending. The proud boast, "One Southerner can whip half a dozen Yankees," was abandoned as soon, even, as the combatants had met at Bull Run, where it was found that Northern men could fight and were anxious to do so.

The Mozart Regiment did not actively engage in that struggle, but was where its services were needed. We did not enter Virginia until the day previous to the engagement, when the army had advanced and left us as a part of the reserve forces, to occupy and guard the territory they had forsaken. From that time forward, through the succeeding four years, the Mozarters figured in every severe engagement in which the Army of the Potomac participated, except one, at which time our ranks were so depleted by losses in battle and by disease, that a cessation of activity became imperative and the Third Corps was assigned to the defense of Washington. Thus we escaped Antietam, but even with that bloody struggle eliminated from our catalogue of battles, our casualties exceeded those of all other regiments with six exceptions. We engaged in forty-five battles, not always suffering losses in the smaller engagements, but in the severer struggles always sustaining heavy casualties, and often losing more in killed and wounded than any of the other regiments in the same Brigade and Division.

In the subjoined list I have endeavored to show the precise loss in each battle, and have succeeded in arriving at the figures scheduled after consulting every available authority upon the subject, and by reference to official records and the rolls on file in the war archives in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

The War Department renders no assistance to historians, and all communications asking for mortality statistics meet with positive refusals to furnish the desired information, either regarding those who died in Southern prisons or in Northern hospitals. It would seem that the Government owes a duty to the martyrs themselves and to their relatives, as well as to posterity, which duty could be best performed by a full disclosure of facts as they are

on file in the National archives. Were they available for examination, the task of compiling mortality statistics would be much less difficult than under prevailing conditions. The attention of the reader is invited to the following list of battles, sieges, and skirmishes in which the Mozart Regiment participated. It should be remembered, however, that the losses in the minor engagements which preceded or followed the great battles are consolidated. It will therefore be understood that, when skirmishes are unmentioned in the list, the casualties are included in the principal engagements.

BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES.	Killed in Battle.	Fatally Wounded.	Others Wounded.	Missing in Action.	Total Casualties.
1. Bull Run, July 21, 1861 (not engaged) ..	0	0	0	0	0
2. Siege of Yorktown, Apr. 5 to May 4, 1862	2	0	1	0	3
3. Williamsburg, May 5, 1862	4	2	23	0	29
4. Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862	14	2	48	3	67
5. Seven Pines, June 9, 1862	0	0	0	0	0
6. White Oak Swamp (scouting), June 14, 1862	1	1	0	0	2
7. Oak Grove, June 25, 1862	0	0	0	2	2
8. Jourdan's Ford, June 29, 1862	0	0	0	8	8
9. White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862	0	0	2	0	2
10. Glendale, June 30, 1862	0	0	1	32	33
11. Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862	5	0	13	34	52
12. Turkey Bend, July 3, 1862	0	1	0	2	3
13. Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862	0	1	9	9	19
14. Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862	8	2	19	5	34
15. Centreville, Aug. 31, 1862	0	1	0	0	1
16. Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862	5	9	40	12	66
17. Conrad's Ferry, Oct. 4, 1862	0	0	0	0	0
18. Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–15, 1862	23	5	76	24	128
19. Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863	0	7	17	29	53
20. Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863	27	17	97	5	146
21. Manassas Gap, July 23, 1863	0	0	0	0	0
22. Front Royal, July 23, 1863	0	0	0	0	0
23. Auburn, Oct. 13, 1863	0	1	2	2	5
24. Catlett's Station, Oct. 15, 1863	0	0	0	0	0
25. Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863	1	0	0	0	1
26. Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863	1	2	8	0	11
27. Bartlett's Mills, Nov. 27, 1863	0	1	4	0	5
28. Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864	29	15	91	34	169
29. Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864	9	9	41	17	76
30. Po River, May 9–10, 1864	0	0	0	2	2
31. Laurel Hill, May 10, 1864	0	0	0	3	3
32. The Salient, May 12, 1864	0	0	0	5	5
33. North Anna River, May 22–26, 1864	3	1	9	20	33
34. Totopotomy, May 27–31, 1864	0	0	1	2	3
35. Cold Harbor, June 1–12, 1864	5	0	10	6	21
36. Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, to Apr. 2, 1865	29	7	37	2	75
37. Weldon Railroad, June 21–23, 1864	0	0	1	3	4
38. Deep Bottom, July 26–29, 1864	1	0	1	0	2
39. Strawberry Plains, Aug. 14–18, 1864	0	0	1	0	1
40. Poplar Spring Church, Oct. 2, 1864	1	0	2	0	3
Carried forward	168	84	554	261	1067

BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES.	Killed in Battle.	Fatally Wounded.	Others Wounded.	Missing in Action.	Total Casualties.
Brought forward	168	84	554	261	1067
41. Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27–28, 1864	0	0	0	0	0
42. Raid to Hicksford, Dec. 6–11, 1864	0	0	0	0	0
43. Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5–8, 1865	0	1	9	0	10
44. White Oak Ridge, Mar. 29–31, 1865	0	0	0	0	0
45. Sailor's Creek, Apr. 6, 1865	2	0	9	0	11
46. Farmville, Apr. 7, 1865	0	0	0	0	0
47. Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865. (Surrender)	0	0	0	0	0
Battlefield Casualties	170	85	572	261	1088

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Died of disease while in service	67
Died in prison	38
Accidentally shot	5
Died by drowning	2
Died of poison	2
Died of burns	1
Died of axe wound inflicted while chopping wood	1
Died of insanity	1
Total casualties	117

The Regimental Dissolution.

The Mozart Regiment maintained its organization exactly four years, it having been completed June 27, 1861, and mustered out June 27, 1865. It experienced many vicissitudes during its service, and its membership was almost entirely transformed, only 64 names on the original muster rolls remaining there until the final disbandment. The number alive of the entire body, at the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained, is not far from three hundred. One-half of these are members of the Regimental Association; seventy-five are in the various Soldiers' Homes throughout the country, scattered from Maine to California; and the remainder are not affiliated, either with the Grand Army of the Republic or the existing Mozart Association. The following table shows how the regiment terminated its existence as a military body.

Killed or fatally wounded in battle	255
Did not report for duty	275
Discharged for disability caused by wounds or disease	668
Discharged at expiration of enlistment, including transfers	414
Deserted or missing	455
Died of disease while in the field	67
Died in Southern prisons	38
Miscellaneous deaths	12
Mustered out at end of the war from camp and hospitals	736
Total membership (see Roster)	2920

Fighting Regiments.

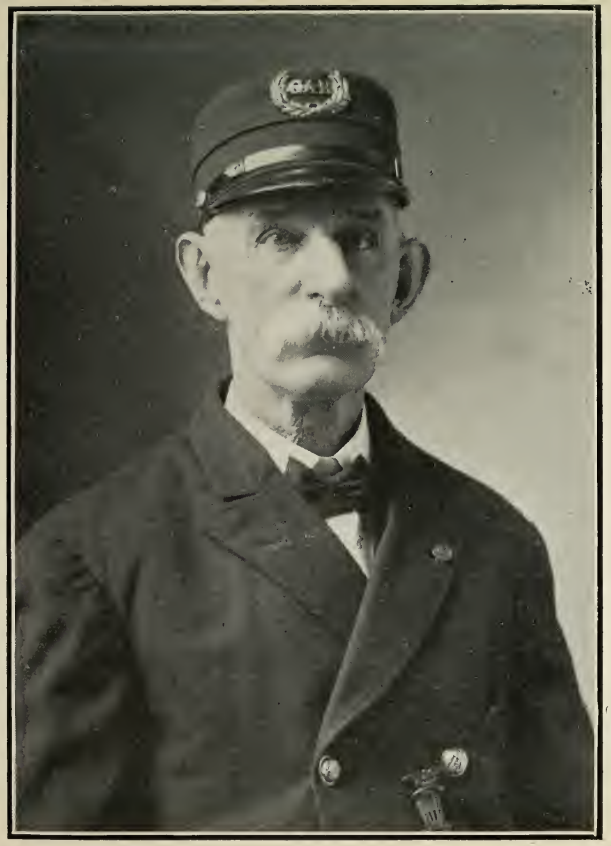
More than 2000 infantry regiments served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and all of them sustained losses, but by reason of their assignments to duty, some were oftener in action and consequently met with greater disaster. Mortality figures disclose that the Army of the Potomac sustained a larger percentage of casualties than any of the other Union armies. From the beginning of the war until its termination, the Army of the Potomac was subjected to almost ceaseless engagements, and the conflicts in which it participated were the most sanguinary known in history. Nevertheless, many regiments escaped with only slight loss, while others were active in every campaign and almost constantly in action, or in positions of danger and exposed to assaults by an extremely vigilant and aggressive foe.

One of the most eminent statisticians, Col. Fox, compiled a list of infantry regiments which sustained a loss of 200 or more in killed and fatally wounded. In that list of so-called "Fighting Regiments," the Mozart Regiment is credited with a loss of 238 men who died of wounds received in battle, and although this rating offers indisputable proof that the regiment is entitled to be classed as a fighting regiment, it yet appears by the subjoined regimental roster, that our losses in battle were still greater than stated by Col. Fox, and that instead of 238, we actually sustained a loss of 255. Of these, 170 died upon the battlefield and 85 from wounds received in battle. This revised list of fatalities is positively reliable and places the Mozarters seventh in line instead of thirteenth according to the tabulation of Col. Fox.

The roster contains 2920 names that were borne upon the Mozart Muster Rolls. Of this number, there were 275 who did not report for duty or who deserted without performing any service. Deducting these from the total, we find that 2645 men served with the regiment and that our battlefield mortality was nearly 10 per cent. There were also 216 men who were discharged or who deserted before the regiment engaged in battle, and these likewise are not entitled to figure in computing the percentage of fatalities in battle. Confining our calculations to the fighting men of the regiment, we find that nearly 11 per cent of the 2429 men who met the enemy in actual conflict were killed or fatally wounded, while computations based upon the total casualties show that 41 per cent of the entire membership, 45 per cent of those who bore arms, and 49 per cent of those who fought in the ranks, were either killed, wounded, or missing.

Were the fate of those who were missing after our battles, known, our mortuary list would be still greater, for while some of them returned to duty, many died on the battlefield and occupy unknown graves. Others were wounded and captured, and still others were captured unhurt. A large percentage of these classes died in captivity, and their graves are unmarked.

The small number of those who "died of disease," is attributable to the fact that the sick were sent to the hospitals and discharged from the army as soon as it was ascertained that they could not recover, or were unfit for duty. These unfortunates went to their homes and there died after lingering a longer or shorter period. This was the fate of hundreds who were discharged for disability, but who neither figure in the casualties nor the computations.



SERGEANT WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT.



WILLIAM WELSH.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

PROMOTIONS.

In a previous chapter, I have briefly discussed the subject of promotions and now resume it, because there is much more of the same tenor that ought to be said, and because many persons now active in the affairs of life do not understand why so many enlisted men who have, since the war, obtained prominence and distinction in business, failed to advance in rank while in the army. I have asserted that many who were entitled to promotion during the first year of the war, were deprived of the advancement they merited, by the appointment of civilians through political favoritism, and it is a notorious fact that hundreds of ambitious and worthy soldiers were actually driven out of the army by the failure of the Government to recognize them through promotion. While it is true that, subsequently, many Mozarters were honored with Commissions, it is nevertheless true that they did not reach the rank to which they were advanced, until long months after they had proved their valor in many battles.

Gen. De Trobriand himself complained of the injustice to which he was subjected by the delay in promoting him after he had been strongly recommended by his superior officers. And Col. Egan suffered in the same way. Both were finally promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, but so late in their military career, that they could reach no higher rank except by brevet, which was an acknowledgment of merit, but it did not confer the honor they deserved to receive with its attendant emoluments. There were many other conspicuous instances in the same direction among the higher officers, and in the lower grades, there were scores of Mozarters who were qualified and entitled to receive Commissions, but who were entirely overlooked, even after the War Department prohibited appointments to fill vacancies from civil life. There were a few instances in the Mozart Regiment, where speedy promotions advanced capable men in the ranks to positions of command, in which they achieved success. Prominent among these may be mentioned Major Fletcher who enlisted as a Private and in a few months was promoted to Lieutenant, and to Major in the second year of his enlistment. Lieut. Boody likewise advanced from the rank of Private through all the grades of service to First Lieutenant in less than two years, but he should also have been promoted to Captain. Other similar instances might be cited of the same character, but generally, promotions came late and advancement was slow. I have previously stated that there were only three promotions from the ranks of the original members of the Arlington Company (H) during the entire war. It is a still more astounding fact that only thirty-two of the one thousand enlisted men who were mustered in at Yonkers received promotion during the war. Many of them waited long years before their merits were recognized, notable among whom was Major Keene, whose first Commission was not dated until June 30, 1863. It was late in

1863 before Manser, Peel, Schuter, Van Moll, and Marshall obtained promotion. And such a bright man as Jenkins did not receive a Commission until 1864. So, also, Lieut. Scammell served in the ranks until late in 1864, when it was found that in him the Mozarters had obtained their most efficient Quartermaster. The Mozart Regiment had no better Adjutant than Lieut. Sweet, who was always efficient and always a gentleman in the army, as he is now in civil life, but he served two years in the ranks before promotion. Col. Cannon was another who experienced a remarkable advancement, but he did not obtain the full honor to which he was surely entitled. He commanded the regiment nearly an entire year, but did not attain his highest rank until late in 1864, and was finally mustered out one grade below that of Colonel, which is the rank he should have received. Capt. Warner did not reach his final rank until a few days previous to 1864, and he was one of the most competent officers among the many who were an honor to the regiment. Capt. Garvie, who was one of the bravest soldiers in the army, and of whose record every Mozarter is proud, was not honored with his highest rank until late in 1864. So too, Capt. Clymer, whose record as a brave and capable officer stands among the highest, did not reach a Captaincy until late in 1864. It was not until 1865 that "Capt. Murphy" obtained the rank of Lieutenant, and not until after commanding his Company several months that he obtained promotion to First Lieutenant. And so I might proceed with the mention of scores who obtained well-earned but tardy official distinction. I name the above comrades because they are conspicuous illustrations in support of my argument that had the regimental officers been earlier selected from the ranks, the war would sooner have ended. Not one among those I have named, failed to verify the truth of my claim that less lives would have been sacrificed and less money wasted, if the Company officers had first learned how to command, as enlisted men. Our reverses during the first two years of the Rebellion were largely due to the ignorance and inefficiency of the officers, and it was not until after the men who carried muskets were commanded by officers who had been promoted from their ranks, that the army began to win its great victories. Upon this subject, Gen. De Trobriand is on record as saying: — "The system of promotions was deplorable, and it contributed not a little to prolong the period of our reverses." And again, in writing of the practice soon after the battle of Gettysburg, when many civilians were commissioned to replace the officers who were slain in that battle, he says:—

> Was this the time to send to the army, men utter strangers to a military career whose vanity had led them to seek for duties of which they had not the least rudimentary knowledge? When we had just saved the country, by a sacrifice of one-third of our number, the glorious vacancies left in our ranks, instead of being filled by officers who for two years had not ceased to suffer and to fight, who had offered their lives on so many battlefields, who a hundred times had given proof of courage and capacity, — was it just, was it honorable to reserve a part of these vacancies to favor or to corruption, and to bring forth from the bar-rooms of New York some political intriguer to command heroic soldiers? The plague of politics was again manifested, and the government displayed its feebleness before the eyes of the world, by sacrificing to political influence those who had earned their grades by services in the field.

Regarding those who failed of any recognition, it may be said that there were many who became discouraged and who resented the neglect they

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THEODORE H. GEE.

felt was unmerited. In fact, some of our Sergeants insisted upon returning to the ranks as Privates, as a rebuke to those who held the power of promotion but who failed to recommend their subordinates to whom they had promised promotion. Sergt. Burns was one of those who, a few days before the regiment was mustered out, tendered his resignation as First Sergeant, which position he had reached upon his merits as a soldier after his bravery and ability had been tested and proved. He had served four years and had been wounded at Gettysburg and at the Wilderness. His record was faultless, yet the honor he had coveted and earned, was denied him. There were many such men in the Mozart Regiment, and many of them in every regiment. I recall many who were thoroughly qualified to command, among whom were Sergt. Durgin, Commissary Sergeant Sylvester, together with Schaefer, Pailes, Unger, Boell, Greene, Guild, Wood, Harrington, Levy, Burrell, Lewis, and Stanley. It may be asserted that some of these were too young to be intrusted with Command, but I dispute this argument, for some of the best officers in the later months of the war were less than twenty years of age at enlistment, notable among whom was Lieut. Peel, who was killed at Petersburg when less than twenty years old, yet was one of the bravest and most efficient officers. Lieut. Schuter was another example of wise promotion. He enlisted at the age of eighteen, and yielded his life at Petersburg when he had scarcely reached his majority. I remember him as a private soldier, always ready for duty, always respectful to his superior officers, and always a true type of the Union soldier. To him, I gladly pay this tribute, and likewise to those I have mentioned, not, however, selecting them from others equally worthy of mention, but because their names first reach my mind. I honor and respect them all as Mozarters, as comrades and as citizens, and I am glad of the opportunity offered me to place upon record my estimation of them and of the service they so bravely rendered to perpetuate our Grand Republic, which, by reason of their valor and devotion, is now destined to exist and teach the Nations of the World the value of a Government, "Of the People, By the People, and For the People."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MOZART CHRONICLES.

THERE were many incidents and episodes which happened during the regimental life of the Mozarters, some of which were grave and serious, and many which were humorous and exceedingly laughable. Some of them have already been told, but there are others that could not be adapted to the text of the volume, and some even, that are decidedly unsuitable for publication. If all of these events could be collected and related, I venture that a large volume might be compiled that would be entertaining, and serve to remind surviving comrades of important scenes they witnessed or in which they participated, that are entirely forgotten. I therefore propose, in this closing chapter of the Mozart History, to place before my comrades such reminiscences as are thought to be worthy of preservation, with such comments as they seem to demand, but without any intention of being offensively personal. With this brief explanation, let us proceed to the task.

There was considerable humor in the nature of Sergt. Durgin, and Comrade Fish relates a laughable incident that illustrates Durgin's quick wit and apt repartee. While proceeding up the peninsula there occurred a tremendous shower during the night time, while we bivouacked on a slightly sloping hillside. The storm was so intense that nearly all of the men were driven from their shelter tents by the water that invaded them. The camp fires were brightly blazing, and around them gathered the comrades regardless of the deluge. At last Fish came forth from his tent, dripping with water that had flowed beneath him while he slept. Spying Fish as he emerged into the storm, Durgin saluted him with, "Well, Fish, how does it seem to be in your native element?" Fish made suitable reply, but I dare not repeat it.

Does any one remember who shot his finger off to get a discharge?

We had eight or ten flags during the war, and the last set of colors sent to us from New York, were never used in the field, but remained in the express office in Washington until the war ended. Two of our flags are preserved in Albany and two in New York City. One is in the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside Park, and the others were entirely destroyed in service.

The statistics of the war tell the Mozart story better than any tongue or pen can describe it.

There were more than 2000 regiments in the Union Army. Some of them were entirely exempt from field service, while others were almost continually at the front. It was the privilege of the Mozarters to be almost constantly on the firing line.

Capt. Burke was a character, and some of his orders at dress parade or while drilling were exceedingly amusing, particularly when he gave the order "Dress up in the sinter, all along the line." Even the Colonel smiled.

Only one of the ten original Captains served more than one half his term of enlistment. Capt. Lindsey served two years and sixteen days. Captains Foster and Gotlieb served but little more than six months.

Capt. O'Sullivan was a man of more than ordinary intellectual culture and there was no braver Mozarter.

The Adjutant General's Report says Comrade James H. Hurd died in Andersonville, but he is now living in Georgetown, Mass.

At one time when Col. Graves was serving on Gen. Birney's staff, his tent-mate was a Swedish officer, whose name he failed to remember. He writes me from Stockholm, where he is serving as United States Minister, that he recently found a book there, written in Swedish, by his former companion-in-arms, whose name was Walberg. The volume describes the campaigns under Gen. Grant in Virginia, and relates many scenes in which the author, who is now deceased, and Col. Graves participated.

There were fifty-three Smiths who served in the regiment, eight of whom were wounded, two killed, two missing, and one who died of typhoid fever.

Gen. Kearny, Gen. Sedgwick, and Major Ingalls were killed or fatally wounded while making personal investigations.

Thirty-eight Mozarters were wounded twice, but Boody and Ferdon, both of whom are now living, were hit four times, and Warner thrice.

Every Mozarter who did his duty had many thrilling experiences.

The following illustrates the character and loyalty of Gen. Egan. In the early days of the war he was standing on the steps of one of the hotels in Washington, near where three of the "Chivalry" were engaged in noisy exhibitions of their treasonable sentiments. They cheered first for Jeff. Davis and then for the Southern Confederacy. Encouraged and emboldened by their success, they proposed three groans for the Government of the United States. This Gen. Egan thought "unconstitutional," and he instantly knocked one fellow down and started after the other two, but they ran.

It was the sharing together of the same dangers, privations and hardships that established a warmer comradeship than exists in any of the other associations of life.

We often recall the animated scenes around the camp fires, where some stood while others sat on a log or lounged upon their blankets, and nearly all

smoking or boiling coffee. And how earnestly we chatted, but hardly ever a word about the dead! It was too sad to talk of, and we had to forget or we might falter.

What do you think of the fellows who call the Civil War a "Lover's Quarrel?"

The South was never in full sympathy before the War with the sentiments expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Is it now? There are some who doubt it.

Col. Riley was a strict disciplinarian, but he was not a brutal Commander. He did not resort to harsh methods or profane language, which many military officers thought effective.

When we were about starting from Alexandria for Fort Munroe and nearly every member of Company K appeared in new checked flannel shirts, a secret was revealed that had been well concealed. Some months before, when a tornado destroyed the sutler's tent, he lost several hundred dollars' worth of goods, among which was a case of just such shirts as Company K donned for the trip down the river. It was then too late to identify the goods, and the sutler said nothing.

At inspection, one Sunday morning, Col. Riley told Comrade Fish that there was oil enough on his musket to make a barrel of soap. Sam replied, "Well, Colonel, there's none on my shovel over in the trenches," which implied that as he kept his shovel bright by hard work, he had no time to keep his musket bright without oil. But Sam's musket was never known to be rusty.

We stand thirteenth in Col. Fox's list of Fighting Regiments, but the Mozart Historian has brought the loss to 255, and that places us seventh in line, and if the whole truth were known, our fatality rank would reach still higher.

As a rule, Commissions won by brave men in 1861 and 1862 were given to men at home in payment for their political achievements.

It is not generally known that Capt. Crofts of the original Company A served in Mexico. It is also said that a score or more of his men were with him in Mexico.

Capt. Ungerer of Company F had served in the German Army before our Civil War began.

Company H lost its identity as an Arlington Company in 1863, when the Regiment was consolidated into five companies.

John E. Owens and Susan Denin were among the notable stage favorites who played at the Mozart Theater.

The Mozart Monument at Gettysburg was the first erected by the State to commemorate the services and sacrifices of New York soldiers. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated and to this sum Massachusetts added five hundred dollars.

How many of us remember the red-headed Strout girls, out at Falls Church?

When we arrived at Cumberland Landing on the York River, our rations included an invoice of hard tack stamped "B. C., Boston, Mass." We found them very tough and, with more wit than piety, it was said that the initials stood for "Before Christ."

During the retreat to Harrison's Landing many were so exhausted that at every halt, even for a minute, they dropped in the road and in an instant were so soundly asleep that it was difficult to arouse them.

The last time we went out on picket from Camp Sackett in the Spring of 1862, our headquarters were near the mansion of Col. Scott, who was serving in the rebel army. His wife declared that the Union flag should not be taken into her house. When Col. Riley visited the picket line he was told what she had said, and he sent at once for the flag, which he carried into the parlor, where it remained unfurled, under guard, for several days, until we were relieved. The fiercest rebel I ever saw was a negress on the Scott plantation, who had an experience that was rather sanguinary with some cavalrymen, one of whom felled her with his sabre for cruelty to a cow that wouldn't stand to be milked. At the same time the cow was uneasy, because, while "auntie" was milking on one side, a Mozarter was milking on the other side. She flew at the cow with a stone, and then the cavalryman interfered.

It happened one day at Yorktown, when a dozen or more men were carrying a heavy log for the breastworks, that Gen. McClellan and his escort rode up the road. As the boys slowly tugged the log to its destination, they were singing that tender refrain, "Poor Old Soldier." The General was so greatly amused that he laughed heartily, and halting his staff at the side of the road to allow an unobstructed passage, he ordered a salute while the burden bearers marched along, singing as they went.

What was more dreary than a bivouac at night on the ground near the enemy, when fires were forbidden and hot coffee an impossibility? But even then, there was consolation in hard tack and cold water, if we were real hungry.

Did you see John Hanna's blanket after the scrap at Fair Oaks? He carried it into the fight with the ends tied together and thrown around his neck like a horse collar, and down the left side, as we all wore them. When the blanket was unrolled after the battle it was found to be pierced in nine places. The folds had multiplied the number of holes, but they plainly told where John had been.

It was almost half a century ago, comrades, when we shouldered the musket and started for the seat of war. Only think!

Sam Fish tells a story about Sergt. Cole and his "mulish" musket, which was so heavily loaded at the time that he dared not fire it from the shoulder. So he placed it against a fence post and fired. The discharge kicked the fence over and landed both of them sprawling on the ground. Sam laughs every time he relates the incident and with fishy embellishments which I dare not repeat.

Charlie Angell could never get enough bread to satisfy his appetite even when Sergt. Durgin gave him an extra loaf. Angell would eat the whole loaf and without coffee or even water to wash it down, and the genial Englishman, John Meehan, would say to him, "Angell, you're a 'og." Poor Angell! He was killed at Gettysburg. I hope he is now an angel in fact as he was an Angell in name.

I wonder how many remember Jones, the negro caterer, who came out from Alexandria to Camp Sackett every day with boiled ham, fried liver, and other luxuries. When asked his age one day he said, "I's een a'most a hundered and eleben years old." And I guess he was.

Shumm, whose real name was Smith, was detailed as cook for the Major. One day he made a plum pudding, and it looked so tempting that he ate it himself and then told the Major that some one stole it. It developed that Shumm was the thief, and the Major kicked him out of his tent. For a long time afterward, Shumm was constantly saluted with, "Who stole the Major's pudding?"

There was one man in the Regiment who dared to speak his mind in emphatic language, even if it was not always polished. It was Col. Egan, who, when Maj. Halstead refused to obey his orders, used words that cannot be printed. But he really did swear awfully, and one of the officers who was listening said it was as good as a comic opera.

When some of us visited Frogal Hill, twenty-five years after the war, tender-hearted Sam Fish went out behind the little log meetinghouse alone and cried like a baby. The flood of emotions inspired by the scene about him could not be restrained.

When Ezra Thompson was asked if he would ever go gunning if he reached home again, he said, "I swear I never will, except to shoot a partridge for drumming." The pun was impromptu, but it was a good one. Ezra was not a musician, and he despised the sound of a drum.

What became of the little tame pig that bit the Colonel? He belonged to the adjutant's cook, who was raising the porker for a table luxury. But alas! it disappeared. Perhaps Col. Riley may know something about it.

Comrade Fish operates a chicken farm in North Andover, Mass., and has two hundred hens to care for. He writes me, "I put one of them in the guardhouse last night, for setting on its Post."

Col. Graves writes me from Sweden that he and Mrs. Graves have been very cordially received in Stockholm, which he says is a beautiful city. Although Col. Graves served only one year of his term in the Mozart Regiment, he is very proud of its record and considers it a high honor to have served in its ranks, and to have been identified with a regiment of such grand achievements.

The capture of Comrade Andrew King of Company H after the battle of Fair Oaks, who subsequently died at Andersonville, was quite sensational. While scouting, he was suddenly confronted by three rebels who ordered him to halt. He told them he would fight the trio if they would lay down their arms and give him a show for his liberty, but they refused and ordered him to surrender. Sergt. Stevens of Company D was concealed behind a tree and heard the conversation, or the fate of King might never have been known.

Bob Jost was a character and never lost an opportunity for some sport. Not far from Hampton he offered a young "nig," who was selling pies, to "butt" him for his stock in trade. The pie merchant accepted the challenge and Bob won.

There was only once that a rebel missile struck a pick in the air while upraised in the hands of a soldier. It happened at the trenches in Yorktown, and the pick was struck with such power as to force it from the wielder's hands while poised above his head. Such a remarkable incident could not happen twice, but after the pick had been vanquished, the missile continued on until it struck the branch of a large tree, beneath which a quiet game of cards was in progress. The limb fell upon the players and they scampered into the trenches in some trepidation.

I smile every time I think what fun the Drum Corps chaps had with Drummer Howe, who wore spectacles. They nicknamed him "Four Eyes" and "Glass Put In," and usually spoke to him as Four Eyes and of him as Glass Put In. Without his spectacles he couldn't see a barn door ten feet distant.

Drummer Lewis tells a story of being introduced to Gen. Tremaine, after the war at a reunion, as "one of the Forty Thieves." After explanations, the General said, "The Mozart Regiment was one of the best drilled regiments in the Army of the Potomac. I saw them go through a regimental drill in a rough ploughed field equal to the Seventh Regiment in Broadway."

Why does the old veteran so often in his thoughts again visit the battle-fields upon which he contended with the enemies of his country? Because he is still imbued with his terrible experiences, and he carries with him always,

memories which constantly occupy his mind. It was where his whole nature was concentrated and his whole being was consecrated to the cause of the Republic.

In his history of the Second Corps, Col. Walker speaks as follows of the grand review of that Corps by Gen. Grant after its consolidation with the Third Corps: — "More than twenty-five thousand men actually marched in review. The appearance and bearing of the troops was brilliant in the extreme, but among all the gallant regiments which passed the reviewing officer, two excited special admiration — the 148th Pennsylvania, Col. Beaver, of the old Second Corps, and the 40th New York, Col. Egan, of the old Third Corps."

No one can imagine how dejected the smokers were when their tobacco and money gave out at White House Landing. They were as "blue" as their uniforms.

Mozart losses occurred through hard fighting at the front, and not in ambuscades, surprise attacks, or by masked batteries.

Of the regiments which sustained a loss of more than two hundred killed in battle, five were in our Division.

It is remarkable how many returned from furlough only to meet with wounds and death. In several instances it is on record that men discharged on the eve of battle remained, and were killed in the engagement which followed.

Official records credit active service only to the date of transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, but they usually served their term of enlistment and many reënlisted and remained in service until the war ended.

Oh, yes, Connelly was kicked by a horse at Gettysburg. Comprenez-vous?

Drummer Connelly is still mourning the loss of the new and costly drum presented to him by the members of Company G. It was stolen, and he was unable to locate it.

There were only six regiments that sustained greater losses than the Mozarters.

While confined in Libby Prison Comrade George F. Mason cut his name in one of the floor boards. When the building was removed some one sent him the fragment containing his inscription, and he retains it as a precious souvenir of his imprisonment.

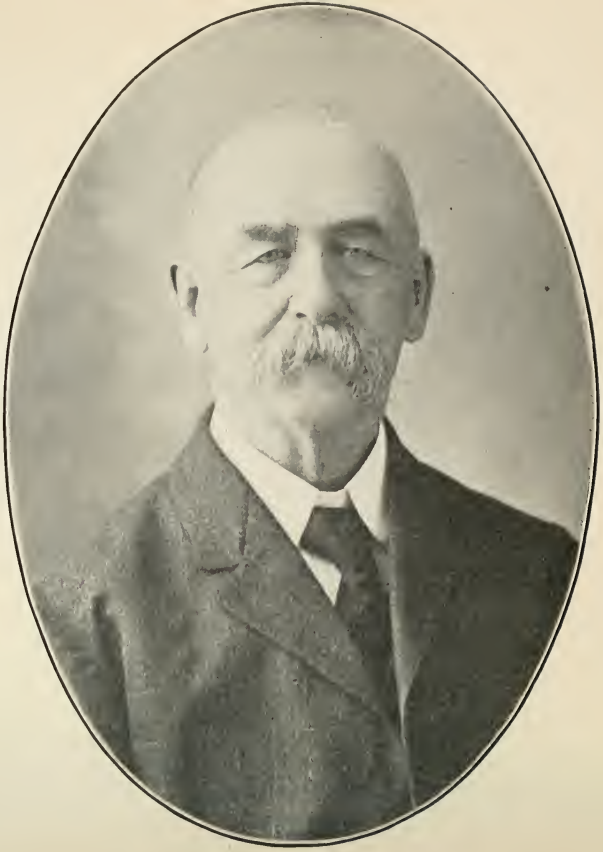
As proving the theory of presentiment, Comrade Edward Carter relates that Warren Stoddard asserted that he should be killed at Locust Grove, and distributed his coffee and sugar among his comrades previous to the battle. Lieut. Johnson also declared that he should be killed at Gettysburg. Both predictions were realized.

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WILLIAM HENRY BERGER.



GEORGE O. PARKHURST.

Bob Jost was a character. He was always alert after information and was easily imposed upon regarding the probabilities. He said he expected to get his carcass "peppered," and he realized on the expectation at Malvern Hill, for he was hit by a fragment of shell, and off he scampered for a doctor, holding on to the seat of his pantaloons.

The second interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., was that of Edward S. Fisher, Sergeant of Co. D, Mozart Regiment, who died in Washington of a wound received at Spottsylvania.

Drummer Lewis says that E. M. Marshall and Lucius Blood personated the elephant Columbus at the Camp Runyon "Greatest Show on Earth," which is elsewhere described in the Mozart History.

During the "Mozart Charge" at Fair Oaks, John Bell, of Co. G, dropped his musket, which exploded. The bullet struck his canteen, which was filled with warm coffee. As the decoction trickled down against his leg, he imagined that it was blood and said he was wounded. Such is the power of imagination. He was killed a few months later at Fredericksburg.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SINCE THE WAR.

It had been my original intention to include in this volume a full account of what has transpired since the war of special importance and interest to the Mozart comrades and their families. The present size of the volume, however, forbids an extended account of the many interesting occasions and celebrations connected with our comradeship. To fully place them on record as they merit would require another volume of equal or larger size, and I am therefore obliged to forego the pleasure I had anticipated in fully relating what has occurred to us, and about us, and among us, since the end of the rebellion. I cannot refrain, however, from referring to a few of the most important events with a brief synopsis of the scenes and incidents connected therewith.

In New York.

The Association formed in the field just before the Regiment was "mustered out" and disbanded, as I have previously related, has continued its existence until the present time and held regular monthly meetings and an annual reunion in the month of June, to which the families of comrades were invited. These gatherings have been productive of great benefit in keeping alive the memories of the regimental service and in fostering an interest among the younger generation. A handsome Association Badge was adopted, an illustration of which is presented elsewhere. It is worn upon all occasions and attracts much attention, the central diamond being in red to symbolize the Third Corps. The ribbon is blue and the metal is gold plated and highly burnished.

The Association has usually paraded as a regimental organization with one of the Mozart battle flags, which now, however, has almost entirely disappeared from the staff, which, nevertheless, is still carried on parade. Noted occasions when the Mozarters have paraded in New York were at the funeral of Gen. Grant and at the dedication of the Mausoleum in Riverside Park.

The City of New York has erected a very massive and costly Memorial in commemoration of the soldiers and sailors who enlisted there and who sacrificed their lives that the Nation might not perish. It is situated on the beautiful "Riverside Drive" and is very attractive and imposing. In its cost and architecture it well illustrates the patriotism and enthusiasm of the citizens of the Great Metropolis, who have embodied in their grand tribute to the dead the same lavish expenditure that distinguished them during the Rebellion. The structure is reproduced on facing page.

Upon the thirtieth anniversary of the departure of the Regiment from Yonkers for the seat of war, there was a reunion held in that city, July 4th,



SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL, NEW YORK CITY.



MOZART MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

Soldier's Monument, Atkinson Park, Newburyport, Mass.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.



MASS. MOZART ASSN. BADGE.

1891. About fifty comrades attended with their ladies, and all partook of a banquet at the Getty House, at which the Mayor and other city officials were present. The Association marched to the first camp ground of the Regiment and passed the building in which the Regimental Barracks were located and which is now occupied as a hat manufactory.

It was largely through the influence of the Regimental Association that an appropriation was secured from the Legislature of New York for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, an illustration of which precedes this page.

The monument cost two thousand dollars, of which amount the Legislature of Massachusetts contributed five hundred dollars, in recognition of the contingent from the Bay State. The monument is located in the "Devil's Den" near Little Round Top, where the Regiment performed an important service in preventing the occupation of the mountain by the enemy, in the event of which the Union troops would have been forced from the field by rebel artillery that would have been massed upon the eminence. The full particulars of this timely action by the Mozarters are fully related in Chapter thirty-nine of this volume. The design of the monument is that of a soldier kneeling behind a boulder with his musket in position ready for action. Large boulders abound there and they shielded many of the Mozarters during the severest part of the engagement. The monument is pointed out to visiting strangers as one of the most characteristic and unique monuments on the field and it attracts much attention on account of its picturesque appearance.

The dedication of the monument occurred July 2d, 1888, or twenty-five years after the battle, in presence of a large gathering of comrades and their ladies. The audience also included Gen. Sickles and other distinguished persons. The oration was delivered by Corpl. James Tanner, whose Regiment, the 87th, was consolidated with the 40th, soon after he sustained the loss of both legs at the Second Battle of Bull Run. An appropriate poem, written for the occasion by Richard Watson Gilder, Editor in Chief of the *Century Magazine*, and son of our Chaplain Gilder, was impressively read by the author. An address by Comrade George E. Harrington, also from the 87th, followed the poem, and a historical sketch of the Regiment by Capt. Joseph Murphy terminated the exercises. Appropriate inscriptions are engraved upon bronze tablets on three sides of the monument.

In Newburyport.

The Massachusetts branch of the Mozart Association was organized in 1875, and it is still in existence although reunions are not now regularly held on account of the small number of surviving comrades. The first reunion of the Massachusetts companies was held in Newburyport in 1876, and the occasion was notable. Stores and residences were handsomely decorated and two militia companies performed escort duty. The Mozarters were escorted to the Ocean House, where a permanent organization of the Association was effected by the election of Capt. Westcott as President, and other officers. A promenade concert was tendered in the evening at which there was a large attendance. Speeches, interspersed with music, were made by

Capt. Westcott, Col. Lindsey, Lieut. Boody, and Mr. George J. L. Colby, representing the citizens of Newburyport. A congratulatory letter was read from Col. Riley, who at a subsequent reunion presented a beautiful and costly banner to the Association. The Association adopted a badge in the form of a Maltese Cross of black enamel supporting a circle of silver bearing the inscription "Mozart Association." The arms of the cross display the Company designations, "B," "G," "H," "K," and in the center there is emblazoned the red diamond of the 1st Division of the Third Corps supporting the blue clover leaf of the 3d Division of the Second Corps, in both of which the Regiment served.

As early as the year 1868 a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Newburyport, since which time regular weekly meetings have been held. The Post now numbers about 175 members.

The patriotic citizens of Newburyport erected several years ago a unique memorial in honor of those who died in defense of their country. It stands in Atkinson Park and represents a private soldier in uniform, standing upon a boulder with his musket at "right shoulder shift." In front of the monument the lawn is embellished with two one hundred pounder rifled parrott cannon, and two stacks of spherical shells adjacent. It is pictured on the preceding page.

In Milford.

One of the earliest and most noted reunions of the Massachusetts Association was held in Milford in 1877. The citizens decorated their residences and places of business, and after a parade there was a reception in the Town Hall at which prominent citizens assisted, one of whom was the Hon. William F. Draper, brother of the present Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, who served as an aide-de-camp during the parade and who contributed very liberally to finance the celebration. After supper at the Mansion House, where Comrade Scammell officiated as Clerk, the Mozarters marched to the Town Hall, which was crowded by guests and citizens. Eloquent speeches were made by Col. Lindsey, Col. Riley, Capt. Westcott, Gen. Draper, and others. There was excellent vocal and instrumental music during the evening and the exercises continued over three hours. The next morning there was an excursion to Providence, R. I., and Rocky Point, where a "Shore Dinner" was served to nearly 200 persons.

Milford has honored its dead heroes by the erection of a Memorial Hall that is unexcelled in cost and beauty by any other similar structure in the United States. It is built of brick and contains a large Assembly Hall, Banquet Hall, Billiard Room, and Reception Rooms. The interior is approached through a spacious vestibule the walls of which are adorned with marble tablets upon which is inscribed the name of every resident of the town who served in the army and navy during the Civil War. The building is entirely devoted to the Grand Army of the Republic, a Post of which, named in honor of Major Fletcher, was organized in 1867, and which now has 125 names on its roll of membership. Weekly meetings are held and the building is open daily for the use of comrades. An illustration of the handsome structure is pictured on the next page.



MEMORIAL HALL, MILFORD, MASS.



MEMORIAL HALL, ARLINGTON, MASS.

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In Arlington.

No town in Massachusetts was more patriotic during the war than Arlington, and since the war its citizens have many times manifested the same spirit that prevailed while the Nation was fighting for its existence.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Arlington in 1881, and it now has eighty members, who meet twice monthly. It bears the name of Francis Gould, to whom the preference was given on account of his longer residence in the town. In another way, which, under Grand Army regulations, cannot be here disclosed, the memory of Major Ingalls was honored quite as highly as that of Lieut. Gould, each of whom sacrificed his life through his army service. Nine Mozarters have been members of the Post, six of whom are now deceased.

Woman's Relief Corps No. 43 is also named in honor of Lieut. Gould, and it is composed of as loyal and patriotic a band of ladies as any town can boast. It was organized in 1884 and has rendered valuable assistance to the Post upon many occasions. Among its benefactions was a gift of goods valued at $100 to the Carnival held in Boston for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea. Subsequently the Corps furnished a room at the Soldiers' Home at an expense of $125. The next year these enterprising ladies began preparations for erecting a Memorial Hall, and by entertainments, dances, fairs, and festivals, they obtained the first thousand dollars for the construction of the elegant and convenient building that is located at No. 370 Massachusetts avenue. Prominent among these earnest workers to promote the interests of the veterans may be mentioned Mrs. Augusta Randall, Mrs. Georgiana Averill, Mrs. Violet C. Durgin, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer, Mrs. Georgia Jacobs, Mrs. J. A. Marden, Mrs. Clara Kimball, Mrs. Carries E. Thayer, Mrs Willard, Mrs. Swett, Mrs. Lowd, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Swadkins, Mrs. Ilsley and Mrs. Crosby.

At the Memorial Day banquet in 1893 one of Arlington's most patriotic and public spirited citizens, Mr. E. Nelson Blake, announced a gift of $500 towards the erection of Memorial Hall, and a year later upon the same occasion, he pledged $1000 additional. That same year the Post held a Fair for the same purpose, and realized a sum exceeding $1500. In further testimony of his deep reverence for the veteran soldiers of Arlington, Mr. Blake donated one half of the land upon which Memorial Hall stands, and Mr. George E. Richardson the other half. To the Building Fund was also added $1500 obtained by popular subscriptions through the Arlington Advocate, a weekly newspaper published by Comrade Charles S. Parker and his son, Mr. Edgar D. Parker. The structure was erected at once, and was dedicated Dec. 7, 1894. A picture of the building appears on the preceding page, the lawn in front having since been adorned with two brass howitzers, which impart a military aspect to the surroundings.

The Post has always wielded considerable influence in town affairs, due largely to the Associated Membership, which includes many of the most prominent citizens of the town, among whom may be named Ex-Gov. Brackett, Mr. E. Nelson Blake, President of the Arlington National Bank, and Judge Hardy of the Superior Court, who is an active member of the Post and one

of its former Commanders. The building contains a large Assembly Hall, a large Reception Room, a Banquet Hall, and kitchen.

A Camp of the Sons of Veterans was organized in 1895, and it holds regular meetings in Memorial Hall. The young men of this organization are proudly devoted to the Post and assist greatly upon all occasions when their services are necessary. The three bodies, the Post, the Corps, and the Camp, work together in harmony and are animated by the purpose to commemorate and perpetuate the heroism of those who sacrificed and suffered so much in defending the Republic.

Several reunions of the Mozart Association have been held in Arlington, but the most notable occasion of a patriotic character occurred June 17th, 1887, at which time the Soldiers' Monument was dedicated. The monument cost nearly $15,000, which amount was secured by town appropriations, private contributions, and public entertainments. In 1885, the town appropriated the balance necessary to erect the monument and a site was secured at the junction of Broadway and Massachusetts avenue, where work immediately began from designs which had been accepted. The structure was completed early in 1887, and on June 17th it was dedicated.

The dedication ceremonies were preceded by a parade in which a dozen Posts of the Grand Army from adjoining towns participated, and two companies of militia. The Massachusetts Mozart Association also had a prominent position in the line, following Francis Gould Post. The route of procession was through the principal streets, ending at the monument. The oration was delivered by Gov. Brackett, who was a resident of the town, and who was then serving as Lieut. Governor. The popular author, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, who was also a resident of the town, contributed a stirring poem, the last two stanzas of which follows:—

Friends, living comrades, gather round!
And wave, ye winds, oh, gently wave
The flag they loved and died to save,
Above our consecrated ground!

To them this fair memorial stone
We raise, to be henceforth a sign
Of patriot's zeal, and Freedom's shrine;
And fame adopts them for her own.

The oration was a very exhaustive and eloquent review of the war period, in which Gov. Brackett spoke of the Mozarters as follows:—

On the evening of April 21st (1861), a war meeting was held in the Town Hall. It was the largest assembly of citizens which had ever convened in the town. The sum of $7,000 was subscribed to raise and equip a military company. At a Town Meeting held April 29th, $10,000 were appropriated to pay soldiers and support their families. In pursuance of these measures, a company was organized. The quota of Massachusetts, however, was then full, so that there was no immediate opportunity of joining a home regiment. A delay in entering active service was in prospect. This was a circumstance the members of the Company did not anticipate and could not endure with patience. They were too ardent in their patriotic zeal to brook delay. Men who are thus in earnest make their opportunities, and they made theirs. With Capt. Ingalls, they went to New York and with the consent of Gov. Andrew, they joined the Fortieth New York, or Mozart Regiment, as it was called. The ardor which excited them to this expedient in order to get to the front was creditable to their heroism. While they thus served as a part of the military of another State, they were none the less Massachusetts men. State lines were of little consequence at such a



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, LAWRENCE, MASS.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, ARLINGTON, MASS.

time. The essential thing was to serve the Government and it mattered little under what State auspices that service was rendered. And this, the members of the West Cambridge (Arlington) Company did with honor to themselves and to the town which sent them to the field. The history of the Mozart Regiment is their history, and it is a history replete with glory.

After the exercises the guests of the occasion were escorted to a large tent that had been erected in a field opposite the monument, where the ladies of the Relief Corps served a substantial dinner to more than 800 hungry men. After the repast the Mozarters were escorted by Post 36 to the Grand Army headquarters in the Savings Bank building, where the annual meeting of the Association was held and officers elected. After a few hours of song and story the Mozarters were escorted back to the tent for supper, after which they returned to the hall and held an impromptu Camp Fire, at which Gov. Brackett and Judge Parmenter were present.

The monument is forty-five feet high and is constructed of granite with indented panels for inscriptions. The front panel is devoted to the Mozart Regiment and bears the names of Major Ingalls, Sergt. Ellis, Corp. Wiley and Privates Greenlaw, Thompson, Kenney, Banks, and Hill, all of whom were killed in battle. Also the names of Lieut. Locke and Private Gammon, each of whom died from disease contracted in the army while serving with the Mozart Regiment. On the other panels appear the names of other Arlington soldiers who suffered death in defense of their country. Appropriate inscriptions are also lettered upon other parts of the monument.

In Lawrence.

The principal event in which the Massachusetts Mozart Association participated in Lawrence was in the nature of a picnic at a popular resort on the shore of the beautiful and placid Merrimac River. The comrades and their ladies were received at the railroad station and immediately escorted to the wharf where steamboats awaited their arrival, upon which they were transported up the river several miles to Laurel Park, where extensive and commodious grounds, adapted for the usual summer recreations, were made available for the exclusive use of the Association. During the day a business meeting was held and officers elected, after which a bountiful dinner was served. Speeches, recitations, and music enlivened the occasion, and at the sunset hour the company returned to Lawrence, whence the visiting comrades departed for their several homes.

Two Posts of the Grand Army have been established in Lawrence. Needham Post, No. 39, was organized in 1867 and now has 190 members. Gen. Lawton Post, No. 146, was instituted in 1904, and has 90 members. Meetings are held twice each month by both Posts on the same evenings.

The City of Lawrence has honored its veteran soldiers by erecting a beautiful and costly monument which fitly commemorates their deeds. It consists of a granite shaft fifty feet high, supported by a base, upon which are affixed brass tablets bearing the names of the heroic dead. But few Mozarters returned from the war to Lawrence, and only one now remains a resident of the city that sent a full Company to the battlefields of Virginia. A picture of the monument is herewith presented.

In Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Mozart Veteran Association was organized in Boston, August 13th, 1890, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army. There were present at the meeting which was held in East Boston quite a number of Mozarters from Philadelphia, among whom were Capt. J. W. Clymer, George W. Cooper, Fred. Dunderdale, and William Welsh. Upon their return to Philadelphia, a call for a meeting was issued and on Feb. 8th, 1891, officers were elected as follows: — President, Capt. Joseph W. Clymer; Vice-president, Robert Baxter; Secretary, Frederick Dunderdale; Treasurer, George W. Cooper. On May 10th of the same year by-laws were adopted and the objects of the Association were stated to be "The preservation of friendly relations among those who fought side by side for the safety of the Union, and to celebrate such anniversaries as may be necessary for the perpetuation of the name of our Regiment, and to relieve as far as possible any distress that may occur among our members."

Frequent meetings were held from time to time in a lodge room in the business section of Philadelphia for some years, after which it became the custom to hold meetings of the Association at the homes of the members. A lively interest was manifested in all matters pertaining to the affairs of the Mozart Regiment, an effort being made to secure an appropriation from the State Legislature, for a marker at the battlefield of Gettysburg at the spot where the Regiment served on the third day of the battle, but the endeavor failed.

A delegation attended the thirtieth anniversary and Reunion of the Regiment in Yonkers on July 4th, 1891, and at subsequent reunions in New York and elsewhere. Reciprocal visitations were had from members of the New York Association, and they were cordially received and entertained. One notable occasion was on June 25th, 1892, and another during the National Encampment of the Grand Army in Philadelphia, in 1899. The Pennsylvania Association maintained headquarters for visiting comrades and upon invitation of Comrade W. H. Gilbert visiting friends were entertained at his home.

On Jan. 9th, 1898, Comrade William Welsh presented to the Association the State Flag of the 74th Regiment. It appears that this flag was retained in the possession of Lieut. Col. Crawford at the close of the war. Following his death it remained with his widow for some time, when it was loaned to one of the Grand Army Posts of the city and finally was presented to Comrade Welsh. With his consent the flag was presented to the New York Association at a reunion held at Jamaica, N. Y., June 27th, 1898. Capt. Clymer made an appropriate presentation speech and the gift was acknowledged by Col. Riley.

During the past few years the meetings have been infrequent, the last one having occurred June 11th, 1905, at the residence of Hugh McDonald in Philadelphia. There were present, President William Welsh, Secretary D. H. Moyer and Comrades Hugh McDonald, James McCoy, John E. Bradley, and Capt. Clymer.

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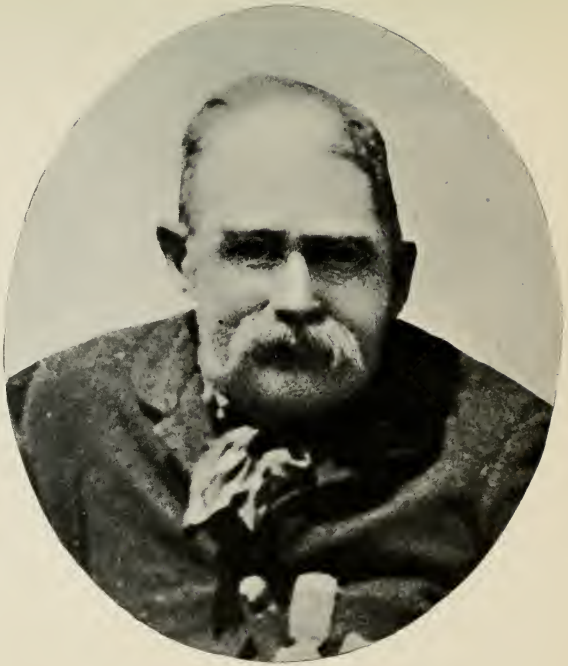
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SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PETER JAMES COLLOTEN.



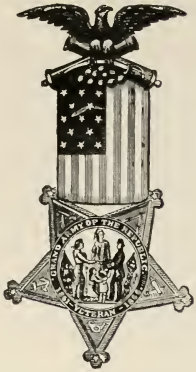
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GRAND ARMY BADGE.



SONS OF VETERANS BADGE.



RELIEF CORPS BADGE.

CHAPTER XL.

CHARITABLE AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

As a result of the war thousands of crippled comrades and the widows and orphan children of the slain were made destitute, and to this condition is partially due the formation of several organizations, the chief object of which is to assist and care for those in destitute circumstances. The first and principal among these societies is the Grand Army of the Republic, to which several of the other charitable societies are auxiliary, and with which they are affiliated. The limitations of a single volume force me to confine my notice to the principal organizations, viz.: — the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, branches of which exist in every prominent city and in many towns in every Northern State. Posts of the Grand Army likewise exist in several of the Southern States, the membership being confined entirely to Union soldiers with honorable discharges from the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps. During their existence these organizations have aided thousands of destitute persons and disbursed millions of dollars in relieving distress.

Grand Army of the Republic.

This great patriotic Association is composed of those who honorably served their country during the Civil War, and into its ranks no one upon whom the taint of treason rests can go. The first Post was organized April 6, 1866, in Decatur, Illinois. Its principles are embodied in the motto — "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." Its membership has embraced all of the great Union Commanders and a very large majority of the rank and file. The badge of the organization is composed of brass taken from cannon captured from the enemy, and it is a cherished emblem that is emblazoned with a heroism that was patriotic and a patriotism that was heroic. The design of the badge consists of the figure of an eagle, with cross-cannon and ammunition, representing Defense — the eagle hovering over with a sword, and always ready to protect from insult or dishonor the National Flag, which is also the emblem and ribbon of the Order.

One end of this flag-ribbon is attached to the figure of the eagle, cross-cannon and ammunition, and the other end is fastened to a five-pointed star in the center of which is the figure of the Goddess of Liberty, representing Loyalty; on either side, a soldier and sailor clasping hands, representing Fraternity, and two children receiving benediction and assurance of protection from the comrades, representing Charity. On each side of the group is the National Flag and the eagle, representing Freedom, and the axe or bundle of rods, or fasces, representing Union.

In each point of the star is the insignia of the various arms of the service viz.: — the bugle for Infantry, the cross-cannon for Artillery, and the anchor for sailors.

Woman's Relief Corps.

This organization originated in Portland, Maine, in 1869, and by vote of the National Encampment it was made an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic. The objects of the association are

First. To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead.

Second. To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends.

Third. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses, and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in its hour of peril.

Fourth. To inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live.

Fifth. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America.

Sixth. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

Sons of Veterans.

This society is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was organized in Philadelphia, in 1878.

The objects of the Order are

First. To keep green the memory of our Fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

Second. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled comrades, to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans, to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

Third. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of the Order.

Fourth. To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights and justice to all.

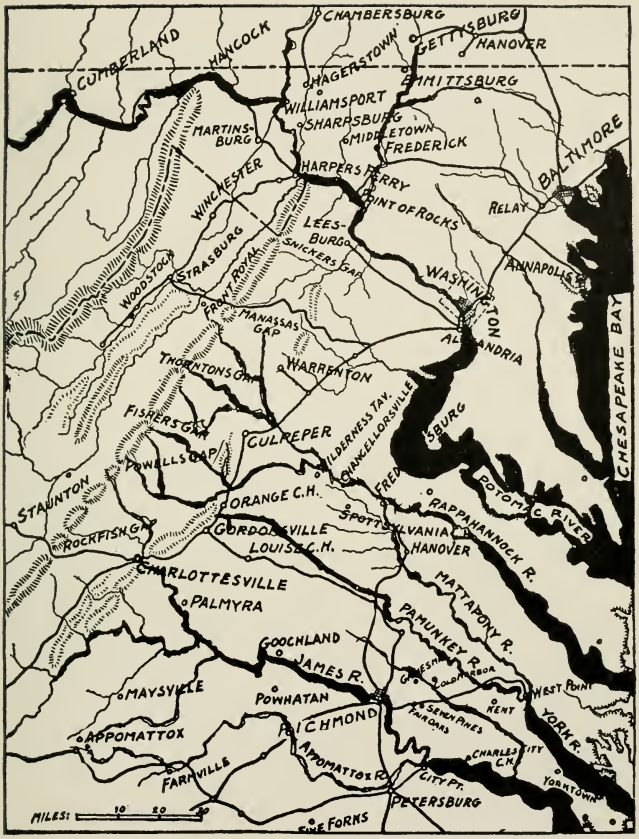


ANNIE ETHERIDGE HOOKS.

Among the Army Nurses no one was better known than Annie Etheridge, whose maiden name was Annie Blair. She was born in Detroit, Mich., and was the daughter of John Blair. She was reared in luxury, but in early girlhood her father met with business reverses. She married James Etheridge, who enlisted in the 2d Michigan Regiment. Annie offered her services as a volunteer nurse and they were accepted. She went with the Regiment to the seat of war, but when the Regiment was ordered to Tennessee, she was transferred to the 3d Michigan Regiment, and when that Regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac she remained with it until its term of enlistment expired. She was then transferred to the 5th Michigan Regiment, which was attached to the Brigade in which the Mozart Regiment served. She engaged in the Hospital Service, and ministered to all within her jurisdiction with motherly tenderness, and to such a degree was her manner compassionate and sympathetic that she became known throughout the Second and Third Corps as "Gentle Annie." She rode horseback on the march, and in battle was attended by an orderly, who carried the medicine chest. She was many times exposed to rebel bullets and was once slightly wounded. She succored many helpless men on the field of carnage and dressed their wounds long before they could have been carried to the surgeons for treatment. She witnessed all the horrors of war, and saw men killed while she quenched the flow of blood from the wounds of those around her. Gen. Kearny, Gen. Berry, Gen. Birney, Gen. Hancock, and many other Commanding Officers held her in high esteem and valued her services. She even appeared upon the skirmish line, and was often on the line of battle whenever a fight was expected or in progress, in consequence of which the Kearny Medal of Honor was conferred upon her. Many incidents might be related of her bravery and inspiring patriotism. Wherever she appeared the men welcomed her with cheers and extended to her every possible respect and courtesy. Her life was blameless and so fully devoted to the soldiers that no word was ever spoken in her presence, or deed committed, that could give her offense or cause her humiliation. She was regarded as a ministering angel and the personification of all the womanly virtues. After the war, she married Mr. Charles E. Hooks, with whom she is now residing in the City of Washington, where Comrade Hooks, who served in the 7th Connecticut Regiment, is now employed as a messenger in one of the Government Departments. Gentle Annie is enjoying a serene life and is never happier than when she meets some of the men with whom she was associated in the perilous days of the Great Rebellion, and to whom she exemplified the Golden Rule.

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MAP OF VIRGINIA.

Upon this map can be traced the routes of march by the Mozarters, to and fro through Virginia.

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CHAPTER XLI.

ROSTER OF THE MOZART REGIMENT.

The preparation of a correct roster of the Mozart Regiment is a difficult undertaking for many reasons. Any roster that is grossly inaccurate is of little value, and realizing this, I have aimed to avoid errors and have devoted a great amount of time to verify the record of each individual. This involved the examination of the muster rolls of every company in each of the regiments that united with us and formed a part of our grand Mozart organization. In comparing these rolls with the published Reports of the Adjutant General of New York, I was confronted with many discrepancies, and it became necessary to harmonize these differences and to reach conclusions that were convincing about nomenclature, service, and fate. The official reports mention a great many as having deserted and some of them were unjustly placed in that category, but it is true that many who enlisted during the last year of the war, were "bounty jumpers" who obtained large sums of money for enlisting, with no intention of serving in the army. These men were dispatched to the front, but they fled at the earliest opportunity. Having been assigned to the Regiment, their names appear upon the rolls, but they did not report for duty, and consequently, were not assigned. These men are designated in the Roster as deserters, but I have declined to cast such a stigma upon those who were reported as "missing in action," unless there was some proof of intended desertion. Many of them returned to duty and assigned good cause for their absence, which was, in a great many instances, that they were captured and held as prisoners. Concerning those who did not return, we are warranted in reaching the conclusion that the larger portion of them terminated their existence either in battle or by death from wounds on the field, or in some prison in the South. Some of those who were reported to be "missing in action," are now known to have died while held as prisoners of war, and I have endeavored to trace those who were supposed to have been captured, by communicating with the officials in charge of the National Cemeteries throughout the country. In this manner, the fate of some has been ascertained who were not before known to have died in captivity. A great many are buried in these cemeteries among the "unknown dead," and it is presumed that these graves contain the bodies of many Mozarters gathered from the battlefields after the war, whose identity will never be determined. Could the number of these be known, our regimental fatalities would be largely augmented, but their sad fate can never be ascertained as they repose among those whose bodies were disinterred and deposited in the burial grounds prepared by the Government for their reception. Finally, it may be said that the regimental standing on account of losses is raised in preparing this Roster. It is due to official inaccuracies which failed to credit us with casualties now known to have occurred. The highest number of killed

and fatally wounded credited to us by official statistics is 238, while I find 255 fully authenticated fatalities.

The Roster contains the names of all who are borne upon the rolls of the Regiment, with the greatest possible accuracy, but it may be expected that errors in orthography exist, for it is found that individuals did not always sign the rolls in the same form. Many served under assumed names, but in all known instances, the correct name is published in the Roster together with the assumed name. The files of the War Department at Washington have not been available from which to obtain facts necessary for historical accuracy, and requests, even for information where there was doubt regarding individual records, have been met with the statement that it is contrary to the rules of the department to furnish information for historical purposes. Thus, dependent upon his own resources and the official reports in the State Archives, the historian has found it difficult to compile an absolutely correct Roster, and he assumes that errors and omissions prevail to some extent. In spite of the disposition of the Government, however, the Roster may be regarded as substantially accurate and reliable, because much time has been devoted to investigation by means of correspondence and verbal inquiry for the express purpose of achieving the desired result.

The Regiment was organized and mustered into the United States Army in Yonkers, N. Y., each company containing the maximum number of men, and these original members of the regiment are designated in the Roster as having been mustered in at Yonkers. Unless otherwise stated, all enlistments were for three years. During the last year of the war, enlistments were made for one and two years. In such cases the Roster states the term for which the recruit was sworn into the service. The Regiment was mustered out at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 27, 1865, but the place and date are omitted in the Roster, it being understood where the discharge took place by the statement, "mustered out with the regiment." In further explanation it may be said that, where the State in which the enlistment occurred is not mentioned, it may be regarded as having been in New York. All our battles occurred in Virginia, unless otherwise stated.

For other information upon "Battles and Casualties," see Chapter XXXVI.

Roster

OF THE FORTIETH (MOZART) REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1. ABBOTT, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

2. ABBOTT, ROBERT J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 6, 1862, but did not report for duty.

3. ABIENISTE, THEOPHILUS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newark, N. J., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

4. ABRAHAMS, GILBERT. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

5. ABRAMS, ABRAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted July 20, 1861.

6. ABRAMS, JOHN M. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City for two years, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 18, 1864.

7. ACKERIS, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Wagoner in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

8. ACKERMAN, PETER J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Rushville, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 9, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

9. ACKMOODY, SAMUEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Odell, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

10. ADAM, RAYMOND. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Pooleville, Md., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

11. ADAMS, ASA F. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Wagoner in Co. G. Discharged Jan. 1, 1863. Died in 1868.

12. ADAMS, JEREMIAH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged June 5, 1865.

13. ADAMS, JOHN Q. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Died of diphtheria, Nov. 22, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

14. ADAMS, SAMUEL. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Sept. 17, 1861.

15. ADAMS, WILLIAM P. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Died of congestive fever, July 18, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

16. ADDINGTON, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

17. ADE, CHRISTIAN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Died of disease, Oct. 15, 1862, near Conrad's Ferry, Md.

18. AINSWORTH, MARTIN V. B. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Wounded, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 17, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

19. AIREY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and discharged Oct. 15, 1864.

20. AKENS, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, May 10, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

21. ALBEART, EUGENE. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 24, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

22. ALBEE, JOSEPH. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Conastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred as Private to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.

23. ALBERGER, WILLIAM. Age 41 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania. Captured same date and did not return.

24. ALBERTS, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Discharged July 15, 1863.

25. ALBRECHT, JACOB. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

26. ALDRICH, CYRUS P. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged Nov. 14, 1862, to enlist in 5th U. S. Artillery.

27. ALDRICH, HORACE L. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

28. ALLEN, DANIEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

29. ALLEN, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, July 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

30. ALLEN, ISAAC. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

31. ALLEN, JEFFREY B. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and captured at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Returned to duty, Apr. 15, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

32. ALLEN, JOHN B. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured in action and escaped. Returned to duty, and mustered out June 27, 1864.

33. ALLEN, JOHN C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Apr. 8, 1865, near Farmville, Va.

34. ALLEN, JOHN H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Deserted Apr. 4, 1864.

35. ALLEN, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

36. ALLWIMBLE, HENRY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, June 6, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

37. AMEIGH, RICHARD J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Painted Post, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

38. ANABLE, JOHN C. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Dec. 25, 1861.

39. ANDERSON, ACKERMAN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. Discharged, Jan. 24, 1863, to enlist in 3d U. S. Artillery.

40. ANDERSON, EDWARD C. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, May 30, 1862, near Fair Oaks, Va.

41. ANDERSON, FRANCIS S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

42. ANDERSON, JAMES. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

43. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Age 16 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and wounded at Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 6, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

44. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out at expiration of enlistment.

45. ANDREWS, EDMUND Q. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and returned to duty Aug. 5, 1862. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 14, 1862. Re-enlisted, May 6, 1864, in Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Aug. 2, 1866.

46. ANGELL, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

47. ANGLING, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted Aug. 19, 1862.

48. ANGUS, LUTHER W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Rochester, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Returned to duty and promoted to Sergeant. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 23, 1863. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to First Sergeant, Sept. 25, 1864. Discharged June 13, 1865.

49. ANTHONY, NEWTON. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private, in Co. F. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

50. ARCHER, FRANCIS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Wagoner in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

51. ARMSTRONG, EDWARD J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 16, 1864.

52. ARMSTRONG, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

53. ARMSTRONG, JOHN E. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.

54. ARMSTRONG, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

55. ARNOLD, CHARLES. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, Dec. 7, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Discharged Oct. 28, 1865.

56. ARNOLD, CHARLES A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, June 30, 1862, near Glendale, and paroled. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

57. ARNOLD, EMMANUEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf., under the name of Emmanuel Moore. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Feb. 15, 1865.

58. ARNOLD, FELIX. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 18, 1864, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 27, 1864, while sick in hospital.

59. ATKINS, BENJAMIN F. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there of his wound, July 12, 1863. Buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

60. ATKINSON, JOHN W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

61. ATWELL, LEWIS G. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to the Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863, but did not report for duty.

62. ATWELL, THOMAS. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1863, as Private in Co. D. Deserted Mar. 31, 1864.

63. ATWOOD, CHARLES M. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, 1862, and to Sergeant Major, Nov. 1, 1863, but wounded Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, before receiving his warrant. Discharged June 15, 1864.

64. BABCOCK, HORACE I. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant and transferred to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., Dec. 24, 1862. Transferred to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 27, 1864.

65. BABCOCK, PETER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

66. BABCOCK, WILLIAM A. Age 25 years. Enlisted as Sergeant and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, but declined promotion Sept. 4, 1863, to accept a Commission as Paymaster in the U. S. Navy.

67. BABINGER, ANTHONY. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 25, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Transferred, July 7, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 26, 1865.

68. BABST, FREDERICK. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

69. BACKMAN, GEORGE. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

70. BACLUM, HERMAN. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

71. BADOIR, PAUL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted June 8, 1863.

72. BAGLEMAN, GOTTFRIED. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 27, 1864, at Deep Bottom, and mustered out Aug. 29, 1864.

73. BAILEY, ALBERT D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, May 16, 1895, in Amesbury, and buried there.

74. BAILEY, OSCAR J. Age 14 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in Dec. 23, 1861, as Musician in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 8, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, Mar. 28, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 22, 1864.

75. BAILEY, SAMUEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., while a deserter. Reported for duty, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted while on furlough with the regiment.

76. BAILEY, WILLIAM H. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

77. BAKER, JOHN W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged for disability, Jan. 16, 1864. Now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

78. BAKER, THOMAS. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864.

79. BAKER, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

80. BAKER, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and promoted to Corporal. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Oct. 9, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

81. BALDWIN, CHARLES G. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Camillus, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged Oct. 22, 1864. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

82. BALL, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted July 29, 1861.

83. BALL, JOHN H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Tioga, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Mar. 16, 1865, near Hatcher's Run, Va.

84. BALL, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Apr. 2, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

85. BALLOU, ABRAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, June 30, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

86. BALLOU, EDWARD F. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. B. Discharged June 1, 1862.

87. BALLOU, FREDERICK D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and imprisoned in Richmond, Va. Paroled and died of disease, June 21, 1863, at Annapolis, Md. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

88. BALLOU, GEORGE O. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant in Co. H. Appointed Adjutant, and resigned Feb. 6, 1862. Died in Arlington, Aug. 10, 1898, and buried there.

89. BALTER, ISAAC. Age 26 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, May 16, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

90. BAMBEE, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 1, 1861, and died of disease, June 18, 1862, at White House, Va.

91. BANKS, THOMAS E. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

92. BANKS, WRIGHT. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, as Private for one year, but did not report for duty.

93. BANNON, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 1, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

94. BARBER, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

95. BARBER, JOSEPH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864.

96. BARBER, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Transferred to Drum Corps and promoted to Corporal. Died of disease, May 12, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.

97. BARCHE, AUGUSTUS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Amherst, and mustered in, Jan. 4, 1864, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out with the regiment.

98. BARCLAY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

99. BARNES, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and again, June 16, 1864, near Petersburg. Died of his wounds, June 19, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

100. BARNES, CHARLES T. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Appointed Musician, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Chicago, Ill.

101. BARNES, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

102. BARNES, HARRISON A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 4, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 10, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Last known address was Marshall, Minn.

103. BARNES, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1864, as Private in Co. A, but did not report for duty.

104. BARNES, MATTHEW. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was New York City.

105. BARNETT, DANIEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and returned to duty, Dec. 19, 1862. Wounded, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, Oct. 14, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

106. BARR, JOHN. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, Oct. 13, 1863, at Auburn, and returned to duty, Nov. 20, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1865. Died, Aug. 21, 1900, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

107. BARRETT, EDWIN C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 16, 1863, as Private in Co. E. Killed in action, July 12, 1864, near Petersburg, and buried in Battle Ground National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

108. BARRETT, ROBERT. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted Nov. 27, 1862.

109. BARRETT, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Feb. 24, 1863.

110. BARRETT, THOMAS H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled Apr. 3, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

111. BARROW, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Oct. 27, 1863, at White's Ford, Va.

112. BARRY, AUGUSTE. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

113. BARRY, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged for disability, Mar. 2, 1863.

114. BARRY, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted July 10, 1861.

115. BARSTOW, JOHN S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A, but did not report for duty.

116. BARTHOLOMEW, HEWITT. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Nov. 21, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

117. BARTLETT, WILLIAM. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

118. BARTON, AUGUSTINE. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 28, 1864.

119. BARTON, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Apr. 19, 1863.

120. BARTON, EDWARD. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, June 22, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

121. BASSETT, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. C. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 6, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 20, 1863.

122. BASSTON, JOHN J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1864, but did not report for duty.

123. BATEMAN, BENJAMIN C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Rome, and mustered in, Dec. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

124. BATES, ROYAL H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged, July 14, 1862, to accept promotion as Lieutenant in 2d U. S. Colored Inf. Died, Mar. 7, 1907, in the Military Home at Chelsea, Mass.

125. BATTELLE, GEORGE W. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and imprisoned in Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C. Paroled and returned to duty, Apr. 17, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Boston, Mass.

126. BAUR, CHARLES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

127. BAUR, JACOB. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

128. BAURMANN, GUSTAV. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged Dec. 28, 1864.

129. BAXTER, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1863, as Private in Co. H. Captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died, Jan. 1, 1865, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

130. BAXTER, ROBERT. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Promoted to First Sergeant, June 8, 1862, and wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, June 6, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged June 14, 1864. Now resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

131. BAYNE, ROBERT E. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as First Sergeant in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, as Sergeant, and promoted to First Sergeant. Promoted, Oct. 18, 1863, to Second Lieutenant, and discharged Dec. 19, 1863. Died, Oct. 23, 1899, in the National Military Home, at Milwaukee, Wis.

132. BEAGLE, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hampden, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Mar. 20, 1863.

133. BEAGLE, JACOB. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

134. BEAMISH, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, July 1, 1862, while on the march to Malvern Hill, Va.

135. BEAN, JACOB. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Dec. 12, 1862, near Fredericksburg, Va.

136. BEATTY, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1861, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 8, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

137. BEATTY, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 15, 1864, and to Sergeant, May 5, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

138. BECKER, FRANK A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured on picket, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, and paroled. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Kansas City, Mo.

139. BECKER, GEORGE. Age 25 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and died there Aug. 8, 1863.

140. BECKER, GEORGE R. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Nov. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Dec. 3, 1863, during the Mine Run campaign, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 1, 1865.

141. BECKER, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

142. BECKER, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th New York Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 25, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 10, 1863, and wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now resides in New York City.

143. BECKER, JOHN. Age 40 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out June 27, 1865.

144. BECKER, THOMAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

145. BECRAFT, ANSLAM. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1864, as Private in Co. G, for one year. Died of disease, Mar. 25, 1865, at City Point, Va.

146. BECRAFT, DUBOIS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Suffern, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Killed in action, Oct. 11, 1864, near Petersburg. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

147. BELL, DAVID. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and died of his wound same day.

148. BELL, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

149. BENDER, EDWARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal and wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Nov. 30, 1862.

150. BENDER, SAMUEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Sept. 19, 1862.

151. BENJAMIN, CHARLES F. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Stat. Is., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864. Last known address was Washington, D. C.

152. BENNETT, EDWARD F. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 15, 1863, as Private, but did not report for duty.

153. BENNETT, GEORGE M. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant in Co. I. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, and discharged Aug. 4, 1862. Last known address was Long Hill, Conn.

154. BENNETT, JACOB D. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, July 30, 1861, and to Sergeant, June 16, 1862. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and promoted to Sergeant Major, Jan. 1, 1863. While absent wounded, reduced to the rank of Private, and after returning to duty again promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 15, 1863, and to First Sergeant, Aug. 30, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

155. BENNETT, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, Long Island, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1862, and to Sergeant, Apr. 1, 1863. Discharged Feb. 16, 1864. Now resides in Jamaica, N. Y. See portrait.

156. BENNETT, WILLIAM H. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Oyster Bay, Long Island, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

157. BENSON, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, July 1, 1862, while marching to Malvern Hill.

158. BERGER, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in Merrifield, Va. See portrait.

159. BERGSTRESSER, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, Long Island, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, for one year, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 10, 1865. Now serving in the National Military Home at Los Angeles, Cal.

160. BERGUER, ÉMILE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

161. BERNE, BENJAMIN. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, Jan. 2, 1865. Mustered out July 10, 1865.

162. BERNHARD, RUFUS J. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Oct. 25, 1864. Last known address was Jordan, N. Y.

163. BERNHARDT, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and escaped. Returned to duty and again captured, Aug. 20, 1864, at the Weldon Railroad. Paroled and mustered out Jan. 30, 1865.

164. BERRIGAN, DENNIS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 25, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Albany, N. Y.

165. BERRY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted Sept. 8, 1862.

166. BERRY, WILLIAM. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

167. BERRY, WILLIAM H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted June 13, 1864, and transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 2, 1864, and killed in action, Oct. 8, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

168. BERTRAND, NAPOLEON. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

169. BESSENNE, EMILE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

170. BETTS, JOHN S. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and again at Bartlett's Mills, Nov. 27, 1863. Died of his wounds, Dec. 1, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

171. BEURMAN, HENRY G. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Pittstown, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to First Sergeant, Nov. 16, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

172. BICKELHAUPST, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 16, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

173. BIEN, EPHRAIM. Enlisted as a Private in an unknown regiment and deserted. Reported for duty Feb. 15, 1863, and assigned to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

174. BIERD, JOSEPH. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

175. BIGGARS, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

176. BIGGINS, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, at Yonkers, June 21, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

177. BINSEE, LEWIS J. Enlisted in N. Y. City, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Reduced to Private, Oct. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, May 1, 1864. Promoted to First Sergeant, May 1, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, July 7, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1864, and to Captain, Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was N. Y. City.

178. BIRD, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, June 15, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

179. BIRD, GEORGE F. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1864, as Private in Co. C, but did not report for duty.

180. BISBEE, OLIVER H. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks.

181. BITTLE, CHARLES W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 26, 1864.

182. BLACK, ROBERT. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Nov. 4, 1861, in Alexandria.

183. BLACKSTEIN, FREDERICK. Age unknown. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg and buried there.

184. BLACKSTOCK, DAVID E. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Salisbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Aug. 12, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Discharged Aug. 1, 1865. Now resides in Amesbury, Mass. See portrait.

185. BLAKE, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

186. BLAKE, RICHARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Sept. 7, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

187. BLAKESLEE, ANDREW. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

188. BLENKER, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., Dec. 21, 1862, and June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

189. BLINNS, WILLIAM S. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Palmyra, and mustered in, Nov. 12, 1863, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg.

190. BLISS, FREDERICK E. Age 32 years. Mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Regimental Quartermaster. Discharged, June 26, 1862, for promotion to Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

191. BLIZZARD, DAVID M. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged, Feb. 17, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

192. BLOOD, LUCIUS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. H. Transferred, July 1, 1861, to Co. G, as Corporal. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1862. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, May 20, 1898, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

193. BLUMSTEIN, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out Jan. 23, 1865.

194. BOARDMAN, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Kirkville, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Nov. 27, 1864. Now serving in the Military Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

195. BODOND, FRANCIS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Mar. 28, 1863,

196. BOEHM, GEORGE F. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24. 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

197. BOELL, HENRY P. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1864, and to Sergeant, Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

198. BOGART, PETER. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

199. BOGGS, MAXWELL McD. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Apr. 25, 1863.

200. BOILEAN, HERMAN. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 31, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Oct. 7, 1864, as Supernumerary.

201. BOLARI, LOUIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 21, 1861, as Musician in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and as Private to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

202. BOLLES, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Captured near Petersburg and paroled. Mustered out with the regiment.

203. BONIFANT, HENRY W. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 3, 1861, from Camp Wood.

204. BONNEY, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Liberty, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Oct. 22, 1864.

205. BONSTADT, GUSTAVE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Elmira, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1864. Transferred, Apr. 1, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died, Sept. 20, 1887, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

206. BONVALLET, LAURENT. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged Oct. 16, 1864.

207. BOODY, ROBERT M. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 9, 1862, and to Sergeant, May 16, 1862. Slightly wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks and promoted to First Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, June 6, 1863. Severely wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and again, Nov. 26, 1863, at Locust Grove was dangerously wounded. Slightly wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out, July 11, 1864, after commanding the company for several months. Now resides in Haverhill, Mass.

208. BOOTH, AARON. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and declined to serve. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 6, 1864, to the 1st N. Y. Artillery.

209. BOOTH, HARRISON. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged, Aug. 2, 1863, for loss of right leg. Died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1894.

210. BORMAN, FREDERICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant. Jan. 13, 1863, and reduced to Corporal, May 25, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864,

211. BOTTICHER, PATRICK. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, as Musician in Co. G. Deserted same date.

212. BOULANGER, FREDERICK. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, Sept. 27, 1863, at Culpeper, and returned to duty Nov. 20, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Feb. 14, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

213. BOULTON, GEORGE J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Died of disease, Dec. 30, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa.

214. BOWERS, FRANCIS. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Feb. 10, 1863.

215. BOWERS, WILLIAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Norwich, and mustered in, Dec. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863, but did not report for duty.

216. BOWKER, ORRIN. Age 23 years. Enlisted, Mar. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

217. BOYCE, ERNEST. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, June 12, 1864, and returned to duty, Aug. 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.

218. BOYCE, THOMAS J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run and paroled. Deserted, Oct. 9, 1862, from Camp Wallace, Ohio, while under parole.

219. BOYD, JOSEPH G. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Sept. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 27, 1865.

220. BOYD, REUBEN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, while a prisoner, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Returned to duty and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed Oct. 14, 1864, while on picket in front of Petersburg, Va. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

221. BOYLAN, THOMAS. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Nov. 5, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Mar. 14, 1864.

222. BOYLAND, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

223. BOYLAND, PETER. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 16, 1863, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, and died, date unknown, near Petersburg. Buried in the National Cemetery at City Point, Va.

224. BOYLE, CHARLES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Corporal, and killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

225. BOYLE, THOMAS J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and died of his wound, Aug. 7, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

226. BOYLE, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Dec. 6, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

227. BOYLE, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

228. BOYLEN, OWEN. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Discharged for disability, Sept. 6, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa.

229. BOYLEN, PHILIP. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Aug. 31, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

230. BRADBURY, WILLIAM H. H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged for mental disability, Mar. 28, 1862, from the Insane Asylum in Washington, D. C. He became a clergyman, and his last known address was Philadelphia, Pa. Efforts to communicate with him have been unsuccessful.

231. BRADLEY, ELEAZER. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

232. BRADLEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

233. BRADLEY, JOHN E. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged, Aug. 1, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va. His last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

234. BRADY, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1864, as Private for one year, but did not report for duty.

235. BRADY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 27, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

236. BRADY, TERENCE. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. I. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 2, 1863.

237. BRANAGAN, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged, Jan. 24, 1863, in Annapolis, Md.

238. BRANAN, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. G. Died of disease, Feb. 4, 1865, at City Point, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

239. BRANDHORST, FERDINAND. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863, and paroled Mar. 4, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 30, 1865.

240. BRANIGAN, FELIX. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Pittstown, and mustered in, July 18, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Sergeant and re-enlisted as a veteran. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged, Dec. 3, 1864, to accept promotion as Second Lieutenant, in 32d U. S. Colored troops. He holds a Medal of Honor, awarded by Congress, for special bravery.

241. BRANNON, DENNIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

242. BRANT, BRITTON. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, Nov. 27, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

243. BRANT, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

244. BRAUS, CLEMENT. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

245. BRAY, JOSEPH. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, but declined to serve. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Died Feb. 3, 1876, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N. Y. City.

246. BRECHT, LEOPOLD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

247. BREMAN, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out July 7, 1865, at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor.

248. BRENNAN, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamstown, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, May 25, 1863, and killed in action, Oct. 2, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

249. BRENNAN, PETER. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Sept. 12, 1864, near Petersburg. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

250. BRESLIN, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Sergeant, Feb. 15, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out June 27, 1864. Now resides in Chelsea, Mass., and has charge of the grounds of the Military Home in that city.

251. BRESON, NELSON. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Plattsburg, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. B, for two years. Mustered out with the regiment.

252. BRICHER, WILLIAM H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned in Richmond, Va. Exchanged and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

253. BRIEN, JOHN. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 5, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

254. BRIGGS, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

255. BRIMLOW, WILLIAM. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and died of disease, Jan. 25, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

256. BRISCOE, JOSEPH C. Age 26 years. Mustered in, Oct. 29, 1863, as Captain of Co. A, and mustered out, Oct. 2, 1864, for promotion to Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment.

257. BRITSCH, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Died, Apr. 28, 1892, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

258. BRITTON, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 25, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

259. BROCKMAN, GEORGE L. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Deserted, June 8, 1864.

260. BRODIE, WILLIAM W. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and discharged, Aug. 6, 1862, for disability caused by his wound. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1906, and buried there in Greenwood Cemetery.

261. BRODY, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Westfield, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted May 25, 1865.

262. BROOKS, CHARLES R. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

263. BROOKS, HENRY C. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Reduced to Private while wounded in hospital, and returned to duty. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 25, 1864, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

264. BROPHY, TIMOTHY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Drummer, Apr. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

265. BROPHY, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, June 6, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

266. BROUGHTON, JOSEPH A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Jan. 30, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

267. BROUGIER, GUSTAVE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

268. BROWER, DAVID. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Taughannoc, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Feb. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

269. BROWN, ABRAHAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864. Last known address was West Brookville, N. Y.

270. BROWN, CHARLES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. A. Reduced to Private, Sept. 30, 1861, and deserted Oct. 28, 1861.

271. BROWN, EDWARD. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out June 1, 1865. Now resides in New York City.

272. BROWN, EDWARD C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. C. Discharged June 1, 1865.

273. BROWN, EDWARD H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

274. BROWN, FRANK. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 3, 1863, and captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, Mar. 16, 1864, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was New York City.

275. BROWN, FREDERICK. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 9, 1865.

276. BROWN, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

277. BROWN, GEORGE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B, for one year. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 12, 1865.

278. BROWN, HENRY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Portland, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

279. BROWN, HENRY. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Jan. 25, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

280. BROWN, HENRY M. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Promoted to Sergeant and discharged May 21, 1863.

281. BROWN, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Died, Oct. 10, 1899, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

282. BROWN, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Apr. 22, 1862.

283. BROWN, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

284. BROWN, JOHN T. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. B. Resigned Sept. 3, 1861. Last known address was Bradford, Mass.

285. BROWN, JOSEPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Jan. 2, 1863, to U. S. Artillery.

286. BROWN, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1862, and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, while a prisoner, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and returned to duty, Jan. 6, 1863, with loss of rank. Transferred to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

287. BROWN, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 25, 1865, as Private in Co. F, for two years. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

288. BROWN, WILLIAM. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Jan. 11, 1862.

289. BROWN, WILLIAM. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

290. BROWN, WILLIAM. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

291. BROWN, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Oct. 3, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

292. BROWN, WILLIAM S. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

293. BROWNLEY, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Dec. 11, 1862.

294. BRUCE, SANFORD J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

295. BRUFF, PHILIP. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Feb. 1, 1863.

296. BRUNDIGE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

297. BRUSH, RICHARD J. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. I. Reduced to Private, Mar. 1, 1862, and promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1862. Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, to accept promotion in another regiment.

298. BRUTON, ROBERT. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

299. BRYAN, JOHN S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

300. BRYAN, NATHANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 22, 1864, as Private for one year, but did not report for duty.

301. BRYSON, THOMAS. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out, Apr. 15, 1865. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

302. BUCHER, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, July 10, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

303. BUCKLEY, JOHN B. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Musician and discharged, June 20, 1864. Now resides in Roxbury, Mass.

304. BUDD, JOSEPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

305. BUELL, ANDREW G. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out Oct. 8, 1864. Last known address was Chapman, Nebraska.

306. BUELL, ARTHUR P. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.

307. BUELL, GEORGE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Captured same date, and died Oct. 1, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

308. BUFORD, FREDERICK B. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out Jan. 10, 1865.

309. BULLIS, AVERY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 6, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and deserted. Apprehended Oct. 16, 1863, and assigned to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Again deserted, Apr. 10, 1864, near Falmouth, Va.

310. BUNNELL, CHARLES E. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal. Reduced to Private and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Sept. 9, 1864.

311. BURCH, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

312. BURGESS, DAVID. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted July 26, 1861.

313. BURK, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and died of disease, Oct. 17, 1862, at Fort Wood, N. Y. Harbor.

314. BURK, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted July 26, 1861.

315. BURKE, EDWARD. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

316. BURKE, EDWARD. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg. Transferred, Jan. 24, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.

317. BURKE, JAMES C. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. I. Discharged Nov. 4, 1861.

318. BURKE, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, Aug. 17, 1862, while on the march from Harrison's Landing.

319. BURKE, MICHAEL. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Died of disease, Oct. 17, 1862, at Fort Wood, N. Y.

320. BURKE, NICHOLAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Deerfield, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, June 30, 1862, while on picket at White Oak Swamp. Returned to duty and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Dec. 12, 1864.

321. BURKE, WILLIAM. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

322. BURKMAN, HENRY. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 31, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Los Angeles, Cal.

323. BURNS, JOHN. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Died of disease, Oct. 18, 1862, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N. Y.

324. BURNETT, ROBERT. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 31, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and again, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Nov. 30, 1864.

325. BURNETT, ROBERT J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

326. BURNS, HUGH W. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to First Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1864, and returned to the rank of Private at his own request, June 17, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Washington, D. C. See portrait.

327. BURNS, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and wounded, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864, and died of disease, Dec. 31, 1864, while on furlough.

328. BURNS, JAMES F. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal and killed in action, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly.

329. BURNS, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly.

330. BURNS, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

331. BURNS, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured near Centreville, Oct. 11, 1863, and died, Apr. 10, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

332. BURNS, LAWRENCE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Dec. 22, 1862.

333. BURNS, MATTHEW. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Apr. 25, 1862.

334. BURNS, MICHAEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 8, 1862, in Alexandria.

335. BURNS, MICHAEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Aug. 20, 1861, in Alexandria.

336. BURNS, MICHAEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

337. BURNS, PATRICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant, and deserted at White's Ford, Va. Returned to duty and reduced to Private. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Nov. 23, 1864.

338. BURNS, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 28, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria.

339. BURNS, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 21, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 6, 1865.

340. BURNS, PETER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

341. BURNS, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair, Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 29, 1862.

342. BURNTON, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1862, and to First Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and died of his wounds, May 25, 1863.

343. BURNTON, NEWLAND. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1863, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, Jan. 10, 1864, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

344. BURR, WILLIAM H. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled. Mustered out June 20, 1864.

345. BURRELL, ALFRED A. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal at Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in Milford. See portrait.

346. BURT, JONAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

347. BURTISS, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Friendship, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

348. BURTON, WILLIAM H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 23, 1863.

349. BUSCH, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg.

350. BUSH, ANDREW. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 21, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Killed in action, Aug. 21, 1864, near Petersburg, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

351. BUSTEED, JOHN B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Dec. 6, 1862.

352. BUTCHER, JACOB. Apprehended as a deserter from the 55th N. Y. Inf., Mar. 1, 1864, and assigned to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, as a Private. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

353. BYERLY, OLIVER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, July 14, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864. Transferred, Aug. 3, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant. Wounded, Oct. 27, 1864, at Hatcher's Run and taken prisoner on the field. Paroled after several months in Richmond, and discharged June 22, 1865, by order of the War Department. Now resides in Ostrander, Washington. See portrait.

354. BYRNE, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted same date.

355. BYRNES, DAVID S. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Sept. 6 1862, in Alexandria.

356. CABLE, WILLIAM H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Southfield, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as First Sergeant of Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864. Promoted, Dec. 1, 1864, to Second Lieutenant, and Jan. 31, 1865, to First Lieutenant, but not commissioned. Dismissed Mar. 19, 1865.

357. CAFFERY, MICHAEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Oct. 18, 1864.

358. CAFFREY, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 5, 1862, as Wagoner of Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, as Private, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

359. CAIN, WILLIAM H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded and captured, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Paroled May 11, 1862, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 24, 1862.

360. CAINE, MORRIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Re-enlisted and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Nov. 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

361. CALAGHAN, PATRICK. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 7, 1863.

362. CALHOUN, JONATHAN C. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Aug. 28, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Last known address was Washington, D. C.

363. CALHOUN, NELSON. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sanquoit, and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Appointed Musician, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, Jan. 29, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out, July 13, 1865. Died, Apr. 26, 1882, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

364. CALLAGHAN, BERNARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Nov. 27, 1862, near Falmouth.

365. CALLAGHAN, LAWRENCE W. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, July 12, 1862, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 14, 1863. Now serving as Assistant Superintendent of the National Military Home at Arlington, Va.

366. CALLAHAN, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and mustered out June 27, 1864.

367. CALNAN, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

368. CALNEN, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

369. CAMERON, JOHN. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

370. CAMMETT, DANIEL. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

371. CAMMETT, J. PLUMER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Oct. 19, 1862.

372. CAMPBELL, AUGUSTUS. Age 42 years. Enlisted and mustered in, Sept. 1, 1863, as Surgeon, and discharged June 9, 1864. Previous service as Assistant Surgeon of the 148th N. Y. Infantry.

373. CAMPBELL, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Yonkers, and mustered in as Musician in Co. E. Deserted, Aug. 2, 1861, in Alexandria.

374. CAMPFIELD, SAMUEL S. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 25, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and promoted to First Sergeant, Feb. 17, 1865. Mustered out, June 27, 1865, while absent in hospital. Last known address was Stanton, Nebraska.

375. CANAVAN, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

376. CANNON, MADISON M. Transferred from 5th N. J. Inf., and mustered in, Aug. 11, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted, Oct. 14, 1862, to First Lieutenant and Adjutant. Promoted to Captain, Feb. 24, 1863, and to Major, Sept. 6, 1864. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 15, 1864, and mustered out in command of the regiment. Promoted also to Colonel but not commissioned. See portrait and sketch.

377. CAPARANO, JACOB. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now resides in New York City.

378. CAREY, HENRY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

379. CAREY, JOHN H. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant Major, June 5, 1864. Promoted to First Sergeant, June 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Died Nov. 27, 1898, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

380. CARGONELLE, NORMAN. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Apr. 2, 1865, near Petersburg, and mustered out with the regiment.

381. CARKEY, EDWARD. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

382. CARLETT, FREDERICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

383. CARLIN, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and deserted, Mar. 20, 1863, near Falmouth.

384. CARMAN, JOSEPH. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Deserted, Apr. 23, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Apprehended as a deserter, and transferred to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Aug. 20, 1864, near Petersburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 6, 1864.

385. CARMAN, JOSEPH A. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged July 16, 1861.

386. CARNEY, DANIEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and declined to serve. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Deserted same date.

387. CARNEY, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

388. CARPENTER, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness.

389. CARPENTER, WILLARD D. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

390. CARR, GEORGE M. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Salisbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 14, 1862, and to Sergeant, July 1, 1862. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.

391. CARR, GEORGE W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and died of disease, June 13, 1865, in Baltimore, Md.

392. CARRIGAN, TERRENCE. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. E, for one year. Deserted May 23, 1865.

393. CARROLL, PATRICK. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out Oct. 20, 1864.

394. CARROLL, THOMAS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, July 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 10, 1862. Died, Aug. 28, 1900, in the National Military Home at Marion, Ind.

395. CARROLL, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 3, 1861, from Camp Wood.

396. CARROLLTON, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

397. CARSE, GEORGE B. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. C. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, and to Captain, Apr. 3, 1862. Wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and captured. Returned to duty, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 15, 1863.

398. CARSON, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

399. CARTER, EDWARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded at Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and mustered out June 27, 1864. Now resides in Holliston, Mass.

400. CARTER, WILLIAM. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged June 6, 1862. Died, Jan. 26, 1876, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

401. CARY, PETER. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Nov. 17, 1862.

402. CASSIDY, EDWARD. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged June 20, 1865.

403. CASSIDY, LAWRENCE G. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

404. CASTAGNETTO, GAETIANO. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 10, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

405. CASTLE, MARTIN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864.

406. CAVE, JOHN W. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

407. CAVE, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1865.

408. CAVE, THOMAS J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

409. CAYOT, JOSEPH. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

410. CHABLE, FERDINAND. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Sept. 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

411. CHALONER, JOHN J. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. E. Reduced to Sergeant, and discharged Dec. 26, 1861.

412. CHAMBERLAIN, CALVIN W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Feb. 1, 1863. Died Apr. 9, 1866.

413. CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE N. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1863, and to Sergeant, Dec. 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 12, 1864, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1864. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1864. Promoted to Captain, Feb. 15, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

414. CHAMBERLAIN, ISRAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Apr. 17, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

415. CHAMBERS, ROBERT. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

416. CHARTRAIN, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

417. CHASE, JACOB. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Wagoner. Mustered out with the regiment.

418. CHASE, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

419. CHAWGO, MYRON. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Died of his wound, May 19, 1864, and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

420. CHERRY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded near Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1865, and mustered out, June 27, 1865, while in hospital.

421. CHMIDLIN, NICHOLAS. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 17, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

422. CHRISTIENSER, CARL V. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

423. CHRISTMAN, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

424. CHRISTMAS, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Died of disease, Nov. 14, 1863, in Washington, D. C., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

425. CHRISTY, EDWIN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 3, 1861, from Camp Wood.

426. CHURCHILL, CHARLES H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and captured. Released and mustered out Dec. 13, 1864.

427. CLACKETT, HENRY W. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Returned to duty, Apr. 12, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

428. CLAHANE, DENNIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, May 5,1864, at the Wilderness.

429. CLANCY, ROBERT. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged, Nov. 12, 1861, from U. S. Insane Asylum in Washington, D. C.

430. CLAPP, EMERY P. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1861, at Fair Oaks, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Died in Westboro, Mass., in 1887.

431. CLARK, ADOLPHUS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Deserted Mar. 7, 1864.

432. CLARK, CHARLES H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

433. CLARK, DIXWELL H. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. G. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, July 10, 1861, and discharged Feb. 2, 1862.

434. CLARK, HIRAM C. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Mortonville, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as First Sergeant of Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

435. CLARK, JONAS B. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Nov. 23, 1862.

436. CLARK, MAURICE J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Sergeant, May 25, 1863, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, Nov. 16, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

437. CLARK, MORRIS J. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted July 27, 1861.

438. CLARK, THOMAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River. Promoted, July 15, 1864, to Second Lieutenant, and killed in action, July 29, 1864, at Deep Bottom. Buried in the National Cemetery at Petersburg.

439. CLARK, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

440. CLARK, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

441. CLAUDELL, CYPRIAN. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 14, 1864,

442. CLAUSEN, ROBERT R. Age 41 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1864, and promoted to Corporal, May 8, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

443. CLENECK, SAMUEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Feb. 1, 1863.

444. CLIFFORD, DANIEL. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

445. CLIFFORD, EDWARD. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out, June 26, 1864, in consequence of his wound. Died Feb. 9, 1901.

446. CLIFFORD, ROBERT. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Dec. 9, 1862. Died, July 4, 1906, in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

447. CLOYD, JAMES C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Nov. 23, 1862.

448. CLYME, WALLACE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. E, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment.

449. CLYMER, JOSEPH W. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Promoted to Sergeant, July 8, 1862, and to Sergeant Major, Oct. 10, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, May 3, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and promoted to Captain, Sept. 6, 1864. Mustered out, Oct. 7, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. In a publication entitled "Honors of the Empire State," Capt. Clymer is mentioned for splendid action on the battlefield. He now resides in Hoboken, N. J.

450. CLYNES, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

451. COBB, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 4, 1864, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged Apr. 10, 1865.

452. COBB, HENRY C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Wagoner of Co. H. Assigned to the ranks, May 16, 1862, and captured during the retreat to Harrison's Landing. Paroled and returned to duty. Discharged June 27, 1864. Now resides in Durham, N. H.

453. COBURN, RICHARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Drummer in Co. A. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died in N. Y. City in 1905.

454. COCHRAN, WILLIAM. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. A. Discharged May 2, 1863.

455. COCKS, JOHN S. Enrolled at Yonkers, and mustered in, as Colonel, June 14, 1861. Discharged June 29, 1861.

456. COFFREY, WILLIAM. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

457. COGAN, PETER. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Captured, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania and paroled, Feb. 26, 1865. Mustered out Apr. 26, 1865.

458. COGGIN, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted July 26, 1861.

459. COLBURN, LEONARD B. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Winfield, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Ilion, N. Y.

460. COLE, BENJAMIN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted July 27, 1861.

461. COLE, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1864. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and promoted to Sergeant, June 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

462. COLE, GEORGE. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1863, as Private in Co. D. Deserted Mar. 31, 1864.

463. COLE, JAMES H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Transferred, July 1, 1861, to Co. H, and promoted to Sergeant. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and imprisoned in Richmond, Va. Returned to duty, May 25, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged, June 14, 1864, from hospital in N. Y. City. Died in Jersey City, N. J. Survived by a widow and son who reside in Boston, Mass.

464. COLLINGE, GEORGE W. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, May 26, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 82d N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Aug. 26, 1863, and transferred to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, June 28, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

465. COLLINS, ANTHONY. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1863. Discharged, June 16, 1864.

466. COLLINS, CHRISTOPHER. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Sept. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. B, for one year. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

467. COLLINS, ENOCH. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted Sept. 14, 1862.

468. COLLINS, TIMOTHY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 11, 1863.

469. COLLINS, WILLIAM. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

470. COLLOTEN, PETER J. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, under the name of Peter Ward, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and imprisoned three months in Richmond, Va. Returned to duty and served until mustered out, June 26, 1864. Now resides in Bradford, Mass. See portrait.

471. COMER, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged July 20, 1861.

472. COMER, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

473. COMMONS, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Almond, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1864, as Private for one year, but did not report for duty.

474. CONCKLY, ALFRED. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease at Harrison's Landing, Va.

475. CONDEN, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

476. CONGEA, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out, June 27, 1865.

477. CONKLIN, JOHN H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged May 15, 1865.

478. CONKLIN, SAMUEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Yaphank, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and, transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

479. CONLEY, MICHAEL. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

480. CONLEY, THOMAS F. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged Sept. 3, 1862.

481. CONLON, FRANK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted July 2, 1861.

482. CONLON, JOSEPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as First Sergeant in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and reduced to Private, Feb. 1, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to First Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

483. CONNELL, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

484. CONNELLY, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted same date.

485. CONNELLY, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged July 20, 1861.

486. CONNELLY, THOMAS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted June 1, 1865.

487. CONNOLLY, THOMAS. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 16, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home, at Dayton, Ohio.

488. CONNOR, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Nov. 30, 1862 near Falmouth, Va.

489. CONNORS, MARTIN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 1, 1862.

490. CONNORS, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

491. CONROY, JOSEPH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Promoted to Color Sergeant, and killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

492. CONRY, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, July 1, 1861, from Camp Wood.

493. CONSTANTINE, PETER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Augusta, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment.

494. CONWAY, DENNIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Transferred to Co. H, and promoted to Corporal, Dec. 7, 1862. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1864. Died in Newburyport, Aug. 9, 1889, and buried there.

495. CONWAY, JOSEPH. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Wounded near Petersburg, and mustered out July 25, 1865.

496. CONYNGHAM, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted Dec. 14, 1862.

497. COOK, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Feb. 27, 1863.

498. COOK, GEORGE T. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Hospital Steward, Aug. 31, 1862, and re-enlisted, as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

499. COOK, GEORGE W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1862, and re-assigned to Private. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1864. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Apr. 17, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

500. COOK, SAMUEL J. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. F. Assigned to Private and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River. Promoted to Corporal, May 15, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

501. COOLEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and returned to duty, Apr. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and again captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Paroled and mustered out, June 27, 1865.

502. COOLIGAN, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in an unknown regiment. Reclaimed from desertion and assigned, Mar. 6, 1865, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, to serve unexpired term of enlistment, and mustered out with the regiment.

503. COON, DAVID H. Age 16 years. Enlisted in Perryville, and mustered in at Syracuse, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and twice wounded in the left leg, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville: first, bone fractured below the knee, and second, by fragment of shell, above the knee while lying upon the ground. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded in the right hand by piece of shell, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, a part of the hand being torn off, and disabling him for longer service, during which he was twice promoted to Sergeant and twice reduced by reason of consolidation. Discharged Oct. 28, 1864. Now resides in Canastota.

504. COONE, HARRISON. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in as Private in Co. I. Deserted Aug. 21, 1862.

505. COONEY, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

506. COONS, FREDERICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. No record after August, 1864, but probably killed or captured near Petersburg, Va.

507. COOPER, CHARLES. Age 14 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. F. Deserted July 25, 1861.

508. COOPER, CHARLES W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Jamestown, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

509. COOPER, GEORGE W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died Jan. 14, 1895.

510. COOPER, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, May 24, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 4, 1864.

511. COOPER, RICHARD L. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Corporal in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 12, 1864.

512. COPPIA, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

513. CORBETT, AUGUSTUS O. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 9, 1862.

514. CORBETT, WILLIAM C. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863, and discharged Aug. 17, 1864.

515. CORCORAN, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and did not return.

516. CORDELL, EDWARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Oxford, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, June 1, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

517. CORLETT, JOHN H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 22, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Oct. 26, 1864.

518. CORNELL, ANTHONY. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1865, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

519. CORNEY, JAQUIS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

520. CORRIGAN, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

521. CORRIGAN, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, May 29, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

522. CORVIN, JOSEPH. Age 36 years. Enlisted at Staten Island and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

523. COSSGIFF, MICHAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

524. COUGHLIN, THOMAS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

525. COUILLON, HENRI. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

526. COUILLON, JULIUS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred as Private, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, Mustered out with the regiment.

527. COULLIARD, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, July 2. 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

528. COVE, EDWARD. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted July 18, 1861.

529. COVENTRY, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861, at Camp Sackett, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 8, 1863.

530. COVILL, GEORGE E. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Stockbridge, and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Discharged May 31, 1865.

531. COVINGTON, JACOB A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. D. Promoted to First Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861, and to Second Lieutenant, July 8, 1862. Dismissed Feb. 18, 1863.

532. COWERS, FREDERICK. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1864.

533. COX, EDWIN J. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1862, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 26, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 11, 1864, and wounded near Petersburg. Promoted to Sergeant Major, Sept. 22, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

534. COYLE, HUGH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

535. COYLE, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

536. COYLE, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, July 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 19, 1865.

537. COYLE, MICHAEL. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

538. COYLE, THOMAS H. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Mar. 29, 1863. Died, Nov. 5, 1907, at the National Military Home in California.

539. COYNE, MARTIN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted same date.

540. CRAFT, ALEXANDER B. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, May 14, 1863, as Private in Co. C. Died, Apr. 19, 1865, at City Point, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

541. CRAMER, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Killed in action, June 20, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

542. CRANE, EDWARD. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Mar. 24, 1865, as Private in Co. D. In hospital when the regiment was mustered out. Died Dec. 23, 1889, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, N. Y.

543. CRAWFORD, JAMES. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Died of disease, Aug. 5, 1863, in Annapolis, Md.

544. CRAWFORD, THOMAS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Promoted to First Sergeant, July 8, 1862, and to Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1863. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1863, and to Captain, July 15, 1864. Promoted to Major, Dec. 6, 1864, and to Lieut. Colonel, Jan. 31, 1865, but not commissioned. Mustered out with the regiment.

545. CREED, GEORGE. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

546. CRESSEY, ALBERT C. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and buried on the field.

547. CROCK, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted Sept. 10, 1862.

548. CROFTS, MARRIOTT N. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. A. Discharged Nov. 28, 1861.

549. CRONAN, ANDREW. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and did not return.

550. CROONAN, JOHN. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Mar. 27, 1863.

551. CROSBY, AMOS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

552. CROSS, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted June 10, 1862.

553. CROSS, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 17, 1862.

554. CROTTY, JAMES. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Nov. 20, 1861.

555. CROTTY, PATRICK. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, as Private, and mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

556. CROUT, DAVID. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Oct. 5, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

557. CROW, JOHN. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Aug. 3, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Oct. 30, 1864.

558. CULLEY, JAMES. Age 17 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Wagoner in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and appointed Musician, Aug. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.

559. CUMMINGS, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Dec. 11, 1862, near Fredericksburg.

560. CUMMINGS, WILLIAM R. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted same date.

561. CUNNINGHAM, BARNEY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 16, 1861, as Private, but did not report for duty.

562. CUNNINGHAM, EMANUEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged for disability, Mar. 27, 1862, and now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

563. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Jan. 22, 1863.

564. CUNNINGHAM, MICHAEL. Apprehended May 25, 1863, as a deserter from some unknown regiment, and assigned to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Again deserted, June 15, 1863.

565. CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 31, 1862.

566. CURL, JEROME. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Jan. 19, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

567. CURLEY, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, but did not report for duty.

568. CURRAN, HUGH. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted Aug. 31, 1863.

569. CURRIER, JOHN F. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 7, 1862, and killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

570. CURRY, DANIEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

571. CURTIN, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 7, 1862. Captured, June 1, 1861, at Fair Oaks, and did not return.

572. CURTIN, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant and deserted, Aug. 10, 1863.

573. CURTIS, DANIEL M. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and returned to duty, Aug. 10, 1863. Transferred, Mar. 24, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

574. CURVEN, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Discharged June 12, 1865.

575. CUSHING, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, June 20, 1864, near Petersburg, and died of his wound, July 16, 1864, in Washington, D. C.

576. CUSICK, ROBERT. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

577. CUSTER, FARRELL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Dropped, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

578. CUTTER, LEWIS. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Discharged June 13, 1865.

579. DAFT, THOMAS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, Aug. 3, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

580. DAILEY, EDWARD. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

581. DAILEY, PATRICK C. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg and captured. Returned to duty, May 12, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

582. DALEY, RICHARD H. Enlisted in Ogdensburg, and mustered in, Aug. 27, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. D, 106th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 8, 1865, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to First Lieutenant, May 16, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

583. DALEY, TIMOTHY. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. G, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment.

584. DALTON, MORRIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, May 15, 1863. Wounded, Oct. 13, 1863, at Auburn, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 21, 1864.

585. DALY, THOMAS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

586. DANIELS, JOHN P. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, at Scott's Mills, Va., and re-enlisted in 4th Mass. Heavy Artillery. Now resides in Arlington.

587. DANIELS, WILLIAM. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 2, 1865.

588. DARE, WILLIAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Aug. 1, 1865.

589. DARROW, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

590. DATERS, CHARLES. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf. Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Bartlett's Mills, and mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

591. DAVENPORT, CHARLES B. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1864, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

592. DAVENPORT, SIMON H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Oct. 14, 1862.

593. DAVIDS, CHARLES H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Hospital Steward and re-enlisted as a veteran. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

594. DAVIDSON, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 22, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

595. DAVIS, ABRAHAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, July 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, Apr. 30, 1865, and discharged, June 15, 1865. Last known address was Brooklyn.

596. DAVIS, CHARLES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Ellicott, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

597. DAVIS, HENRY. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Nov. 21, 1862.

598. DAVIS, JAMES W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

599. DAVIS, JOEL A. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 18, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Died of disease, Mar. 26, 1865, in the U. S. Insane Asylum in Washington, D. C.

600. DAVIS, JOSEPH M. Age 25 years. Transferred as Sergeant from some unknown regiment, and mustered in, as First Lieutenant of Co. G, July 2, 1863, and discharged Dec. 11, 1863.

601. DAVIS, RICHARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Discharged Oct. 2, 1862.

602. DAVISON, ALPHONSO. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 8, 1861, as Corporal in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

603. DAWSON, THOMAS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 22, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

604. DAY, JOHN. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 25, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Died Oct. 5, 1864, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, N. Y.

605. DAY, MICHAEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Deserted Aug. 10, 1864.

606. DEACON, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Wounded, May 3, 1864, at the Wilderness, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 8, 1865.

607. DEACY, CORNELIUS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Transferred, July 7, 1861, to Co. B, 9th Mass. Infantry.

608. DEAN, JOSEPH. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 11, 1863.

609. DECKER, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted Sept. 5, 1862.

610. DECKER, LEWIS P. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. D. Discharged in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 4, 1861, by reason of an accidental wound. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

611. DECKER, RICHARD. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Deserted same date.

612. DEFFER, LOUIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Wounded and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died of his wound, July 31, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

613. DEFORCE, LYMAN B. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

614. DEGAN, GEORGE. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. B. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

615. DE GRAFF, JAMES H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and May 28, 1863, to Co. B, 3d U. S. Artillery.

616. DE GRAFF, JOHN F. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Transferred, June 9, 1863, to Co. B., Third United States Artillery.

617. DEIGHTON, THOMAS H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 28, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 28, 1864, and reduced to Private. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out, June 27, 1865.

618. DEITZ, ALLEN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Feb. 15, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

619. DELARBULAS, JULES. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 5, 1863. Deserted, June 28, 1863, while on the march to Gettysburg, Pa.

620. DE LONG, PHILIP. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Meredith, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Discharged June 9, 1865.

621. DE MOTT, MICHAL. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

622. DENNIS, ADE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

623. DERLAM, JACOB. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

624. DERLAND, CASPAR. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

625. DERMOTT, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863, and deserted, Oct. 22, 1864, while on furlough, from hospital in N. Y. City.

626. DERMIEUX, CHARLES. Age 41 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

627. DESMOND, JOHN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 5, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

628. DESSEN, HENRY. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 24, 1864, and wounded, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 28, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

629. DESSINGTON, ORESTO. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Charleston, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Aug. 19, 1865.

630. DEUYNGART, EMIL. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

631. DEVINE, MICHAEL. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Apr. 27, 1864, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out with the regiment.

632. DEVLIN, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged, Dec. 25, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

633. DEWHURST, ALBERT F. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Died of disease, Aug. 27, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

634. DEXTER, JAMES E. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Assistant Surgeon. Promoted to Surgeon, Aug. 16, 1861, and discharged Aug. 14, 1863. Died, in 1904, in Washington, D. C.

635. DICKEY, LEVI. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 21, 1864, in front of Petersburg, and died of his wounds, July 8, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

636. DICKINSON, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and died of disease, Jan. 14, 1864.

637. DIEFFENBACHER, GUSTAVE. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, Re-enlisted as a veteran, and promoted to Corporal, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

638. DIETZ, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

639. DILLON, GEORGE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 14, 1863. Died, May 25, 1870, at the National Military Home in Dayton, Ohio.

640. DILLON, RICHARD. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was at the Military Home in Bath, N. Y.

641. DIMMICK, SAMUEL S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and taken prisoner, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Returned to duty, and mustered out July 5, 1865. Last known address was Kingston, N. Y.

642. DISSER, JONAS. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded in front of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

643. DOCK, JAMES. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, N. Y., and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 17, 1863. Returned to the regiment, Apr. 14, 1864, and mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

644. DOCKRAM, JAMES W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

645. DODEZ, LOUIS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

646. DOHERTY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

647. DOK, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out, July 7, 1865, when the regiment was disbanded.

648. DOLLERY, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and died of disease, Mar. 20, 1864, in Washington, D. C.

649. DOLSEM, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

650. DONAHOE, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 26, 1862, and deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

651. DONER, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 4, 1865, in Baltimore, Md.

652. DONLAN, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

653. DONLEY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Mar. 10, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

654. DONNELLY, BARNEY. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

655. DONNELLY, FRANCIS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Taken prisoner, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and released May 14, 1863. Deserted, Oct. 5, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

656. DONNELLY, HENRY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Returned to duty, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

657. DONNELLY, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 4, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

658. DONNELLY, ROBERT. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 30, 1864.

659. DONNER, FRANK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 31, 1863.

660. DONOHUE, MORRIS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Colchester, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Again wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment.

661. DONOHUE, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 1, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa. Re-enlisted in Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged therefrom, May 31, 1865. Now resides in Lawrence. See portrait.

662. DONOLEY, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

663. DONOVAN, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Apr. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

664. DONOVAN, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Apr. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va., and returned to duty, Apr. 28, 1865. Again deserted, June 9, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

665. DOODON, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

666. DOOLEY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Died of disease, Sept. 11, 1862, in Claysville, Md.

667. DOOLY, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Aug. 17, 1862, in hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

668. DOONER, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 9, 1862. Reassigned as Private, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

669. DORAN, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 19, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out June 28, 1865.

670. DOTY, DANIEL G. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 18, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

671. DOUGHERTY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 15, 1864, and to Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

672. DOUGHERTY, MICHAEL. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Sept. 2, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, Va. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 19, 1864.

673. DOW, ENOCH S. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Salisbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, and wounded, Oct. 28, 1864, near Petersburg. Died of his wounds, Nov. 18, 1864, in Alexandria, Va.

674. DOW, GEORGE C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., May 1, 1861, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Promoted to First Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1862, and to Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1862. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Haymarket. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, and to Captain, May 1, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled Aug. 10, 1863. Exchanged Sept. 1, 1863, and returned to duty. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Dec. 26, 1863.

675. DOW, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Discharged for disability, June 6, 1865.

676. DOW, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 9, 1862.

677. DOW, WELLINGTON. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and taken prisoner, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg. Returned to duty, and mustered out with the regiment.

678. DOW, WILLIAM H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged June 24, 1861.

679. DOWD, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

680. DOWNEY, MICHAEL. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

681. DOWER, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Middlefield, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C, for one year. Discharged June 17, 1865.

682. DOWNING, ROBERT. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. C. Reassigned to Private, and deserted, Apr. 3, 1863.

683. DOYLE, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

684. DOYLE, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, June 1, 1865.

685. DOYLE, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 8, 1865.

686. DRAKE, WILLIAM B. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Discharged May 30, 1864.

687. DREESEN, BARTHOLDT J. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 20, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged June 5, 1865.

688. DRUMMOND, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

689. DRY, SAMUEL D. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1861, and dropped, Nov. 13, 1862, from the rolls, by special order of the War Department.

690. DRYSDALE, ANDREW. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

691. DUBOIS, ELIAS M. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, May 1, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

692. DUBOIS, GEORGE H. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Dec. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 12, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

693. DUBOIS, PETER D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

694. DUCLO, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Dresden, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, Jan. 20, 1864. Wounded, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, and mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

695. DUCROZET, EUGENE. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

696. DUFFEE, FRANCIS. Age 41 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, May 16, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Captured same date, and did not return.

697. DUFFY, WILLIAM H. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 9, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Wounded, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

698. DUFLET, ADOLPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1863, in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Feb. 4, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 21, 1865.

699. DUGGAN, MICHAEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

700. DUMONLIN, CHARLES A. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

701. DUNBAR, JAMES. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Apr. 25, 1863.

702. DUNCKLEE, ELI S. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged June 28, 1864. Now resides in Waltham, Mass.

703. DUNDERDALE, FREDERICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 27, 1864, and promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out, July 7, 1865, when the regiment was disbanded. Died, Jan. 10, 1895, in Philadelphia, and buried there.

704. DUNLAP, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged July 29, 1861.

705. DUNN, JAMES. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and died, Sept. 2, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

706. DUNN, JAMES. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Mar. 4, 1863. Died, Sept. 18, 1891, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

707. DUNN, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 6, 1862.

708. DUNN, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged, Feb. 18, 1862, as a minor.

709. DUPE, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

710. DUPONT, HENRY F. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

711. DURAND, CHARLES. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, July 1, 1863, while marching to Gettysburg, Pa.

712. DURAND, EDWARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and reduced to Private on account of sickness. Discharged Dec. 7, 1862.

713. DURAND, LEWIS. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. I. 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

714. DURBROW, WASHINGTON. Enlisted as Corporal in Co. D, 83d N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Jan. 1, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, as Second Lieutenant. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Mar. 31, 1863, and to Captain of Co. K, June 6, 1863. Captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and escaped from prison. Returned to duty, and discharged in Washington, D. C., Mar. 24, 1865., as supernumerary.

715. DURFEE, WILLIAM. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, Aug. 27, 1862, near Manassas, Va.

716. DURGIN, HORACE D. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. H. Promoted to First Sergeant, Nov. 4, 1861, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va. Wounded again, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 19, 1864, and mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, May 26, 1903, in Arlington, Mass., and buried there. See portrait.

717. DUSHANNY, FELIX. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 10, 1862

718. DUTCHER, PRENTICE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

719. DWYER, MICHAEL. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 31, 1861, as Private in Co. K. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, Oct. 1, 1864, at Hatcher's Run. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 24, 1865.

720. DWYER, PATRICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

721. EAGAN, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Amsterdam, and mustered in, Feb. 20, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

722. EAGAN, THOMAS. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Aug. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Deserted same date.

723. EAGLETON, CHARLES C. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., Dec. 21, 1862, and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Dec. 14, 1863, by order of the War Department.

724. EARL, MORTIMER C. Age 21 years. Enlisted and mustered in, at Yonkers, July 1, 1861, as Sergeant Major. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1862. Resigned at Harrison's Landing, July 8, 1862, on account of malarial fever, and discharged. In November of the same year, he enlisted as First Sergeant of Co. D, 176th N. Y. Inf., in which he served until June, 1863, when he became permanently disabled by an injury to his right ankle, and was discharged in September of that year. See portrait and biographical sketch.

725. EARLE, ROBERT B. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Mar. 8, 1862.

726. EARLEY, WILLIAM P. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 5, 1862, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

727. EASTMAN, THOMAS C. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Dec. 27, 1861.

728. EASTMAN, WILLIAM. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

729. EASTWOOD, CHARLES. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettsyburg, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 21, 1864.

730. EBERWYNE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Nov. 17, 1862, from hospital in Washington, D. C.

731. ECKERT, AUGUST. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 9, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 24, 1863.

732. ECKLE, JACOB. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1865.

733. ECKLE, NICHOLAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 23, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, June 30, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, Oct. 22, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Mar. 2, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse.

734. EDDY, JAMES. Age 39 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, June 23, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

735. EDER, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 29, 1864, as Private in Co. E. Taken prisoner, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and paroled Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Died, Feb. 18, 1899, at the National Military Home in Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery

736. EDWARDS, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, Apr. 30, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

737. EGAN, THOMAS W. Age 27 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel. Promoted to Colonel, June 5, 1862. Slightly wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and again wounded, June 16, 1864, at the attack upon Petersburg. Promoted, Sept. 3, 1864, to Brigadier General, and severely wounded, Nov. 14, 1864, near Petersburg. Promoted to Brevet Major General, and mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. See portrait and sketch.

738. EHLMAN, MARTIN. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

739. EICKE, HENRY. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out July 13, 1865. Died June 14, 1907, in Saratoga.

740. ELDRIDGE, JOSEPH H. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

741. ELGIE, CHARLES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

742. ELLIS, JOHN G. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wounds, May 20, 1864.

743. ELLIS, SUEL B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 4, 1861. Missing at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and reduced to Private. Killed, June 14, 1862, in front of Richmond, while with a reconnoitering detail.

744. ELLIS, WILLIAM. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. B. Deserted same date.

745. ELLSWORTH, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Rochester, and mustered in, Mar. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and mustered out with the regiment.

746. ELWELL, SIMON. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

747. EMERY, JAMES A. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. B. Deserted from hospital in Washington, Aug. 1, 1862. Died Oct. 1, 1889, and buried in Salisbury, Mass.

748. EMPEY, NELSON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Sidney, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Died of disease, Apr. 15, 1865, at City Point, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

749. EMPEY, THOMAS. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

750. ENNIS, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 16, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Transferred, Jan. 29, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged June 1, 1865.

751. ENNIS, RICHARD. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Volney, and mustered in, Jan. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

752. ERB, MICHAEL. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. A. Promoted to Drum Major, Jan. 1, 1863, and to Principal Musician, Aug. 10, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

753. ERBERT, LEON. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864.

754. ERNEST, WILLIAM. Transferred, Apr. 14, 1864, from some unknown regiment, as Private in Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps. No further record.

755. ERNST, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and returned to duty, Jan. 14, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died of his wounds, Aug. 1, 1863, in hospital at Baltimore, Md.

756. ERNST, JOSEPH C. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Oswego, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

757. ESQUIOAL, ONDERDONK A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 20, 1864.

758. EVANS, OWEN J. Age 22 years. Enrolled in Albany, and mustered in, Dec. 26, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon. Promoted to Surgeon, June 10, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

759. EVANS, PETER. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Binghampton, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

760. EVANS, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Transferred, Oct. 20, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

761. EVEREST, ROBERT. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B., 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

762. EVELAND, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, Mar. 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, June 2, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

763. EVERS, JOHN. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

764. FABER, ANTOINE. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and mustered out, Aug. 27, 1864. Died, Nov. 12, 1889, in the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

765. FABRE, JOSEPH. Age 31 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

766. FAGAN, WILLIAM. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and exchanged. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

767. FAIR, DAVID L. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Rockland, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and transferred, Sept. 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Returned to field duty, and mustered out Dec. 27, 1864.

768. FAIR, PHINEAS S. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Rockland, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Mar. 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.

769. FAIR, SAMUEL J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Apr. 25, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Returned to field duty, and mustered out Jan. 1, 1865.

770. FAIRBANKS, CHARLES O. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, 1862, and to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and died of his wounds, May 29, 1863.

771. FAIRBANKS, NAHUM B. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died in Milford, July 10, 1907, and buried there.

772. FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH E. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Aug. 20, 1862.

773. FALES, CHARLES W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

774. FALES, OSCAR. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Mar. 10, 1862.

775. FALES, SAMUEL S. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, June 5, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

776. FALLON, MICHAEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Feb. 17, 1863, of which he subsequently died.

777. FARINEAU, CHARLES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred to Co. G. Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Mustered out, Sept. 28, 1864, as supernumerary.

778. FARLEY, JAMES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died in prison, Oct. 4, 1864, at Charleston, S. C.

779. FARLEY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, near Georgetown, D. C.

780. FARMER, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in as Private, Feb. 1, 1865, but did not report for duty.

781. FARRELL, PATRICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

782. FARRELL, RICHARD. Age 43 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Dec. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Died of disease, June 21, 1863, in Fairfax, Va.

783. FARRELL, WILLIAM R. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and wounded, May 16, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Oct. 2, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church, and mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864, while wounded in hospital. Died, Feb. 11, 1888, in National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

784. FARROT, HORACE H. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Burkeville, Va., and mustered in, Apr. 14, 1865, as First Lieutenant of Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

785. FAY, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

786. FEARNS, FRANK J. Age 13 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, at Yonkers, June 27, 1861, as Fifer, in Co. K. Absent without leave after the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, 1862, but subsequently served in the Navy on the flagship of Admiral Farragut. After the War he resided in Exeter, N. H., where he died, Aug. 27, 1895.

787. FEE, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Deserted, July 14, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

788. FEGAN, FRANK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Dishonorably discharged, May 17, 1865, at Dannemora, N. Y.

789. FEHLING, HENRY. Age unknown. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in Sept. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. H., 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted while on furlough with the regiment.

790. FENNESSY, THOMAS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, at Yonkers, June 27, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K. Died of disease, Nov. 7, 1861.

791. FERDINAND, NANNIC. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Chittenango, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

792. FERDON, WILLIAM H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., in forefinger of right hand. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 15, 1864, and promoted to Sergeant, May 2, 1864. Wounded in the foot, at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and again, near Petersburg, June 16, 1864, in the groin and abdomen. Wounded the fourth time, Oct. 27, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, in the head, resulting in total loss of both eyes. Mustered out, July 10, 1865. Comrade Ferdon receives a pension of $72.00 per month and resides at 408 West 37th Street, N. Y. City.

793. FERGUSON, GEORGE G. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Feb. 28, 1864. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and promoted to Sergeant, June 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

794. FERGUSON, JOHN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 8, 1862.

795. FERO, IRA W. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. G. Promoted to First Sergeant, Sept. 6, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Dec. 4, 1863.

796. FERRY, FRITZ A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Perth Amboy, N. J.

797. FETTERPLACE, HARVEY D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment.

798. FIELD, FRANCIS W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly and paroled. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured at Cold Harbor. Returned to duty, Jan. 14, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

799. FIELDS, GEORGE. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Aug. 31, 1861.

800. FIFIELD, NATHANIEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, and deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

801. FILGER, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Dresden, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, near Georgetown, D. C.

802. FINCKENOW, LAWRENCE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

803. FINERAL, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

804. FINK, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

805 FINK, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 26, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C. 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

806. FINN, PATRICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Aug. 31, 1861.

807. FINNEY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 11, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

808. FISH, OLIVER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Dresden, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1862.

809. FISH, SAMUEL A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Dec. 17, 1862. Now resides in North Andover, Mass. See portraits.

810. FISHER, AUGUSTUS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Gerry, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

811. FISHER, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. C. Deserted same date.

812. FISHER, EDWARD S. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Died of his wounds, May 29, 1864, and buried in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, Va.

813. FISHER, HUMPHREY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, July 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Jan. 19, 1863.

814. FISKE, GEORGE H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and deserted, Dec. 13, 1862, while the regiment was going into action, at Fredericksburg, Va.

815. FITTERS, ELIAS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and paroled. Reported at Annapolis, Md., July 22, 1863, and deserted.

816. FITZGERALD, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Sept. 18, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

817. FITZGERALD, LOUIS. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Jan. 24, 1862, as First Lieut. in Co. K. Appointed Adjutant and promoted to Capt. of Co. H, May 26, 1862. Transferred to Staff duty, and wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Discharged on account of consolidation while serving as a staff officer, July 6, 1864. Now residing in New York, but is not affiliated with the Regimental Association.

818. FITZGERALD, PATRICK. Age unknown. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Died of his wound, July 10, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

819. FITZGERALD, RICHARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 23, 1864, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River. Captured, Oct. 27, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, and probably died in prison.

820. FITZMAURICE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Oct. 21, 1864.

821. FITZSIMONS, PHILIP. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Feb. 6, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, and discharged, July 10, 1865, in Washington, D. C.

822. FLANDERS, JOHN L. S. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted and enlisted, July 21, 1861, in Newburyport, as Private in Co. A, 17th Mass. Inf., from which he again deserted, Mar. 20, 1862.

823. FLANIGAN, PETER W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Died, Aug. 13, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

824. FLEMING, GEORGE W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

825. FLEMING, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1862, and to Sergeant, July 1, 1862. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Died of his wound, Mar. 4, 1864.

826. FLETCHER, DANIEL C. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H, June 27, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant, June 1, 1861. Wounded at the Battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, and discharged, Dec. 27, 1862, in Washington, D. C., for loss of right leg. Now resides in Charlestown, Mass. See portrait.

827. FLETCHER, EMMONS F. Age 26 years. Enlisted and mustered in, at Yonkers, as Private in Company G, June 21, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861. Wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 8, 1862. Promoted to Captain, Aug. 12, 1862. Promoted to Major, July 7, 1863. Wounded at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864. Mustered out July 18, 1864. See portrait and sketch.

828. FLOOD, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Released and returned to duty, Apr. 15, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

829. FLOTTMAN, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Windsor, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

830. FLOYD, FREDERICK C. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 4, 1861, and wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 27, 1862, in Annapolis, Md. Now resides in Boston, Mass. See frontispiece.

831. FLUE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864. Captured, May 31, 1864, at Totopotomy, and returned to duty, Dec. 16, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

832. FLYNN, HENRY. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 3, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

833. FLYNN, WILLIAM J. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured at Chantilly, and did not return.

834. FOGERTY, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

835. FOLEY, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I., Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 10, 1863. Died of his wound, Nov. 27, 1864.

836. FOLEY, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and died of disease, Sept. 30, 1864. Buried in the National Cemetery at City Point, Va.

837. FOLEY, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

838. FOLEY, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was the National Home in Hampton, Va.

839. FOLLETT, CHARLES A. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Reenlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Aug. 8, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 6, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

840. FOOR, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, and died of disease, Dec. 22, 1863, in the Regimental Hospital at Brandy Station, Va.

841. FOOTE, FRANK. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

842. FOOTE, JAMES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, and deserted, May 11, 1863.

843. FOOTE, OSCAR. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 17, 1864, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, Aug. 2, 1864.

844. FORBES, JOHN M. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 4, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged, June 26, 1864. Died in Newburyport in 1905.

845. FORD, EDWIN L. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 24, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Sergeant, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Mar. 24, 1865.

846. FORD, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and mustered out July 7, 1865.

847. FORD, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1862, and discharged, Nov. 13, 1862, by special order of the War Department.

848. FORD, MICHAEL E. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, Oct. 22, 1902, in Lawrence, and buried there.

849. FORDHAM, WILLIAM H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

850. FOSTER, CHARLES. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

851. FOSTER, EDWARD. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

852. FOSTER, EDWARD B. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 22, 1863, and to Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was Redfield, Iowa.

853. FOSTER, FRANCIS H. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, June 29, 1862, at White House Landing, and paroled, July 19, 1862. Again captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled, May 14, 1863. Mustered out June 25, 1864. Died, Mar. 8, 1907, at the National Military Home in Togus, Me.

854. FOSTER, FRANK T. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. C. Discharged, Sept. 28, 1861, to accept a commission as Major of the 5th Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry. He subsequently became Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and Colonel of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry. He was several times wounded and once very dangerously. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was highly respected and an honored member of the School Board.

855. FOSTER, HENRY H. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. B. Promoted to Captain, Feb. 6, 1862. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged June 23, 1863.

856. FOWLER, ADAM S. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1862. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, June 16, 1863. Captured, May 16, 1864, at Po River, and returned to duty, May 16, 1865. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

857. FOX, ALFRED. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Onondaga, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1863, as Private in Co. K. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died, Aug. 19, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

858. FOX, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Dec. 22, 1862.

859. FOY, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1865.

860. FRAME, ENOCH W. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Last known address was New Cumberland, Indiana.

861. FRANCE, ROBERT. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Oct. 17, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.

862. FRANCIS, CHARLES. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 3, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Reigment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, Jan. 1, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Jan. 3, 1865.

863. FRAZIER, HENRY C. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Died, Aug. 14, 1862, from accidental wound with an ax while chopping wood.

864. FREDERICK, THEODORE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. K. Deserted, Feb. 1, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

865. FREEHILL, JOHN. Age 50 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 2, 1863. Died, May 12, 1899, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

866. FREEMAN, SIMON. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Captured, July 1, 1862, near Glendale, and paroled. Deserted, Feb. 14, 1863, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

867. FREEMAN, WILLIAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 29, 1862, at Alexandria, Va. Died, Aug. 30, 1894, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

868. FREEMAN, WILLIAM R. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and died of his wound, June 12, 1862, on steamer en route for hospital. Buried in National Cemetery at Hampton, Va.

869. FREER, SIMON. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Odell, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Died of his wound, July 31, 1863, in hospital at Gettysburg.

870. FREES, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Syracuse and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 29, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

871. FRENCH, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

872. FRENKEL, FREDERICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

873. FREVORT, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Corporal in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, Nov. 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out at expiration of enlistment. Now resides in Bayonne, N. J.

874. FREY, FREDERICK. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. A, 38th, N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged, Feb. 16, 1865.

875. FRIDAY, PHILIP. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Jan. 23, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.

876. FRIEDAUF, LOUIS. Age 35 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Sept. 25, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Aug. 28, 1864.

877. FRINK, GEORGE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va., and did not return.

878. FROCK, ELWOOD. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

879. FROST, EDWIN A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H, June 27, 1861. Mustered out, June 27, 1864. Now resides in Onset, Mass.

880. FUCHS, PHILIP. Age 17 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Drummer in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

881. FUHRMAN, JOHN H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 18, 1864.

882. FULGENCE, FRANCIS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

883. FULLER, MONTGOMERY. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

884. FURNIS, JAMES S. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Yonkers, and mustered in, Sept. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out May 30, 1865.

885. GABRIEL, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Aug. 31, 1861.

886. GAFFNEY, MICHAEL. Age 44 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 1, 1864.

887. GAGE, WILLIAM. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, June 17, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

888. GAHRA, CHRISTIAN. Age unknown. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 101st. N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and died, Sept. 11, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

889. GALLAGHER, DANIEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 26, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled, Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

890. GALLAGHER, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged, Nov. 14, 1862, by order of the War Dept.

891. GALLAGHER, JAMES W. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

892. GALLAGHER, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty Oct. 9, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

893. GALLON, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

894. GALLOON, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Jan. 19, 1863.

895. GALVIN, JAMES. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted, as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out with the regiment.

896. GAMMON, JOHN P. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private, in Co. H. Died, Feb. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

897. GANNON, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died of his wound, June 4, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

898. GANONG, ALONZO. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and again, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Returned to duty May 16, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

899. GANZLER, JOHN. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Jan. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, Nov. 27, 1864, at City Point, Va. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

900. GARDINER, GEORGE. Arrested as a deserter in 1863, and assigned to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

901. GARDNER, HENRY C. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Richmondville, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

902. GARDNER, JOHN L. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 9, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

903. GARDNER, ROBERT. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

904. GARLAND, WILLIAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

905. GARRISON, ISAAC. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out, June 26, 1864. Died, Oct. 14, 1886.

906. GARVIE, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862, and to First Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to Captain, Oct. 8, 1864, and wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek. Mustered out, May 15, 1865. Died Dec. 2, 1908.

907. GARVIE, LAWRENCE P. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 29, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

908. GARVIN, MICHAEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. K. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and escaped. Promoted to Corporal and wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 4, 1865.

909. GAUTEERE, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

910. GAYNOR, BERNARD. Age 13 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Musician in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, Oct. 12, 1903, in the Soldier's Home at Bath, N. Y.

911. GAYNOR, EDWARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Reading, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Discharged, May 3, 1865, by order of the War Department.

912. GAYNOR, PATRICK. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Transferred, Nov. 19, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out, July 22, 1865.

913. GEARY, DENNIS W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1865. Promoted to First Sergeant, June 17, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

914. GEE, THEODORE H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment. Died in N. Y. City, Apr. 28, 1907. See portrait.

915. GEHLE, OTTO W. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. and June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

916. GEIS, JACOB. Age 43 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. A., Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

917. GENDROTT, FRANKLIN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and died of his wound, June 9, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

918. GENTS, ASA. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

919. GEONGER, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, enlistment having expired.

920. GEORGE, HENRY. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, Sept. 23, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

921. GEORGE, JAMES W. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. C. Promoted to Captain, Oct. 1, 1861, and discharged, Apr. 3, 1862.

922. GEORGIA, ALPHEUS W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Ithaca, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged, Apr. 2, 1865.

923. GERDING, FREDERICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out, Aug. 5, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

924. GERMAIN, ADAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, July 8, 1861, and returned to duty, Oct. 25, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and discharged, June 27, 1864.

925. GERMAIN, JULES. Age 26 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

926. GERMAIN, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 16, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. F. Discharged Aug. 16, 1864.

927. GERMOND, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hyde Park, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1863. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Resides in Hyde Park, N. Y.

928. GERVINE, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. G, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment, June 27, 1865.

929. GESCHWIND, EMANUEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Sept. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, July 30, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged at expiration of enlistment.

930. GESCHWIND, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

931. GESNER, CHARLES H. Age 21 years. Enlisted and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to First Lieutenant, July 1, 1862. Discharged, May 2, 1863, for disability caused by his wound.

932. GESNER, NELSON A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. D. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, June 5, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 23, 1863.

933. GEYER, NICKLAUS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1864, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

934. GIBBS, JOHN. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted same date.

935. GIBLIN, THOMAS. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

936. GIBSON, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

937. GILBERT, GEORGE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville and did not return.

938. GILBERT, WILLIAM H. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, Jan. 12, 1902, in Philadelphia, Pa.

939. GILCHER, DANIEL. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 27, 1864, and wounded, Oct. 24, 1864, at Hatcher's Run. Mustered out with the regiment.

940. GILDER, REV. WILLIAM H. Age 40 years. Enrolled, June 14, 1861, and mustered in, at Yonkers, July 1, 1861, as Chaplain. Died of disease, Apr. 13, 1864, at Brandy Station. See portrait and sketch.

941. GILDER, WILLIAM H. Jr. Age 22 years. Enlisted as Sergeant in Co. B, 5th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Nov. 15, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, as Second Lieutenant. Promoted, Jan. 10, 1863, to First Lieutenant, and appointed Adjutant. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out, Oct. 6, 1864, for promotion to Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of United States Volunteers. Died, Feb. 5, 1900, in Morristown, N. J.

942. GILDERSLEEVE, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Killed in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.

943. GILDERSLEEVE, ISAAC B. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Liberty, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1862, and wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 30, 1863, and to Sergeant, July 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

944. GILDERSLEEVE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Returned to duty, Oct. 4, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1864, and wounded, Mar. 25, 1865, near Petersburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 1, 1865.

945. GILET, PIERRE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 30, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Dec. 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

946. GILKINSON, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged, Jan. 31, 1863.

947. GILLESPIE, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 21, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

948. GILLS, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

949. GILMORE, BRADFORD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

950. GILMORE, HIRAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and again, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Los Angeles, Cal.

951. GIMBY, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct 1, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

952. GINTY, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, July 16, 1864.

953. GIONEY, JOHN H. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, and killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

954. GLADSON, WALTER. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 10, 1862, and to Sergeant, same date. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there of his wound, Aug. 1, 1863.

955. GLANDING, JAMES R. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

956. GLEASON, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

957. GLEASON, WILLIAM. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862.

958. GLEISMAN, FREDERICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.

959. GLENHART, EDWIN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

960. GLESENER, EUGENE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Sept. 17, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

961. GODFREY, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and promoted to Corporal. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

962. GODWARD, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged, Dec. 24, 1862.

963. GOGGIN, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 26, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

964. GOLDBERG, SAMUEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

965. GOLDER, CARMAN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 7, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 15, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. In hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

966. GOLDSBY, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 7, 1862.

967. GOLDVOGEL, ALEXANDER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

968. GONGEA, JOSEPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, but did not report for duty.

969. GOODELL, SIDNEY W. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

970. GOODFELLOW, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Meredith, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Discharged June 15, 1865.

971. GOODHARTSON, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

972. GOODNOW, CHARLES E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and died of typhoid fever, Jan. 13, 1863, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

973. GOODNOW, HENRY B. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 6, 1862, and wounded, Aug, 29, 1862, at Bull Run. Discharged, Mar. 27, 1863, for disability caused by his wound, at Falmouth, Va. Now serving in the National Military Home at Lafayette, Ind.

974. GOODRICH, WALTER. Age 23 years. Apprehended as a deserter, and mustered in, Apr. 8, 1864, as Private in Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and again deserted, June 4, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

975. GOODSEITZ, FREDERICK. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 29, 1863, as Private in Co. D. Discharged July 7, 1865.

976. GOODWIN, EDWIN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted Dec. 14, 1862.

977. GORDON, CORNELIUS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, July 29, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

978. GORDON, EDWARD H. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 26, 1862, at Meadow Bridge, and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, as Musician. Captured, May 7, 1864, at the Wilderness, but escaped and rejoined the regiment near Cold Harbor. Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864. Last known address was Lake George, N. Y.

979. GORDON, JAMES E. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private for one year, but did not report for duty.

980. GORDON, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and discharged for insubordination, Apr. 30, 1864.

981. GORDON, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, while a prisoner, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

982. GORMAN, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in. June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal, in Co. F. Discharged Sept. 17, 1861.

983. GORMAN, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

984. GORMAN, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

985. GORMLEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

986. GORMLEY, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

987. GOSS, ADAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. I. Promoted to First Sergeant, May 1, 1862, and killed in action, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va. A Grand Army Post in New York City, is named in his honor.

988. GOTLIEB, HENRY E. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. E. Discharged Nov. 4, 1861.

989. GOUCHER, ALFRED. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 27, 1863. Died in Milford, Oct. 20, 1907. See portrait.

990. GOULD, FRANCIS. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. H. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, and to First Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1862. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 10, 1863. Died in Arlington, Mass., Sept. 7, 1874, from blood poisoning caused by the bullet embedded in his wound. Buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass. See portrait and sketch.

991. GOUSEY, HENRY. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

992. GRADY, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

993. GRAFF, GEORGE. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

994. GRAHAM, GEORGE. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Released and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. No further record.

995. GRAHAM, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. No record after Dec. 22, 1862.

996. GRAHAM, WILLIAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

997. GRANGER, JOSEPH. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

998. GRANSBURY, STEPHEN H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Oct. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

999. GRANSBURY, WILLIAM P. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Oct. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1864, and killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

1000. GRAVES, CHARLES H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. H. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov, 4, 1861, and to First Lieutenant, July 8, 1862. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Promoted to Captain, Dec. 16, 1863, and mustered out, May 1, 1864, for promotion to Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. Subsequent service on staff duty and in the Regular Army after the war. See portrait and sketch.

1001. GRAY, JAMES. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 26, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Died, Nov. 16, 1865, in Washington, D. C., and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

1002. GREEN, ALFRED. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

1003. GREEN, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Masonville, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out, June 7, 1865.

1004. GREEN, IRA. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1005. GREEN, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Suffern, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 9, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

1006. GREENE, CHRISTOPHER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B, but did not report for duty.

1007. GREENE, G. MARSHALL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged for disability caused by sunstroke, Sept. 30, 1862, in Philadelphia. Pa. Now resides in Milford. See portraits.

1008. GREENLAW, ALEXANDER H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va., and buried on the field.

1009. GREGORY, FRANK. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1010. GRIEVES, ROBERT. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, Dec. 1, 1862, to Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of disability caused by his wound.

1011. GRIFFIN, JOHN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled, Sept. 5, 1862, at Centreville. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died in prison, July 23, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

1012. GRIFFIN, SILAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1013. GRIFFITH, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Nov. 27, 1862.

1014. GRIMM, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, April 12, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and promoted to Corporal, also to Sergeant, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Oct. 5, 1864, as supernumerary. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1015. GROFF, JESSE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1016. GROOMS, GEORGE C. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Dec. 9, 1863.

1017. GROSS, ALBERT. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1018. GROSS, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, July 7, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1019. GRUBE, CHARLES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out July 6, 1865.

1020. GRUBE, ERNEST T. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1021. GUENNEC, JOSEPH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1022. GUILD, ABNER. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out, June 27, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died, July 6, 1899, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1023. GUILD, CHARLES T. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, June 4, 1862. Taken prisoner, on the morning of the Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, with the pickets, who were not withdrawn when the regiment marched during the night of June 30. Sent to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., and exchanged after one month. Sent to hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., and discharged for disability, Sept. 25, 1862. Now resides in North Attleboro, Mass. See portrait.

1024. GUILLAUME, NICHOLAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1864.

1025. GUITETT, PIERRE. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1026. GUMMERY, SAMUEL L. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

1027. GUMPHERT, ABRAHAM. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Discharged Oct. 22, 1862.

1028. GUNN, EDWARD. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865. Died, July 17, 1887, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1029. GUNN, LUTHER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1030. GUTZEIT, FREDERICK. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out July 7, 1865. Died, May 20, 1879, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1031. GUY, HUGH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and paroled. Mustered out June 2, 1865.

1032. GUY, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, July 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

1033. HAAS, FREDERICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Bartlett's Mills, and discharged, Aug. 28, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Now residing in New York City.

1034. HADE, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Knox, and mustered in, Apr. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. C. Captured, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River, and died, Nov. 13, 1864, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

1035. HAGAN, DAVID. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Nov. 17, 1861, as Musician in Co. K. Deserted Sept. 12, 1862.

1036. HAGAN, MICHAEL. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

1037. HAGAN, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and did not return.

1038. HAGER, MICHAEL. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Hudson, and mustered in, Sept. 29, 1864, as Private in Co. C, for one year, but did not report for duty.

1039. HAGERMAN, TIMOTHY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 31, 1864. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

1040. HAGERTY, PATRICK. Age 23 years. Enlisted in South Amboy, N. J., and mustered in, Mar. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, and paroled. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Mar. 6, 1865.

1041. HAGUE, JOHN A. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1042. HAGUE, JONATHAN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1043. HAILE, BARNARD B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Sept. 17, 1861.

1044. HALE, RICHARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 26, 1865, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1045. HALEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Waterville, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Dec. 14, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1046. HALL, BRADLEY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 19, 1863.

1047. HALL, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 8, 1862, as Corporal in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 27, 1864.

1048. HALL, GEORGE W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died in prison, of his wound, Jan. 2, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.

1049. HALL, ISAAC A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 27, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged, Oct. 18, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

1050. HALL, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863, Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out, Oct. 18, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Last known address was Brookfield, N. Y.

1051. HALL, LEMUEL J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864. Killed in action, Nov. 27, 1864, near Petersburg, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1052. HALL, SEELEY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Discharged June 13, 1865.

1053. HALSEY, CHARLES E. Age 26 years. Enrolled in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon. Died, July 30, 1862, of Typhoid Fever, in Baltimore, Md.

1054. HALSEY, JAMES M. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, and to Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1864. Absent on account of sickness when the regiment was mustered out. Died May 15, 1866, in New York City.

1055. HALSEY, WILLIAM F. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to First Sergeant, and to Second Lieutenant Oct. 23, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out July 20, 1864, for disability caused by his wound. Now residing in Newark, N. J.

1056. HALSTED, JOHN W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, June 24, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

1057. HALSTEAD, RICHARD F. Age 31 years. Enrolled in Yonkers, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, as Major. Dismissed May 26, 1862. He subsequently served upon the staff of Gen. Sedgwick and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. He was an invalid for several years, and died in Sing Sing, N. Y., May 24, 1881.

1058. HALSTEAD, EDWARD L. Age 23 years. Enrolled in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Dec. 1, 1861, as Second Lieutenant in Co. K. Discharged May 25, 1862.

1059. HAMILTON, GEORGE. Age 25 years. Enlisted in, N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, April 2, 1863. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1060. HAMILTON, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Discharged Jan. 26, 1863.

1061. HAMILTON, OLIVER. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

1062. HAMILTON, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled. Returned to duty, April 1, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1063. HAMMOND, WINFIELD SCOTT. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 4, 1861. Wounded by a piece of shell at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and sent to McKim Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Returned to duty, Aug. 22, 1863. Wounded in the arm by a rifle bullet, at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and sent to Saterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Subsequently enlisted in Gen. Hancock's Veteran Corps and served in the Shenandoah Valley until Feb. 16, 1866. Died, Dec. 12, 1898, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me. See portrait.

1064. HANAN, GEORGE W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1862. Captured, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned at Belle Isle. Paroled Oct. 2, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, May 2, 1864, and to First Sergeant, June 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was New York City.

1065. HAND, THOMAS M. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 30, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 29, 1863. Discharged, Feb. 1, 1864, by order of the War Department.

1066. HANLEY, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 18, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 28, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1067. HANNA, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal Nov. 4, 1861, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and re-enlisted Apr. 9, 1864. Discharged, Nov. 10, 1865, in Washington, D. C. Died, July 31, 1891, in Pottstown, Pa. See portraits.

1068. HANNAH, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted June 10, 1862.

1069. HANNAH, HUGH H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1070. HANNAHAN, THOMAS. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Killed in action, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and buried in the National Cemetery at Yorktown, Va.

1071. HANNEGAN, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 23, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Aug. 18, 1863, near Sulphur Springs, Va.

1072. HANNIGAN, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 20, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled. Returned to duty, and promoted to Sergeant, May 14, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1073. HANNIGAN, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enrolled in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant in Co. K. Discharged Aug. 4, 1861.

1074. HANRAHAN, TIMOTHY. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Oct. 8, 1864.

1075. HANRAHAN, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1076. HANSHAW, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Jan. 10, 1863.

1077. HAPPERSETT, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, July 15, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

1078. HARDCASTLE, ARTHUR S. Age 27 years. Enrolled, Jan. 7, 1863, at Falmouth, Va., and mustered in, Mar. 7, 1863, as Second Lieutenant of Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Lieutenant, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Mar. 24, 1865. Last known address was Denver, Colorado.

1079. HARDCASTLE, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 10, 1863, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in Brooklyn, and officiates as Sergeant at Arms of the Mozart Association.

1080. HARDER, PHILIP M. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant Jan. 1, 1863, to First Sergeant and to Second Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1863. Promoted to First Lieutenant Jan. 7, 1864, and mustered out Nov. 20, 1864.

1081. HARDING, HOSEA. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Nov. 20, 1862.

1082. HARDING, MICHAEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1083. HARDING, MICHAEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

1084. HARDY, ABRAHAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg. Died of his wound, July 7, 1864, in Philadelphia, Pa., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1085. HARDY, WILLIAM H. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Jan. 4, 1862.

1086. HARE, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Oswego, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

1087. HARKINS, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1088. HARMAN, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Corporal in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Discharged, Sept. 5, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

1089. HARNEY, MARTIN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Apr. 10, 1864, from regimental hospital at Brandy Station, Va.

1090. HARPER, CHARLES D. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Returned to duty, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant Aug. 12, 1864, and killed in action, Mar. 25, 1865, near Petersburg. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

1091. HARPER, GEORGE B. Age 18 years. Enlisted in New York City, and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861, as Drummer in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 16, 1862.

1092. HARPER, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. K. Discharged, May 4, 1862.

1093. HARPER, JOHN J. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died of his wound, Oct. 17, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

1094. HARPER, SAMUEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1862, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 28, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa.

1095. HARRINGTON, GEORGE E. Age 16 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded at Malvern Hill, July 3, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal and assigned to the Color Guard. Promoted to Sergeant, May 3, 1863, after defending the colors and bringing them from the field at Chancellorsville. Transferred, Feb. 18, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out, Oct. 1, 1864. Now resides in Boston, Mass. See portrait.

1096. HARRINGTON, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1097. HARRIS, FRANK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Discharged Oct. 28, 1861.

1098. HARRIS, PETER W. B. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Sergeant June 1, 1862, and re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 21, 1863. Wounded, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 14, 1865, at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

1099. HARRIS, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Nov. 25, 1864.

1100. HARRISON, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

1101. HARRISON, PATRICK. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1102. HART, ALEXANDER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Drummer in Co. D. Captured, July 1, 1862, at Baltimore Cross Roads, and returned to duty, June 12, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1103. HART, BERNARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1104. HART, FRANCIS X. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Drummer in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Discharged, Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in New York City.

1105. HART, HENRY. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Mar. 10, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1106. HART, JOHN H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Captured, June 26, 1862, at Mechanicsville, and paroled Sept. 1, 1862, at Gainesville. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1107. HART, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 1, 1865. Last known address was New York City.

1108. HARTMANN, MATTHEW. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 11, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died, Aug. 31, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

1109. HARTRY, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1110. HARTUNG, PHILIP. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 15, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and again, May 30, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out May 31, 1865.

1111. HARVEY, TITUS D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Bartlett's Mills, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 15, 1864. Killed in action, May 8, 1864, at the Wilderness, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg.

1112. HARWOOD, CHARLES M. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Constantia, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.

1113. HARWOOD, MARTIN V. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Constantia, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Oneida, N. Y.

1114. HASKINS, JOHN C. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 20, 1865, as Private in Co. I. Discharged June 10, 1865.

1115. HAUCE, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1116. HAUPTMAN, WILLIAM L. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 17, 1865. Last known address was New York City.

1117. HAUSER, FREDERICK. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Died of disease, Oct. 11, 1862, in Washington, D. C., and buried there, in the National Cemetery.

1118. HAVENS, CORNELIUS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sidney, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1119. HAWKINS, ANDREW C. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Apr. 2, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1120. HAWKINS, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

1121. HAWKINS, WILLIAM. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., Dec. 21, 1862, and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

1122. HAYES, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Sept. 8, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1123. HAYES, MICHAEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Nov. 16, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was National Military Home, Hampton, Va.

1124. HAYES, WILLIAM H. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, as Musician of Company C, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded at Yorktown, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 9, 1864, at the Wilderness, and escaped. Rejoined the regiment near Cold Harbor. Recaptured, June 12, 1864, while on the picket line, and sent to prison in Richmond, and from there to Andersonville. Paroled, Dec. 13, 1864, and exchanged. Returned to duty, April 19, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment, Now resides in Acra, N. Y. See portrait.

1125. HAYNES, EVAN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Discharged, Aug. 2, 1865.

1126. HEALEY, MARK. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, May 23, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1127. HECKEL, SEBASTIAN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 16, 1864.

1128. HEDGES, GEORGE B. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 19, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1129. HEDGES, SETH N. Age and details of enlistment unknown, but discharged, Nov. 24, 1863, to accept a captaincy in the 14th N. Y. Artillery.

1130. HEFFERMAN, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 5, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1131. HEFFRON, RICHARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Utica, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1132. HEINZ, PETER. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Apr. 6, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Dec. 12, 1864. Died, Apr. 12, 1892, at the National Military Home in Dayton, Ohio.

1133. HEISSE, CHRISTOPHER. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Mar, 10, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1134. HELD, PHILIP. Age 27 years. Transferred, Mar. 15, 1864, from Co. F, 4th N. Y. Inf., to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and discharged Mar. 8, 1865.

1135. HELLSINGER, MONTREVILLE. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 1, 1862, as Private in some unknown regiment from which he had deserted, and assigned to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

1136. HELMAN, MARTIN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

1137. HENDRICKSON, ELIPHALET. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 28, 1864, and promoted to Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

1138. HENDRICKSON, JAMES G. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1139. HENKLE, EDWIN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and died of his wound.

1140. HENKLE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was New York City.

1141. HENNEY, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1142. HENRY, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and captured May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, Oct. 4, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 1, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1143. HENRY, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1144. HENRY, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Wounded near Petersburg, and under treatment in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

1145. HENRY, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Captured, and returned to duty, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 30, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and did not return.

1146. HENRY, WILLIAM P. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Jan. 27, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1147. HENSCHEL, HARRIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1148. HENSEY, MICHAEL F. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Drowned, Aug. 22, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

1149. HERMAN, GEORGE. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and again, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864.

1150. HERMANCE, CHARLES F. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861 at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged, Mar. 2, 1863.

1151. HERRICK, GEORGE W. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Discharged, Aug. 29, 1863.

1152. HERRICK, HIRAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

1153. HERSHFIELD, PETER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1154. HESS, JACOB. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Oct. 13, 1864.

1155. HESSLER, GEORGE. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and deserted. Apprehended and assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, May 16, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1156. HEWITT, DAVID E. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Oct. 29, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1157. HEWITT, JOHN C. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Died of fever, Sept. 1, 1861, in Georgetown, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

1158. HICKEY, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861, and killed in action, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

1159. HICKEY, JOHN P. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1160. HICKMAN, WILLIAM. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged for disability, Jan. 22, 1863, in Baltimore, Md. Died, Mar. 27, 1888, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1161. HIGGINS, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and promoted to Corporal. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and again wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out, June 27, 1865, while sick in hospital.

1162. HIGGINS, TIMOTHY. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, June 15, 1864, at Petersburg, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was New York City.

1163. HILBECK, HENRY. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged, May 1, 1862.

1164. HILL, JAMES E. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Sergeant, in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1862, to First Lieutenant, Mar. 9, 1863, and to Captain, Dec. 14, 1863. Wounded, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Dismissed, Sept. 13, 1864.

1165. HILL, JOHN H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Died, Dec. 25, 1862, in prison at Richmond, Va.

1166. HILL, JOSEPH. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Killed in action, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

1167. HILL, RUPERT G. Age 30 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. E. Dismissed, Oct. 10, 1861. Died, Aug. 15, 1895, at the National Military Home in Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1168. HILL, SEELY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1169. HILLIARD, SUMNER B. W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, May 14, 1863. Re-enlisted and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1863, as Private in Co. H, 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1864, and mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.

1170. HILLS, JEROME D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and escaped. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1171. HILS, GEORGE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

1172. HILTON, NICHOLAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Seward, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

1173. HILTS, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1174. HINCKLEY, BENJAMIN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 31, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Jan. 7, 1865.

1175. HINDS, DAVID. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1176. HINKIE, FREDERICK. Enlisted in an unknown regiment, and arrested for desertion. Assigned to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, Jan. 25, 1864, and deserted same date.

1177. HINKLE, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1178. HIPPLE, THEODORE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1862, and wounded, Sept. 2, 1862, at Falls Church, Va. Died en route to Washington, D. C., same date, and buried in the National Cemetery at Washington.

1179. HIRCH, FRANK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 4, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was New York City.

1180. HISSLER, GOTTLIEB. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 14, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse.

1181. HOBSON, JOHN. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 31, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

1182. HOCHSTEIN, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and discharged June 4, 1864, in Baltimore, Md. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

1183. HODGKINS, DEXTER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Feb. 4, 1863.

1184. HOEY, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged, Dec. 9, 1862, near Falmouth. Died, Dec. 31, 1862, and buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

1185. HOFFER, FREDERICK. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Captured, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, and paroled, Jan. 13, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 22, 1863.

1186. HOFFMAN, GEORGE D. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Reigment, and promoted to Musician, Aug. 3, 1864. Mustered out, Sept. 16, 1864.

1187. HOFMEYER, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Killed in action, May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

1188. HOGAN, ARTHUR. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

1189. HOGAN, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Sept. 16, 1864.

1190. HOLBROOK, MELLEN T. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1863, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out, June 27, 1864.

1191. HOLDEN, JONAS G. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

1192. HOLDEN, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 17, 1864, as Private in Co. D, but did not report for duty.

1193. HOLLAND, DANIEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and mustered out, June 27, 1864.

1194. HOLLYWOOD, ANDREW. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 20, 1862, and wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 16, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was Oakland, Cal.

1195. HOLLYWOOD, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 6, 1863. Died, Sept. 28, 1887, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1196. HOLMES, THOMAS. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Discharged Apr. 11, 1864.

1197. HOLMES, WHITMAN. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, July 1, 1861. Died of disease, Jan. 31, 1863. Buried in Newburyport.

1198. HOLMES WILLIAM. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, New York City.

1199. HOLYAN, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Apr. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1200. HOOK, ADOLPHUS. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1864, as Private in Co. G. Military record unknown, but was an inmate of the National Military Home in Togus, Me., and from there was sent to the General Hospital for the Insane, in Washington, D. C., where he remains under treatment.

1201. HOOVER, J. HARRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Transferred, Aug. 5, 1863, to U. S. Signal Corps, and mustered out, June 21, 1864.

1202. HOOVER, RAYMOND. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1864, as Private in Co. A. No further record.

1203. HOPSON, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Mar. 17, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1204. HORLBOGEN, GUSTAVE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1205. HORN, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enrolled in Yonkers, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Second Lieutenant in Co. D. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1861, and to Captain, June 6, 1862. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1206. HORN, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, Aug. 11, 1902, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1207. HORR, MICHAEL. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 27, 1864, at North Anna River, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

1208. HORRIGAN, TIMOTHY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there of his wound, July 12, 1863.

1209. HORTON, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and June 16, 1864, near Petersburg. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 7, 1864. Last known address was the National Military Home in Bath, N. Y.

1210. HOTALING, ROBERT. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Orange, Cal.

1211. HOUGH, ADOLPH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, June 27, 1865, in Albany, N. Y.

1212. HOUSE, JACOB. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to First Sergeant. Mustered out, Sept. 27, 1864.

1213. HOWARD, ARTHUR F. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Mar. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

1214. HOWARD, AUSTIN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Aug. 31, 1861. Last known address was Milford.

1215. HOWARD, EDWIN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged as a minor, Apr. 25, 1863.

1216. HOWARD, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, but did not report for duty.

1217. HOWARD, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Corporal. Discharged, Dec. 17, 1862.

1218. HOWE, STAFFORD. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River, and died there the next day, of his wound.

1219. HOWE, WILLARD N. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G, and appointed drummer. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 9, 1864, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, Mar. 16, 1865, and deserted, Apr. 8, 1865, at Farmville, Va.

1220. HOWELL, JAMES. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled, May 13, 1863. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Apr. 18, 1864.

1221. HOWELL, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Dec. 13, 1862, near Fredericksburg, Va.

1222. HOY, CHAUNCEY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1223. HOYER, CHARLES. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Apr. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1224. HOYT, JOHN G. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant, in Co. E. Captured, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, and dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1225. HOYT, MERRILL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Nov. 1, 1861.

1226. HOYT, WILLIAM N. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out, June 13, 1864.

1227. HUBBARD, WILLIAM. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, but did not report for duty.

1228. HUBBELL, HENRY W. Age 19 years. Enrolled in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Second Lieutenant in Co. A. Discharged, June 5, 1863, on account of consolidation. Last known address was Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

1229. HUBBLE, ALONZO. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Laurens, and mustered in, Apr. 18, 1864, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out with the regiment.

1230. HUBERT, RAYMOND. Age 35 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 26, 1864. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

1231. HUBITZ, THEODORE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1232. HUCKMAN, HARRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and did not return.

1233. HUFENUS, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Jan. 17, 1863.

1234. HUFF, WILSON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1235. HUGHES, JOHN. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1236. HUGHES, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, June 2, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1237. HUGHES, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Killed, July 28, 1861, in Alexandria, Va., while "running guard" in disobedience of his superior officer.

1238. HUGHES, PETER. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, and absent at muster out of the regiment.

1239. HUGHES, REESE. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1240. HULTS, EPHRAIM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Hempstead, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal. Mustered out, Oct. 9, 1864, as supernumerary.

1241. HUMMELL, HUGH. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 12, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1242. HUNSON, MORTIMER. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1243. HUNT, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

1244. HUNTER, JOHN C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, June 4, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1245. HUNTER, MARCUS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 13, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged Mar. 13, 1865.

1246. HUNTER, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1247. HUNTRESS, WILLIAM A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, under the name of William Wade, as Private in Co. H, and appointed drummer. Mustered out with the regiment. Died in New York City, June 16, 1907.

1248. HURD, JAMES H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Cleveland, and mustered in, Jan. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Feb. 1, 1865. Now residing in Georgetown, Mass.

1249. HURLEY, MICHAEL J. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Discharged May 15, 1862.

1250. HURLEY, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 19, 1864. Died, July 30, 1897, at the National Military Home in Togus, Me.

1251. HUSE, CHARLES W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863. Died, April 6, 1863, in Newburyport, and buried there.

1252. HUSSEY, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged, May 14, 1863.

1253. HUSTON, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

1254. HUTCHINS, GEORGE O. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal Feb. 1, 1862, and wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled. Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was Ashland, Mass.

1255. HUYVETTER, VINCENT D. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred Feb. 10, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1256. HYDE, ISAAC V. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and paroled. Died, Sept. 8, 1864, in N. Y. City, and buried there in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills.

1257. ILEES, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, May 3, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va.

1258. INGALLS, ALBERT S. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. H. Promoted to Major, May 26, 1862, and wounded, June 30, 1862, at Glendale. Died of his wound, Aug. 11, 1862, in Annapolis, Md. See portrait and sketch.

1259. INGRAHAM, ROBERT. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and paroled. Mustered out, June 15, 1865. Died, May 23, 1901, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1260. INKE, GUSTAVE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 12, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1261. IRVING, DAVID. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1262. IRWIN, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Nov. 5, 1861.

1263. ISAACS, SOLOMON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, July 2, 1861, from Camp Wood, in Yonkers.

1264. IVORY, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Feb. 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1265. JACKSON, HORACE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1266. JACKSON, ROBERT. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and mustered out June 27, 1864.

1267. JACOBS, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out, June 27, 1864.

1268. JACOBUS, JOHN A. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

1269. JAYCOX, JAMES C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Jefferson, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and taken prisoner. Paroled, Jan. 9, 1863, and mustered out, Oct. 14, 1864.

1270. JADE, ADOLPHUS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged Sept. 25, 1863. Now serving, as Adolph Jaede, in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1271. JAEGER, FREDERICK. Age 36 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown. Died, June 26, 1907, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1272. JAMES, RICHARD M. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Jan. 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now residing in New York City.

1273. JASPER, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged May 8, 1862.

1274. JECKEL, JACOB. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1275. JEFFERS, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out, June 27, 1864.

1276. JEFFERS, PHINEAS J. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 23, 1865.

1277. JEFFERSON, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Suffern, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, June 16, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1278. JEFFERSON, PETER. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. Mustered out June 20, 1864.

1279. JENSEN, MARTIN. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

1280. JENKINS, JOHN H. B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged, Feb. 20, 1863, near Falmouth, and re-enlisted, Feb. 9, 1864, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Sergeant, date unknown, and to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Died in Washington, D. C.

1281. JENKINS, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1282. JENNEY, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died same date, of his wound.

1283. JENNINGS, CHARLES D. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 17, 1863. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1284. JERRETT, JESSE. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 16, 1865.

1285. JEWELL, FRANKLIN B. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, May 28, 1862.

1286. JEWELL, RINALDO C. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Dresden, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and discharged same date, to accept service in Co. F, 1st U. S. Artillery.

1287. JOHNSON, ALVAH L. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.

1288. JOHNSON, AMOS L. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 9, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant, May 17, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1289. JOHNSON, CHARLES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Discharged, May 16, 1865. Now residing in Lestershire, N. Y.

1290. JOHNSON, CHARLES C. Age and particulars of enlistment unknown. Transferred, Nov. 25, 1863, from Co. G, 9th N. Y. Inf., to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, to serve balance of his enlistment.

1291. JOHNSON, CHARLES W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Mustered out, June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Togus, Maine.

1292. JOHNSON, CHRISTIAN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1293. JOHNSON, FRANCIS A. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. G. Promoted to Captain, Nov. 28, 1861, and resigned, May 14, 1863. See portraits and sketch.

1294. JOHNSON, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Jersey City, N. J.

1295. JOHNSON, JAMES H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 31, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 25, 1865.

1296. JOHNSON, JAMES T. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Haverstraw, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Musician in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

1297. JOHNSON, THOMAS J. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department. Died, Jan. 9, 1896, in N. Y. City.

1298. JOHNSON, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Vestal, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1299. JOHNSON, WILLIAM C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, Dec. 16, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

1300. JOHNSON, WILLIAM H. H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Company G. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 26, 1862, and to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1862. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1863, and killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. See portrait and sketch.

1301. JONES, CHARLES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1302. JONES, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1303. JONES, CHARLES P. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1304. JONES, DELOS. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Richfield, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 18, 1864.

1305. JONES, EDWARD. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Oct. 5, 1862.

1306. JONES, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. F. Discharged Mar. 24, 1863.

1307. JONES, SAMUEL H. Age 39 years. Enlisted in Newark, N. J., and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

1308. JONES, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Captured, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and did not return.

1309. JORDAN, ALONZO. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. C. Captured, May 10, 1864, and returned to duty, Apr. 17, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1310. JORDAN, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 20, 1864, and to Sergeant, Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1311. JOST, ROBERT. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, June 5, 1892, in Arlington, and buried there.

1312. KAMBAG, GEORGE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. C, for one year. Mustered out, June 20, 1865.

1313. KAME, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 3, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

1314. KANE, PETER. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1315. KANE, THOMAS J. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Jan. 19, 1863. Died, Sept. 8, 1896, in the National Military Home at Togus, Maine.

1316. KARSCH, CARL. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

1317. KASSELBAUM, VALENTINE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded. May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged, Feb. 7, 1865.

1318. KAVANAGH, JOHN F. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 22, 1862, to Co. I, 38 N. Y. Inf., and promoted to First Sergeant. Transferred to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Captain, July 7, 1864. Wounded, Oct. 1, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church, and mustered out with the regiment.

1319. KAVANAGH, MARTIN. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, Oct. 22, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1320. KEANE, JOHN J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, April 10, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1321. KEARNEY, JOHN F. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1322. KEARNEY, JOHN T. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in Feb. 24, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and discharged Jan. 5, 1865.

1323. KEATING, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 3, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

1324. KEBBLER, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, June 26, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

1325. KEEFE, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1864. Wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 19, 1865, Discharged July 21, 1865.

1326. KEEFLER, ALLEN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Hospital Steward. Deserted Aug. 15, 1862.

1327. KEEGAN, PATRICK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1862.

1328. KEELEY, MICHAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled, May 14, 1863. Sent to Camp Convalescent, May 20, 1863, and did not return.

1329. KEENAN, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

1330. KEENE, AUGUSTUS W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 1, 1862, and to Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and again at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Promoted to Major, Dec. 30, 1864, and to Brevet Major of U. S. Volunteers, April 6, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1331. KEENE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Oct. 9, 1864.

1332. KEESE, DAVID F. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged Mar. 27, 1863.

1333. KEHOE, EDWARD. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, and again enlisted, Aug. 31, 1863, in Co. G, 41st N. Y. Inf. Transferred back to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, May 24, 1864, and mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.

1334. KEHOE, FRANCIS. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and mustered out June 14, 1864.

1335. KEHR, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, and mustered out Feb. 6, 1865.

1336. KEIS, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1337. KEITH, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded at Petersburg, June 17, 1864. Died of his wound on the following day.

1338. KELB, PETER. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1339. KELLER, JACOB. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D, but did not report for duty.

1340. KELLEY, DANIEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1864, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1341. KELLEY, JAMES. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, April 17, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Oct. 13, 1863, at Auburn. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and captured same date. Died, in prison, Aug. 27, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

1342. KELLOCK, ANDREW J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1343. KELLY, EDWARD. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, July 16, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 1, 1864, and discharged May 16, 1865. Died, Nov. 20, 1887, in the National Military Home at Togus, Maine.

1344. KELLY, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Died of disease, Sept. 5, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1345. KELLY, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out, May 16, 1865.

1346. KELLY, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Dec. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1864.

1347. KELLY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 10, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and Sergeant. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 12, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to First Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1348. KELLY, JOHN O. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, June 16, 1862, and dishonorably discharged Dec. 22, 1862.

1349. KELLY, JOSEPH. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1350. KELLY, PATRICK. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Mar. 30, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1351. KELLY, ROBERT. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 6, 1862.

1352. KELLY, THOMAS F. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Dishonorably discharged Feb. 7, 1862.

1353. KELLY, TIMOTHY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1354. KELSIE, JOHN. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Smithville, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1355. KENDALL, GEORGE L. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal and detailed at Division Headquarters, as Forge Master. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1356. KENDLER, JOSEPH. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Sept. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. C, for one year. Discharged June 27, 1865.

1357. KENDRICK, CYRUS. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

1358. KENNEDY, EDWARD. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Musician in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1359. KENNEDY, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

1360. KENNEDY, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Dropped, Jan. 14, 1863, by order of the War Department.

1361. KENNEDY, JAMES. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and died, Apr. 20, 1864, en route to Washington, D. C., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1362. KENNEDY, JAMES B. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and mustered out Aug. 29, 1864.

1363. KENNEDY, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Mexico, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out, June 19, 1865.

1364. KENNEDY, TIMOTHY. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 9, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1365. KENNEDY, TIMOTHY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 22, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865, and in hospital at muster out of the regiment. Died, May 27, 1903, in the National Military Home at Togus, Maine.

1366. KENNEY, ANDREW J. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

1367. KENNY, JOHN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1368. KENNY, JOHN H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, and captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1369. KENNY, WILLIAM. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 14, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1370. KENNY, WILLIAM. Age 46 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1371. KENNY, WILLIAM B. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1372. KEOUGH, JOHN M. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 14, 1864.

1373. KERNIN, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1374. KERR, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Aug. 28, 1864.

1375. KERR, WILLIAM A. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged, Oct. 3, 1862.

1376. KERRIGER, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

1377. KETCHAM, JACOB. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1378. KETCHAM, WARREN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864.

1379. KEYES, IRA. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. H. Resigned Nov. 4, 1861.

1380. KIERNAN, FRANCIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Dec. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

1381. KIERNAN, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Appointed Musician, and wounded, May 31, 1864, near Cold Harbor. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1382. KILKENNY, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out, Nov. 7, 1864.

1383. KILROY, PATRICK. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and did not return.

1384. KILTER, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1385. KIMBALL, ISRAEL D. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 25, 1862, and to Sergeant, May 10, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1386. KING, ANDREW. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.

1387. KING, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Sick in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

1388. KING, GEORGE W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Waterville, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, Oct. 13, 1863, at Auburn, and died of his wound, Oct. 31, 1863.

1389. KING, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1862, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and in hospital when the regiment was mustered out. Died, Aug. 28, 1889, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1390. KING, LOUIS J. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1391. KING, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 14, 1865, and mustered out May 25, 1865.

1392. KING, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Wounded at Spottsylvania, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Liverpool, N. Y.

1393. KINNEY, DANIEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, when on furlough with the regiment.

1394. KINSINGER, PETER. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 17, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Discharged July 10, 1861.

1395. KIRK, DANIEL E. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Mohawk, and mustered in, Dec. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, Sept. 22, 1864, near Petersburg, and buried there, in the National Cemetery.

1396. KIRK, JAMES. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.

1397. KIRKWOOD, ALEXANDER. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 10, 1862. Now resides in Newburyport.

1398. KLEIN, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

1399. KLINE, ASA. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. C, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment.

1400. KLINE, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 22, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Wounded at Spottsylvania. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1401. KLOCK, CASPER. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out July 10, 1865. Died, Sept. 29, 1868, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1402. KNAPP, FRANK F. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

1403. KNAPP, WILLIAM E. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1404. KNIGHT, JAMES F. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Discharged Jan. 3, 1863.

1405. KNIGHT, THOMAS. Age 39 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1406. KNIGHT, WILLIAM H. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1861, and to Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1862. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled Sept. 4, 1862. Discharged, Dec. 29, 1862.

1407. KNODELL, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1408. KOHLMANN, ALBERT. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted, Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1409. KOLMES, ADOLPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment. Died, Dec. 15, 1904, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, New York.

1410. KORKER, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Killed in action, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.

1411. KORWIN, JOSEPH. Age 36 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and First Sergeant. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1412. KRANTZ, LEWIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 25, 1865, as Private in Co. G, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment.

1413. KRAPPMAN, ANDREW. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there of his wound, July 16, 1863. Buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

1414. KRATZER, John. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant, July 25, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1415. KROM, LEWIS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Binghampton, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1416. KUHLMAN, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

1417. KUMMEL, JEAN. Age 25 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted in Washington, date unknown.

1418. KUNTZ, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and paroled Apr. 28, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

1419. LACHMANN, GEORGE. Age 34 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, July 30, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1420. LACKEY, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Deserted, Aug. 26, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1421. LAFFIRANDERIE, GASTON. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 29, 1864, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

1422. LA FLEUR, PETER. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1423. LAFORGE, JOSEPH. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 26, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1424. LAHEY, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Re-enlisted, Dec. 29, 1863, as a veteran, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1425. LAHEY, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1426. LAHR, ADAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, June 6, 1863. Died, June 15, 1863, and buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

1427. LAHY, EDWARD. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1428. LAIR, HARRISON. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was Morristown, Pa.

1429. LAMAN, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Dec. 9, 1862.

1430. LAMBERT, CHARLES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, June 14, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1431. LANCEY, JOHN L. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Newburyport.

1432. LAND, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Captain in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, Dec. 28, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1433. LANDERS, SAMUEL. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1434. LANE, WILLIAM F. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Colchester, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1435. LANG, BENOIT. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 16, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Oct. 31, 1862, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1436. LANG, GEORGE W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Jan. 5, 1863. Died Oct. 22, 1903.

1437. LANG, LEWIS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and died, Sept. 5, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

1438. LANG, SOLOMON. Age 37 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Apr. 1, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged Jan. 16, 1864.

1439. LANGAN, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf., and Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1440. LANGDON, GEORGE M. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Norwich, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and again at Cold Harbor, May 31, 1864, after re-enlisting as a veteran. Transferred, Mar. 4, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged July 5, 1865.

1441. LANGHORST, JOHN E. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home in Leavenworth, Kan.

1442. LANNON, THOMAS. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Dec. 28, 1861.

1443. LANSDELL, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged May 26, 1864. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1444. LAPHAM, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, July 28, 1894, in Philadelphia, Pa., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1445. LAPINE, LOUIS. Age 48 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, Oct. 31, 1863.

1446. LAPOINT, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Apr. 8, 1865, at Farmville, Va.

1447. LARKER, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Nov. 30, 1861.

1448. LARKIN, PATRICK. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

1449. LARKIN, PETER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died of his wound, May 2, 1865, in N. Y. City.

1450. LARKINS, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Jan. 16, 1863. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and captured, Oct. 12, 1863, at Auburn. Paroled Nov. 19, 1864, and mustered out Feb. 22, 1865.

1451. LARRAU, THEODORE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out, June 14, 1865, in Washington, D. C.

1452. LARSEN, FERDINAND S. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Nov. 25, 1865.

1453. LARSEY, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 19, 1865.

1454. LATTEN, CHARLES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1455. LATUILLE, JEAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, Va.

1456. LAURENCE, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 21, 1865.

1457. LAVANCOURT, CHARLES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Deserted, Dec. 31, 1861, and arrested Aug. 1, 1864. Assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1458. LAVIN, MICHAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 6, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

1459. LAVOIE, CHARLES. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled at City Point, Jan. 9, 1863. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died, Sept. 24, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

1460. LAWLEY, FREDERICK K. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Deserted July 22, 1864.

1461. LAWRENCE, ISAAC M. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 3, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Mar. 20, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Oct. 25, 1864. Now resides in Brooklyn.

1462. LAWSON, EDWARD. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Liberty, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River. Mustered out June 27, 1865. Died, Feb. 4, 1905, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1463. LEAHY, PATRICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to Corporal, May 14, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, June 23, 1907, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there, in the National Cemetery.

1464. LECHAN, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1465. LEDYARD, WILLIAM W. Age 26 years. Details of enlistment are unknown, but was mustered in as Sergeant, and promoted to Second Lieutenant. Commission declined, and no further record available.

1466. LEE, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

1467. LEE, JOHN H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Sept. 7, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1468. LEE, LEWIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1469. LEECH, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, July 6, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

1470. LEES, SAMUEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Apr. 25, 1862.

1471. LEEWRIGHT, SAMUEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1472. LEGGETT, JAMES. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, May 3, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 2, 1865.

1473. LEIB, FRANZ. Age 40 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1474. LELAR, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Feb. 27, 1863.

1475. LENSHAW, LEANDER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Onondaga, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out July 1, 1865.

1476. LENTZ, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1864, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in Syracuse, N. Y.

1477. LEONARD, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1478. LEONARD, JOSEPH. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Aug. 28, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1479. LEONARD, PETER. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Benton, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1480. LEONHARDT, EDWARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1481. LEROCK, ANTHONY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1482. LEROY, FRANK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Ellicott, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Discharged June 27, 1865.

1483. LESTER, ENOCH M. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Dec. 25, 1862.

1484. LETCH, SHERMAN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1862, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, near Brandy Station, Va.

1485. LEUTZ, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, July 14, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1486. LEVISTON, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 9, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1487. LEVY, BENJAMIN B. Age 16 years. He first served two years in the First Regiment, N. Y. Inf., and after his discharge from that regiment, he enlisted in N. Y. City, Jan. 18, 1864, as a Private in Co. E, Mozart Regiment, while the regiment was on furlough, with headquarters in City Hall Park. Wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and discharged May 31, 1865, for disability caused by his wound, which consisted of a compound fracture of the left thigh. Now resides in N. Y. City.

1488. LEVY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 23, 1863, from hospital in Newark, N. J.

1489. LEWIS, DAVID. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged Feb. 14, 1863. Died Sept. 18, 1894, and buried in Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

1490. LEWIS, JOSEPH. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted Oct. 30, 1862.

1491. LEWIS, JOSEPHUS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and deserted, Feb. 20, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1492. LEWIS, WILBUR F. Age 15 years. Enlisted, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician, and assigned to Co. G. Discharged Mar. 4, 1863. Now residing in High View, N. Y.

1493. L'HOMME, AUGUSTE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 15, 1864.

1494. LINDSAY, P. ALLEN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. G. Promoted to Major, Aug. 12, 1862, and to Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 23, 1863. Resigned, July 7, 1863, on account of disability. Died in Winthrop, Mass., July 3, 1904, and buried in Milford. See portrait and sketch.

1495. LINDSAY, WILLIAM H. Details of enlistment are unknown, but was mustered in as Sergeant Major, and appointed Second Lieutenant by transfer to Mozart Regiment, Feb. 11, 1863. The commission was subsequently declined and revoked.

1496. LINE, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Discharged Nov. 29, 1862.

1497. LINE, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 26, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1498. LITTLE, CHARLES M. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. D. Died of disease, Aug. 15, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa.

1499. LITTLE, EDWIN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1500. LITTLE, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Apr. 1, 1863, near Falmouth, and mustered out Nov. 17, 1864. Last known address was Saginaw, Mich.

1501. LITTLEFIELD, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. G. Promoted to First Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863, and mustered out June 22, 1864.

1502. LIVINGSTON, CHARLES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, July 8, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

1503. LIVINGSTON, OSCAR R. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 3, 1861, and discharged June 6, 1862.

1504. LLOYD, GEORGE. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1505. LOBIER, FREDERICK C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1506. LOCKE, JOHN. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and elected Lieutenant by vote of his comrades. Subsequently, he was enrolled in Yonkers, and mustered in, as Second Lieutenant of Co. F, June 27, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1861, and honorably discharged, June 29, 1862, on account of disease contracted in the army in the discharge of his official duty. Died in Arlington, Sept. 22, 1862, and buried in Belmont, Mass. See portrait and sketch.

1507. LOCKYER, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Dec. 30, 1862.

1508. LOFFELL, AUGUSTUS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1509. LOFFELL, FRANK. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Quincy, Ill.

1510. LOGAN, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1511. LOGAN, ROBERT. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged June 26, 1862.

1512. LONG, HENRY G. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and died Dec. 5, 1864, near Petersburg, by drinking a poisonous drug, supposing it to be harmless. Buried in the National Cemetery at Petersburg.

1513. LONG, LAWRENCE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 17, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, May 25, 1864, and mustered out July 17, 1865.

1514. LONG, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged Jan. 7, 1865.

1515. LONG, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Corporal and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Died there of his wound on the following day.

1516. LONGETT, ALEXANDER. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant and deserted, Sept. 26, 1862, from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor. Transferred, while a deserter, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Arrested Apr. 30, 1863, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

1517. LONGWORTH, JULIUS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to First Sergeant. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1518. LOONEY, CHARLES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 14, 1863, as Private in Co. A. Captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died, Sept. 25, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

1519. LOONEY, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

1520. LORROW, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Daysville, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1521. LOVE, CHARLES H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1522. LOW, HENRY. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted same date.

1523. LOW, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Apr. 15, 1865.

1524. LOWERY, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 24, 1862. Now serving in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

1525. LUCKEY, JESSE B. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

1526. LUDDY, SIMON. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, July 3, 1862, at Turkey Bend. Transferred, Nov. 12, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died of his wound, Feb. 9, 1865, in West Boylston, Mass.

1527. LUTJENS, CHRISTIAN H. Age 42 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1528. LUTJENS, CHRISTIAN H., JR. Age 14 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1529. LYNCH, JAMES. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1530. LYNCH, MATTHEW. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled May 25, 1863, and deserted from Camp Parole, June 22, 1863, in Annapolis, Md.

1531. LYNCH, RICHARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hempstead, and mustered in, Aug. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1532. LYNCH, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 15, 1864. Died, Mar. 28, 1879, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1533. LYNCH, TIMOTHY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Apr. 2, 1863.

1534. LYNER, PATRICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled. Returned to duty, and mustered out, June 25, 1864.

1535. LYON, EDGAR A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Paroled, Dec. 11, 1864, at Charleston, S. C., and deserted, Dec. 25, 1864, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

1536. LYON, FLETCHER H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in as Private, Feb. 20, 1864. Discharged May 7, 1865.

1537. LYON, LAMON P. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and returned to duty, Feb. 22, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 21, 1865.

1538. LYONS, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Detailed, Apr. 30, 1864, as hospital attendant in Philadelphia, Pa., and did not return to the regiment.

1539. LYONS, LUTHER N. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 23, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Discharged May 7, 1865.

1540. LYONS, PATRICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 29, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 24, 1862.

1541. MACE, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, June 24, 1861, from Camp Wood, in Yonkers.

1542. MACK, DAVID F. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1543. MACKEY, THOMAS. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Theresa, and mustered in, Mar. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1544. MADDEN, BERNARD. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run and paroled. Discharged Apr. 3, 1863. Died, Nov. 24, 1889, in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

1545. MADDEN, CORNELIUS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and deserted, Oct. 31, 1862, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. Arrested, Nov. 30, 1864, and assigned to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1546. MADDEN, FRANCIS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to

Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for loss of left leg, Apr. 23, 1864. Now a practicing physician in Plattsburg, N. Y.

1547. MADDEN, GEORGE. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, as Private, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 4, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 8, 1864.

1548. MADDEN, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1549. MADDEN, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and captured. Died of his wound, June 3, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.

1550. MADDIGAN, THOMAS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 2, 1864, to Battery B, First N. Y. Artillery.

1551. MADDY, SAMUEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1552. MADGE, CHARLES. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home in Bath, N. Y.

1553. MAGUIRE, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Discharged May 23, 1865.

1554. MAHER, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Deserted June 16, 1863.

1555. MAHER, MICHAEL. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1556. MAHERIN, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home in San Francisco, Cal.

1557. MAHONEY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 4, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, July 20, 1863, near Sulphur Springs, Va.

1558. MAHONEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Dec. 24, 1861.

1559. MAILE, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and promoted to Sergeant. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 2, 1863.

1560. MAJOR, EDWARD C. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1864.

1561. MALLOCK, GEORGE P. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Nov. 5, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Last known address was Omaha, Neb.

1562. MALLON, JAMES E. Age 24 years. Enrolled in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 6, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of Co. K. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1861, and appointed Adjutant, Dec. 3, 1861. Discharged, Sept. 12, 1862, to accept Colonelcy of the 42d N. Y. Inf. Killed, Oct. 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station, Va.

1563. MALLORY, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 31, 1864, and to Sergeant, June 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1564. MALLORY, THOMAS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Westfield, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, June 9, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1565. MALLORY, TRUMAN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

1566. MALLOY, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

1567. MALLOY, LEVI. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted, Dec. 29, 1863, as a veteran, and killed in action, Sept. 11, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. Buried in the National Cemetery in Petersburg.

1568. MALONE, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged, Nov. 18, 1862, to enlist in the U. S. Regular Army.

1569. MALONEY, JAMES D. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and dishonorably discharged July 15, 1865.

1570. MALONEY, PETER. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Sing-Sing, and mustered in, Mar. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, June 17, 1863, while on the march to Gettysburg, Pa.

1571. MALPAS, ALFRED. Age unknown. Transferred, July 8, 1862, from 2d N. J. Inf., and enlisted as Sergeant, but mustered in as Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1862. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged, Feb. 3, 1863, for disability caused by his wound.

1572. MANCK, VALENTINE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 13, 1862, and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863, and killed in action, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River, Va.

1573. MANDERVILLE, JACOB. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and captured near Petersburg. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., date unknown.

1574. MANDEVILLE, EDWIN. Age unknown. Arrested, Sept. 25, 1864, as a deserter from Co. B, 10th N. Y. Inf., and assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, to serve the remainder of his enlistment. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1865. Died, Mar. 1, 1900, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1575. MANDEVILLE, MICHAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, May 19, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1576. MANGAN, JAMES. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 13, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out, June 15, 1865, while in hospital.

1577. MANGLER, JACOB. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862

to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 30, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

1578. MANLEY, REDMOND. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 29, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1579. MANNING, DANIEL. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 24, 1863. Last known address was Thompsonville, Conn.

1580. MANNING, GEORGE W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Hyde Park, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Discharged, July 9, 1864, from hospital in Alexandria, Va. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

1581. MANSER, JAMES E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Promoted to Sergeant and First Sergeant in 1862, and to Commissary Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, Mar. 21, 1864. Wounded in front of Petersburg, and mustered out Nov. 22, 1864. Now resides in Everett, Mass.

1582. MANSFIELD, JOHN B. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Died of disease, Oct. 8, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa.

1583. MANSFIELD, WARREN A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. B. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 29, 1862, in Alexandria, Va. Died, June 3, 1888, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1584. MAPES, CHARLES. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged June 20, 1865.

1585. MAPES, FRANCIS C. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

1586. MAPES, LEVI. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 9, 1862.

1587. MARCH, ALBERT. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Cambridge, Mass., and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1588. MARCH, JOHN J. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Haverstraw, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1589. MARCHINI, GIOVANNI. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1590. MARCHINI, JOSEPH. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville.

Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged July 6, 1864. Now residing in N. Y. City.

1591. MARKEY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 23, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1592. MARLEY, WILLIAM N. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 2, 1862.

1593. MARLOW, WILLIAM. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1594. MARSHALL, EDWARD M. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1863. Appointed Quartermaster same date, and discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Died Sept. 4, 1903.

1595. MARTHE, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

1596. MARTIN, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Mar. 17, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1597. MARTIN, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1598. MARTIN, MICHAEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 11, 1862, as Corporal in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1599. MARTIN, MICHAEL. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 31, 1863.

1600. MARTIN, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and died of disease, Jan. 1, 1865, in Washington, D. C.

1601. MARTIN, PETER. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, Oct. 11, 1863, at Auburn, and died, May 21, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

1602. MASBURGH, ALEXANDER. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, Mar. 25, 1865, at Fort Stedman, and mustered out June 27, 1865. Last known address was Tacoma, Washington.

1603. MASON, ASA S. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Apr. 6, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Dismissed Mar. 14, 1865.

1604. MASON, CHAUNCEY H. Age 18 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Second Principal Musician, Mar. 3, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1605. MASON, GEORGE F. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, June 12, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and taken to

Libby Prison in Richmond, Va. Subsequently sent to Andersonville, Ga. Paroled, Nov. 25, 1864, and mustered out Jan. 3, 1865. Now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1606. MASON, GEORGE W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 23, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died Apr. 16, 1885.

1607. MASSAY, NATHAN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, June 28, 1863, while on the march to Gettysburg, Pa. Mustered out, June 27, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died in Newburyport, Sept. 27, 1887, and buried there.

1608. MATHERS, CHARLES R. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Captured there and died of his wound, Aug. 23, 1863, at Annapolis, Md. Buried there, in the National Cemetery.

1609. MATHEWS, GEORGE. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Paroled Jan. 9, 1863, and mustered out Nov. 15, 1864. Died, Mar. 26, 1907, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1610. MATHEWS, GEORGE W. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Hartsville, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 21, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

1611. MATHEWS, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Mar. 5, 1863.

1612. MATSON, HANS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1613. MATTHEWS, GEORGE A. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 4, 1864, to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1865, and to First Sergeant, May 14, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1614. MAY, HENRY. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. K. Reduced to the ranks, Dec. 1, 1861, and deserted Jan. 24, 1862.

1615. MAYAN, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as First Sergeant of Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and reduced to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 14, 1863.

1616. MAYER, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1864, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

1617. McALLEN, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Apr. 11, 1863, at Potomac Creek, Va.

1618. McALLER, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Dropped, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department, while sick at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1619. McALPINE, FRED. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. K. Deserted, July 20, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

1620. McCABE, EDWARD. Age 35 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862,

at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1621. McCABE, PATRICK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Meredith, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1622. McCAFFERTY, ANTHONY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Deserted, Nov. 30, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

1623. McCANN, DANIEL. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Bartlett's Mills, and discharged Nov. 8, 1864.

1624. McCARROLL, PATRICK. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out, Oct. 21, 1864, while sick and absent.

1625. McCARTHY, CHARLES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Apr. 23, 1862.

1626. McCARTHY, EDWARD. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1627. McCARTHY, PATRICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Mar. 25, 1864, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out June 27, 1865. Now serving in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1628. McCARTHY, TIMOTHY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died of his wound, Sept. 27, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa. Buried there, in the National Cemetery.

1629. McCARTY, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Nov. 2, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.

1630. McCARTY, JEREMIAH. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Feb. 1, 1863.

1631. McCARTY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1632. McCARTY, MICHAEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1633. McCARTY, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and again, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

1634. McCAULY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Sergeant, and discharged Apr. 2, 1863.

1635. McCLARKIN, THOMAS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and returned to duty, Apr. 4, 1865. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1636. McCLURE, ALLEN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sanford, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1637. McCLURE, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 26, 1863.

1638. McCLUSKEY, HUGH. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River, and mustered out with the regiment.

1639. McCLUSKEY, HUGH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Aug. 20, 1862, near Yorktown, Va.

1640. McCLUSKEY, LAWRENCE. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and discharged March 17, 1865. Died, June 3, 1886, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1641. McCORMICK, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Sept. 6, 1862.

1642. McCOWELL, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Feb. 15, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1643. McCOY, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 17, 1864. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and absent on account of his wound when the regiment was mustered out. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

1644. McCRACKEN, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, and mustered out with the regiment.

1645. McCRYSTAL, PATRICK. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 1, 1862. Died, April 12, 1904, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1646. McCUE, OWEN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1647. McCULLY, ANDREW J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted July 28, 1861.

1648. McCULLY, ARTHUR J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

1649. McCULLY, FRANCIS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1650. McDERMOTT, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

1651. McDERMOTT, LUKE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

1652. McDERMOTT, MICHAEL. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Killed, May 4, 1862, by bomb explosion in Yorktown, Va.

1653. McDONALD, HUGH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1654. McDONALD, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 5, 1863.

1655. McDONNELL, RICHARD. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, for one year, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1656. McDONOUGH, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Mustered out, June 27, 1865, while sick and absent.

1657. McDOWELL, JAMES. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1658. McELHENY, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1659. McELHENY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, June 27, 1865, while sick and absent.

1660. McELROY, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Apr. 30, 1864.

1661. McELROY, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, Dec. 29, 1882, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1662. McELROY, MICHAEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, and mustered out with the regiment.

1663. McELWEE, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 4, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Nov. 7, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1664. McEVOY, JOHN L. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove. Died of his wound, Dec. 6, 1863.

1665. McFADDEN, WILLIAM P. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Dropped, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1666. McFARLANE, FRANK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1667. McFARRAN, JOHN F. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. A. Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

1668. McFARRAR, GEORGE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Killed, May 4, 1862, by bomb explosion in Yorktown, Va.

1669. McGAHEY, MICHAEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kansas.

1670. McGARY, FRANK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. D. Deserted, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.

1671. McGEE, WILLIAM H. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Reenlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1672. McGEEVER, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Smithville, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Orting, Washington, but on furlough and acting as ship keeper at the Navy Yard in Bremerton, Washington.

1673. McGEORGE, HORATIO. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Oct. 24, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1674. McGINLEY, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1675. McGINNIS, ARTHUR. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Feb. 27, 1863.

1676. McGINNIS, CHARLES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, Dec. 9, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa.

1677. McGINNIS, HUGH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1678. McGLOIN, WILLIAM. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted same date.

1679. McGLOWAN, THOMAS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Dec. 8, 1862.

1680. McGOLDRICK, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 22, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Captured May 31, 1864, and paroled. Died of disease, Dec. 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1681. McGOLDRICK, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Captured same date and did not return.

1682. McGOVERN, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died of his wound, Sept. 3, 1862.

1683. McGOVERN, PATRICK. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1684. McGOVERN, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Captured same date and did not return.

1685. McGOWAN, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Deserted Dec. 25, 1863.

1686. McGOWAN, MICHAEL. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, Sept. 1, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1687. McGOWAN, ROBERT F. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Again wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1688. McGOWAN, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1689. McGRATH, OWEN. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Discharged June 1, 1865.

1690. McGROLLECK, JAMES. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Jan. 11, 1863.

1691. McGUIRE, ANDREW. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Rockland, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Sept. 7, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1692. McGUIRE, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died of his wound, May 15, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

1693. McGUIRE, JOHN. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1694. McGUIRE, PATRICK. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

1695. McGUIRE, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, and to Sergeant, dates unknown, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1696. McGUIRK, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 16, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 12, 1863.

1697. McGUIRK, PATRICK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1698. McHENRY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Lafayette, Ind.

1699. McHUGH, JOHN. Age unknown. Transferred, Oct. 1, 1863, from Co. B, 17th N. Y. Inf., to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 28, 1865.

1700. McINDOE, PETER W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1701. McINTYRE, DANIEL. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Drummer in Co. H. Deserted May 3, 1863.

1702. McJIMSEY, ALEXANDER. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 13, 1862.

1703. McKEE, WILLIAM J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

1704. McKENNA, EUGENE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 18, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1705. McKENNA, FRANCIS I. Age 15 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Musician in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1706. McKENNY, WALLACE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. C. Died of disease, Feb. 1, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1707. McKENZIE, ALEXANDER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Nov. 12, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1708. McKENZIE, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Dec. 10, 1862.

1709. McKEON, ROBERT. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged Mar. 18, 1864.

1710. McKEON, THOMAS. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Apr. 25, 1863.

1711. McKERNAN, JAMES P. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Wounded and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1862, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kans.

1712. McKNABB, SAMUEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Apr. 3, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Deserted Jan. 20, 1863.

1713. McKNIGHT, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 5, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out, June 27, 1865, while absent on furlough.

1714. McLAUGHLIN, DAVID. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and captured, May 7, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Paroled Nov. 20, 1864, and mustered out Feb. 28, 1865. Died Mar. 31, 1888, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York City.

1715. McLAUGHLIN, ISAAC. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C. Discharged Apr. 25, 1862. Died, Mar. 30, 1889, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1716. McLAUGHLIN, JEREMIAH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1717. McLAUGHLIN, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1718. McLEAN, HUGH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in New York City.

1719. McLEAN, JAMES F. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Was under treatment in hospital at Boston, Mass., and did not return. Died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1906.

1720. McLOON, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. E. Died, July 26, 1864, in the hospital at Petersburg, Va., and buried in the National Cemetery at City Point, Va.

1721. McLOUGHLIN, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Transferred, Jan. 1, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 1, 1865.

1722. McMAHON, PATRICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 16, 1862. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

1723. McMANUS, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, Mar. 24, 1900, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1724. McMANUS, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Troy, N. Y., and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 28, 1865. Died, May 11, 1908, in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

1725. McMILLAN, WARREN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1861, and transferred, Dec. 16, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out Apr. 14, 1864, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Apr. 15, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 17, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

1726. McMURRAY, HUGH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Dec. 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

1727. McNALLY, MATTHIAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and deserted, July 12, 1862, from Fort Hamilton, Long Island.

1728. McNAMEE, THOMAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 2, 1861, and to First Sergeant, date unknown. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862. Dismissed Jan. 7, 1864.

1729. McNAMEE, THOMAS. Age 43 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

1730. McNINNEY, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

1731. McPHERSON, ALEXANDER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1732. McPHERSON, ROBERT. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Appointed Wagoner, Dec. 17, 1861, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and mustered out with the regiment.

1733. McSORLEY, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1734. McWADE, ROBERT. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to First Sergeant, date unknown, and to Second Lieutenant, June 9, 1862. Discharged Aug. 31, 1862.

1735. MEAD, EDWARD C. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Oct. 14, 1862.

1736. MEADE, WALTER F. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan 18, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died in prison, Nov. 21, 1864, at Millen, Ga.

1737. MEEHAN, JOHN. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and again, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Transferred, May 25, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died, Sept. 19, 1893, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1738. MEGARGEY, OSCAR. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged June 14, 1864. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

1739. MEHL, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and died of his wound in prison at Richmond, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.

1740. MEICKLE, JAMES. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Wagoner in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. Died, Mar. 15, 1899, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1741. MEISTER, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 26, 1864. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out July 6, 1865. Now serving in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

1742. MENDRO, JOHN. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1743. MENZER, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1864, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

1744. MENZIE, GEORGE. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Bowdle, South Dakota.

1745. MERGI, SARPHAUS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

1746. MERKER, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1864, and to Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Greenville, N. J.

1747. MERRICLE, JOSEPH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. J. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Paroled, Dec. 13, 1864, at Charleston, S. C. Discharged June 19, 1865.

1748. MERRITT, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Haverstraw, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, Aug. 3, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 26, 1864, and to Commissary Sergeant, Feb. 12, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Brewster, N. Y.

1749. MERTZ, AUGUST. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 15, 1863.

1750. MESEROLE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, July 15, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

1751. METZGER, AUGUST. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1864. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

1752. METZGER, PHILIP. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 26, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 31, 1864, at Totopotomy. Wounded again, June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and captured. Paroled and mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

1753. MEYER, GEORGE. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 25, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Discharged May 31, 1865. Last known address was Jersey City, N. J.

1754. MEYER, JACOB. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

1755. MEYER, JULIUS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in as Private, Feb. 9, 1865, but did not report for duty.

1756. MICHAUX, GABRIEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1757. MICHAUX, HIPPOLITE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, Feb. 15, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Now serving in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1758. MIDDLETON, CHARLES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1759. MILLER, CHARLES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1760. MILLER, EDWARD J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1761. MILLER, FIELDS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1762. MILLER, FREDERICK. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1763. MILLER, GEORGE. Age 30 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 20, 1864.

1764. MILLER, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1765. MILLER, GEORGE W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Jan. 12, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

1766. MILLER, JACOB. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 31, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 15, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

1767. MILLER, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded and captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled and died of his wound, June 5, 1863, in Annapolis, Md. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

1768. MILLER, ORSON. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.

1769. MILLER, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 12, 1864, and to Sergeant, Mar. 26, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1770. MILLER, WILLIAM W. Age 16 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Company G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and after remaining three days on the field, he was taken prisoner and sustained the amputation of his right leg below the knee. He was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond and paroled in the spring of 1863. He was sent to Annapolis, Md., and discharged Apr. 3, 1863. Now resides in Foxcroft, Me. See portrait.

1771. MILLER, WILFORD J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. C. Promoted to Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1772. MILLIDGE, CHARLES S. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Mar. 15, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out, June 14, 1864.

1773. MILLS, JONATHAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run. Captured same date, and did not return.

1774. MILLS, JONATHAN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

1775. MILLS, WILLIAM. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 27, 1861, from Camp Runyon, Alexandria, Va.

1776. MINER, JOHN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. C, for one year. Deserted, June 9, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1777. MINGER, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out, June 12, 1865.

1778. MINICH, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, Dec. 3, 1886, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York City.

1779. MINK, PETER. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out June 18, 1864. Now serving in the Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.

1780. MINK, STILLMAN. Age unknown. Transferred, Sept. 21, 1861, from the 4th Maine Inf. to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, June 5, 1863, to 4th Maine Infantry.

1781. MISSELDORF, JACOB A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

1782. MITCHELL, EDMOND. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Oswego, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1783. MITCHELL, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 15, 1862.

1784. MITCHELL, THOMAS. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Died of disease, Nov. 26, 1864, in prison, at Florence, S. C.

1785. MITCHELSON, EMIL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1786. MOFFIT, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, July 1, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1787. MOFFITT, STEPHEN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Mar. 10, 1864.

1788. MOLL, ROBERT. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, Dec. 12, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1789. MONAGHAN, PATRICK. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1790. MONAGHAN, THOMAS J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hyde Park, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1862, at Gettysburg, and discharged July 28, 1864.

1791. MONAHAN, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1792. MONELL, JOHN S. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 29, 1863, as Private in Co. D. Captured, June 13, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and paroled, Dec. 10, 1864, at Charleston, S. C. Discharged June 20, 1865.

1793. MONROE, JESSE. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

1794. MONTGOMERY, ROBERT A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1795. MOONEY, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted same date.

1796. MOORE, COCHRAN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1797. MOORE, DANIEL. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, July 3, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1798. MOORE, HENRY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded and captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 30, 1864.

1799. MOORE, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1800. MOORE, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, July 15, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

1801. MOORE, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and dropped from the rolls, Nov. 15, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1802. MOORE, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1861, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded and captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and did not return.

1803. MOORE, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1804. MOORE, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in as Private, Feb. 7, 1865, but did not report for duty.

1805. MOORE, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1806. MOORE, SANDFORD. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, May 19, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., while awaiting discharge.

1807. MOORE, WILLIAM H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Sept. 1, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1808. MOORE, WILLIAM H. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Forestburg, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal. Captured, May 21, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 9, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Warren, Pa.

1809. MOORE, WILSON K. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hempstead, and mustered in, Aug. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 11, 1864, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Discharged June 1, 1865.

1810. MORAN, DAVID G. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1863, as Private in Co. G. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died, Oct. 30, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

1811. MORAN, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Sergeant, and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1812. MORAN, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 24, 1864, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River.

1813. MORAN, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Friendship, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1814. MORFORD, JAMES A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and again, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1815. MORGAN, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged, Jan. 7, 1863.

1816. MORGAN, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1817. MORGAN, SAMUEL M. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Cambridge, Mass., and mustered in, June 20, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran and promoted to Corporal. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant. Discharged Oct. 9, 1864.

1818. MORGAN, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 1, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1819. MORGAN, WILLIAM A. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Richmondville, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Aug. 10, 1863, from hospital in Newark, N. J.

1820. MORRILL, GEORGE A. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Aug. 6, 1861.

1821. MORRILL, GEORGE O. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

1822. MORRILL, JOHN B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged Mar. 10, 1863.

1823. MORRILL, JOHN G. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, at Yonkers, June 21, 1861, as Private in Co. G. Transferred to Co. H, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured at the Wilderness, but escaped and rejoined the regiment at Cold Harbor. Recaptured, June 12, 1864, and sent to Richmond, Va. Paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. Discharged June 20, 1865.

1824. MORRIS, DANIEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1825. MORRIS, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1826. MORRIS, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1827. MORRIS, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1828. MORRIS, PATRICK. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Sulphur Springs, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1863, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

1829. MORRISSEY, BENJAMIN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City for two years, and mustered in, June 7, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1863, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, same date.

1830. MORRISSEY, MAURICE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and transferred, April 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Now serving in the National Military Home in Hampton, Va.

1831. MORRISON, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 29, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1864.

1832. MORRISON, SAMUEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Dec. 10, 1862, from Camp Parole in Columbus, Ohio.

1833. MORROW, ALEXANDER. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run. Captured same date, and did not return.

1834. MORSE, WILLIAM B. Age unknown. Private in 4th Maine Inf. Transferred, Sept. 21, 1861, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and discharged April 18, 1864.

1835. MORTON, CHARLES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and returned to duty, June 13, 1863. Mustered out, June 26, 1864. Died, Feb. 22, 1898, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1836. MORTON, GEORGE. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Sing Sing, and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, same date.

1837. MORTON, HENRY. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1838. MOSES, ISAAC F. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and mustered out Sept. 12, 1864.

1839. MOSHER, JAMES. Aged 19 years. Enlisted in Oriskany Falls, and mustered in, Jan. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Oct. 5, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1840. MOSS, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran,

and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Aug. 2, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

1841. MOST, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1864, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1842. MOULTON, JAMES N. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers. Deserted, June 24, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

1843. MOULTON, LOUIS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, June 1, 1865.

1844. MOUNT, THEODORE. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and returned to duty, Oct. 2, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg. Mustered out, Aug. 2, 1865.

1845. MOYER, DAVID H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1846. MOYNAHAN, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Mustered out at expiration of enlistment.

1847. MOYNE, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 8, 1861, and to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1848. MULANEY, DOMINICK. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed, April 12, 1862, in Alexandria, Va., while on detached service.

1849. MULCARE, KENNEDY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. K. Deserted, Oct. 29, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

1850. MULDOON, MICHAEL. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1851. MULDOON, PHILIP. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died of his wound, Sept. 27, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1852. MULHERN, ANDREW J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Fife Major. Deserted, Nov. 3, 1861, in Alexandria, Va., and returned Apr. 16, 1862. Assigned to Co. C as Private, and again deserted, July 1, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1853. MULHOLLAND, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Corporal, and no further record after Oct. 27, 1862.

1854. MULL, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out, Mar. 6, 1865. Last known address was Newark, N. J.

1855. MULLEN, BERNARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Transferred, Dec. 13, 1862, to 1st U. S. Cavalry.

1856. MULLENS, CHARLES A. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 21, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1857. MULLER, AUGUST. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and to 3d U. S. Art., Jan. 13, 1863.

1858. MULLER, EMIL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, Mar. 25, 1865, at Fort Stedman, near Petersburg. Mustered out with the regiment.

1859. MULLER, FREDERICK. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 16, 1864.

1860. MULLER, GOTTLIEB. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, May 31, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

1861. MULLER, HERMANN. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1862. MULLER, MAURICE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Paroled and mustered out, Aug. 11, 1865. Last known address was Rutherford, N. J.

1863. MULLER, RICHARD. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

1864. MULLIGAN, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1865. MUNN, JUDSON B. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Elbridge, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, Apr. 15, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1866. MUNSON, PHILANDER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

1867. MURDEL, JOHN. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

1868. MURPHY, DANIEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and mustered out, June 27, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died, Mar. 14, 1893, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1869. MURPHY, DENNIS. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 17, 1864.

1870. MURPHY, HUGH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged, Feb. 17, 1863, in Washington, D. C. Died, Aug. 16, 1898, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

1871. MURPHY, JAMES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Dec. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled

May 14, 1863. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and discharged June 22, 1863.

1872. MURPHY, JOHN. Age 41 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 22, 1864, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1873. MURPHY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

1874. MURPHY, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, June 20, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Mar. 15, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in New York City.

1875. MURPHY, LAWRENCE. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 12, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1876. MURPHY, MATTHEW. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 28, 1862, at Groveton, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.

1877. MURPHY, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Discharged June 25, 1865.

1878. MURPHY, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 5, 1863. Discharged July 24, 1865.

1879. MURPHY, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

1880. MURPHY, WILLIAM. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and at Oak Grove, June 25, 1862. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864. Now resides in New York City.

1881. MURPHY, WILLIAM S. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, May 22, 1864, at North Anna River, and died, Aug. 23, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

1882. MURRAY, ANDREW. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Jan. 13, 1863.

1883. MURRAY, DANIEL. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Dec. 28, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1884. MURRAY, DANIEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1865, and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1885. MURRAY, EDWARD. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal,

Oct. 20, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 22, 1864.

1886. MURRAY, HENRY. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

1887. MURRAY, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged, May 23, 1862.

1888. MURRAY, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and died of his wound, Oct. 8, 1862.

1889. MURRAY, JAMES A. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Newark, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 9, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Discharged, July 18, 1865.

1890. MURRAY, OLIVER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Plattsburg, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1891. MURRAY, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out June 27, 1865, while absent on account of his wound.

1892. MURRILL, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Aug. 2, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

1893. MURTAGH, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. F, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1865.

1894. MURY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Oxford, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, May 26, 1865, from hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

1895. MUSSLER, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1863, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

1896. MUTLINE, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1897. MYER, FREDERICK. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. G, for one year. Mustered out with the regiment.

1898. MYER, LOUIS. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

1899. MYERS, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

1900. MYERS, JOSEPH. Age 45 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

1901. MYERS, LEWIS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

1902. MYERS, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, June 30, 1862, at

Glendale, and paroled, Aug. 5, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled May 14, 1863, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Oct. 15, 1863, at Auburn, and paroled Mar. 15, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1864. Last known address was Lamson, N. Y.

1903. MYLIE, WALTER. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. A. No record after June 30, 1864.

1904. NASH, TIMOTHY M. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Jan. 7, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant, June 27, 1862. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

1905. NAUGHTON, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.

1906. NAVIN, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

1907. NEAR, JOHN L. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

1908. NEBE, CHARLES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, April 18, 1864, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

1909. NEEDHAM, RICHARD. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Sept. 8, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1910. NEIGHBOUR, ANDREW. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and deserted, May 5, 1863, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

1911. NEILLY, JOHN. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Captured, Nov. 26, 1862, while on picket, near Falmouth, Va., and discharged Jan. 13, 1863.

1912. NEIMOR, ANDREW. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 12, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864.

1913. NELSON, ALONZO B. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty May 5, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 1, 1863, and mustered out, June 26, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died, July 20, 1906, in Tampa, Florida.

1914. NELSON, CALHOUN. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., and mustered in, Dec. 29, 1863, as Musician in Co. F. Transferred, Feb. 22, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 13, 1865.

1915. NELSON, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1864, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1916. NELSON, JOHN C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Discharged Dec. 6, 1862. Died, Sept. 2, 1900, at the National Military Home in Togus, Me.

1917. NELSON, SAMUEL J. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, and killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

1918. NEVINS, BARTHOLOMEW. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. H. Wounded and captured, Oct. 28, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, and did not return.

1919. NEVINS, EDWARD A. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 6, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

1920. NEVINS, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1921. NEVINS, STEPHEN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Aug. 27, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1922. NEWBERRY, JAMES. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 28, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Oct. 6, 1864.

1923. NEWELL, EUGENE J. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Munnsville, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. In hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

1924. NEWELL, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 10, 1862, as Musician in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

1925. NEWELL, WILLIAM H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1926. NEWMAN, LEONARD G. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Cambridge, Mass., and mustered in, June 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 5, 1864.

1927. NEWTON, ALFRED. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Kirkville, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled Sept. 3, 1862. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

1928. NICHOLS, CALEB. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Feb. 18, 1863.

1929. NICHOLS, WALTER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 6, 1864, and to First Sergeant, Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

1930. NICHOLSON, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Apr. 19, 1863, at Potomac Creek, Va.

1931. NIEBUHR, FREDERICK. Age 44 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 16, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, June 26, 1863, at Edwards Ferry, Md. Dishonorably discharged June 2, 1865.

1932. NIFFER, CLEMENS. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 29, 1863, as Private in Co. D. Other details not available. Died, May 3, 1884, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1933. NIX, MICHAEL. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

1934. NIXON, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged July 29, 1861.

1935. NIXON, WILLIAM S. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

1936. NOENEMANN, CHRISTOPHER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1864, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

1937. NOLAN, JAMES W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in unknown regiment. Assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, Jan. 26, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

1938. NOLAN, LARRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Nov. 16, 1863, at David's Island, New York Harbor.

1939. NOLAN, MOSES. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Aug. 7, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Returned to duty, Apr. 23, 1864, and again wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died of his wounds, July 3, 1864, in Philadelphia, Pa., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

1940. NOLL, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out July 27, 1864.

1941. NOONAN, JOHN. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

1942. NOPEL, JACOB. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 4, 1864, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in Harrison, N. J.

1943. NORCROSS, ALBERT H. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as First Sergeant in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred as Sergeant, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and discharged, Jan. 7, 1863, near Falmouth, Va. Re-enlisted, Mar. 7, 1863, as Private in Co. D, and promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1864. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out May 31, 1865. Died, Oct. 24, 1884, while serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1944. NORRIS, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged Jan. 24, 1863.

1945. NOTT, ELI. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 20, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. B. Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

1946. NOTTROTT, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Batavia, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Brookfield, Mo.

1947. NYE, WALTER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

1948. NYENHOUSE, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged, Nov. 12, 1862. Now resides in Seymour, Ind.

1949. OAKLEY, MAYNARD. Age and enlistment unknown. Apprehended as a deserter, Dec. 2, 1864, and assigned to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1950. OBERDORFER, SIMON. Age 29 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Drum Major, Apr. 3, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and returned to the ranks. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1951. O'BRIEN, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and transferred, Dec. 13, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

1952. O'BRIEN, THOMAS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

1953. OCHMAN, NICHOLS. Age 35 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1863, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, June 13, 1863, at Bealton, Va.

1954. O'CONNOR, EUGENE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment.

1955. O'CONNOR, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 27, 1862, as Corporal in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1956. O'CONNOR, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Aug. 12, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1957. ODELL, BENJAMIN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and returned to duty, July 1, 1865. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

1958. ODELL, EBEN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1959. ODELL, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Suffern, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

1960. ODENWALD, VALENTINE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment.

1961. O'DONNELL, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and died of disease, Dec. 22, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

1962. O'DONNELL, HUGH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1864, as Private in Co. G. Killed on picket, Sept. 20, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

1963. O'DONNELL, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Jan. 14, 1862, as a minor.

1964. O'DONNELL, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

1965. O'DONNELL, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

1966. O'DONNELL, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1967. OERING, CARL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1968. O'HARA, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Died of his wound, July 8, 1863, in Gettysburg.

1969. OLIVER, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.

1970. OLIVER, SAMUEL W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, Sept. 14, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

1971. OLSEN, CARL C. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1972. OLSEN, CHRISTIAN. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Apr. 20, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

1973. OLSEN, THEODORE S. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

1974. O'NEIL, FRANK. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

1975. O'NEIL, HARRY. Age 44 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps same date. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged Nov. 20, 1865.

1976. O'NEIL, JAMES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 24, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment. Died, Feb. 7, 1891, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

1977. O'NEIL, JOHN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

1978. O'NEIL, TERRENCE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 1, 1864, and captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Returned to duty, Feb. 27, 1865, and mustered out Apr. 8, 1865.

1979. O'NEILL, JOHN. Age and enlistment unknown. Apprehended as a deserter, Dec. 10, 1863, and assigned to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, Feb. 6, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, and died of his wound, Mar. 10, 1865. Buried in the National Cemetery at Petersburg, Va.

1980. OPENSHAW, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and promoted to Corporal. Discharged Nov. 1, 1862.

1981. OPENSHAW, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Captured same date and did not return.

1982. O'ROURKE, MARTIN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Fowlerville, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and again, at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.

1983. ORR, DAVID. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. E. Wounded, June 1,1862, at Fair Oaks, and dropped Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

1984. ORTELLE, GOTTFRIED. Age 39 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, July 15, 1863.

1985. OSBORN, EGBERT H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, June 27, 1862, and wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged for disability caused by frozen feet, Jan. 7, 1863, near Falmouth, Va. Last known address was Quincy, Ill.

1986. OSBORN, FREDERICK S. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Rochester, and mustered in, Apr. 16, 1862, as Musician in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Apr. 15, 1865. Last known address was Rochester, N. Y.

1987. OSBORN, ISAAC C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

1988. OSGOOD, MOSES W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

1989. OSTERBERGER, GEBHARDT. Age 34 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 5, 1864.

1990. OSTERBURY, FREDERICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

1991. OSTERHOUDT, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed on picket, Nov. 26, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

1992. OSTRANDER, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Summit, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness.

1993. O'SULLIVAN, DANIEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 22, 1862.

1994. O'SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, Jr. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. K. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. See portrait and sketch.

1995. OTT, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec, 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

1996. OVERIN, HENRY C. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., and mustered in, Apr. 9, 1864, as Second Lieutenant in Co. A. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

1997. OWENS, EDWARD. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

1998. OWENS, JOHN H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant, June 10, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, as Private to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1864, and killed in action, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

1999. PACK, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Captured same date and did not return.

2000. PACKER, ISAAC S. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Transferred, Apr. 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Died in Newburyport, Jan. 16, 1889, and buried there.

2001. PAGE, JOHN M. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1862, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 30, 1864. Now residing in Jamaica, Long Island.

2002. PAIGE, SYLVESTER. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Painted Post, N. Y., and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.

2003. PAILES, WILLIAM H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Sackett, Alexandria, Va., as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured at the Wilderness, but escaped from the enemy and returned to duty. Promoted to Musician, and mustered out with the regiment.

2004. PAIRTRY, ALEXANDER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2005. PALMER, EDWARD. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 12, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out May 16, 1865.

2006. PALMER, EUGENE. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out July 13, 1865.

2007. PALMER, FREDERICK. Age unknown. Enlisted in the 177th N. Y. Inf., and deserted. Arrested May 9, 1864, and assigned to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, to serve time lost by desertion.

2008. PALMER, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N.Y. City, and mustered in, June, 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

2009. PALMER, WILLIAM R. Age unknown. Enlisted as Sergeant Major in the 8th Conn. Inf., and transferred, Mar. 31, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, as Second Lieutenant. Discharged, Aug. 19, 1863, to accept promotion in U. S. Volunteers.

2010. PARENT, LOUIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2011. PARKER, GILBERT. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Sept. 10, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2012. PARKER, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

2013. PARKER, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Sergeant, and transferred as Sergeant to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2014. PARKER, ROWLAND W. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1862, but too ill to qualify. Died of disease, Dec. 16, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

2015. PARKER, SAMUEL A., Jr. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled. Discharged June 16, 1865. Now residing in San Francisco, Cal.

2016. PARKER, SAMUEL S. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled Jan. 1, 1865. Discharged June 27, 1865. Last known address was Newark, N. J.

2017. PARKER, SEWELL A. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. F. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and captured May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, and mustered out, Aug. 10, 1864.

2018. PARKER, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Returned to duty, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2019. PARKER, WILLIAM G. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Wounded, May 25, 1864, at North Anna River, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant, Feb. 16, 1865, and discharged July 18, 1865.

2020. PARKETON, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Binghamton, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

2021. PARKHURST, ALBION W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 15, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2022. PARKHURST, GEORGE O. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Transferred to Co. G, Aug. 31, 1861. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out, June 26, 1864. Now resides in Milford. See portrait.

2023. PARKHURST, PARDON C. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Transferred, Mar. 5, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and appointed Acting Commissary Sergeant at Baltimore, Md. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, Mar. 14, 1895, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2024. PARKS, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, July 1, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to

Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 22, 1863.

2025. PARROTT, CHARLES J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 26, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

2026. PARSONS, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, May 25, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Died of disease, Oct. 2, 1862, in Washington, D. C.

2027. PARSONS, LEWIS L. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Kirkville, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

2028. PARTON, THOMAS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Mar. 31, 1865.

2029. PASSMORE, JOSEPH. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, May 19, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads, while awaiting discharge.

2030. PATCHEL, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2031. PATCHEN, WASHINGTON. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 23, 1863, at Wapping Heights, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, April 28, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2032. PATTEN, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Died, Feb. 16, 1862, in Washington, D. C., and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2033. PATTERSON, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864.

2034. PATTERSON, ORSON R. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 10, 1863.

2035. PATTERSON, SAMUEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

2036. PAYLER, EMIL H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Jan. 29, 1863, at Convalescent Camp in Alexandria, Va.

2037. PAYNE, WILLIAM M. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and paroled. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

2038. PEARSON, HENRY. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Colchester, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Captured same date, and did not return.

2039. PEARSON, STEPHEN C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died in prison, Aug. 3, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga. Buried there in the National Military Cemetery.

2040. PECK, LOUIS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, under the name of Edward Reisner, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2041. PECKWOOD, JOHN. Age unknown. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2042. PEEL, ROBERT. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged, July 10, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

2043. PEEL, WASHINGTON. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863, and First Sergeant, date unknown. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1863, and again wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 15, 1864, and killed in action, Sept. 20, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

2044. PELOUZE, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1862, as Musician in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Discharged Dec. 20, 1864. Last known address was N. Y. City.

2045. PENDER, JOHN L. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 20, 1863. Died, July 7, 1879, at the National Military Home in Togus, Me., and buried in Newburyport.

2046. PERCY, MORGAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and discharged, June 26, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died, May 20, 1890, in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

2047. PERDUE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2048. PERKINS, ANDREW. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2049. PERKINS, ASA E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Died of disease, Jan. 14, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2050. PERKINS, GEORGE H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

2051. PERKINS, JOHN A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 10, 1863.

2052. PERRY, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2053. PERRY, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, July 26, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2054. PERRY, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2055. PERRY, WILLIAM R. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, July 1, 1861, from Camp Wood, Yonkers.

2056. PERSONS, HIRAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and mustered out with the regiment.

2057. PERSONS, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 13, 1864. Discharged Jan. 23, 1865.

2058. PERVISS, WILLIAM B. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and to First N. Y. Artillery, Aug. 5, 1864.

2059. PETERSON, ROYAL. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 11, 1864.

2060. PETTERS, NICHOLAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 1, 1864.

2061. PETTIGREW, AARON. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Sept. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

2062. PFEIFER, JACOB. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1863, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and died there of his wound, Aug. 11, 1863.

2063. PFORDENHAUER, GEORGE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 9, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2064. PHALAN, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2065. PHEASANT, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Sept. 10, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2066. PHELAN, THOMAS J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and paroled. Mustered out at expiration of enlistment.

2067. PHILBERTH, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2068. PHILLIPS, ABRAHAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. E. Deserted, July 21, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2069. PHILLIPS, ABRAHAM D. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

2070. PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

2071. PHILLIPS, HENRY. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2072. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 13, 1862.

2073. PHINNEY, EDWARD H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Jan. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.

2074. PICKETT, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. D. Discharged Oct. 24, 1862.

2075. PICKETT, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 13, 1864. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Aug. 30, 1864, while on picket. Mustered out, Oct. 10, 1864, after consolidation.

2076. PIERCE, JOHN E. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Oxford, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2077. PIKE, B. FRANK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1863, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Nov. 18, 1862. Now resides in Newberg, Oregon. See portraits.

2078. PIKE, DEVENS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Dec. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal. Mustered out with the regiment.

2079. PIKE, JOSIAH L. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 3, 1862, in Baltimore, Md. After recovering, at his home in Newburyport, he obtained employment with a farmer named Brown, in Hampton, N. H., who, with his aged wife, lived alone. During a drunken frenzy, Pike killed both with an axe, and was hanged for the crime, in Concord, N. H.

2080. PILKEY, ALONZO. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2081. PILLSBURY, GEORGE W. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out, June 27, 1864.

2082. PITCHER, DAVID A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Oct. 9, 1863, in Annapolis, Md.

2083. PITTS, ADAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2084. PLUMLEY, M. WILSON. Age and enlistment unknown. Mustered in, June 5, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Co. D, and discharged Nov. 23, 1862.

2085. POCTER, ALEXANDER. Age 40 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred,

Aug. 16, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Died of burns, Jan. 7, 1864, at Division Headquarters.

2086. POLLARD, JACOB. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. F. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 8, 1862, and discharged Nov. 14, 1862.

2087. POLLION, WILLIAM A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and returned to duty. Mustered out with the regiment.

2088. POLLIS, FRANCIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1862, and to Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1862. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

2089. POND, BERNARD H. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. G. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, Mar. 25, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, May 26, 1862. Appointed Quartermaster, June 9, 1862, and dishonorably dismissed July 14, 1863.

2090. PORTER, CHARLES H. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon. Discharged, Feb. 25, 1863, to accept promotion as Surgeon of the 6th N. Y. Artillery.

2091. PORTERFIELD, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 25, 1862, as Musician in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2092. POST, EDWARD H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and transferred, Jan. 1, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2093. POTTER, ENOS A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there, of his wound, July 15, 1863. Buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

2094. POTTER, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2095. POWELL, ALFRED G. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged, Nov. 20, 1861. Died, Aug. 18, 1892, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York City.

2096. POWER, MICHAEL. Age unknown. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

2097. POWERS, JOHN. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and captured. Paroled May 15, 1863, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Died of his wound, June 2, 1863, at Potomac Creek, Va.

2098. POWERS, JOHN J. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged June 27, 1863.

2099. POWERS, THOMAS E. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Died, Dec. 7, 1906, in Ilion, N. Y.

2100. PRATT, EMORY F. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Nov. 15, 1864.

2101. PRATT, WILLIAM H. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Jan. 23, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

2102. PREISS, CHARLES. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to First Sergeant. Transferred, May 30, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 12, 1863.

2103. PRICE, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Liberty, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died in prison, Nov. 9, 1864, at Florence, S. C., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2104. PRICE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2105. PRITCHARD, HIRAM H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Mar. 27, 1863. Now serving in the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kansas.

2106. PROSSER, CHARLES N. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to First Sergeant, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. J. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

2107. PRYOR, MATTHEW. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2108. PUERT, FRANCIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Ellicott, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2109. PULVERMAN, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged, Jan. 3, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2110. PURSLEY, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2111. QUACKENBUSH, MARTIN. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Dec. 18, 1861.

2112. QUINN, FRANCIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Now resides in Roxbury, Mass. See portraits.

2113. QUINN, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and to 3d U. S. Art., Jan. 9, 1863.

2114. QUINN, PATRICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2115. QUINN, MICHAEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Oct. 12, 1862. Died, Nov. 5, 1895, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

2116. QUINN, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

2117. QUIRK, JOHN. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Mar. 29, 1863.

2118. RACE, GEORGE H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2119. RACHEAM, JEREMIAH. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2120. RACKETT, GEORGE C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 16, 1861, and wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Wounded again, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Aug. 14, 1863. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

2121. RAFFERTY, MARTIN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.

2122. RAGAN, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, July 26, 1861, and dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2123. RAINOR, WILLIAM. Age 46 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 18, 1864, as Second Lieutenant, and appointed Acting Quartermaster, but did not qualify.

2124. RAMBERG, HIPPOLITE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2125. RAMSELL, CHARLES L. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

2126. RAMSEY, CHARLES F. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged May 21, 1862.

2127. RANDALL, MORTIMER A. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 4, 1864.

2128. RANKIN, JAMES. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 27, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2129. RAPHALL, ALFRED M. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Co. F. Appointed Adjutant, June 27, 1861. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and sustained loss of right arm. Mustered out July 20, 1864.

2130. RASTETLER, JACOB. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and returned to duty from parole, May 19, 1865. Mustered out June 21, 1865. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

2131. RATHBURN, ROBERT B. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Dansville, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, July 27, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

2132. RAUH, JULIUS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private, for one year, but did not report for duty.

2133. RAWLEY, ANDREW. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Discharged June 24, 1862.

2134. RAYMONT, ROBERT. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2135. RAYNOR, ABRAHAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home in Togus, Me.

2136. REAGAN, MATTHEW. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 8, 1862.

2137. REARDON, TIMOTHY. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

2138. RECK, WILLIAM R. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

2139. RECTOR, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 22, 1864, at North Anna River. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 28, 1864.

2140. REDMUND, MANLEY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, April 2, 1904, in the National Military Home at Danville, Ill.

2141. REED, JOHN B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died in Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 5, 1887, and buried in Newburyport.

2142. REED, SAMUEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Sept. 8, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2143. REED, STILLMAN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and wounded, June 22, 1864, at the Weldon Railroad. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 20, 1865, in Alexandria, Va. Now residing in Canastota, N. Y.

2144. REED, THOMAS. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1862, and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

2145. REED, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Rockland, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 7, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2146. REED, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 1, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2147. REESE, HARVEY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment.

2148. REEVES, DANIEL P. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2149. REGAN, JOHN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2150. REIDY, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Captured, Dec. 22, 1862, and returned to duty, May 5, 1863. Killed in action, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River.

2151. REISS, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 15, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 29, 1865.

2152. REITER, SAMUEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2153. RELA, GOTLIEB. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2154. REMINGTON, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled. Mustered out Nov. 15, 1865.

2155. RESCH, VICTOR. Age 43 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died of his wound, July 9, 1863, in hospital at Fredericksburg, Md., and buried in the National Cemetery at Antietam, Md.

2156. RETTIG, GOTTLIEB. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864. Last known address was Syracuse.

2157. RHINES, LEVANT. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and captured, May 7, 1864, at the Wilderness. Paroled and mustered out Mar. 13, 1865.

2158. RICE, JOSEPH. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out, July 13, 1865.

2159. RICHARDS, GEORGE. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Port Jervis, and mustered in, Nov. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 7, 1864.

2160. RICHARDSON, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Transferred, Jan. 20, 1862, to Co. G, 29th Penn. Inf.

2161. RICHTER, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Sept. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2162. RICHTER, JAMES R. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2163. RICKERT, JAMES L. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Dresden, and mustered in, Oct. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Wounded and captured, May 12, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled, Oct. 7, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Brandon, Vt.

2164. RICKETTS, EZRA M. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Wounded again, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Nov. 16, 1864.

2165. RIDER, CONRAD. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

2166. RIDER, THOMAS S. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. I. Discharged, Dec. 30, 1862, to accept a commission in the 5th U. S. Cavalry. See portraits and sketch.

2167. RIDER, WILLIAM H. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2168. RICKERD, MONROE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sanford, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out, June 29, 1865.

2169. RILEY, BERNARD. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. E. Discharged Nov. 12, 1861.

2170. RILEY, CHARLES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged, Feb. 17, 1863.

2171. RILEY, EDWARD. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.

2172. RILEY, EDWARD J. Age 30 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Colonel. Resigned on account of disability, June 5, 1862. See portraits and sketch.

2173. RILEY, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2174. RILEY, FRANK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Mar. 2, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2175. RILEY, FRANKLIN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

2176. RILEY, HENRY. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2177. RILEY, HUGH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Sept. 7, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out, Feb. 22, 1865.

2178. RILEY, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hornellsville, and mustered in, Oct. 11, 1864, as Private, for one year, but did not report for duty.

2179. RILEY, JOHN H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted next day.

2180. RILEY, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered n, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the

Wilderness, and died of his wound, May 30, 1864. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2181. RILEY, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

2182. RILEY, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. F. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and mustered out June 27, 1864.

2183. RILEY, THOMAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Discharged Jan. 5, 1863.

2184. RILEY, THOMAS B. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. I. Promoted to Captain, Nov. 15, 1861, and dismissed Oct. 13, 1862.

2185. RING, JONATHAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

2186. RIORDAN, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Dropped, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2187. RITTER, JAMES F. Age 24 years. Enlisted in 4th Maine Inf., as Private, and transferred, Sept. 21, 1861, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and back again to Co. E, 4th Maine Inf., June 4, 1863.

2188. RITTERSON, WILLIAM. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted same date.

2189. RIVENBURGH, JOHN H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

2190. RIVIOR, JOHN W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 23, 1863.

2191. ROACH, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2192. ROBBINS, ALVIN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. H. Discharged Jan. 27, 1862. Now residing in Waverley, Mass.

2193. ROBBINS, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 25, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled, May 18, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Appointed Musician, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2194. ROBERTS, EDMOND. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, May 2, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va.

2195. ROBERTS, JOHN E. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Jamestown, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2196. ROBERTS, SAMUEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged June 14, 1865.

2197. ROBERTS, THOMAS. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Aug. 31, 1861.

2198. ROBERTS, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A, under the name of William James. Discharged Dec. 3, 1862.

2199. ROBERTS, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2200. ROBINSON, ABRAHAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Dec. 21, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

2201. ROBINSON, ALEXANDER B. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Hospital Steward, and deserted, Nov. 15, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2202. ROBINSON, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 1, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2203. ROBINSON, GEORGE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

2204. ROBINSON, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2205. ROBINSON, JAMES W. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Cleveland, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Deserted, Sept. 1, 1862, in Alexandria, Va., and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, while absent, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf. Arrested, Oct. 8, 1864, and assigned to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Feb. 5, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, and discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

2206. ROBINSON, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2207. ROBINSON, PAUL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hope, and mustered in, Feb. 17, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2208. ROBINSON, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 6, 1864, as Private in Co. G. Died of disease, June 24, 1864, at David's Island, New York Harbor. Buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N. Y.

2209. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Died of his wound, June 13, 1862, in N. Y. City. Buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N. Y.

2210. ROCK, JOSEPH. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Deserted Apr. 8, 1865.

2211. RODD, EDWARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Whitehall, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Dec. 21, 1862.

2212. RODGERS, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged Nov. 1, 1862.

2213. RODGERS, OWEN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2214. ROEDER, FREDERICK. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Last known address was Greenville, N. J.

2215. ROEDER, JACOB. Age 32 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Sept. 16, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2216. ROGERS, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Captured same date and did not return.

2217. ROGERS, JOSEPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

2218. ROGERS, OBADIAH. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Aug. 26, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon. Discharged Jan. 13, 1863.

2219. ROGERS, THOMAS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Jan. 6, 1863.

2220. ROGERS, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Died of disease, Jan. 28, 1865, in Annapolis, Md., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2221. ROGERSON, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, July 12, 1861, in Washington, D. C.

2222. ROHMBERG, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2223. ROHR, PETER. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Centreville, and died of his wound, Sept. 20, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

2224. ROLAND, RICHARD. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 24, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Oct. 26, 1863.

2225. ROONEY, ALEXANDER. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 23, 1863.

2226. ROONEY, TIMOTHY. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

2227. ROONEY, THOMAS. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2228. ROPER, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged, July 20, 1861, for disability caused by poison administered in a glass of intoxicating liquor, in Washington, D. C.

2229. ROSA, BENJAMIN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

2230. ROSA, NELSON S. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Walton, N. Y.

2231. ROSENTHAL, BERNARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 23, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2232. ROSENTHAL, HERMANN. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2233. ROSS, EDWIN. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864. Died, Dec. 20, 1885, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

2234. ROSS, RICHARD. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled, Oct. 9, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

2235. ROSSBUCK, JACOB F. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

2236. ROSSEAU, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

2237. ROSSEAU, LOUIS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Scribner, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2238. ROWE, CHARLES E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. A. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 4, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Paroled and mustered out, Sept. 14, 1864.

2239. ROWLAND, JOHN S. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Oct. 25, 1862.

2240. ROWLEY, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Orange, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864.

2241. ROWLEY, SIMON T. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2242. ROY, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2243. ROYAL, FRANK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 1, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2244. ROYAL, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

2245. RUBEL, DANIEL. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, Dec. 14, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Syracuse, N. Y.

2246. RUBENSTEIN, HENRY. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

2247. RUBIEN, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

2248. RUBIN, GEORGE. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2249. RUDD, ANDREW. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Discharged June 27, 1865.

2250. RUMLEY, WILLIAM P. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2251. RUSH, EUGENE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Deserted same date.

2252. RUSH, JOHN A. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted same date.

2253. RUSSELL, ALFRED. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Oct. 21, 1861.

2254. RUSSELL, BERNARD. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Feb. 23, 1863.

2255. RUSSELL, GEORGE W. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Nov. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 21, 1863.

2256. RUSSELL, GEORGE W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Dec. 15, 1862.

2257. RUSSELL, HENRY C. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2258. RYAN, DANIEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted Nov. 13, 1862.

2259. RYAN, DANIEL J. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted same date.

2260. RYAN, DENNIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and deserted from hospital, Jan. 14, 1863.

2261. RYAN, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted same date.

2262. RYAN, JOHN H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 22, 1864, and deserted April 6, 1864.

2263. RYAN, JOHN S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 2, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and mustered out June 27, 1864.

2264. RYAN, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Sept. 12, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2265. RYAN, WILLIAM. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2266. RYDER, RICHARD H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1861, as Corporal, in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, and mustered out June 5, 1863.

2267. SAFLIN, EMILE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, but dates are unknown. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted same date.

2268. ST. GERMAIN, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2269. ST. OWEN, AUGUSTUS. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, Nov. 4, 1863, while on detailed service.

2270. SAMMIS, LEVI D. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died of his wound, Feb. 4, 1864, in Washington, D. C.

2271. SAMMONS, BENJAMIN. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Aug. 10, 1861.

2272. SAMPSON, GEORGE W. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 24, 1864.

2273. SANBORN, THEOPHILAS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date.

2274. SANDERS, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Camillus, and mustered in, Dec. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2275. SANDMAN, ROBERT. Age 42 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2276. SANDS, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 18, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

2277. SANFORD, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

2278. SAUER, CHARLES P. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 27, 1864. Last known address was Washington, D. C.

2279. SAUNDERS, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Apr. 10, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa.

2280. SAUR, CARL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Again wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Sept. 16, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2281. SAUR, JACOB. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2282. SAVIN, EDWARD T. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 25, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Sept. 17, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, July 30, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

2283. SAWYER, ERNEST. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 3, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

2284. SAWYER, GEORGE C. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for his wound, Dec. 9, 1862.

2285. SAXTON, ALFRED. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

2286. SCAMMELL, WILLIAM H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, Aug. 17, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1864. Appointed Quartermaster same date, and mustered out with the regiment. Died May 26, 1880. See portrait and sketch.

2287. SCANLON, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2288. SCHAEFER, FREDERICK L. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and detached for service in Randolph's R. I. Battery, during which the right hand was disabled. Transferred, Nov. 1, 1863, to Co. A, 6th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1864, and to First Sergeant, July 27, 1865. Discharged Nov. 16, 1865. Now resides in New York City.

2289. SCHAFFNER, DANIEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2290. SCHEDLEY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, June 12, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

2291. SCHEILER, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Sept. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2292. SCHELL, JOHN H. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and promoted to Corporal. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Apr. 15, 1863.

2293. SCHEMERHORN, JACOB. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment.

2294. SCHERMER, FREDERICK. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged Nov. 15, 1861.

2295. SCHERRER, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Paroled, Mar. 4, 1865, and mustered out, June 27, 1865, in Annapolis, Md. Last known address was Newark, N. J.

2296. SCHLATTER, HENRY. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted Aug. 2, 1863, in Baltimore, Md.

2297. SCHLEICH, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted July 17, 1863.

2298. SCHMIDT, FREDERICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 6, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2299. SCHMIDT, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Died, Dec. 3, 1899, in the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio.

2300. SCHMIDT, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1864, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2301. SCHMITT, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2302. SCHNEIDER, JACOB. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, July 31, 1863, while on the march in Virginia.

2303. SCHOEN, NICHOLAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2304. SCHOENBERGER, PETER. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged Sept. 15, 1862.

2305. SCHOENBERGER, PETER. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 29, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2306. SCHOENHERR, CHARLES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

2307. SCHOFIELD, HENRY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Dec. 1, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2308. SCHOFIELD, JOSEPH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. A. Taken prisoner, date unknown, and deserted, Oct. 15, 1862, from Camp Parole in Columbus, Ohio.

2309. SCHOONMAKER, ELIAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6,

1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Wounded and captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Paroled and mustered out, Nov. 16, 1864.

2310. SCHOUTEN, CHARLES A. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hyde Park, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, Mar. 3, 1864, to accept a commission in the 39th N. Y. Inf. Last known address was New York City.

2311. SCHRABECK, EMIL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. F, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, June 11, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

2312. SCHRIVER, LEON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 4, 1864, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

2313. SCHROBECK, AUGUSTINE E. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

2314. SCHROEDER, FREDERICK O. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1863, and to Sergeant Major, Nov. 20, 1863. Wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

2315. SCHUFELDT, BERLINGER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

2316. SCHULER, JACOB. Age 20 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and captured same date. Died, Dec. 15, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

2317. SCHULTZ, FRANZ. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and died of his wound, Sept. 21, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Buried there in the Soldier's Home National Cemetery.

2318. SCHULTZ, GILBERT. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2319. SCHULTZ, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 22, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out, July 7, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

2320. SCHULTZ, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island and mustered in, Sept. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 31, 1863, and transferred, Aug. 3, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Died, July 18, 1865, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York.

2321. SCHULTZ, PAUL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was New York City.

2322. SCHUMM, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., as Private in Co. H. Deserted, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly. Real name was Smith.

2323. SCHURER, GEORGE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 12, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and captured, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Paroled, Apr. 21, 1865, and mustered out July 31, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2324. SCHURMAN, AUGUST. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 8, 1862, as Musician in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Absent on account of his wound when the regiment was mustered out.

2325. SCHURMANN, GUSTAV A. Age 12 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. I. Mustered out, June 26, 1864. Died, July 20, 1905, in New York City.

2326. SCHUSTER, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 16, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton, and returned to duty, Feb. 10, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Promoted to Corporal and mustered out June 26, 1864. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

2327. SCHUTER, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, June 14, 1862, and to Sergeant, May 25, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant Major, Aug. 15, 1863, to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, Apr. 24, 1864. Killed in action, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2328. SCHUYLER, JOHN T. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1862, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Dec. 18, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

2329. SCOFIELD, EDMUND D. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 18, 1865. Last known address was Passaic, N. J.

2330. SCOTT, FRANK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and captured, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Dec. 12, 1864.

2331. SCOTT, GEORGE W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 31, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Cleveland, Ohio.

2332. SCOTT, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment.

2333. SCOTT, WALTER. Age unknown. Assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, Mar. 15, 1864, to serve time lost by desertion from the 11th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 31, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

2334. SCROGGIE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

2335. SEABERT, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Fayette, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

2336. SEARS, LEWIS C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, and mustered in, Aug. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. D. Transferred, Nov. 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2337. SEGAR, ANSELL M. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

2338. SEIBERT, AUGUSTUS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date, in Alexandria, Va.

2339. SEIBOLD, JOSEPH. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 26, 1864, and captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Died in prison, Oct. 7, 1864, in Andersonville, Ga.

2340. SEIDELL, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died in prison, Nov. 10, 1864, in Andersonville, Ga.

2341. SELLS, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Transferred, Aug. 25, 1863, to Signal Corps, and mustered out June 16, 1864. Died, Sept. 30, 1900, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2342. SENDMEYER, ENOS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 5, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 11, 1864. Wounded, June 15, 1864, at Petersburg, and promoted to First Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2343. SENIOR, DAVID. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged July 20, 1861.

2344. SENS, BERNARD. Age 25 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2345. SERGEANT, ISAAC. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Sept. 5, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty, but appeared for muster out, May 7, 1865.

2346. SERGEANT, JAMES G. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Mount Hope, and mustered in, Oct. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2347. SERVIER, ROBERT. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Buffalo, and mustered in, Aug. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. C. Captured, May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and died, July 17, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

2348. SESSIONS, De LLOYD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 5, 1865. Last known address was Avon, Fla.

2349. SEVERIN, CHARLES. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2350. SEWARD, ALMON. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Union, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2351. SEWARD, DELOS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sanford, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2352. SEWELL, JOSEPH. Age 40 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Transferred, Dec. 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2353. SEXTON, MICHAEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, July 1, 1862,

at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 17, 1862, in Washington, D. C. Died, Jan. 16, 1903, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2354. SHAFER, JEWETT. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

2355. SHAFER, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Killed in action, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

2356. SHAFER, JOSEPH. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2357. SHAFFER, JACOB. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Discharged, Dec. 28, 1861.

2358. SHAFFLAN, THOMAS. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2359. SHANNON, CORNELIUS. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2360. SHANNON, HUGH. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 16, 1862.

2361. SHARKEY, BERNARD. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2362. SHARP, DAVID T. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 20, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 14, 1864.

2363. SHAVER, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, Mar. 31, 1865, and dishonorably discharged April 22, 1865.

2364. SHAW, JOHN C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

2365. SHAW, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

2366. SHAY, DANIEL. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, in Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 11, 1863. Died, Sept. 8, 1881, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

2367. SHAY, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

2368. SHEEHAN, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and died of his wound, Oct. 14, 1862, in Washington, D. C.

2369. SHEEHAN, TIMOTHY NAPOLEON. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 10, 1862. Died, Aug. 4, 1901, in Uxbridge, Mass.

2370. SHEEHAN, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

2371. SHEEHAN, PATRICK. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Nov. 5, 1862, for disability caused by the falling of a tree. Died, Apr. 17, 1903, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

2372. SHEDELL, AUGUST. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2373. SHELBY, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2374. SHELDON, CHARLES R. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, July 1, 1861, but did not assume the duties, and no further details are available.

2375. SHELDON, MATHEW. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 10, 1864.

2376. SHELTERBURG, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2377. SHEPARD, HORATIO N. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

2378. SHEPHERD, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, May 27, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2379. SHEPPARD, JAMES. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Mar. 27, 1863.

2380. SHEPPARD, JOSEPH. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1864, for disability caused by his wound.

2381. SHERER, ADAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.

2382. SHERMAN, JOB. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Aug. 11, 1863, from hospital.

2383. SHERMAN, WASHINGTON. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Meredith, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

2384. SHIELDS, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in New Dorp, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Feb. 4, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Dec. 9, 1863.

2385. SHIELDS, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

2386. SHIFFER, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Groveton,

and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 23, 1864, at North Anna River, Va.

2387. SHINE, JOHN. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 10, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Paroled, Apr. 21, 1865, and mustered out June 24, 1865. Died, Nov. 25, 1900, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

2388. SHINER, ALFRED. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, under the name of Alfred Thompson, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Transferred, Oct. 4, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of sore feet, and mustered out June 14, 1864. Now resides in Somerville, Mass.

2389. SHLIER, DAVID. Age 33 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2390. SHOEN, JULIEN. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Dec. 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2391. SHOEN, PETER. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec 24, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

2392. SHOOMAKER, THOMAS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 18, 1865.

2393. SHORT, PATRICK B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Deserted, June 27, 1862, near Savage Station, Va.

2394. SHUERMANN, ADAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted same date.

2395. SHUMWAY, SILAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Seward, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

2396. SHUTE, DANIEL. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled, Oct. 7, 1863. Died of disease, Aug. 3, 1864, in New York City.

2397. SHUTE, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and taken prisoner. Paroled, Oct. 7, 1863, and mustered out June 26, 1864. Now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

2398. SICKERSON, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died there of his wound, July 21, 1863.

2399. SIMMS, HENRY. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.

2400. SIMON, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2401. SIMONSON, JOSEPH. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 5, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 28, 1862. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Transferred, Feb. 6, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and retransferred to Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2402. SIMPSON, BENJAMIN F. Age 29 years. Enrolled near Petersburg, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1864, as Chaplain. Mustered out with the regiment. He was a Methodist clergyman and drafted July 13, 1864, for Army service. He became attached to the 8th N. J. Inf., and while serving in that regiment was appointed Chaplain of the Mozart Regiment. Died, July 12, 1871, in Hanover, N. J. Efforts to communicate with his relatives, have been unsuccessful.

2403. SIMPSON, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Westfield, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2404. SINCLAIR, HENRY. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Promoted to Sergeant, and wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 27, 1863.

2405. SKELLY, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Nov. 27, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted, Sept. 16, 1862, in Alexandria, Va.

2406. SKELLY, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2407. SKIDMORE, DAVID H. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y.

2408. SKILLING, ANDREW J. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2409. SLATTERY, DENNIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tompkinsville, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, for one year, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2410. SLATTERY, JEREMIAH D. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Wagoner in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 1, 1861, and to Sergeant. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and again, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Died there of his wounds, July 15, 1862.

2411. SLAVEN, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

2412. SLAVEN, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2413. SLOAN, CHRISTOPHER. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1864.

2414. SLOAN, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and promoted to First Sergeant. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Sept. 29, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church. Buried in the National Cemetery at Petersburg, Va.

2415. SLOUGHTER, HERMAN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24

1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, July 9, 1892, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2416. SMALLWOOD, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1864, as Private in Co. A, but did not report for duty.

2417. SMART, WILLIAM. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.

2418. SMEDLEY, VALENTINE. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. K. Discharged Nov. 18, 1862.

2419. SMITH, ALLEN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Sergeant, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 20, 1863, in Alexandria, Va.

2420. SMITH, CARL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2421. SMITH, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Oct. 28, 1862, at White's Ford, Va.

2422. SMITH, CHARLES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted same date.

2423. SMITH, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Fayetteville, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Mar. 31, 1865.

2424. SMITH, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

2425. SMITH, CHARLES T. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Drum Major. Discharged Oct. 15, 1862. Died, Mar. 5, 1884, in N. Y. City, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills.

2426. SMITH, CHRISTOPHER. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Feb. 6, 1863. Died, Dec. 12, 1896, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2427. SMITH, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Denver, Colo.

2428. SMITH, EUGENE B. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant, date unknown, and to Second Lieutenant, Apr. 16, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2429. SMITH, FREDERICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862.

2430. SMITH, GEORGE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2431. SMITH, GEORGE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Fayette, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Apr. 15, 1865, at Burkeville, Va., without waiting for discharge.

2432. SMITH, GEORGE Z. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, Feb. 13, 1903, in Philadelphia, Pa., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2433. SMITH, GILBERT. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to

Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

2434. SMITH, HENRY J. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Perryville, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 8, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment. Returned to duty, Sept. 15, 1864. No further record.

2435. SMITH, HIRAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Killed in action, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

2436. SMITH, HOLLIS R. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. E. Killed in action, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

2437. SMITH, HUGH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, May 2, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va.

2438. SMITH, HUGH. Age unknown. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, June 25, 1863, from hospital.

2439. SMITH, JACOB. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2440. SMITH, JAMES. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 24, 1865.

2441. SMITH, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, June 8, 1863, near Manassas, Va.

2442. SMITH, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2443. SMITH, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2444. SMITH, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2445. SMITH, JAMES E. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Sugargrove, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Promoted to Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 5, 1864.

2446. SMITH, JAMES H. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Discharged Dec. 8, 1862.

2447. SMITH, JAMES H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

2448. SMITH, JEROME. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Captured same date, and did not return.

2449. SMITH, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Transferred, Dec. 8, 1862, to 3d U. S. Cavalry.

2450. SMITH, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

2451. SMITH, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured on picket, June 30, 1862, near Glendale, and paroled. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled, May 14, 1863, and transferred, Mar. 11, 1864, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment. Captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and paroled, Dec. 11, 1864, in Charleston, S. C. Mustered out Mar. 27, 1865.

2452. SMITH, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, June 14, 1865, while awaiting discharge,

2453. SMITH, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2454. SMITH, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged, Nov. 23, 1862, to enlist in the 2d U. S. Cavalry.

2455. SMITH, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Oct. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Canton, Ohio.

2456. SMITH, LEWIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2457. SMITH, LOUIS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2458. SMITH, MICHAEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Portland, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2459. SMITH, MICHAEL E. Age unknown. Transferred from the 1st Michigan Inf., and mustered in, Mar. 15, 1864, as Second Lieutenant of Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 7, 1864, and to Captain, Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Denver, Colo.

2460. SMITH, PETER. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

2461. SMITH, PHINEAS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out June 1, 1865.

2462. SMITH, ROBERT. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Avon, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Died of typhoid fever, June 22, 1865, and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2463. SMITH, SAMUEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 16, 1862.

2464. SMITH, SAMUEL. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Hempstead, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, and wounded at Strawberry Plains, July 29, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

2465. SMITH, THOMAS L. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2466. SMITH, THOMAS N. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, July 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Last known address was Philadelphia, Pa.

2467. SMITH, WILLIAM. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A. Discharged July 19, 1862.

2468. SMITH, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Oct. 20, 1864.

2469. SMITH, WILLIAM. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Dansville, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 12, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, May 3, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2470. SMITH, WILLIAM I. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2471. SMITH, WILLIAM R. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Corporal in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863, and promoted to Sergeant, Mar 1, 1864. Promoted to First Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, Mar. 9, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Mar. 30, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2472. SNEARE, CHRISTIAN W. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. D. Discharged Oct. 3, 1862. Died Feb. 22, 1904.

2473. SNEDEKER, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

2474. SNEDEN, ROBERT K. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 30, 1861, as Private in Co. E. Transferred, Jan. 11, 1862, for topographical duty, and served under Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. Birney, Gen. French, and Gen. Sickles, until Nov 27, 1863, when he was taken prisoner by cavalry scouts near headquarters at Brandy Station. Confined in Libby, Andersonville, and other prisons until Dec. 11, 1864. Then exchanged and mustered out, Jan. 30, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2475. SNELLGROVE, HENRY. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lowell, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Dec. 29, 1862. Now resides in Elgin, Ill. See portrait.

2476. SNIFFEN, CLEMENT. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2477. SNOW, EDWIN E. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. H. Mustered out June 27, 1864. See portrait.

2478. SNYDER, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2479. SOLKY, LOUIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted May 14, 1863, previous to transfer.

2480. SOMERS, JAMES. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2481. SOPER, JEROME P. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 1, 1864, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

2482. SOUTHARD, ISAAC. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Oyster Bay, and mustered in, Aug. 8, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged June 13, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2483. SOUZA, JOSEPH. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, and mustered out Sept. 8, 1864.

2484. SOYER, EDWARD. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, as Private to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 30, 1863.

2485. SPAULDING, COLUMBIA. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and captured June 30, 1864. Paroled May 15, 1865, and mustered out June 1, 1865, after expiration of enlistment.

2486. SPECHT, PHILIP. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 2, 1864, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864, at expiration of enlistment.

2487. SPENCER, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, Apr. 15, 1865, at Burkeville, without waiting for discharge.

2488. SPICER, FRANKLIN D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2489. SPILLARD, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Rochester, and mustered in, Oct. 15, 1863. Killed in action at Petersburg, Aug. 19, 1864, and buried in the National Cemetery at Poplar Grove.

2490. SPILLARD, JONATHAN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Plattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. E. Killed in action, Nov. 7, 1863, at Kelly's Ford.

2491. SPOHR, DANIEL D. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Discharged July 19, 1861.

2492. SPRAGUE, CALVIN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and attached to the 4th N. Y. Battery, Apr. 4, 1863. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and again transferred for artillery duty, Aug. 4, 1864.

2493. SPRAGUE, EMERSON E. Age 32 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to First Sergeant. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Reduced to Sergeant while in hospital, and again promoted to First Sergeant when he returned to duty, June 5, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Died, Jan. 22, 1898, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2494. SPROUL, HENRY. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.

2495. SPROUL, JONATHAN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Sergeant, July 16, 1863. Wounded, Nov. 7, 1863, at Kelly's Ford, and died of his wound, Dec. 7, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

2496. SPROUL, WILSON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864.

2497. SPURBECK, LEVI. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Summit, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 24, 1864.

2498. SQUIRES, SOLOMON A. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Jan. 31, 1863.

2499. STADFIELD, CHARLES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Sept. 18, 1864.

2500. STAFFORD, NICHOLAS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2501. STAGG, RICHARD C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. C. Deserted Aug. 26, 1861.

2502. STAHL, ISAAC C. Age unknown. Private in 4th Maine Inf.; transferred, Sept. 21, 1861, to Co. D, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted same date.

2503. STAHLE, FRANK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 26, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Died of his wound, and buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

2504. STALTZ, AUGUST. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2505. STANDINGER, OTTO. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Sept. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf, and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2506. STANFORD, HENRY. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Sept. 18, 1864.

2507. STANFORD, JAMES H. P. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, July 5, 1864, as Private in Co. B. Died in N. Y. City, Apr. 17, 1865, and buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

2508. STANLEY, WILLIAM F. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Taken prisoner in hospital, June 29, 1862, at Savage Station, and discharged Dec. 29, 1863.

2509. STANTON, REUBEN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Deserted same date.

2510. STAPLES, HORACE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

2511. STAUB, PETER. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Almond, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2512. STECK, FREDERICK. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted, Dec. 10, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

2513. STECK, WILLIAM. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Discharged Jan. 8, 1863.

2514. STEIERT, JOHN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged May 14, 1863.

2515. STEINMETZ, JOSEPH. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, June 26, 1863, at Edward's Ferry, Md.

2516. STEINMETZ, LOUIS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Sept. 14, 1864. Now residing in New York City.

2517. STELLS, SAMUEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, as Private in Co. F. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2518. STEPHENS, ISAAC. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Captured, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and returned Oct. 16, 1862. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned June 20, 1863. Captured, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, and returned Jan. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2519. STEPHENS, MICHAEL. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Transferred, Mar. 2, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2520. STERN, ISAAC. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, Aug. 18, 1863, at Sulphur Springs, Va.

2521. STERNBERG, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, May 19, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2522. STETTSEL, JOSEPH. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 22, 1863.

2523. STEVENS, HARVEY W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Dansville, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

2524. STEVENS, JAMES R. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant in Co. D. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Apr. 27, 1862, to First Lieutenant, May 26, 1862, and to Captain, Dec. 13, 1862. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and escaped. Mustered out Mar. 27, 1865.

2525. STEVENS, JEREMIAH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2526. STEVENS, JOSEPH F. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Promoted to Sergeant, and to Sergeant Major, Mar. 6, 1864. Wounded, June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and mustered out June 13, 1864. Died Dec. 7, 1883, and buried in Newburyport.

2527. STEVENS, NICHOLAS. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

2528. STEVENS, WILLIAM R. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Promoted to Sergeant and to Sergeant Major, July 1, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1862. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

2529. STEWART, ALEXANDER. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Sept. 30, 1862.

2530. STIFF, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 9, 1861, as Quartermaster Sergeant of the 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

2531. STILL, AZAL K. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1864, as Private in Co. D, for one year. Mustered out June 1, 1865. Last known address was Middletown, N. Y.

2532. STILSON, ALONZO M. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Died of disease, Nov. 24, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2533. STODDARD, LORENZO. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1862. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wounds, June 9, 1863.

2534. STODDARD, WARREN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 7, 1863. Killed in action, Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, Va.

2535. STONE, CHARLES H. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. F. Dishonorably discharged Sept. 11, 1861.

2536. STONE, JOHN. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 22, 1861, in Alexandria, Va.

2537. STONE, JOHN. Details of enlistment as Private in Co. F are unknown. Discharged July 21, 1865, from Veteran Reserve Corps, in Washington, D. C.

2538. STORMS, THOMAS. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 21, 1861, as Corporal in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and wounded June 17, 1864. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out with the regiment.

2539. STORY, ZERAH B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 28, 1864, and promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1864. Wounded June 15, 1864, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2540. STOUT, CHRISTIAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died, Sept. 19, 1901, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2541. STOUT, GEORGE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, May 17, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness and discharged June 10, 1864. Again enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

2542. STOUTENBERG, CREIGHTON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, June 10, 1864, in Philadelphia, Pa. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

2543. STOUTENBERG, HIRAM E. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863,

to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Nov. 15, 1864. Now residing in Delhi, N. Y.

2544. STOVER, EDWIN A. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. B. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, and to First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1862. Resigned, Aug. 5, 1862. Died Sept. 13, 1886, and buried in Newburyport.

2545. STRAIT, HENRY J. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. A. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1861, and to Captain, July 7, 1862. Wounded, June 12, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 5, 1864.

2546. STROBEL, FRANCIS. Age 40 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2547. STROBEL, PETER. Age 31 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

2548. STRUCK, RALPH. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Apr. 10, 1864.

2549. STUART, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 30, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Discharged May 16, 1863.

2550. STUIGAR, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, Aug. 31, 1862, at Bull Run, and deserted, Dec. 12, 1862, from hospital in Georgetown, D. C.

2551. STURDEVANT, HARLAND. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and paroled, date unknown. Mustered out, Jan. 19, 1865.

2552. SUITS, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Oneida, N. Y.

2553. SULLIVAN, DENNIS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 16, 1862.

2554. SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

2555. SULLIVAN, JEROME. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. K. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and deserted Feb. 4, 1863.

2556. SULLIVAN, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and discharged Aug. 18, 1863. Last known address was Brooklyn, N. Y.

2557. SULLIVAN, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Allegany, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2558. SULLIVAN, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Deserted, June 1, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2559. SULLIVAN, PETER. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Dix, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2560. SULLIVAN, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged Jan. 11, 1863.

2561. SUSSMANN, MICHAEL. Age 33 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, June 15, 1864, at Petersburg, and in hospital there when the regiment was mustered out.

2562. SUTCLIFF, JOHN H. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 18, 1864, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 21, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, Dec. 19, 1900, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, New York City.

2563. SUTTON, CHARLES W. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and returned to duty. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2564. SUTTON, DANIEL. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 28, 1863.

2565. SUTTON, WILLIAM. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2566. SVENDEN, NIEL T. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out Aug. 2, 1865.

2567. SVENDEN, PETER. Age unknown. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G, but did not report for duty.

2568. SWAIN, JOHN H. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, July 5, 1864.

2569. SWARDS, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and dropped from the rolls, Nov. 13, 1862, by order of the War Department.

2570. SWARTHOUT, ROBERT. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Mar. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and deserted Jan. 6, 1865.

2571. SWARTMAN, GEORGE. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 17, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

2572. SWEENEY, DENNIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

2573. SWEENEY, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Captured, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled Dec. 27, 1862. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2574. SWEENEY, HUGH. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 26, 1864, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment.

2575. SWEENEY, MICHAEL J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Captured,

May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and returned to duty Nov. 10, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 25, 1865, and to Sergeant, May 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2576. SWEENEY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 17, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, May 20, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged Feb. 7, 1864. Died, Feb. 9, 1900, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va., and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2577. SWEET, EDWIN J. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863, and to Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1863. Appointed Acting Adjutant, July 2, 1863, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1863. Mustered out July 18, 1864. Now resides in Washington, D. C.

2578. SWEET, GEORGE W. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, and died of his wound, July 3, 1864.

2579. SWIFT, AUSTIN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Smyrna, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 4, 1864, to 4th N. Y. Artillery.

2580. SWIFT, DEAN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. A, and killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Buried there in the National Cemetery.

2581. SYLVESTER, AUSTIN T. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, Feb. 3, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in Winthrop, Mass. See portrait.

2582. TAAFF, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died, Nov. 7, 1862, in the U. S. Insane Hospital at Washington, D. C.

2583. TAGGART, FRANCIS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 29, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2584. TALBERT, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Tidioute, Pa., and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 2, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2585. TALMADGE, GEORGE H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 30, 1863, and to Sergeant, May 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2586. TAYLOR, ANDREW B. Age 22 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 26, 1864, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died of his wound, Oct. 15, 1864.

2587. TAYLOR, CHARLES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 29, 1862.

2588. TAYLOR, ISAAC L. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. K. Discharged Sept. 13, 1861.

2589. TAYLOR, JOHN. Age unknown. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Deserted same date.

2590. TAYLOR, JOHN H. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run. Promoted to First Sergeant, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Apr. 17, 1865. and mustered out with the regiment.

2591. TAYLOR, MARTIN G. Age 39 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 3, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Oct. 28, 1864, near Petersburg, and taken prisoner. Died, Sept. 4, 1896, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2592. TAYLOR, ROBERT. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 28, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and deserted Apr. 2, 1864.

2593. TAYLOR, WILLIAM. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and captured same date. Returned to duty and died of his wound, June 13, 1865, in Baltimore, Md.

2594. TEED, OLIVER F. Age 14 years. Enlisted in Tompkins, and mustered in, Jan. 10, 1862, as Musician in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2595. TEED, WILLIAM B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Tompkins, and mustered in, Jan. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Moravia, N. Y.

2596. TEEL, AMMI C. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and transferred, Dec. 28, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died, July 4, 1887, in Sonora, Cal.

2597. TEMPLAR, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and paroled, July 22, 1862. Discharged Dec. 7, 1862.

2598. TENECHINE, GEORGE. Age unknown. Enlisted in Culpeper, Va., and mustered in, Oct. 1, 1863, as Private in Co. E. Captured, Nov. 7, 1863, near Kelly's Ford, and did not return.

2599. TERWILLIGER, AUGUSTUS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

2600. TETLEY, JOHN T. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2601. TEWKSBURY, JOHN G. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2602. TEWKSBURY, RUFUS B. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Deserted same date. Subsequently apprehended and compelled to serve until transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2603. THATCHER, GEORGE. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Nunda, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.

2604. THAYER, AUSTIN P. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2605. THAYER, GEORGE E. Age and details of enlistment, as Private in Co. F, are unknown. Discharged May 20, 1864.

2606. THAYER, HENRY B. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. G. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Apr. 27, 1863. Died in the Military Home at Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 7, 1896.

2607. THOMAS, DAVID. Age 35 years. Private in 15th N. Y. Engineers. Discharged and re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 9, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Deserted same date.

2608. THOMAS, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, but did not report for duty.

2609. THOMPSON, ADOLPHUS. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, Dec. 4, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died, July 16, 1899, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2610. THOMPSON, ANDREW. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

2611. THOMPSON, EZRA W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action while scouting, June 14, 1862, at White Oak Swamp.

2612. THOMPSON, GEORGE. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., and again, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, May 6, 1864. Died, June 10, 1906, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

2613. THOMPSON, HENRY. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

2614. THOMPSON, JAMES. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 30, 1862.

2615. THOMPSON, JOHN. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N.Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 6, 1864.

2616. THOMPSON, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

2617. THOMPSON, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

2618. THOMPSON, JOHN H. Age 32 years. Enrolled and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Surgeon. Discharged July 19, 1861.

2619. THOMPSON, JOSEPH. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2620. THOMPSON, MARTIN. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Aug. 28, 1864.

2621. THOMPSON, THOMAS. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H. Killed in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.

2622. THOMPSON, THOMAS D. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Mar. 4, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1864, and mustered out Mar. 6, 1865.

2623. THOMPSON, WILLIAM. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. G. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted, Feb. 7, 1864, while on furlough with the regiment.

2624. THOMPSON, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Pittsford, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 9, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, May 17, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2625. THORNTON, THOMAS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Deserted May 7, 1864.

2626. THORP, FRANCIS. Age 27 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Oct. 15, 1863, at Catlett's Station, and captured same date. Died in prison at Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1863, and buried there in the National Cemetery.

2627. THORP, JAMES. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. D. Deserted Feb. 4, 1862.

2628. THORP, WILLIAM N. Age 21 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. E. Discharged Sept. 23, 1861, and mustered in, same date, as Second Lieutenant of Co. E. Mustered out, Apr. 27, 1862.

2629. THURSTON, ANDREW J. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 16, 1865.

2630. TIGHE, ROBERT T. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2631. TILLEY, JOHN. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Cortland, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2632. TOBIN, JAMES. Age 38 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 10, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and deserted. Returned to duty, Feb. 12, 1864, and assigned to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, to compensate for time lost by absence. Mustered out, June 13, 1865.

2633. TOBIN, WALTER. Age 51 years. Enrolled, near Falmouth, Va., and mustered in, May 12, 1863, as Assistant Surgeon. Mustered out with the regiment.

2634. TODD, GEORGE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 12, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, same date.

2635. TOMPKINS, SMITH. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Promoted to Corporal, and discharged Dec. 2, 1862.

2636. TONNOR, JAMES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 17, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2637. TOOHILL, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Transferred, Jan. 31, 1863, to 4th U. S. Art. Last known address was Dayton, N. J.

2638. TOUTIN, LOUIS. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, but did not report for duty.

2639. TOWNSEND, ELI C. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, July 1, 1861, and restored to rank of Private, July 15, 1861. Discharged July 19, 1861.

2640. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 24, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and mustered out June 23, 1864.

2641. TRACY, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2642. TRACY, THOMAS J. Age and enlistment details unknown. Transferred, Nov. 23, 1863, from Co G, 1st N. Y. Inf., to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, May 3, 1864.

2643. TRAPP, MICHAEL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2644. TRAPP, SEBASTIAN. Age 40 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Aug. 7, 1862.

2645. TRIEDAUF, LOUIS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

2646. TRIGNET, CHARLES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 14, 1862. Now residing in Bath, N. Y.

2647. TRIM, SIMON. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Corporal, Jan. 5, 1863. Transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, but did not report for duty.

2648. TRINKS, FREDERICK. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2649. TROLLER, SIMON. Age 27 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, N. Y., and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. A, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and confined in Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C. Released Jan. 5, 1865, and mustered out Feb. 6, 1865. Last known address was New York City.

2650. TROY, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2651. TRUDAN, CHARLES. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged Dec. 24, 1861.

2652. TRUE, GEORGE P. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Sept. 1, 1862.

2653. TRUMAN, MORRIS. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

2654. TUCKER, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment. Now serving in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

2655. TUFTS, JOHN P. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Discharged, Dec. 9, 1862.

2656. TUFTS, WILLIAM A. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., and mustered in, Aug. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. G. Discharged, Dec. 9, 1862.

2657. TUOHY, MATHEW. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

2658. TURCHI, EDWARD. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

2659. TURNBULL, JOHN M. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Sergeant of Co. F. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, and discharged May 19, 1862.

2660. TURNER, CHARLES E. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, for two years, and mustered in, Aug. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. B, Mozart Regiment. Discharged Sept. 11, 1863.

2661. TURNER, CORNELIUS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2662. TURNER, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2663. TURNER, SAMUEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Dec. 1, 1864. Now residing in Plainville, N. Y.

2664. TUXBURY, RUFUS G. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Fort Barnard, Va., and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. B. Captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and paroled. Transferred, Mar. 11, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out Aug. 11, 1864.

2665. TWICK, EMIL. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Chancellorsville. Captured same date and did not return.

2666. TYLER, MASON. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Nov. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died of his wound, June 2, 1864, in Alexandria, Va.

2667. TYRRELL, ELIAS. Age 33 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Discharged Dec. 20, 1861. Died, May 3, 1903, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2668. TYSON, DANIEL E. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

2669. TYSON, EMER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Winfield, and mustered in, Oct. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

2670. TYSON, JOHN W. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 14, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, June 1, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2671. ULLMAN, FREDERICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Scriba, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

2672. UNDERHILL, JAMES. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Portland, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out, June 9, 1865.

2673. UNGER, JOHN. Age 16 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Now resides in New York City. See portraits.

2674. UNGERER, HENRY. Age 30 years. Enrolled in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. F. Resigned, July 7, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

2675. UNIT, GEORGE. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 1, 1861, at Yonkers, as Hospital Steward, and deserted same date.

2676. UTTER, GOULD E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Discharged June 27, 1864. Now residing in Knox, Ind.

2677. VAIL, JAMES. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and deserted Mar. 30, 1864.

2678. VAIL, STEPHEN A. Age 45 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out May 17, 1865.

2679. VALENTINE, LOUIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. F. Deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

2680. VALENTINE, SAMUEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 14, 1862, and wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Sept. 15, 1862.

2681. VALLERY, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant. Killed in action, June 18, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

2682. VAN CLIEF, JOHN H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. E, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 19, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out, July 21, 1865.

2683. VAN COTT, GEORGE W. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 87th N. Y. Inf. Captured Aug. 16, 1862. Returned to duty, and assigned to Co. B, Mozart Regiment, Sept. 7, 1864. Wounded, Oct. 28, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, and captured same date. Paroled Apr. 30, 1865, and discharged July 5, 1865.

2684. VANDERPOOL, BARRET. Age 21 years. Enrolled in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Co. H. Wounded, June 30, 1862, near Glendale, and died of his wound, Aug. 3, 1862, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

2685. VANDUSEN, GEORGE. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 10, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Sick and absent when the regiment was mustered out.

2686. VANDUZEN, RICHARD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Sanford, and mustered in, Feb. 1, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2687. VAN ETTEN, JOHN. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Corporal in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

2688. VANGOSBECK, AUGUSTUS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

2689. VAN MOLL, GEORGE E. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Wounded and captured, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and returned to duty, May 10, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant and to First Sergeant, dates unknown. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1863. Wounded, May 24, 1864, at North Anna River, and again, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg. Mustered out July 14, 1864. Died in Byfield, Mass., Apr. 11, 1883.

2690. VAN RIPER, DAVID. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged July 14, 1864.

2691. VANWICKLEN, DANIEL. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 7, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted same date.

2692. VANWORMER, WILLIAM. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Feb. 25, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2693. VAN ZANDT, WASHINGTON. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, July 6, 1865.

2694. VARMENT, FRANK. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2695. VERE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 19, 1861, as Private in Co. E, and deserted Sept. 8, 1862.

2696. VERE, LOUIS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Jan. 20, 1862.

2697. VERPLANCK, CORNELIUS. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Sept. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

2698. VERPLANCK, ROBERT A. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Williamsburg, and mustered in, Nov. 15, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 1, 1862, and transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Oct. 6, 1864.

2699. VESSINS, CHARLES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out with the regiment.

2700. VIELBY, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 16, 1861, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2701. VOGT, HENRY. Age 37 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, Mar. 24, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

2702. VOIGHT, LEWIS. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Died of disease, Dec. 19, 1862, in Falmouth, Va.

2703. VOLBREGHT, EDMOND. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment. Died July 3, 1865, and buried in the National Cemetery at Philadelphia, Pa.

2704. VOLK, CHRISTIAN A. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1863, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Sergeant, and to Second Lieutenant. Discharged, Jan. 14, 1865. Died, Apr. 24, 1881, and buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York City.

2705. VOSS, GUSTAVUS H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

2706. VREELAND, AUGUSTUS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 2, 1863, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died of his wound, May 24, 1864. Buried in the National Cemetery at Hampton, Va.

2707. VROOMAN, HARRISON. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 28, 1863. Mustered out, Oct. 20, 1864.

2708. WACK, ANDREW. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Hartsville, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf, and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Dishonorably discharged, June 2, 1864.

2709. WADE, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 5, 1862, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Jan. 1, 1865.

2710. WADLEIGH, ANDREW J. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. B. Promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out June 26, 1864.

2711. WADLEIGH, HENRY K. Age 39 years. Enlisted in Salisbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out June 27, 1864.

2712. WAGEMAN, JACOB. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and paroled. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and mustered out Nov. 21, 1864.

2713. WAGNER, PHILIP. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1863, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

2714. WAGNER, SIMON. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Mar. 8, 1862.

2715. WAIT, MARSDEN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Absent in hospital when the regiment was mustered out.

2716. WAKEFIELD, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 21, 1862, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Deserted, June 21, 1862, in Alexandria, Va. Returned from desertion, Apr. 4, 1865, and assigned to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out with the regiment.

2717. WALCOTT, ALFRED W. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Second Lieutenant of Co. G. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861, and resigned July 8, 1862.

2718. WALCOTT, HARRISON T. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Promoted to First Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1862, to Second Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, July 1, 1863. Promoted to Captain, Nov. 24, 1863, and killed in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Buried in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

2719. WALDRON, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Oneonta, and mustered in, Dec. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

2720. WALDRON, JOSEPH C. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1864, and dishonorably discharged June 10, 1864.

2721. WALDRON, PATRICK. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2722. WALKER, CICERO. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Hastings, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Mustered out, Sept. 15, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Last known address was Brewster, N. Y.

2723. WALKER, GUSTAVE. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Killed in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

2724. WALKER, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Wounded, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, June 15, 1865.

2725. WALKER, JOHN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Deserted, Apr. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

2726. WALKER, WILLIAM. Age 36 years. Enlisted in Lockport, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2727. WALL, BERNARD G. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, and died of disease, Dec. 6, 1862, at Point Lookout, Md. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2728. WALLACE, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Apr. 13, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, Mar. 29, 1865.

2729. WALLER, ROYAL H. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. A. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, July 1, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1862, as Quartermaster. Dismissed, Sept. 14, 1863.

2730. WALSH, JOSEPH. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted, Jan. 16, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.

2731. WALSH, MATTHEW. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863.

2732. WALSH, MICHAEL. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 3, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and promoted to Corporal. Mustered out, Aug. 27, 1864.

2733. WALSH, MICHAEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out Aug. 27, 1864.

2734. WALSH, MICHAEL. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863, but did not report for duty.

2735. WALSH, PATRICK. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted July 27, 1861.

2736. WALSH, PATRICK. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Killed in action, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

2737. WALSTER, PETER. Age 31 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Dec. 1, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1865, at the Wilderness, and mustered out with the regiment. Last known address was Jamaica, L. I.

2738. WALTER, FREDERICK. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Captured, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and returned to duty, Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 30, 1865.

2739. WALTER, GEORGE F. Age 24 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and taken prisoner. Released, April 15, 1865, and mustered out June 14, 1865.

2740. WALTER, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and promoted to Corporal, Oct. 31, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Newark, N. J.

2741. WALTER, LOUIS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Nov. 13, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Dec. 29, 1864.

2742. WALTERS, JAMES. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 4, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2743. WALTERS, JAMES A. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Prattsburg, and mustered in, Dec. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred, May 12, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2744. WALTON, THOMAS W. Age 42 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 15, 1861, and to First Sergeant, May 25, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1864. Dismissed, Dec. 1, 1864.

2745. WARD, JOHN. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Captured same date, and died in prison, Oct. 14, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

2746. WARD, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and sick in hospital when mustered out.

2747. WARD, PATRICK. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and promoted to Corporal, Dec. 16, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2748. WARD, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Selkirk, and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, June 15, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2749. WARNER, AUGUSTUS J. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. A. Appointed Adjutant, Apr. 9, 1862, and promoted to Captain, Oct. 13, 1862; to Major, Feb. 23, 1863, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, July 7, 1863, and wounded, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wounds, Sept. 5, 1864.

2750. WARNER, EZRA G. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Dec. 14, 1863, as Private in Co. E. Killed in action, Feb. 25, 1865, near Petersburg, and buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery.

2751. WARNER, SEYMOUR. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Kirkville, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 28, 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant, Mar. 1, 1864, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1865, and to First Lieutenant, June 1, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Montrose, South Dakota.

2752. WARNER, WILLIAM H. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in at Yonkers, June 21, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. A. Promoted to First Sergeant, July 25, 1861, to Second Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant, June 27, 1862, and to Captain, Dec. 11, 1863. Slightly wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. Slightly wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. Severely wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, Capt. Warner was appointed Provost Marshal of Farmville, Va., Apr. 20, 1865, and served there until the regiment was ordered to Washington. Mustered out, June 27, 1865. See portrait and sketch.

2753. WARREN, JOHN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Portland, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2754. WARREN, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2755. WARTMAN, FREDERICK. Age 34 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged Apr. 25, 1862.

2756. WARWICK, ROBERT. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

2757. WASCONSIA, VALENTINE. Age 42 years. Enlisted in Fremont, and mustered in, Dec. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. F, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Died of his wound, May 24, 1864, at Potomac Creek, Va.

2758. WATERHOUSE, EDWARD. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Deserted same date.

2759. WATERS, JOSEPH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 9, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and mustered out, Oct. 20, 1864. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2760. WATERSON, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. F. Promoted to Sergeant, and died of disease, Mar. 1, 1863, in Falmouth, Va.

2761. WATLEY, JOHN. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Musician in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 21, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2762. WATSON, CHARLES J. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and again, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Captured same date, and died of his wound, Nov. 13, 1864, in prison at Richmond, Va.

2763. WATSON, CHARLES W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Oct. 30, 1864.

2764. WATSON, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Fabius, and mustered in, Jan. 23, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, Feb. 10, 1865.

2765. WATSON, THOMAS. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 16, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2766. WATT, WILLIAM A. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 14, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2767. WATTS, THOMAS. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, May 22, 1863.

2768. WAYMAN, BENNETT. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and deserted from hospital in N. Y. City, Oct. 2, 1862. Arrested, June 24, 1864, and assigned to Co. F, Mozart Regiment July 16, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

2769. WAYNE, WILLIAM A. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

2770. WEAVER, GEORGE E. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Sept. 7, 1862.

2771. WEAVER, HORACE A. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Schenectady, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. D, for one year. Discharged, June 28, 1865.

2772. WEAVER, STEPHEN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Cicero, and mustered in, Sept. 26, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and mustered out Sept. 18, 1864. Now residing in Bridgeport, Conn.

2773. WEAVER, WILLIAM H. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Colchester, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2774. WEBB, FRANK. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Falmouth, Va., and mustered in, May 13, 1863, as First Lieutenant of Co. K. Discharged Nov. 20, 1863.

2775. WEBB, JOSEPH. Age 16 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. C. Discharged, Aug. 16, 1861, as a minor.

2776. WEBER, HENRY. Age 32 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Captured same date, and did not return.

2777. WEDGEWOOD, WILLIAM. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Discharged, June 3, 1862.

2778. WEEKS, ELIJAH. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Mar. 29, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2779. WEIDEMAN, PHILIP. Age 31 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 12, 1861. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, as Private, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Died of disease, Sept. 28, 1863, in Washington, D. C., and buried there, in the National Cemetery.

2780. WEILBRENNER, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf., for two years. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, Aug. 28, 1863.

2781. WEILER, JACOB. Age 44 years. Enlisted in Norwich, and mustered in, Jan. 4, 1864, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and absent on account of his wound when the regiment was mustered out.

2782. WEILER, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Norwich, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 28, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died of his wound, May 31, 1864, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2783. WEINSTOCK, LEVI. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, but did not report for duty.

2784. WEIR, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Died of disease, Aug. 20, 1861, in Georgetown, D. C.

2785. WELCH, BENJAMIN C. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, and mustered in at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. B, June 14, 1861. Promoted to First Sergeant, Sept. 3, 1861, to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1862. Discharged, Mar. 1, 1863. Again enlisted, Mar. 7, 1864, as Private in the 13th Mass. Light Artillery. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 2, 1864. Discharged, Aug. 1, 1865. See portrait and sketch.

2786. WELCH, GEORGE J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Portland, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged May 25, 1865.

2787. WELLS, FREDERICK M. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Discharged, July 6, 1865.

2788. WELLS, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment.

2789. WELSH, JAMES. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 12, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and discharged Jan. 9, 1863.

2790. WELSH, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 22, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, Sept. 8, 1880, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2791. WELSH, MICHAEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Transferred, Nov. 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2792. WELSH, MICHAEL. Age 35 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 27, 1864, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2793. WELSH, MICHAEL. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

2794. WELSH, PATRICK. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Oct. 18, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Transferred, Nov. 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2795. WELSH, THOMAS. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2796. WELSH, WILLIAM. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Mustered out, June 26, 1864. Now resides in Philadelphia, Pa. See portrait.

2797. WELSH, WILLIAM. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2798. WERNER, GEORGE W. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Captured and returned to duty, Oct. 9, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Died, Jan. 1, 1885, in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2799. WESCOTT, BRASURE. Age 32 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Wagoner of Co. A. Deserted same date.

2800. WESSIG, CHARLES A. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment. Now residing in Washington, D. C.

2801. WESTCOTT, JAMES P. L. Age 38 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Captain of Co. B. Resigned Feb. 6, 1862. Died in Newburyport, Feb. 15, 1900, and buried there. See portraits and sketch.

2802. WESTOVER, BENJAMIN. Age 29 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2803. WETHERELL, JOSEPH J. P. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 21, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Oct. 21, 1864.

2804. WETTERWALD, ANDREW. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Washington, D. C., and mustered in, Sept. 6, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

2805. WHALEN, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865. Deserted, Apr. 3, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

2806. WHARTON, WILLIAM H. Age 17 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 16, 1861, as Musician in Co. K, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Second Principal Musician, Oct. 22, 1863, and mustered out Nov. 16, 1864. Now serving in the National Military Home at Hampton, Va.

2807. WHIPPLE, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Discharged, Aug. 16, 1863.

2808. WHITE, ANDREW. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Appointed Musician, and deserted, July 6, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

2809. WHITE, HORACE. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 22, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and discharged Oct. 3, 1865. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2810. WHITE, JAMES. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Albany, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Mustered out with the regiment.

2811. WHITE, JOHN. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2812. WHITE, JOSEPH M. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Jan. 15, 1863. Now residing in Newburyport.

2813. WHITE, MICHAEL. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Nov. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Deserted, Feb. 26, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

2814. WHITE, ROBERT T. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in N. Y. City. See portrait.

2815. WHITE, THOMAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 25, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled May 14, 1863, and mustered out Nov. 28, 1864.

2816. WHITE, WILLIAM. Age 33 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private, for one year, but did not report for duty.

2817. WHITE, WILLIAM E. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 11, 1861, as Corporal in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded (date unknown) and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2818. WHITEFIELD, ROGVALD. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. H. Discharged Sept. 8, 1862. Now residing in San Francisco, Cal.

2819. WHITESIDE, ROBERT M. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 16, 1864.

2820. WHITING, JOHN G. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged, June 7, 1863. Died Mar. 2, 1867, in Newburyport.

2821. WHITMORE, CHAUNCEY. Age 40 years. Enlisted in Rockland, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Assigned to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, Nov. 1, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Died of disease, Apr. 20, 1865, in Washington, D. C. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2822. WHITMORE, HENRY B. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 2, 1862, as Private in Co. F, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Captured same date, and died of his wound, Aug. 15, 1864, in prison, at Andersonville, Ga.

2823. WHITNEY, GEORGE. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Dec. 5, 1861, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. D, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

2824. WHITTAM, GEORGE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Canastota, and mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Captured, Oct. 15, 1863, at Centreville, and paroled. Mustered out Nov. 20, 1864. Now residing in Syracuse, N. Y.

2825. WIGGIN, ALBERT P. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Captured, June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and returned to duty, Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out, Feb. 9, 1865.

2826. WIGNALL, CHARLES J. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Died of disease, July 21, 1861, in New York City.

2827. WILBIG, JOHN. Age 17 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Musician of Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Now residing in New York City.

2828. WILDAY, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 12, 1865, as Private in Co. K. Transferred, Mar. 9, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died, Sept. 30, 1904, and buried in the National Cemetery at Hampton, Va.

2829. WILEY, JOHN B. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. H. Promoted to Sergeant, June 14, 1862, and killed in action, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.

2830. WILKINSON, EDWIN. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 1, 1862, in Boston, Mass. Died, May 23, 1899, in the Military Home at Chelsea, Mass.

2831. WILKINSON, LEONIDAS J. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. G. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 23, 1862, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 24, 1863. Died, Mar. 2, 1897.

2832. WILKINSON, WALTER. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

2833. WILKINSON, WILLIAM J. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Transferred to Co. H, July 2, 1861, and wounded in the head at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Sent to the General Hospital in Alexandria, and returned to duty, May 29, 1862. Again wounded in the groin at Petersburg, June 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864. Now resides in Newburyport. See portrait.

2834. WILLARD, CHARLES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Deserted, June 6, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2835. WILLIAMS, CHARLES J. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Deserted Aug. 19, 1861.

2836. WILLIAMS, EDWARD. Age 26 years. Enlisted in Van Buren, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, June 15, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2837. WILLIAMS, EDWARD B. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. C. Captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and returned to duty, Oct. 19, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2838. WILLIAMS, GEORGE. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Lysander, and mustered in, Jan. 24, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, June 15, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2839. WILLIAMS, GEORGE W. Age 37 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2840. WILLIAMS, JAMES. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Binghamton, and mustered in, Jan. 28, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2841. WILLIAMS, JOHANN C. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 31, 1862, as Private in Co. G, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. B, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863, but did not report for duty.

2842. WILLIAMS, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 7, 1865, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2843. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Troy, and mustered in, Feb. 13, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2844. WILLIAMS, MARTIN. Age 23 years. Enlisted in Tarrytown, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Deserted, Apr. 6, 1865, at Farmville, Va.

2845. WILLIAMS, PATRICK. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Jan. 24, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Deserted, June 15, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2846. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL D. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29. 1863, and killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

2847. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Jan. 30, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2848. WILLIS, HENRY H. Age 18 years. Enrolled at Falmouth, Va., and mustered in, June 1, 1863, as Second Lieutenant of Co. I. Captured, May 31, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and returned to duty. Discharged May 15, 1865.

2849. WILLIS, HORACE M. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, June 4, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2850. WILLIS, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Corporal in Co. I. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and died of his wound, Dec. 27, 1862.

2851. WILLS, WILLIAM J. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant of Co. A. Killed on picket duty, Sept. 8, 1861, near Alexandria, Va., by a Union Sentinel through misapprehension.

2852. WILLS, HERMAN. Age 30 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 9, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Mustered out with the regiment.

2853. WILSON, ALBERT L. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Corporal in Co. H, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Captured same date, and did not return.

2854. WILSON, CHARLES. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Utica, and mustered in, Jan. 24, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out with the regiment.

2855. WILSON, GEORGE S. Age 29 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, and mustered out, June 26, 1864, at expiration of enlistment. Died, Jan. 5, 1893, in the National Military Home at Togus, Me.

2856. WILSON, HARRINGTON. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out June 26, 1864.

2857. WILSON, HENRY. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Feb. 15, 1865, as Private in Co. C. Absent without leave when the regiment was mustered out.

2858. WILSON, HORACE. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Killed in action, Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

2859. WILSON, JAMES S. Age 17 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Jan. 19, 1862, as Private in Co. D, 101st N. Y. Inf. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. G, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 29, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

2860. WILSON, JOHN F. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Discharged, Jan. 4, 1863, to enlist in the 2d U. S. Infantry.

2861. WILSON, MICHAEL. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Feb. 11, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out, Sept. 19, 1865.

2862. WILSON, OSWALD. Age 35 years. Enlisted in Watertown, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1865, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out with the regiment.

2863. WILSON, ROBERT E. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Musician in Co. E. Discharged, Sept. 17, 1861. Now serving in the Military Home at Bath, N. Y.

2864. WILSON, WILLIAM. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged, Dec. 10, 1862. Died, Oct. 21, 1907, in Lawrence, Mass.

2865. WING, WILLIAM W. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Ellicott, and mustered in, Feb. 2, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged June 28, 1865.

2866. WINGATE, NELSON. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Constantia, and mustered in, Dec. 20, 1861, as Private in Co. G, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. C, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Transferred, Aug. 2, 1864, to Smith's N. Y. Battery.

2867. WINGERT, NICHOLAS. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Died of disease, Apr. 14, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa.

2868. WINMAR, JOHN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 20, 1862, as Private in Co. A. Transferred, Mar. 21, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2869. WINSHIP, THEODORE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 15, 1864, as Private, but did not report for duty.

2870. WINTER, LOUIS. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged, Aug. 28, 1864.

2871. WINTERS, JACOB C. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Oct. 25, 1861, as Corporal in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, May 23, 1862, and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, as Private to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Nov. 1, 1864.

2872. WINTERS, PETER. Age 24 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. F. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Mar. 24, 1863. Died, Jan. 25, 1905, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2873. WIRTH, VALENTINE. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Goshen, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Deserted, June 4, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2874. WOLF, JACOB. Age 42 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. I, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, and captured, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Paroled, and returned to duty, Apr. 29, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865. Last known address was New York City.

2875. WOLF, PETER. Age 29 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Deserted, July 7, 1863.

2876. WOLFENSTEIN, VALENTINE. Age 20 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 31, 1865, as Private in Co. F. Mustered out with the regiment.

2877. WOLFINGER, RUDOLPH. Age 28 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Died Dec. 24, 1881, and buried in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, New York City.

2878. WOLFSKI, LOUIS. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, as Private in Co. I, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 18, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 9, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment.

2879. WOLFSEN, LUDWIG. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Jamaica, and mustered in, Oct. 8, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. C, Mozart Regiment. Wounded and captured, May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and paroled. Mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.

2880. WONDER, JOHN. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Kingston, and mustered in, Feb. 16, 1865, as Private in Co. D. Deserted, May 25, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2881. WOOD, ALEXANDER. Age 26 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Sept. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B. Wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 25, 1862.

2882. WOOD, GEORGE A. W. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Newburyport, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Discharged Nov. 27, 1862.

2883. WOOD, NEWELL K. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Syracuse and mustered in, Nov. 17, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. E, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Killed in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

2884. WOOD, PELEG E. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Discharged Dec. 9, 1862.

2885. WOOD, SILAS P. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 1, 1861, and wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp Bridge. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Dec. 9, 1862. Now residing in N. Y. City. See portraits.

2886. WOOD, WILLIAM H. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City and mustered in, Oct. 16, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Discharged for disability caused by his wound, Nov. 21, 1863.

2887. WOODHOUSE, JAMES. Age 23 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at Bull Run, and transferred, Dec. 16, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

2888. WOODS, THOMAS. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Brooklyn, and mustered in, Feb. 6, 1865, as Private in Co. E. Mustered out with the regiment.

2889. WOODS, WILLIAM S. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Arlington, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. H. Mustered out June 27, 1864. Died Sept. 11, 1888.

2890. WOODWARD, GEORGE. Age 30 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as First Lieutenant of Co. I. Promoted to Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, and discharged Dec. 11, 1863.

2891. WOODWARD, JOHN D. Age 25 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Sergeant in Co. F. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Aug. 5, 1862.

2892. WOOLLEY, JOHN. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, July 27, 1861.

2893. WORDEN, WILLIAM. Age 24 years. Enlisted in Chittenango, and mustered in, Sept. 24, 1861, as Private in Co. K, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured, June 29, 1862, at Savage Station, and paroled. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. K, 37th N. Y. Inf., and captured, May 3. 1863, at Chancellorsville. Paroled, May 14, 1863, and transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, Sept. 24, 1864.

2894. WOZENCROFT, CHARLES S. Age 19 years. Enlisted in Troy and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1865, as Private in Co. G. Mustered out with the regiment.

2895. WRANGHAM, GEORGE. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, and promoted to Sergeant. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and mustered out, July 22, 1865.

2896. WRIGHT, CHARLES W. Age 36 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Jan. 18, 1864, as Private in Co. E, but did not report for duty.

2897. WRIGHT, JAMES. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in Jan. 24, 1865. Promoted to Corporal and deserted, June 21, 1865, while awaiting discharge.

2898. WRIGHT, ROBERT C. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, Aug. 11, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, and killed in action, Apr. 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, Va.

2899. WRIGHT, WILLIAM K. Age 18 years. Enlisted in Poughkeepsie, and mustered in, Nov. 2, 1861, as Private in Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Sept. 6, 1862, to Co. F, Mozart Regiment, and deserted Nov. 4, 1862.

2900. WYATT, GEORGE F. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Milford, Mass., and mustered in, June 21, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. G. Wounded, May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, and died of his wound, June 20, 1862.

2901. WYATT, WALTER W. Age 32 years. Enlisted in Amesbury, Mass., and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. B. Mustered out, June 26, 1864.

2902. WYCKOFF, CONRAD. Age 21 years. Enlisted in Southfield, and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1861, as Private in Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 19, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. G, Mozart Regiment. Mustered out, July 19, 1865.

2903. YAHR, RUDOLPH. Age 21 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Corporal, and transferred, June 3, 1863, to Co. A, Mozart Regiment. Transferred, Nov. 25, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

2904. YORK, JAMES. Age 28 years. Enlisted in Auburn, and mustered in, Feb. 3, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Promoted to Corporal, April 28, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. Died, May 14, 1907, in the National Military Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

2905. YORK, PATRICK. Age 27 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 26, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. I. Deserted, Dec. 22, 1862, near Falmouth, Va.

2906. YORK, WILLIAM. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Camden, N. J., and mustered in, Jan. 20, 1865, for one year, as Private in Co. E. Discharged, June 20, 1865.

2907. YOUNG, ABRAHAM. Age 34 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Captured July 1, 1862, near Malvern Hill, Va. Paroled and transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, May 29, 1863, to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, and wounded, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Mustered out, Oct. 18, 1864.

2908. YOUNG, HENRY. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Centreville, and mustered in, Jan. 23, 1865, as Private in Co. H. Discharged May 29, 1865.

2909. YOUNG, JAMES. Age 19 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 21, 1816, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. A. Promoted to Corporal, and re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

2910. YOUNG, JOHN. Age 41 years. Enlisted in Hancock, and mustered in, Nov. 29, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. B, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. K, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. Mustered out with the regiment. Died, Nov. 16, 1893, in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y.

2911. YOUNG, JOHN. Age 34 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. A, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. G, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. E, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Seized with cramps, and drowned, Aug. 4, 1863, while swimming across the Rappahannock River. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

2912. YOUNG, PHILIP. Age 22 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Corporal, in Co. H, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. H, 38th N. Y. Inf., and promoted to Sergeant, Mar. 26, 1863. Transferred to Co. A, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Mustered out, Aug. 28, 1864.

2913. YOUNG, WILLIAM. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Lawrence, Mass., and mustered in, June 27, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. K. Deserted, Mar. 16, 1864.

2914. YOUNG, WILLIAM F. Age 25 years. Enlisted in Flushing, and mustered in, July 7, 1861, as Corporal in Co. C, 74th N. Y. Inf. Promoted to Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1862, and to First Sergeant. Wounded, July 23, 1863, at Manassas Gap. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 16, 1864, and transferred, July 27, 1864, to Co. H, Mozart Regiment. Promoted to Sergeant Major, Aug. 1, 1864, and discharged, Sept. 10, 1864. Last known address was Flushing, N. Y.

2915. YURKER, FRANCIS A. Age 22 years. Enlisted in Philadelphia, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. C. Wounded, Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, and discharged for disability caused by his wound, Feb. 11, 1863. Last known address was Chicago, Ill.

2916. ZIMMERMAN, PHILIP. Age 43 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, Aug. 6, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Deserted, July 8, 1863.

2917. ZINN, SIMON. Age 21 years. Enlisted at Staten Island, and mustered in, Aug. 28, 1861, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. H, Mozart Regiment, June 3, 1863. Missing in battle, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and dishonorably discharged as a deserter, Nov. 1, 1864.

2918. ZOLLAR, FREDERICK W. Age 18 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, July 31, 1862, as Private in Co. C, 55th N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 23, 1862, to Co. C, 38th N. Y. Inf., and June 3, 1863, to Co. D, Mozart Regiment. Captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and died in prison, Dec. 1, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

2919. ZUMKELLER, MARTIN. Age 20 years. Enlisted in Syracuse, Oct. 1, 1861, and mustered in, Nov. 14, 1861, as Private in Co. B, 101st N. Y. Inf. Transferred, Dec. 24, 1862, to Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf., and to Co. I, Mozart Regiment, May 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec. 29, 1863, and wounded, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness. Mustered out with the regiment.

2920. ZWICKE, FRANZ. Age 28 years. Enlisted in N. Y. City, and mustered in, June 14, 1861, at Yonkers, as Private in Co. D. Accidentally killed, Aug. 21, 1862, by the discharge of his musket while on board of the U. S. Transport, Merrimac, en route up the Potomac River.

FINIS.

I HAVE now completed my self-imposed task, that was undertaken at a date when it cannot be said that I was actuated by any hope of adequate compensation, or even the expectation of reimbursement for actual expenses. That the Mozart Regiment deserved to have its achievements transmitted to posterity in historical form was my incentive, and if my comrades and their relatives and descendants obtain as much gratification in perusing this volume as I have experienced in writing it, I shall be amply remunerated for the time and expense involved in its preparation and publication. And now, My Dear Comrades, farewell. My story is ended. I have placed on record what you were and what you did and dared for your country.

THE AUTHOR.

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