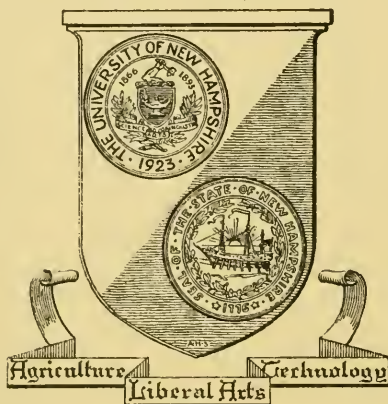


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REGIMENTAL COLORS — SEVENTH N. H. VOLUNTEERS.

1861

1865

THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT
New Hampshire Volunteers
IN THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION

BY
HENRY F. W. LITTLE,
Lieutenant Seventh N. H. Volunteers,
REGIMENTAL HISTORIAN.

Illustrated.

*PUBLISHED BY THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VETERAN
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BY AUTHORITY OF THE
SEVENTH N. H. VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

TO
THE MOTHERS, WIVES, AND SISTERS
WHO SHARED IN SPIRIT
THE TOILS, THE DANGERS, AND THE TRIUMPHS
OF OUR SOLDIER LIFE.
AND
TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OUR COMRADES,
THIS BOOK
IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

SECOND BRIGADE.
FIRST DIVISION,



TENTH ARMY CORPS.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work, the historian's diaries, letters, and sketches written for newspapers at various times during the war and since, have formed the nucleus of the history. For over twenty years the historian has been engaged in gathering, in odd moments, the material of which the book is composed. It has been written largely outside of the hours of legitimate business, and the author has many, many times been found at his table, yet writing, when the clock striking the hour gently admonished him that another day had been ushered in.

He has taken the utmost pains to collect from the members of the regiment any and all data that would be of interest in compiling this work, and has repeatedly, each year, at our annual reunions, submitted the proposition to the members of the regiment; therefore, if any comrade misses some point he would like to have seen stated, let him ask himself why he did not furnish it to the historian. An earnest and conscientious effort has been made to give the comrades of the Seventh New Hampshire a true and faithful, yet impartial, record of their services. The labor of editing and compiling the numerous data furnished by the comrades has been far greater than anyone who has not attempted it can well understand. That it is a perfect work is not claimed by the author, but in every instance the utmost endeavor has been made to have it as nearly correct as it is possible at this late day to do. If errors are found no one will regret it more than the historian. The dates, and principal occurrences, are taken from diaries

kept by him during each day of his service, and written at the time, whether in garrison, in the field, in bivouac, on the march, or on the battlefield.

I cordially thank those veterans and comrades who have rendered me so much valuable assistance. To Captains Jonathan F. Cotton, Orlando Lawrence, Granville P. Mason, Penuel C. Ham, Charles A. Lawrence, Grovenor A. Curtice, and John H. Horsfall; to Lieutenants William F. Spalding, Ferdinand Davis, and James M. Seavey; to Comrades Otis A. Merrill, Daniel W. Hayden, George W. Abbott, Robert O. Farrand, Stephen D. Smith, and others of the Seventh New Hampshire; to Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., Capt. Daniel Eldredge, Third N. H. Volunteers, and to the adjutant-general of the State of New Hampshire I am indebted for assistance rendered, and I tender my sincere thanks for their prompt response to my frequent letters of inquiry and solicitation for aid in historical matters, the use of their diaries, letters, etc. The untiring interest I have taken regarding the matter, and the unceasing toil it has caused me since I accepted the position of regimental historian, has been purely a labor of love, and as I was only one of the original thousand of the Seventh New Hampshire, and connected mostly with one company, it will not be wondered that I did not see and hear everything which was going on in the whole regiment, but the satisfaction of having this record of our old organization, which can be seen and read by our relatives and friends, has amply repaid me.

Very respectfully,

Lieut. H. F. W. LITTLE,
Historian Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

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CHAPTER I.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GOING INTO CAMP AT MANCHESTER, N. H. — EXPERIENCES AND ROUTINE OF EARLY CAMP LIFE. — MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE. — THE FIELD AND STAFF. — THE COMPANY OFFICERS AND THE POSITION OF THEIR COMPANIES IN LINE.

The recruitment and organization of the Seventh Regiment was somewhat different from that of any other force raised in the State during the War of the Rebellion. Although the regiment was credited to New Hampshire, the authority to accept and provide for recruits, and the privilege to make all official appointments, was, by direction of the War Department at Washington, D. C., under date of September 2, 1861, vested in Joseph C. Abbott, who, at the commencement of the war, and for some years previous, had been adjutant-general of the State, and desiring active service had made application to the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of infantry. The acceptance of this regiment was with the distinct understanding that the War Department would revoke the commissions of all officers who might be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties, and one of the requirements was that the regiment should be ready for marching orders thirty days subsequent to September 9, 1861.

About this time the State authorities were busily engaged in organizing and equipping four regiments of infantry,

three companies of sharpshooters, a light battery, and a battalion of cavalry, which drew quite heavily upon the available material of the State; and the successful organization of the Seventh Regiment, which was somewhat in the nature of an individual enterprise, was by many considered doubtful.

The State authorities were asked merely to pay to those enlisting in this regiment, the ten dollars bounty which they paid to all others, and which they readily agreed to do. The rendezvous of the recruits was established at Manchester, circulars were at once issued, and notwithstanding the competition of other organizations, by the 4th of November eight hundred men had arrived in camp.

The first company to arrive at the rendezvous was a company from Manchester, called the "Third Abbott Guards," — afterwards Company D, — which, under the command of William C. Knowlton, went into camp on the 16th of October, with sixty-five men, and was soon followed by others. The camp was situated at the then north end of Elm street, upon a large plateau, which was owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and which had been reserved for fair grounds, race-course, etc. At the southeast corner of the field was situated a beautiful spring of pure water, which was never forgotten by the men who, in after months and years, had occasion to quench their thirst from the quagmires and everglades of the extreme South.

A line of sentries was established around the camp, which was enlarged from time to time as the arrival of recruits and portions of companies required. Each squad or detachment, as it came into camp, was under the command of the person who had acted as recruiting officer, and the whole camp was under the general supervision of Col. Joseph C. Abbott. Squad drill and guard duty were

about all that occupied our attention at this time. A brass field-piece, belonging to the State, was placed upon the grounds for the purpose of firing a morning and evening gun, which was attended to by William C. Knowlton. The only company at first having muskets was the Third Abbott Guards, and they had only about thirty, which were some old muskets in the possession of the City of Manchester, and were loaned to this company by the city government who held Lieutenant Knowlton personally responsible for their safe return. These muskets were of the old antediluvian style—flint-locks altered over to percussion-tubes—and there was not a bayonet in the lot; but they served their purpose well, both on guard and drill, until the complete organization of the regiment, when they were returned to the city, along with the old brass field-piece.

At the south end of this large field was encamped the First N. H. Light Battery at the time our first company went into camp, but they were ordered to Washington, D. C., on the 1st of November, and that portion of the ground was immediately occupied by recruits for the Eighth Regiment, which was about being organized.

Company D, otherwise known as the Third Abbott Guards, was recruited by James M. Chase and William C. Knowlton at Manchester and vicinity, and by Charles Hooper at Great Falls and vicinity; it was the first to arrive in camp and was mustered into the United States service November 6, 1861, the third in rank and fifth in line, which is the color company, with three officers and ninety-eight men. The commissioned officers were,—Captain, James M. Chase; First Lieutenant, William C. Knowlton; Second Lieutenant, Charles Hooper.

Company G was recruited at Pittsfield and adjoining towns by Henry B. Leavitt and Joseph E. Clifford, in New Durham and vicinity by Penuel C. Ham, and a

squad from the vicinity of Ossipee recruited by John Brown, with a squad from Manchester. The squad from Pittsfield came into camp October 18, and in a few days were followed by the squad from New Durham and vicinity and the Manchester contingent, and were mustered into the United States service with ninety-eight enlisted men and three officers, November 23, 1861, and took the position of seventh in rank or ninth in line. The officers of this company were, — Captain, Henry B. Leavitt; First Lieutenant, Penuel C. Ham; Second Lieutenant, Joseph E. Clifford.

Company A was recruited in Manchester and vicinity by J. F. Cotton, G. P. Mason, and V. H. Cate, and arrived in camp October 19, with sixty men, and squads from East Washington, Lancaster, and Strafford uniting with them, the company quota was filled, and they were mustered into the United States service October 29, 1861. This company was the first in rank and first in line. The commissioned officers were, — Captain, Jonathan F. Cotton; First Lieutenant, Granville P. Mason; Second Lieutenant, Virgil H. Cate.

Company C was largely recruited in Lebanon and vicinity under Jerome B. House, who came into camp October 20, with sixty men, where, uniting with a squad which had been recruited by Jesse E. George from Plais-tow and towns in that vicinity, the requisite number of men were obtained, and the company was mustered into the United States service November 15, 1861. The commissioned officers were, — Captain, Jesse E. George; First Lieutenant, Jerome B. House; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Williams; and when the regiment received orders to go to the front the company roll contained the names of one hundred and one officers and men, and took rank as sixth company or second in line.

Company B was recruited in the City of Nashua and

surrounding towns by Orlando Lawrence and Ezra Davis, in the towns of Kingston, Plaistow, and vicinity by David B. Currier, and by George W. Taylor, who brought in a squad from Salem and vicinity. The squad from Nashua arrived in camp October 24, the squad from Plaistow arrived the next day, and Company B was formed; as soon as the men under George W. Taylor arrived, the company being full was mustered into the United States service November 1, 1861, with three officers and ninety-eight enlisted men. The commissioned officers were, — Captain, Orlando Lawrence; First Lieutenant, David B. Currier; Second Lieutenant, Ezra Davis. This company was second in rank and took position as tenth in line, or left of the regiment.

Company K was recruited in Manchester and vicinity by Warren E. F. Brown, who went into camp November 1, with forty men, where he was joined by Leander W. Fogg with a squad from Dover, and by William A. Hill with a squad from Portsmouth and surrounding towns.

This company was mustered into the United States service December 11, 1861, and ranked as the eighth company and took the position of sixth in line, or left centre company. At the time of muster the company had upon its rolls ninety-eight enlisted men and three officers, although at one time while in camp there were one hundred and ten names on the roll, but the extra men were transferred to fill other companies, or were thrown out at time of muster for various causes. The commissioned officers were, — Captain, Warren E. F. Brown; First Lieutenant, Leander W. Fogg; Second Lieutenant, William A. Hill.

Company E was recruited in the towns of Fisherville (now Penacook), Canterbury, Boscawen, Webster, and the City of Concord, with headquarters at Fisherville, by Jeremiah S. Durgin, Timothy Dow, and Henry W. Baker, and arrived in camp November 4, with ninety-eight

officers and men. The locomotive which was to take the train conveying the company from Fisherville to Concord on their way to camp was disabled by an accident, and the men were obliged to march to Concord, where they were furnished transportation. Upon their arrival at the rendezvous in Manchester, it was found that tents for the company had not arrived and they were marched down to the City Hall, where they were quartered for the night, and the next day returned to camp and pitched their tents which had in the meantime arrived.

The company was mustered into the United States service November 7, 1861, and when the orders to proceed to the front were issued, they left the State with three commissioned officers and ninety-eight enlisted men. The commissioned officers of the company were, — Captain, Jeremiah S. Durgin; First Lieutenant, Timothy Dow; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Baker. This company ranked the fifth and had the seventh position in line.

Company F was recruited by Augustus W. Rollins, Oliver M. Clark, and William F. Thayer in the City of Dover and in the towns of Gonic and Durham, and by Frank G. Wentworth in the towns of Rollinsford, Stratham, Rye, Greenland, and Newmarket, and a few men were enlisted from the State of Maine. Both squads, numbering sixty-five and thirty-six men respectively, came into camp November 5, and were mustered into the United States service November 7, with one hundred and one officers and men on the roll, and were fourth in rank, or the third company from the right of the line. The commissioned officers of this company were, — Captain, Augustus W. Rollins; First Lieutenant, Oliver M. Clark; Second Lieutenant, Frank G. Wentworth.

Company H was largely recruited in Hollis and adjoining towns by Nathan M. Ames and John H. Worcester, who came into camp November 5, with forty-two men.

They were escorted by the Hollis fire company, which had procured a new uniform for the occasion, and were accompanied by the Brookline brass band, which was provided by the "fire laddies"; after reporting, they marched to the city, dined at a hotel, and returning to camp in the afternoon, built their cook-house and pitched their tents. They were joined in a few days by Alvah K. Potter, with a squad from Concord and vicinity, and by quite a number from Ossipee and vicinity, and the company was mustered into the United States service November 12, 1861, and took rank as the ninth company and was the fourth company in line. The commissioned officers were,—Captain, Nathan M. Ames; First Lieutenant, Alvah K. Potter; Second Lieutenant, John H. Worcester.

Company I was recruited by Joseph Freschl and Charles Cain in Manchester and vicinity, and came into camp November 19, with forty men, was there joined by a squad from Dover brought in by Perley B. Bryant and a squad from Ossipee, and the company was mustered into the United States service December 14, 1861, having on the rolls three officers and ninety-eight enlisted men. This company was the tenth in rank and took position as the eighth company in line. The commissioned officers were,—Captain, Joseph Freschl; First Lieutenant, Charles Cain; Second Lieutenant, Perley B. Bryant.

The rendezvous of the Seventh Regiment was named "Camp Hale," in honor of Hon. John P. Hale, who was then a United States Senator from New Hampshire, and who had interested himself in the formation of the regiment. There is not a living representative of that old camp but vividly remembers the many pleasant times enjoyed in that place. The tents furnished us were Sibley's, —of the tripod style,—accommodating from eighteen to twenty men each. Nearly every tent squad had some particular name for their canvas home. The one in which

the writer of this was encamped in Company D, was named "Bummers' Retreat." Another in the same company was named "Hardscrabble," in memory of the manner in which its inmates went for "grub" at breakfast, dinner, and supper calls; one in an adjoining company was named "Old Gospel Shop," from the frequency of the prayer meetings held under its canvas; and another, over in Company H, was named "Music Temple," because it sported a famous quartette. Nearly every squad had its musicians and clowns, consequently we had everything to make times lively.

As the weather grew cooler, and the nights became sharp and frosty, we procured small sheet-iron stoves, which were placed in the centre of the tent, inside the tripod at the base of the centre-pole, and as we could procure plenty of fuel, the atmosphere inside our tents was quite comfortable, and was a striking contrast with the frequently cold, raw, disagreeable weather experienced outside. Each company also erected cook-sheds, and hired old cook-stoves from stove dealers in town, making the arrangements for cooking the rations for the regiment very good, and as the different squads and bodies of recruits came in they were assigned to the different company quarters, until it began to look as though we might be ordered south before the winter weather became too severe.

It was the understanding from the outset between Gen. Joseph C. Abbott and Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry and his council that such officers only would be commissioned as were designated by General Abbott; and provisional commissions were accordingly issued to recruiting officers, General Abbott waiving the position as colonel only on condition that it should be given to some graduate of West Point. The colonelcy was accordingly bestowed upon First Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam, of the United States Topographical Engineers of the Regular Army, who was considered the ablest soldier commissioned



COL. AND BVT. BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

from New Hampshire. He graduated from West Point in 1857, at the age of twenty-one, with high honors, and was at once assigned to the highest branch of the army service. At the breaking out of hostilities he was twice sent south with verbal messages by Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, and was afterwards appointed to a responsible position on the staff of General McDowell, and distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run.

Colonel Putnam arrived and assumed command on the 26th of October, and from that time until the regiment left for the front on the 14th of January, 1862, he devoted himself laboriously to the instruction and drill of both officers and men. No part of this labor was superficially done. The minutest details received attention, and the thorough foundation of military knowledge then instilled into the minds of the officers and men, proved of immense value in the after history of the regiment.

Immediately after Colonel Putnam's arrival, guard mounting and the instructions to sentries was quite materially changed, and a strict military discipline at once commenced. No man could now go outside the lines without a pass. Before, everybody went out about as they pleased, and, when wanted, a patrol was sent to the city to gather them in. Heretofore, men had been in the habit of bringing in liquor in bottles and flasks in their pockets, or openly. Now they had to resort to strategy of all sorts to get even a drop inside the guards. Consequently many would go out with their cartridge-boxes on, and in the city would have a square tin box made so as to just fit the inside of the cartridge-box, with a stopper on one corner. They would get it filled with liquor, and for a time succeeded in passing it in. But after a while the officers of the guard searched those cartridge-boxes, growing suspicious on account of the large number which were constantly worn back and forth by those who procured passes.

Then each company had their beans for breakfast Sunday mornings baked at the bakehouses in the city. A detail from each company would be made and provided with passes to carry the beans, which had been prepared by the company cooks and put into mess kettles, down to the bakehouses Saturday nights. The details would procure their bottles, get them filled, and leave them in the bakeshop until morning, at which time they returned early for their beans. Then they would sink the bottles to the bottom of the bean kettles and get them safely inside the lines. This method of smuggling was never wholly broken up, although it might have been to some extent.

There was one old fellow, whom many of us will remember, who had what everyone supposed was an old-fashioned six-shooter, — of the pepperbox style, — but which we afterwards found was only a whiskey flask. Others made large walking sticks, and had false heads with a tin tube sunk the entire length of the stick, which would sometimes hold a quart or more.

Some of the men would get a mess kettle and a cook's pass to go to the spring for water, which was in a ravine just southeast of the camp, and outside of the lines. Upon arriving at the spring they would hide the kettle, go to the city, get their flasks filled, and returning, go to the spring for their kettle, fill it with water, sink the flasks in it, and return to the cook-house. But in time all these different ways of smuggling were spied out, and a sentry was placed at the spring.

Besides the rations furnished by the United States Government, we had large packages of pies, cakes, chicken, and corned beef, contributed occasionally by friends. When any of the men got a furlough home for a few days, they were sure to come back loaded with provisions; and then the bakeshops in the city sent up their teams two or three times each day, except Sundays. Therefore we

had not yet felt obliged to confine ourselves wholly to army rations.

At an early date a few of the men of the different companies displayed quite an aptitude for foraging, and it was not an uncommon occurrence to see fresh supplies marching into camp in charge of one of the boys. One notorious character in particular, in our regiment at that time, was Charles Swain, of Company D, who came up from the city one day with a stout stick upon his shoulder, from which was suspended nearly a half bushel of fine sausages. Where he captured them we never knew, in fact, never cared to ask, for he supplied the boys liberally with them.

Again, at another time, it was by some means found out that a certain captain had replenished his larder with a bountiful supply of fresh sausages and a nice ham. Alonzo C. Hoyt, a young private of Company D, who was one of the best men in the regiment, furnished the company to which he belonged a splendid early breakfast, while the captain if he had any at all that morning, must have had good neighbors or friends. But discretion being the better part of valor, the case was never inquired into or pushed. Such occurrences were quite frequent among the different squads, and it became almost a necessity for the occupants of each tent to constantly have some one upon the lookout for their property, and this precaution extended even to the tents of the officers.

As winter approached we found our stoves quite useful when the weather was severe and frosty, for we were obliged to keep a fire in our tents nearly every night, which led to the accidental burning of many of our canvas homes.

Where a tent for some reason was crowded, some of the men would sometimes accidentally kick over the stove in the endeavor to move their feet while asleep, and the

straw with which the floor was covered would take fire at once. Often at night we would be awakened by the cry of "Fire!" from the ever vigilant sentry, and get out just in time to see a tent ablaze, and the occupants hardly awakened and out before it would be a total wreck, often losing their equipments, clothing, and arms, and sometimes personally escaping in a very scanty costume.

At one time while out on battalion drill, one of the tents in Company F was burned, the fire lasting but a few minutes, but wholly destroying all the clothing and personal property belonging to each member of the squad who had been occupying it, and the destruction was so rapid that the company cooks, who were at the cook-house, but a few rods away, were not able to reach it in time to save anything. Occasionally we witnessed a fire over in the Eighth Regiment which was south of our camp.

The boys enjoyed themselves in a very pleasant manner in those beautiful autumn days of 1861. Many a time when off drill a squad would be seen marching around the camp-ground singing "John Brown," or some of the good old army songs of those days, and they would be reinforced by others as they marched along until half or two thirds of the regiment had joined them, when the musical swell and cadence of eight hundred voices would effectively proclaim the happiness of the crowd. Jolly, happy boys! How the remembrance of those days was clouded by the events in after months.

Three years ago I visited the site of old Camp Hale, and as I contemplated the changes that over thirty years of time had wrought, I could only imagine that I heard the old familiar noise and bustle around the camp; and as I stood alone upon our old parade-ground, the faces of those young comrades seemed fresh before me, and once more from memory I witnessed our dress parade. As I sadly turned my steps away I could scarcely realize that four

fifths of those comrades had quietly and silently been mustered out forever, and I wondered how many of the remaining fifth would survive another decade. To-day the site of old Camp Hale is entirely obliterated, the broad plateau being thickly dotted with the habitations of the people of a growing and prosperous city. The spring where all the water for the regiment was procured is still there, but has long been in disuse, and will soon be a thing of the past and covered by a fill of twenty feet of earth.

As soon as the regiment had arrived at its maximum strength the field and staff were appointed and commissioned as follows: Colonel, Haldimand S. Putnam, of the regular army, a native of Cornish; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph C. Abbott, of Manchester; Major, Daniel Smith, of Dover; Surgeon, William W. Brown, of Manchester; Chaplain, Joseph C. Emerson, of Fisherville; Adjutant, Thomas A. Henderson, of Dover; Quartermaster, Andrew H. Young, of Dover; Assistant Surgeon, Henry Boynton, of Woodstock, Vt. Of the field and staff, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Abbott was the first one mustered, while the last one was Adjt. Thomas A. Henderson.

The non-commissioned staff was appointed, and consisted of — Sergeant-Major, George H. Elliott, of Manchester; Quartermaster-Sergeant, George S. Hanson, of Dover; Commissary Sergeant, Henry G. Lowell, of Manchester; Hospital Steward, William G. Brown, of Manchester; and Principal Musician, Hiram S. Clifford, of Alexandria. These appointments and muster-in as such were made December 14, 1861, the date of the muster of the last company of the regiment.

CHAPTER II.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE REGIMENT. — DRILL AND DISCIPLINE. — LEARNING THE ART OF WAR. — INCIDENTS OF WINTER CAMP-LIFE. — INSPECTION. — GOVERNMENT RATIONS. — MUSTER ROLLS, ETC.

The organization of the Seventh Regiment was now fairly completed, and the officers and men were all mustered in by the 14th of December; the arms and equipments, and the uniforms and clothing had by this time been issued to all the companies, and on the 11th of December we held our first dress parade in full uniform, and with arms. The clothing for the regiment had been sent direct from Washington, D. C., and a man by the name of Seth T. Miliken was appointed as store-keeper to care for it and assist the men of the various companies in getting a fit as nearly perfect as possible. The quartermaster rented a store in the city for the purpose of storing this clothing, until it could be given out to the men, who were marched by companies or squads to the store to be uniformed.

The uniform consisted of "keg hats" of black felt, trimmed with feathers and brasses, dark blue dress coats, dark blue trousers, light blue overcoats, dark blue blouses, and dark blue fatigue caps, the trimmings and chevrons of light blue, except the dark blue on the overcoats. The uniform was exactly the same as the regular army uniform at that time. The arms issued were Enfield rifled muskets, brass mountings, calibre 57 — with bayonet — and of English manufacture. They were a very little

lighter than the United States Springfield pattern, had all the steel parts blue-bronzed, and were really a beautiful arm and presented a natty appearance.

From the outset, every dollar expended for recruiting, transportation, rations, and outfit, was paid directly by the United States Government. Thus a regiment complete in every respect, bearing on its rolls one thousand and four officers and men, was raised, with no other expense to the State than the bounty of ten dollars paid to each of the men.

During the latter part of November, and during the most of December, the weather was at times severe, consequently many colds and a few fevers prevailed. Measles broke out among the men, and the month of January came in more vigorous than ever. It was not to be wondered 'at that the men many times heartily wished themselves South, outside of the rigors of a northern winter, for we were not as yet accustomed to tent life under such severity. To accommodate the sick of the regiment who were at this time numerous, owing largely to the inclemency of the weather, suitable halls were procured in the city, and the necessary attendants and nurses detailed to care for them. All the medical assistance possible was rendered, and nothing was left undone toward making the condition of the sick as comfortable as possible.

The regiment was now drilled in earnest, four hours each day, except in stormy weather, and discipline was more rigidly enforced. The officers were held to a strict account for the conduct of the men, and guard mounting and company drill were closely watched by the colonel. Roll-calls were reported, and all absentees arrested and punished. Army regulations were read to the men, strict courtesy was required to be observed toward all officers, and all misconduct and petty offenses were punished in a military manner. As soon as discipline com-

menced, it was noticed that the number of inmates in the guard-tent materially increased, and there were at times a dozen or more under guard for various offenses.

The tent where the prisoners were confined, was at the entrance to the grounds — near the tents apportioned for the use of guards — and the men confined there were up to all sorts of tricks, even to setting their tent on fire, which they did one night, completely destroying it. One of the prisoners procured in some way a ramrod, and heating it nearly red hot, came to the door of the tent, and calling a corporal of the guard whom he disliked for some reason, asked him if he would please take the ramrod away as they did not want it in there, at the same time passing it with the heated end toward the corporal who grasped it and very suddenly dropped it, much chagrined to think he had been so mercilessly imposed upon. At another time they pulled the guard-tent down, and in many ways tried the patience of the officers of the guard.

The rations furnished the men were now of the regulation diet, and consisted of hard bread, or better known among the men as “hard-tack,” mess-beef, pork, coffee, and occasionally a very coarse black tea, and the men detailed as cooks for the different companies had hard work at times to give satisfaction, owing partially to inexperience in properly cooking and preparing the beef and pork. The beef was familiarly known among the boys as “old salt horse,” and was sometimes not properly freshened by changing the water while being boiled. If supper or dinner was not on time the men would occasionally get up a row with the cooks, and it did not take much to start such a row, when the cooks would be changed, and everything would go on quietly for a while, or until some negligence on the part of the cooks caused another outbreak, but after a time the cooks took more pains and the “grub” was much more satisfactory, and the men became more affiliated to the army rations.



MAJ. JEREMIAH S. DURGIN.

The regiment was now getting into shape, and the officers were required to furnish themselves with regulation uniforms and equipments, which they at once provided, a few having their swords and belts furnished by friends. It was a very uncomfortable day for any officer Colonel Putnam caught on inspection who was not properly uniformed and equipped according to army regulations; and as each commissioned officer was allowed one copy of the "Army Regulations," he was without excuse.

In fitting the men of the different companies to uniforms, much trouble was experienced, as there was an occasional man whom no ready-made uniform could possibly fit. There were some very tall men who had to get their trousers made in town. One sergeant in Company D, who was six feet, four inches in height, tried about every pair of trousers in the storehouse, and the longest ones were about four inches too short, while some of the shorter men had to cut off as many inches or more from each leg of their trousers. It was a common sight to see a man with his blouse sleeves so long that he had to take a tack in each of the sleeves, and there were others where the blouse would fit a man twice his size in circumference, while in other cases, it would not go half way round. Hats, caps, and shoes were not quite so difficult to fit, yet there were a few upon whom the largest pair of shoes made a very tight fit. Some of the hats required large amounts of paper wads inside the lining and many had to be stretched to fit the different shaped heads.

December 12 was a gala day in camp, especially for the officers, and preparations were going on all day long for a grand ball, which the officers gave in the evening, the men calling it a "shindig." It was held over in a large commissary tent, enlarged and floored for the purpose, the floor being carpeted largely with army blankets, and covered with heavy ducking. Many friends of the officers

came up from the city and the ball was a magnificent affair, and lasted into the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal." The ladies were brought up from the city and returned in hacks, and all appointments and arrangements were made regardless of expense.

The next day the colonel gave the men a holiday, excusing all formalities excepting dress'parade and roll-calls. This holiday was much appreciated by the men, and was mostly spent in playing games of all kinds, singing, and visiting each other in camp, and it was a good time in general, all through the camp.

The officers of the regiment were now kept busy preparing muster-rolls, company property books, descriptive books, making out returns, and the usual requisitions for rations. Each captain was allowed to detail one man from his company as a clerk to do this writing, and it was no small job, as the name of every man in the company had to be entered in each book, and an account of his clothing which had been issued, made and charged to him, and, in the descriptive book, a description of each man recorded: this was all kept in a consolidated form, in a book, by the adjutant of the regiment. This work was considerable, and often occupied the hours until well into the night, as the writer of this has good reason to remember, he having been one of those detailed for company clerk.

On the 17th, at the battalion drill in the afternoon, Colonel Putnam gave the regiment its first march of any consequence, the route being westerly, over the Amoskeag bridge to the village of Amoskeag, thence about a mile down the river on the west side to Piscataquog, over the 'Squog bridge and east to Elm street, then up Elm street to camp, a distance of about three and one half miles, the regiment making a fine appearance. Most of the companies having nearly the full complement of men

in line made the line look as large as whole brigades, as some of us saw them three years later. December 21, the regiment had another short march over in the direction of the reservoir, which was at that time northeast of the city. A person going over the same routes to-day, would hardly believe they were the same, so radical have been the changes, and the limits of the city have in each case extended far beyond.

December 23, Private Marcellus Judkins, of Company C, died, which was the first death that had thus far occurred in our regiment. He was from Cornish, N. H. In the hospital which had been temporarily established in Brown's block, down in the city, we had thirty men sick from severe colds and fevers, and measles which had broken out in a malignant form.

The routine of camp life went on as usual, and with the advent of the new year, 1862, with the deep snows of winter, which made our camp life still more uncomfortable, we often wished ourselves farther south.

January 1, there was another death in the regiment, and on the 2d another one died, and as the weather grew colder the death-rate seemed to increase. January 2, the regiment was reviewed by Governor Berry and staff, and Senator John P. Hale, who had taken a great interest in the formation of the regiment, and the Fisherville cornet band came down with the governor and staff to furnish music for the occasion. The governor complimented our colonel upon our fine appearance.

On the 4th, we were again reviewed by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who was organizing an expedition to go South. It was one of those "Arctic days," with the thermometer down to zero, and the general kept the boys out so long that many frozen ears, noses, or feet were the sad consequences, and from that day on General Butler probably had fewer admirers in the regiment than ever before.

CHAPTER III.

OFF FOR THE WAR. — BREAKING CAMP. — IN NEW YORK CITY. — A MONTH IN WHITE STREET BARRACKS. — ORDERED SOUTH. — ON BOARD TRANSPORTS. — ARRIVAL AT FORT JEFFERSON, TORTUGAS ISLANDS, FLA.

January 12, orders were read at dress parade for the regiment to proceed to the front, and everyone seemed highly pleased at the prospective change of situation. Many of the men who lived near the camp got furloughs for the next day, as the orders were for the regiment to start on the 14th and the furloughs were only given for twenty-four hours. During the 13th, the men were busily engaged in packing knapsacks, and arranging everything ready for the journey on the following morning: and many of the men received visits from their parents, wives, brothers, sisters, friends, and acquaintances, who, having heard of the orders for the departure of the regiment, came to bid them good-bye, and wish them a pleasant journey and a speedy and safe return. Some of those scenes at leave-taking were very touching, and caused many a stout, brave-hearted comrade to turn his head and brush away a falling tear. The comrades who are living to-day will remember those scenes better than anyone can possibly describe them. Many letters were written in camp on this day, informing friends, where it was impossible for them to come and see us off, that we were about to depart, and bidding them, so fondly and lovingly, a written good-bye. Only about a dozen men in each company could receive leave of absence, and

that only for twenty-four hours, and as very few could get to their friends in so short a time, the favor was hardly worth asking for; but where it was possible, our families, sweethearts, and friends came to see us off. Officers were very busy packing their chests and the company property, and supervising the cooking of the two days' rations we had been ordered to take with us. In the quartermaster's department the regimental property was being packed, and everything put in readiness for immediate shipment, and the men in camp finally settled down, late at night, for the last night's rest in Camp Hale, and at taps that night, the lights went out, never to be relighted again by those comrades on that beautiful camping-ground.

The morning of the 14th was cold and sharp, and we broke camp at 7 o'clock, according to orders, and it was wonderful to see how happy the men seemed, to think they would now have a change in location. They were up and out early, had their tents struck on time, and at once proceeded to rake all the straw into heaps and burned it, together with what furniture they did not give away to the Eighth Regiment, in camp just south of us. At last, everything being in readiness, the line was formed in heavy marching order, at 10 o'clock, and in columns of fours, right in front, we started for the railway station, escorted by the Eighth Regiment, where a train was in waiting for us. Camp Hale, our first military rendezvous, was a thing of the past, but the many pleasant hours we passed within its limits will never be forgotten, and the cherished memories and fond recollections of that first encampment will never fade from our view.

We were soon at the railway station, where we were at once ordered aboard the train, and amidst the final leave-taking of our families and friends, and the cheers of those patriotic people who had gathered to wish us "God

speed," the command, "all aboard," was given, the engineer pulled gently at the throttle-valve, and slowly yet surely, we were off for the war, at just ten minutes past twelve o'clock, at noon.

Our orders were to proceed by rail to Allyn's Point, Conn., thence by boat to Jersey City, and from there again by rail to Washington, D. C. Arriving at Nashua our train was switched over onto the Nashua & Worcester railway, and nothing of material interest occurred, excepting the almost total disappearance of snow through the State of Connecticut. When we neared the City of Norwich, it did not seem that we could realize that it was in the winter season, and that we had only a few hours before left heavy snow-drifts away in New Hampshire.

We arrived at Allyn's Point about 9 o'clock in the evening, and at once went on board the sound boat "Connecticut," with orders to proceed to Jersey City, N. J. On Long Island Sound everything went smoothly until about 2 o'clock A. M. of the 15th, when the weather became squally, and the boat pitched badly. Many of the men who had never before experienced a trip by water, soon found out how people felt when under the influence of sea-sickness. All around the bulwarks appeared a measly looking crowd, and every mother's son of them seemed to have a lot to say about New York, but our destination was then Jersey City.

In the morning at daylight we found the weather had set in foggy and stormy. After considerable beating around we steamed up to Jersey City and laid by there a number of hours, the cause for this soon after became apparent. A telegram from Washington, D. C., awaited us, ordering the regiment into barracks in the City of New York. Consequently we crossed over to the South Hampton and Havre pier, at the foot of Canal street, where we disembarked, and were marched up Canal

street to Broadway, down Broadway, and to 79 White street, near the corner of Broadway, where there was a building formerly used for storage purposes, six stories in height, including basement, which had been leased by the government as a depot for troops awaiting orders. Our regiment was at once marched inside and occupied the upper floors, the officers occupying a part of the first or ground floor, reserving the other portion for guard mounting; and every day when the weather would permit, we were drilled on Washington Square, in company or battalion drill.

After a few days bunks were built throughout the building, and mattresses were furnished, making sleep seem a little more comfortable, at any rate. At first guards were only placed at the entrances to the building, but as soon as the boys found they could not get out without a pass, they began to barter with outsiders from the windows, and we often noticed suspicious looking bottles going up to one of the upper floors, suspended from a line. From other windows they were hauling in small baskets or boxes loaded with pies, cakes, fruit, or clothing, the price of the articles having been previously thrown to the venders on the ground. It was soon evident that considerable "black-strap," as the men called it, was gaining admittance, and the more effectually to stop it, an order was issued to station guards or sentinels at each window, which almost wholly ended our traffic with the outside world. For our convenience a corner was fenced in on the lower floor and a sutler established therein, and venders of pies, cakes, fruits, and Yankee notions were ever afterwards denied admission. The men who had money to spend for tobacco, or eatables, were given the chance to patronize the regimental sutler, who was at that time a man formerly from New Hampshire, by the name of William Ridell, who employed for his clerk a man by the name of Marble.

Everything went on very smoothly for a while, but one day, the men thought the sutler was charging too much for his eatables—more than was charged by the venders outside the building—and they became so enraged that they gathered quite a crowd, and arming themselves with the long iron hooks used for cleaning the grates to the coal stoves, made a rush for the sutler's caboose, and came near pulling it over. They probably would have cleaned him out entirely of his stock in trade had not the officer of the guard come to his aid by ordering two reliefs of the guard to fix bayonets, and charge upon the crowd and clear the room, which at once dispersed the crowd, and drove the men up stairs. Ever after that guards were stationed near the counter of the sutler's booth.

The contract for feeding the regiment while here was awarded to a New Yorker, who had the basement floor set with long benches which served for tables, with lower benches for seats at either side. The tin plates, dippers, knives, and forks from each company were gathered in to furnish the tableware. The companies were marched in order to this dining-room in the basement, and the guards were marched in a body for their rations, all under the supervision of the officer of the day.

For a time the rations furnished were passably fair, and then they began to grow poorer, until the men would eat but little of the food as it was placed before them, which began to grow scanty as well as poor. It will be well remembered in particular, that we got bean soup very often, and that it tasted very smoky, and sometimes as though the pork used in the preparation of the soup was slightly tainted or rusty. The men would file along to their places, face the table, take their plates of bean soup, turn them upside down, and file quietly back to their quarters. Then the order of things was slightly changed, and we got mutton soup, which must have been made from the



SURG. WILLIAM W. BROWN,
Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

very poorest and strongest kind of mutton, to judge by the smell of the article, to which, under the circumstances, the men did not take kindly. Consequently, when they got down at the tables and could sniff the peculiar flavor from the cook-room, they knew what was coming, and at once set up such a continuous bleating that one would think a large western sheep ranch had arrived, and at a given signal, over would go the plates, soup and all. But after a time the quality of the rations was in a measure remedied by the officer of the day paying more attention to his duties, being present at each meal, to see if the rations were fairly issued and of good quality, and that a plentiful supply was set before the men.

Often for supper, we would have a slice of wheat bread and cheese, and sometimes a very small portion of poor butter, perhaps a piece about the size of a walnut for each man, or a piece of cheese about the size of a brass army button, along with a tin dipper of coffee or tea. The men will remember that, in order to get a decent ration of butter or cheese to go with their bread, they were often obliged to "gobble" up several rations of the articles as they filed along toward their end of the table. Those who were "out" of their rations would hail the officer of the day, who not knowing that any had been placed there, would order more to be brought forward. That little game had to be played rather extensively, in order to get food enough, and in after years we found this an accomplishment not to be despised, in order to get all the rations allowed us, and more if possible. It was a good thing for the government, as well as the men, when they had arrived at that state of perfection where it was possible to take twice as many rations out of a cook-tent as the government furnished.

For amusements we were very well provided, as a number in each company were granted passes each day or

night, to go sight-seeing, or for the purpose of attending the theatres or "Barnum's Museum," and nearly all the men took in "Barnum's." Often a string band of "gemmen ob color" would gain admission, and the boys would fix up a temporary stage by placing a few boards on the top end of some upright barrels, and handing up a few cracker-boxes for seats. They generally made lots of fun for us, and at the first sound of roll-call would take up a collection, which was always very generously responded to, and depart. Oftentimes they played as well as many troupes of traveling minstrels.

A few days after the regiment arrived in New York, the Sons of New Hampshire living in the city, gave the officers of our regiment a supper. The men in the ranks did not like it because all were not invited. On the evening of the banquet George W. Fisher, of Company I, was one of the guards at the officers' quarters, and the Sons of New Hampshire were to come and escort the officers over to the banquet rooms. The orders to the sentinels were not to pass anyone unless accompanied by an officer. Fisher told his comrade, who was on guard with him, that he did not know the Sons of New Hampshire from a side of sole-leather, and that he did not propose to let anyone in without an officer for escort. Among others that appeared and wanted to go in was a man with a gray coat, who was kept waiting with the others. After a while, Adjutant Henderson came out and told the guards that they had kept Horace Greeley out in the cold for fifteen or twenty minutes, to which they replied that they were obeying orders. A sergeant was then detailed to pass in the visitors.

Occasionally some patriotic citizen would come up to headquarters and ask permission to go in and take out a few of the men to a theatre or lecture, and many life-long acquaintances were thus made by our New Hampshire boys with citizens of the great metropolis. The men who

were thus favored passed many pleasant hours with their whilom chaperon.

On the 31st, we were paid by the United States for the first time since our enlistment, which included pay according to our rank, from time of enlistment up to December 31, inclusive. This was a great day in our lifetime, as we were for once with a moderate amount of funds in a great city, where there was every inducement possible to entice us to part with our money, and as is usual in such cases, some of the men improved the opportunity and got through their pile inside of a few hours.

We had quite a number of men sick while here, and many of the serious cases were taken to the City Hospital. The most prevalent diseases were colds and fevers, the fevers in a few cases proving fatal. The weather during most of our stay in these barracks was gloomy in the extreme. Snow or rain fell nearly every day, and the air seemed chilly and damp, making it anything but comfortable to be away from the coal stoves in the barracks.

On the 12th of February orders were issued for the regiment to get ready to go aboard transports on the morrow, therefore we prepared by packing what we could conveniently carry, and by smashing everything else. It took about all night to smash up the glassware, which was composed largely of empty bottles,—a work which the men seemed to delight in doing. Where they came from was a mystery. It seemed as though every man had a half-bushel or more, especially stored up for the occasion. How it was possible to have such an accumulation under the immediate eye of a vigilant guard was a mystery, but sure enough they had them, and not contented with making all the noise possible with the bottles, they would take boards from the bunks, which were the length of two bunks, or about fourteen feet long, and stand them up endwise until the top end touched the ceiling, then

placing one foot upon the lower end, bring them down with a crash that could only have been drowned out by artillery practice. This noise and din was kept up continuously until morning, which rendered it wholly impossible for those who were so inclined, to get a moment's sleep, although at times it was partially stopped in places by the officers of the guard, but as soon as they started for other portions of the building the disturbance was repeated.

The next morning, the 13th, we fell into line on the lower floor, and at 8 o'clock we left the White street building, bound for Fort Jefferson, Fla., or Dry Tortugas, as it was sometimes styled, in the Department of the South. Six companies, B, D, E, H, I, and K, under command of Col. H. S. Putnam, were ordered to embark on board the clipper ship "S. R. Mallory," and the other four companies, A, C, F, and G, under command of Lieut. Col. J. C. Abbott, were ordered on board the barque "Tycoon," and both vessels got under way as soon as possible.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "S. R. MALLORY."

As the ship passed down the harbor, the rigging was filled with men who were bound to have a last look at the city where they had whiled away a month of pleasure, which was vividly remembered during the years that followed. Our ship was a full rigged "clipper," and between decks bunks had been constructed to accommodate the men, while the officers were quartered aft in the cabin. In the morning the weather was cloudy and cool, but at mid-day it cleared away and the sun came out in all its glory, followed by a beautiful, bright moonlight, and the boys enjoyed it immensely by sitting on deck until near morning, singing and story-telling. We anchored in the bay at night, and in the early hours of morning the jolly singing of the sailors at the capstans, plainly told us they were weighing anchor and were about to get under way once more.

On the 14th, the day opened with a fairly smooth sea, and we sailed along at a fair rate, and still found the weather cold enough to keep on our overcoats, and the next morning, the 15th, which was again cloudy and cold, found us sailing southeasterly with a fair wind. We reached the Gulf stream about 1 P. M., and rode at once out from the cool, frosty air of winter into the atmosphere of mid-summer, amidst beautiful showers which reminded us very much of June showers at home. It was so warm that the men found overcoats uncomfortable, and they were generally rolled and fastened to the knapsacks or left down on the bunks, and it was now a common thing to see the men lounging around on deck, lazily basking in the sunshine like so many Florida alligators. When we struck the Gulf stream we experienced squalls which would set the ship rolling and pitching fearfully at times, and it was here that many began the very difficult operation of trying to pull their boots up through their stomachs.

The 16th opened rainy with the ship pitching badly, and the men now mostly lounged between decks, being so sea-sick that many could hardly raise their heads from their knapsacks, which served as pillows. There were a few who were never affected by the pitching and rolling of the vessel. Many of us remember the extra rations of stewed beans and pork we came in contact with by offering to go up and get the food for sea-sick comrades, and when it was brought down to them, it was so managed that a large slice of fat pork lay conspicuously on top of the plate, the sight of which at once gave the waiter the beans, and the sick man a severe wrenching.

From the 17th to the 23d we had exceedingly pleasant weather and a smooth sea with very little wind. And now that the solid enjoyment of a voyage at sea was imminent, but one thing annoyed us, and that was that with so little wind we were making but little headway, and we

began to be fearful that with so many on board we might get short of fresh water. Nearly every day we saw large schools of dolphins, and lots of flying fish, which were quite a novelty to us "land lubbers," and myriads of animals floating on the water, which are commonly known as "Portugese men-of-war." The 23d was our second Sabbath at sea, and yet we had got but one breeze for a week that had amounted to much, and that only lasted for one day. When we left New York the officers, who messed with the captain and mates of the ship, had a large quarter of fresh beef hoisted high up in the rigging, and we all supposed it would spoil before we were many days out, but it kept good and sweet. It would have been heavily sampled, however, had not a vigilant guard been kept over it.

The weather was now terribly warm and sultry. Everybody appeared to suffer from the heat. A fatigue detail was made each morning to go into the lower hold and get up water enough to last during the day, and it did not take long for the boys to discover casks of sugar and barrels of hams, which belonged to the quartermaster's stores; by some means many haversacks of sugar and not a few of the hams found their way into the bunks of the soldiers, and were considered a rich treat, inasmuch as we had been living on hard-tack and coffee, or water, and one cooked ration of some kind daily, when the cook's galley could be had for the purpose. But the officers soon mistrusted that something was up, for the reason that everybody seemed anxious to volunteer every morning for that duty, and they soon noticed that each and everyone carried from one to four haversacks, and sometimes a man would carry a half-dozen canteens. They would manage to fill the haversacks with sugar, or to put a ham in one, or fill all their canteens with water — for the water ration issued was generally a rather small allowance.

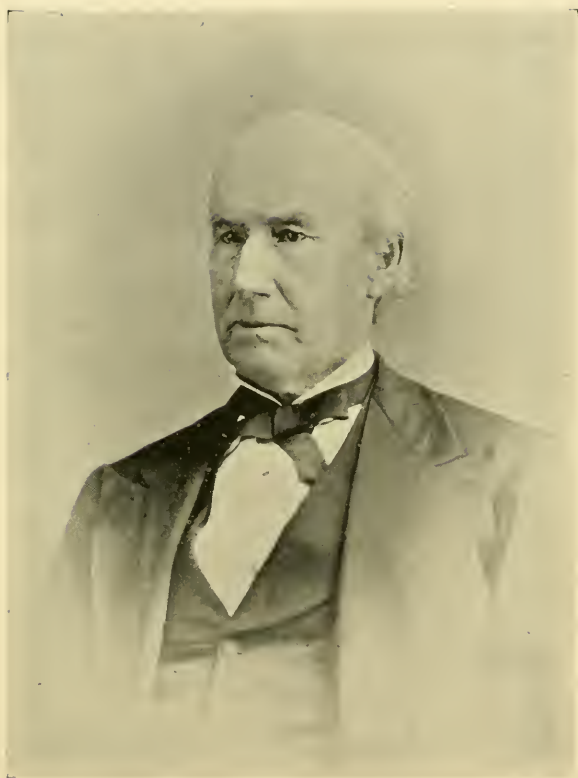
Many of us will keep fresh in memory the name of Private Charles Swain, of Company D, in behalf of the nice haversacks of sugar and the extra canteens of water with which he was wont to keep us supplied, for he was bound to be on the detail to go into the vessel's hold, nearly every time. Therefore some of us waxed fat on hard-tack and sugar. But the officers found it out at last, and had a guard posted each morning down below, and before the detail for water had descended. Then amidships, between decks, the quartermaster's department had some barrels of cheese, which they never once thought would be meddled with. It had been bought for the officers' mess, but some of Company D men found it, or smelled it out, and before the quartermaster had discovered the theft it had about all disappeared. Of course, nobody knew anything about it, and an order was issued to search knapsacks and bunks, and some of the boys of Company D who had not yet devoured all of their part of it, were found out and arrested. Com. Sergt. Henry G. Lowell figured largely in the affair as a detective. The two men arrested kept quiet as to the other participants, and were kept under arrest until the arrival at Fort Jefferson, Fla., when they were tried by court martial, convicted by the evidence adduced, and sentenced to the guard-house for a time with ball and chain, and a forfeiture of a few months pay. They happened by chance to get caught, while the other culprits escaped.

From the 23d to the 25th it was very hot and sultry, and the men suffered very much from the intense heat, although we got an occasional shower. When we got a breeze it was invariably a head wind. At other times it was a dead calm, and the vast expanse of ocean disclosed to our view seemed more like a reflection in a mirror. Some days our ship lay perfectly quiet upon the water. On the 26th the weather changed for a day, and we had

rain and squalls, and the vessel pitched badly at times, and during one of these squalls two barrels which got loose upon deck came down through the main hatchway, creating quite a sensation on the lower deck. We passed a large island on our left, on this day, but near enough to plainly see the waves dashing their foaming crests, one after another, far up on the sandy beach, and we were near enough, also, to notice a small white village upon the island, which contrasted strangely with the blue of the surrounding sea, and the darker hue of the bluffs and timber ridges of the island. Afterwards, we passed small islands frequently, until we had passed the celebrated Bahama Banks, or shoals, through which the channel had many intricate crooks and windings.

We soon found ourselves going through the famous "Hole in the Wall," off the Bahama Shoals, which was a deep passage between a long line of huge rocks or boulders, some of which, if there had been any earth upon them to support vegetation, would have made respectable "one-horse islands."

March 1, Captain Freschl caught with a hook trailed astern, two sharks, which were quite a curiosity among the men. On the 3d, we anchored near a lighthouse, the water on the banks being so shoal that the skipper preferred taking daylight for it. Looking over the rail of the ship as we floated lazily along, we were astonished at the depth we could see down into the water, caused, probably, by the coral formation of the bottom, which being much lighter colored than the water, rendered the sea almost transparent, enabling us to plainly see schools of different kinds of fish, with an occasional mountain of coral or a huge rock coming up nearly out of the water; or at other times large areas of coral fans, which seemed to us like looking down from a balloon upon the top of a hardwood forest. Some days we would pass a number of sails,



SURG. SYLVANUS BUNTON.

headed in different directions, and occasionally a huge steamer would come into view from some remote quarter of the horizon, and then as quietly disappear. On the evening of March 3, when we had anchored near a light-house, a suspicious looking craft was seen away in the distance, and the colonel ordered the guns loaded as a precautionary measure, and on the morning of March 4 they were discharged, which we termed a salute for the anniversary of President Lincoln's inauguration. On the 5th we passed a large brig which had long since been beached, and had been thoroughly stripped and dismantled by wreckers: and we also passed another large light-house.

We had now been out twenty-one days, so much longer than we calculated to make the voyage that our stock of fresh water was getting quite short, and we were put upon an allowance of one pint per day for each man, besides a small allowance for cooking purposes. At this allowance some of the men were disposed to rebel, and at the time of issuing the water ration on the evening of the fourth, a large crowd gathered around the water tanks, and became quite noisy, which called for the prompt action of the officer of the day, who at once ordered the crowd to disperse, but no notice was taken of the order, and the officer of the guard was at once ordered to have the ring-leaders of the disturbance arrested, which was quickly done, and several were arrested and put in irons and placed down between decks, in separate places, and an armed sentry of the guard placed over each one. Promising better conduct in the future these men were released in the morning, and no further trouble was experienced regarding the water allowance.

The nights were now so sultry that a large portion of the men slept on deck rather than go below, where the atmosphere was terribly close, the only means of ventilation being canvas tubing provided with an elbow at the

end above the deck, which was so fastened as to catch the wind. We had been on board ship now for so many days, and in such a crowded condition that the passage was getting monotonous in the extreme. For a change the men would occasionally get some hooks and lines from the sailors, and baiting them with salt pork trail them aft for sharks, and a number were caught, among which was one quite large, one of the species or variety known as "shovel-nose."

March 6 opened terribly warm with no breeze, consequently we lay quietly upon the face of the "mighty deep." During the day we saw a few butterflies, which seemed so strangely out of place to us at this time of the year. We were in sight of land all day, and saw a number of fishing smacks some of which the officers of the ship spoke. On the 7th, we passed another lighthouse, and were sailing under a good breeze, the weather being at times squally, the wind being so strong that some of the sails were split into pieces. On the 8th, we had a strong breeze and were sailing on different tacks, with no land in sight except a few small islands. We passed Key West in the distance and in the evening saw Tortugas Light, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, by some mistake, the ship got fast aground on one of the many sand bars that here infest the channel and about a mile off Fort Jefferson, which at daylight we could plainly see in the distance. We were taken to the fort on fishing smacks, which were sent out to us for this purpose. We were happy to be on land once more, having been on ship-board twenty-four days. We found that the "Tycoon" had got in ahead of us by about a week.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BARQUE "TYCOON."

At half past seven, February 13, four companies of the Seventh Regiment, A, C, F, and G, under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Abbott, started from the White

street barracks for pier 47, East River, for the purpose of embarking on the barque "Tycoon," for Fort Jefferson, Fla. By 9 A. M. they were all aboard, and everything being in readiness, they were at once towed down to Sandy Hook by the steam tug "C. P. Smith," where at noon on the 14th they bade good-bye to the pilot, and waving a farewell salute to the captain of the tugboat, set all sail with a light wind from the east-northeast.

On the 17th, Private Thomas K. Heath, of Company A, died at 9 o'clock P. M. He had been sick since coming on board, and remained below in his bunk, apparently frightened at the rolling and pitching of the ship. At last he was brought on deck, where, as soon as he beheld the broad expanse of water around him, with the mountainous waves heaving like a seething cauldron, he seemed so overcome by fright that immediately he sank upon the deck, and expired within a few hours. Under these extraordinary circumstances the death of this comrade aboard ship seemed a pitiful one. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, we gave the body of our soldier a burial at sea. Having been sewed up in his blanket, with a sixty-pound shot at the foot, the body was laid upon a plank and covered with the stars and stripes. Adj. Thomas A. Henderson read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal church, and at its conclusion, as he pronounced the "Amen," one end of the plank was lifted and the body, with a dull splash, passed gently down into the depths of the "deep, deep sea." The body was buried with military honors, and the usual three volleys were fired over the remains, and the ship, which had been "hove to" for the performance of the ceremony, was again put upon her course. Of all the burial services witnessed during the war I think the comrades will all agree that this burial at sea was far the most impressive.

Head winds prevailed during the larger part of the

voyage, and a few sails were sighted belonging to various kinds of crafts. Occasionally we would experience squally weather when it would seem as though we were experiencing a small hurricane which would burst suddenly upon us, causing such pitching and tumbling that it made lots of fun for the sailors to see the bluecoats go tumbling around from one side of the barque to the other. After a few days out, anything for a change seemed good, if a sail hove in sight, or a porpoise dodged up, or the fin of a shark was seen, there was a grand rush to the ship's rail to get a sight at it. When we got down opposite the southern states there were fears of our being met by some rebel gunboat, therefore, the men were supplied with one cartridge and two percussion caps. The comrades will smile when they read this and think of the one hundred rounds they were compelled to "tote" around in after months.

On the 26th, we sighted Abaco Island, and passed the "Hole in the Wall," and shortly after passed to the northward of St. Andros Island, and a little before midnight we anchored on the Bahama Banks in thirty fathoms of water, amidst heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. On the 28th, we sighted Orange Keys, and a little later Double Headed Shot Keys, where was a lighthouse. The evening of March 1, we saw Sand Key Light, fifteen miles away, and early the next morning saw Tortugas Light, eighteen miles distant, and soon after received a pilot on board, who took us within a mile of Fort Jefferson, where we anchored, and after being boarded by the inspecting officers of the fort we were taken ashore on fishing smacks, having been seventeen and one half days on the voyage.

The voyage of the "Tycoon" had not been as long as that of the "Mallory," but had been every bit as tedious. After we had been out about a week a case of small-pox

was discovered in Company G, and soon after another case was found, but the disease was not pronounced small-pox by the surgeons at that time for some reasons, and it was not until we had landed that the surgeons made it known that the disease discovered was the much dreaded small-pox. It seemed the more serious, however, as between decks four hundred men had been closely crowded, and of course, had been exposed to the disease. It was at one time surmised that the disease was yellow fever, but happily, such was not the case.

CHAPTER IV.

GARRISON LIFE AT FORT JEFFERSON, FLA. — HUNTING FOR GULLS' EGGS. — LOGGER-HEAD TURTLES. — INFANTRY DRILL AND FATIGUE DUTY. — MOUNTING HEAVY GUNS. — DRILLING AS HEAVY ARTILLERY. — RAVAGES OF SMALL-POX. — DEPARTURE FOR BEAUFORT, S. C.

Dry Tortugas Island, one of the Florida Keys, upon which was situated Fort Jefferson, was at this time the principal depot for the distribution of rations and munitions of war to the forts and military posts at the South. Large quantities of these articles were here collected, and it was for the purpose of guarding these stores that the Seventh was stationed at this desolate spot, which has since been fitly used as a safe depository for prisoners condemned to hard labor or long confinement.

The regiment was now together again, and Colonel Putnam at once assumed command of the post. Besides the Seventh New Hampshire there was Company M of the First U. S. Artillery, under Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Loomis L. Langdon, and three companies, B, I, and K, of the celebrated "Billy Wilson's Zouaves" Sixth N. Y. Volunteers, stationed here. This post was in the Department of the South, and under the command of Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, who was stationed at Key West, Fla., and to him Colonel Putnam at once reported.

About March 12, the men were all ordered to be vaccinated as a preventative of small-pox, which was now beginning to show itself, especially among the men who had

been exposed on the "Tycoon," and a hospital was established over on Bird Key, a low flat island composed mostly of white sand, with scarcely a shrub upon it. When a comrade was taken sick and ordered into hospital on that God-forsaken patch of sand, about three miles from the fort, and took leave of his comrades, as they tenderly helped him aboard the little boat which was to convey him over, and carefully placed his knapsack and other personal effects beside him, it must have seemed like forever leaving the world behind; yet the disease proved fatal in only about one fifth of the cases ordered there. It is said that the action of the ocean has entirely changed the position of this island, and that the graves were long since washed away, and the sad thought often occurs that these lonely graves were never decorated on Memorial Day.

March 14, there was an inspection by Brigadier-General Brannan. The weather was terribly warm, and the rays of the sun seemed scorching hot, which tended to make the inspection tedious. When off duty the men busied themselves by watching for vessels entering the port, viewing the inside of the fort, and rowing for exercise, for there were numerous boats about the fort. It was a novel sight to us to notice the workmen around the fort with straw or palm-leaf hats, and clad in linen suits. Especially did it seem so at this time of the year, when we remembered that the homes we had left scarcely two months before were yet snow-bound. We had a cocoanut grove inside the fort and several clumps of mesquite bushes. The cocoas were quite a novelty to us and were handsome trees.

The three companies of "Billy Wilson's Zouaves," stationed here, soon left us to join the remainder of their regiment near Pensacola, Fla. These Zouaves were truly a hard looking crowd, and though they took kindly to our

volunteers they always took every occasion to annoy the regulars, even putting themselves to considerable inconvenience to do so.

The moonlight at night was very bright and the men enjoyed these evenings very much. Almost the finest print could be easily read, so strong was the light from the moon when at its full. Occasionally some of the men would busy themselves when off duty by fishing from the piers which were built on the channel side of the fort, and we smile as we remember with what untiring energy and persistency some of our men would sit in the hot sun all day long on the corner of a pier and scarcely have a bite at their hook, and we often wondered where the pleasure came in. At this post were stored quite a number of beeves, and many swine, which were kept upon one of the islands nearest the fort, called "Hog Island," and we can remember how we enjoyed the fun of seeing the cattle swim the channel between the fort and the island, with a hawser fastened to each horn for safety, should the animal be in danger of drowning.

A detail of men was made from the regulars and from our regiment who butchered twice each week, thus furnishing the troops with fresh meat, and two or three fishermen, who resided in the fort and who owned small fishing smacks, were employed to catch fish for the garrison; therefore we had plenty of fresh fish whenever our company fund had increased in sufficient quantity to warrant the outlay. Company funds were created by receiving commutation for any rations that we did not care to draw from the commissary, on the regular requisitions, and for which the company could be credited and the money value drawn therefor by the commanding officer of the company, and which could be used at his discretion in buying fish or any other article of food which might be desired, and which was not issued by the government. We prob-

ably had our requisitions more fully filled, and the rations were undoubtedly of a better quality at Fort Jefferson, than at any other time during our service, but of course we could hardly expect as much when in the field, where we were subject to being almost constantly on the move. Occasionally a squad of men in some company would get a pass and a boat, and of an evening go over to Sand Key after gulls' eggs, of which they found many, sometimes procuring as many as a barrel at a single trip. We then had eggs in a plentiful supply for a day or two, and had them cooked in as many different ways as our cooks could devise.

After we got tired of the egg business we made trips in boats to the same place for the celebrated Logger-head turtles, taking one of the fishermen with us in order that we might learn how to capture them. We hardly ever came back without two or three turtles, and we could keep those we did not wish to use immediately, until wanted, by making a pen with stakes and planks in the breakwater or ditch just outside the walls of the fort. Sometimes we would sell them to the officers' mess or to some other company, or to some of the workmen on the fort, for there were at this time about two hundred civilian workmen employed by government in different places about the fort, which was not yet fully completed.

Logger-head turtles were of a very large variety, and were nice to eat. Often from one fair sized turtle we would get a washtub half full of eggs, but we never relished them very well as they had an oily taste we did not fancy. We remember a very large turtle which some of the men of Company G brought in early one morning, and having no pen to put him in, they bored a large hole through the after part of his top shell, and fastened one end of a large rope to him, making the other fast to a huge stake. Of course everybody admired him during

the day, but the next morning he had disappeared, — gone to sea, for aught his owners knew, and the rope had the appearance of being gnawed off. No one would throw any light upon the subject, and we very much doubt, at this late day, if anyone living can solve the problem, excepting those by whom it was eaten. These turtles are very stout and quite heavy to handle, sometimes taking as many as two or three men to turn them upon their backs, — as that is the only way they can be effectually handled. A man can step upon the back of one, and the turtle will move along by his flukes as though he had no load at all. They are very vicious, and will easily snap a broomstick in pieces with their jaws.

Therefore, with plenty of turtle steaks and soups, fresh eggs, and fish chowders, we drew less rations from government and managed to lay the foundation of a fund in the different companies which, properly handled by the officers, would prove of much benefit to the men in after months.

About the 10th of May, the supply steamer "General Meiggs" came in from New York with hospital stores, and among other articles were five thousand crutches. Nearly every day something in the shape of a steamer or sailing vessel arrived with mail, stores, equipments, or stone, bricks, or lumber for the fort, or with shot and shells for the magazines, or departed with mail, coal, or naval stores for the vessels belonging to the Gulf squadron.

Soon after our arrival at Fort Jefferson we commenced a series of drills, which in the extreme heat of the climate seemed very hard to endure. Besides the drill as infantry we were thoroughly instructed in the tactics of heavy artillery, under the immediate supervision of the officers of the regular battery M, of the First U. S. Artillery, until we were quite proficient in the practice of target firing. It was a change from the infantry drill to which we had

become so well accustomed, and we readily took to it until nearly every sergeant and corporal in the regiment, who acted as gunner, could smash the target, which would be anchored a mile away. And to this day I fancy I can hear ringing in my ears the solid command of "In bat-thery!" from brave little Ned Cahill, of Company M, First U. S. Artillery, who instructed my particular squad in the first exercises on those eight and ten-inch columbiads.

We had two sutlers' stores in the fort, one belonging to our regiment and the other belonging to the post. These sutlers' stores were great places for the men to congregate of an evening, and when the crowd was large it was not an uncommon thing to see plugs of tobacco, boxes of sardines, raisins, herrings, and canned goods of different kinds passing along through the crowd until somebody outside could reach them, and then disappear.

One dark evening as the writer of this was making his way through the door of the post sutler's store, he was suddenly confronted by a soldier with a large pineapple cheese, who, placing it in our hands, commanded us to "git," which we did in double-quick order. By his voice we recognized the man to be Swain, of Company D. We retained our grip upon the cheese, however, to the benefit of the company larder.

The larger part of the fresh water used in the fort was made from the sea-water with the aid of condensers, although by arrangements purposely made, much of the rain that fell about the fort was, by a system of gutters, run into underground tanks or cisterns, where it was kept under lock and key, for the use of the officers' quarters, and tasted so much better than the condensed that it was considered a rich treat when the men could occasionally find the pump left unlocked and confiscate a gallon or two, although the condensed water was undoubtedly better for most purposes and purer. From the condensers the

water was run into large vats built partly under ground, and when one compartment was filled the stream was changed to another, in order to allow that in the first to cool, and sometimes they got ahead on the supply so that the water would not be used from some of the vats for a week or two, and when issued would be found very full of little wigglers; and when the rations of water, which consisted of a gallon per day for each man, were issued to the different companies, it was conveyed to the cook-house, where it was filtered through a fine strainer into the water barrel; and at times we have seen it so bad that a quart of the water would pan out a half-pint of wigglers. But we got used to it, and after a time thought nothing of it. In order to supply the fort, two large condensers or boilers were kept running night and day, and while we were at this post two much larger ones were procured and placed in position; while these new condensers were being put in readiness for use, a supply of water was brought in casks by vessels, and was so thick and ropy that it was very disagreeable to use.

The climate here was such that the utmost precaution was necessary to prevent stores or provisions from getting spoiled. At one time a board of survey was convened, which condemned fifteen hundred hams belonging to the commissary stores, which were taken out into the channel and left as food for the sharks with which the deep water around the fort was infested. When storing flour, which was done in large quantities, the precaution was taken to dip each barrel into the salt water, and the results were found to be very favorable for its preservation.

At first a few of the companies were quartered in tents on the ground inside the fort but were afterwards moved into bastions of the fort where the men constructed board bunks, a straw mattress was provided, and a mosquito net or bar was issued to each man, which was suspended

from the four corner posts of the bunk, and was a much needed acquisition, for in all our wanderings we never found the equal of those long-billed insects, known as "bull mosquitos of Southern Florida."

After we had got fairly settled down at this post a large detail was made each day for the purpose of mounting some heavy new guns which were being brought by steamers, and First Lieut. Wm. C. Knowlton, of Company D, was detailed to take charge of the men, the whole being under the supervision of the engineer in charge, Captain Todd, of the Topographical Engineers, of the regular army. Lieutenant Knowlton being a practical mechanic, seemed especially adapted for this work and was equal to the occasion. He also had charge of unloading and moving the huge condensers to their final position, and performed this difficult duty to the satisfaction of Captain Todd, who complimented him upon his efficiency. As a practical mechanic, Lieutenant Knowlton had few equals. This fatigue work was very laborious, and an order was issued allowing the men thus detailed a ration of one gill of whiskey twice each day, and was given when the men were marched up for dinner and supper, the commissary sergeant, who was a regular, issuing it from a pail by the use of a gill measure, or cup. The men would drink and fall out, commencing on the right, and when unobserved by the sergeant, would "scoot" around to the left, fall into line, and get a double ration, and sometimes a triple one. But after a time the sergeant found the left of his line grew and detected the trick, and at once put a stop to it. An officer to get the start of all the ingenious tricks that were plied, had to get up early and stay up late, and he needed to look four ways at once.

We remember the commissary kept his whiskey in one of the lower casemates, which had been fitted up with a

door and was kept locked. One day Private Swain, of Company D, happened to be in the casemate above, and looking down through one of the ventilating holes left in the arch, for the purpose of carrying away the dense smoke when the guns were used, he saw that the barrel and faucet were almost directly beneath. So procuring some fish-hooks and lines he lowered them through the hole, and hooked them to the bail of the pail beneath the faucet, and would raise it to the ceiling where, with a rubber drinking tube, he would fill a few canteens and then lower it to its place; for the sergeant in charge would often leave the pail half full, after giving out the whiskey rations to the fatigue details. The game was played for quite a time and was only detected at last by the sergeant coming to the room one day while Swain was at work, as usual, filling several canteens, who, hearing the key turn in the lock, at once dropped pail, lines and all, and quickly cleared out, and the sergeant was not swift enough to detect him.

At another time he found out that where they stored the flour in long tiers, three or four barrels high, they left a narrow passage between the tiers and the brick walls of the fort, and getting in the passage he took out the head of one barrel and brought the flour in sacks to his company cook-house, and then another barrel went the same way, and a third was started, when someone belonging to the quartermaster's or commissary's department happened through behind the barrels and discovered what was going on, but the culprit was not detected; and that particular company to which Swain belonged, rolled up a fair company fund while using flour freely for slapjacks, doughnuts, dumplings, duff's, and puddings.

Among other grotesque and funny characters in our regiment was Ebenezer Buck, of Company C, a genuine New Hampshire Yankee, who was either always in

trouble of some kind up to his eyes, or getting the best of some comrade, which latter he would enjoy hugely. While at this post, for some offense, he was ordered to wheel a certain pile of bricks in a barrow from one part of the fort to another, and being an old man was ordered not to load too heavy, and was allowed to rest often. One Corporal Shannon, of the same Company C, was detailed to superintend the carrying out of the order. Now, we have always supposed that he owed Corporal Shannon a small grudge, which he was determined to pay with interest at the first opportunity. He began his work by putting only three bricks on the barrow, and resting nearly every half-rod, but finding that at that rate the job would not be of long duration, he reduced his loads to one brick each, and shortened the distance between rests, the result of which was that it took him a full day to perform the amount of labor which could have been performed in an hour, much to the discomfiture of Corporal Shannon, who was compelled to travel back and forth with the old man all day, to see that the orders for disciplining him were carried out.

At another time he was for some reason placed in the guard-house, and at "breakfast call" the sergeant of the guard, who was then on duty, sent a member of the guard with him to his company cook-house for breakfast. While there he gave the guard the slip, and kept out of sight all day and far into the night, until he got so hungry he could stand it no longer, when he came to the cook-house for food and was again arrested. But he seemed well pleased with his day's work, having, as he said, "tuckered out" three reliefs who had hunted for him, but who failed to discover his hole—and the fort was full of just such places.

Comrade Levi T. Woodman, of Company H, was detailed as a carpenter in the quartermaster's department,

while at this post, and a portion of his time was occupied in making the common rough coffins or boxes which the United States Government furnished at all garrisons and posts where troops were stationed; at one time, when the small-pox was raging fearfully, the surgeon came to him one night and ordered three coffins to be finished by morning. So our comrade just spread himself and got them completed, but in the morning only two were taken away, and the third one was laid away as a spare one on hand, when one day the particular man for whom it was made, appeared and claimed it as lawfully and rightfully his, but as he could not get it into his knapsack he wisely concluded to let it remain in the store-house.

William Mason, of Company D, was detailed in the quartermaster's department as armorer, to repair the small arms at this post, and the repairs on our Enfield rifled muskets, and the re-bronzing of the barrels and bands as they became worn, was a work of no small magnitude. He was afterwards detailed to run one of the condensers, for supplying fresh water to the post.

While here Capt. Jesse E. George, of Company C, and First Lieut. David B. Currier, of Company B, sent in their resignations which were accepted, and they left us for the North, and near this time about thirty enlisted men were also discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. Owing to these resignations First Lieut. Jerome B. House, of Company C, was promoted captain of that company, and Second Lieut. Samuel Williams was promoted to first lieutenant, and First Sergt. Andrew J. Lane was promoted to second lieutenant, while in Company B, Second Lieut. Ezra Davis was promoted to first lieutenant, and Sergt. George W. Taylor was promoted to second lieutenant.

Many of the men gathered conch and other sea-shells and coral, and sent them home to New Hampshire as



CHAPLAIN JOSEPH C. EMERSON.



Q. M. SERGT. DARIUS MERRILL.



HOSP. STEWARD HENRY S. BUNTON.

curiosities. Very large conch shells could be obtained in the surrounding waters, and the shells were generally buried for a number of days until the conch became decayed enough to be taken out of the shell, then the shells were scraped and whitened and finished or polished and sent north in boxes or barrels, with coral and various kinds of shells, by freight or express to friends. The stench arising from these decayed conchs inside the fort was almost unbearable, and the men brought in so many that as a last resort Colonel Putnam issued an order forbidding the bringing inside the fort of any more conchs, and such instructions were issued to the officer of the day, who in turn had the guards instructed to that effect. A few days after this order was issued it came the turn of Capt. Joseph Freschl to be officer of the day, and the captain, who was an Austrian, and noted for the rather comical way in which he sometimes expressed himself in English, had the sentry who was posted at the sally-port duly instructed, and during the forenoon a big, strapping fellow belonging to Company C approached the sally-port with a conch of immense size in his hand, and was promptly stopped by the sentry, who at once called the sergeant of the guard, and the sergeant seeing the officer of the day approaching, asked him what he should do with the man. "Put him in ze guard-house," replied the captain. "But," said the sergeant, "what shall I do with the conch?" The little captain, casting a withering look at the sergeant, thundered out, "Put him in ze guard-house, conch and all," and the culprit was duly placed under guard, and one more conch got past the sentry and inside the fort. It leaked out in a short time and caused considerable mirth among the officers, and it was some time before the little captain could be convinced that the joke was on him. But the men had the privilege of curing their conchs outside the fort, if they chose.

At the time the Seventh Regiment landed at Fort Jefferson, there was confined in one of the cells of the guard-room, on one side of the sally-port, a powerfully built man, who had been a corporal and afterwards a first sergeant of the U. S. Marine Corps, and regarding whose imprisonment but little was known, and which seemed shrouded in mystery. Every survivor of the Seventh who was at this post will remember the man and will be interested in knowing, even at this late day, such facts and circumstances as could be gathered regarding him. He received his food from the cooks of Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, to which battery he was assigned for rations.

His name was William Toomes, and he seems to have disappeared in a mysterious manner, there being no existing records of his having served his sentence or that he died during his confinement. He seemed a very intelligent person and appeared well read in military matters.

Under date of November 16, 1892, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., a communication from Col. Charles Heywood, in relation to the late Corp. William Toomes, U. S. Marine Corps, was received, as follows:

“It appears that this man was tried by a general court martial in the autumn of 1861, upon charges of a treasonable character (the exact wording of the charges I am unable to find), and was sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary in this district, until February 27, 1865, that being the expiration of his term of enlistment, but the place of confinement was changed by order of the secretary of the navy, and Toomes was sent to the Tortugas, where it was supposed he served his sentence, as no trace of him appears on the records of these headquarters after he was transferred to Brooklyn for shipment to the Tortugas. His place of nativity was Wells, King William County, Virginia.”

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery, who was stationed at Fort Jefferson in command of Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, when the Seventh arrived, writes regarding the prisoner as follows :

“ I remember the man of whom you write. I had joined at Tortugas some months before the Seventh New Hampshire arrived. I found the man there then, and the orders were very strict with reference to him. No one was allowed to speak to him, nor was he allowed to speak to anyone. I understood that he had been sentenced to solitary confinement for life, and his offense was supposed to have been treason against the government, to carry out which all the more effectually, it was said, he had enlisted in the Marine corps, and worked his way up to be first sergeant. Every day he was taken out for a walk two or three times around the fort, on the sea-wall. He looked to me to be a man of superior intelligence to the average sergeant. I left the post in June, 1862, and the man was still there. I returned to that post in 1872, ten years after — and the man had gone — but where, I never could learn. I searched the post records, but those had been carelessly kept, and I could find no trace of him, his name, or his offense.”

June 6, Maj. D. Agreda, inspector-general of the department, inspected the garrison and post, in a most thorough manner. During this month a malignant type of typhoid fever made sad havoc among us, and again Bird Key hospital was crowded, and it seemed for a time that our ranks would be sadly decimated before we should fight our first battle. The weather was getting very warm, and the days were uncomfortably hot, the thermometer often showing 110 to 116 degrees in the shade, before noon.

Bird Key, where our hospital was situated, one of the six Tortugas islands, was simply a sand-bar in the sea, about one hundred rods long and twenty rods wide. A

portion of this sand-bar was covered with small bushes about as high as a man's waist, and a few tufts of coarse grass were seen in spots; the rest of the island was a dry, white coral sand. No part of the island was more than three feet above the water level at high tide, while the most of it was not over one foot. This coral sand was very coarse and the water swashed through it as easily as it would through sawdust. When the sea was rough the position on that sand-bar was not an enviable one, especially in stormy weather, when it seemed as though the waves would overwhelm it. The island had been used for a burial place of such soldiers and sailors as had died at Fort Jefferson hospital previous to the arrival of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers. The first patient sent to this island from the Seventh was from Company C, and was the one who contracted small-pox in New York, and was sick when the "Tycoon" arrived at Fort Jefferson. Company C was quartered while on the "Tycoon" in what was known as the "mess room," which was just large enough to accommodate one company, hence as he was sick in quarters none but men of Company C came in contact with him after the disease showed itself, and as a fortunate result the malady did not spread beyond that company, but for this extraordinary circumstance the other companies of the detachment must have suffered from this much dreaded disease. The medical officer, Asst. Surg. Henry Boynton, did not report to anyone but Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, on board the "Tycoon," therefore when the barque arrived at Fort Jefferson, not a soul except these two officers knew that small-pox had broken out among the men.

But few of the men had been vaccinated before leaving Camp Hale, and it was but reasonable to expect that large numbers of them must come down with the disease after the troops were landed: as soon as it became known

that small-pox had broken out, it created quite a commotion among the garrison and the workmen at the fort, and the small-pox hospital at Bird Key was at once established, Assistant Surgeon Boynton was detailed to take charge, and a few nurses and assistants were detailed to go there with him. The only shade that could be provided was that afforded by the "A" tents allotted for this purpose, which were pitched upon the highest part of the island. Every day when the condition of the sea would admit, a boat was sent to the island with water and provisions, but on one or two occasions the supply boat could not get to the island for a period of two days, and on one of these occasions the patients were without water for twenty-four hours. The tropical sun was almost vertically overhead, and the heat was intense, the thermometer often standing at 100 in the shade.

There were forty-eight cases of small-pox, in all, sent to this hospital, of which ten died and were buried there, and a large number of those who survived were soon after discharged and never returned to the regiment. The death-rate was smaller than could at that time be shown by the records of any small-pox hospital on land, in the world, but this unprecedented fact was no doubt owing largely to the fact that the men were practically at sea all the time and were in the open air day and night. Two soldiers who died at the post hospital at Fort Jefferson, from other causes, were brought over and buried on Bird Key during the epidemic.

This collection of sand islands called Tortugas Keys was composed of Garden Key, upon which was built Fort Jefferson, which covered the whole Key, except a small sand-bar outside the fort, where was situated the post hospital. The other islands were named East Key, Sand Key, Bush Key which was the smallest of all, Logger-head Key, on which stood Logger-head Light, and which

was six miles from the fort, and Bird Key. Tortugas Light was situated inside of Fort Jefferson.

The men will remember that most of our mail came on the schooners "Tortugas" and "Nonpareil," which kept up a constant communication with Key West at intervals of two or three days, and many other sailing vessels and steamers were almost constantly coming or going loaded with stores or supplies, and there was only occasionally a day when no vessel or steamer was at the wharves or even in sight. At one time we had the U. S. steamer "Nightingale," belonging to the Gulf Squadron, in for coal, and while here her crew captured a very large shark and towed it ashore at the wharf. We also had our mail brought often by the schooners "Florida" and "Union." The schooner "Wanderer," now belonging to the U. S. Navy, came in for coal during our stay here. She was formerly a slaver, before the war, of some notoriety, and a very swift sailing vessel. A record of all vessels arriving at the post was kept at the post adjutant's office, and the date of their departure, together with the name of the place where from, and where bound.

June 14, the little steamer "W. C. Remy" arrived from Key West, with mail, and a U. S. paymaster, and orders for the removal of our regiment to Beaufort, S. C. The 15th (Sunday), we were paid for four months, and after working hard all night to get our stores and baggage aboard the large steamer "Ericson," which had been sent down after us, our regiment with Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, went aboard at noon. We were relieved by a part of the Ninetieth N. Y. Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. L. W. Tenelli, the "Ericson" having brought five companies of that regiment from Key West, when she came for us. At noon of the 16th, we were ordered into line, and forming column by companies, we marched in review before Colonel Putnam, while a detail of Battery M

fired a salute from their brass guns, and at 12.45 o'clock p. m. the troops who were to leave were all on board, the huge steamer swung away from the wharf, and was soon following the intricate windings of the channel. In a few hours only Tortugas Light, which was one hundred and sixty feet high, and built inside of Fort Jefferson, and Sand Key Light remained visible.

At 8 o'clock the next morning, we arrived at Key West, where we took aboard companies B and D, also of the First U. S. Artillery, and some horses and stores, and early the next morning we were under way for Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., which place we reached about 3 p. m. of the 20th. There we changed steamers and were ordered aboard of the "Ben Deford," and after remaining in the harbor until the next afternoon, we steamed up to the beautiful little city of Beaufort, S. C., where we were ordered ashore and went into camp. It seems this movement had been made on account of the expedition for the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the way of James Island, but before the arrival of the troops from Key West, Fort Jefferson, and other points south of Hilton Head, the disastrous battle of James Island had been fought, and the fresh troops were not needed.

CHAPTER V.

ARRIVAL AT BEAUFORT, S. C. — PICKET DUTY AT BEAUFORT FERRY. — DRILLING IN OLD COTTON FIELDS. — TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF TYPHOID FEVER. — RESIGNATIONS AND PROMOTIONS. — UNDER FIRE AT THE FERRY. — PICKETS ATTACKED BY A DESERTED DUG-OUT. — A GENUINE “SHOUT.” — DEATH-RATE FROM DISEASE VERY LARGE. — REGIMENT REPORTED UNFIT FOR DUTY AND ORDERED TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

At Beaufort the Seventh was not brigaded with any other troops, but performed their full share of guard and picket duty, and we think more than their share of the drilling. I cannot believe any of the men will ever forget the battalion drills over those old cotton fields, in heavy marching order, uniformed in those thick dress coats and “keg hats,” with the heat — well, it is safe to say, 110 degrees in the shade — and it seemed at the time as though it must have been at least 140 degrees; the sun seemed to burn down so terribly hot, that it is not to be wondered at that during each drill many of the men gave out and were stricken down by sunstroke, etc. Really, very few cast-iron men could have stood it. It was no uncommon thing to find the thick dress-coats of the men completely wet through at the end of an hour's drill of that kind, and the stiffening fairly got out of those old “keg hats” until they lopped “every-which-way.”

Our camp was situated in a grove of live-oaks, near a large square at the further end of which was the court house, which was used at this time by our quartermaster

as an office, and also as quarters for the employees in his department. Upon another side of the square was situated a row of fine residences, including that of the Barnwells, Rhett, John F. Porteous, and other prominent aristocratic families of the Palmetto State. Upon the other side of the square was a beautiful grove of large and stately live-oaks, with the gray moss drooping from the branches until it swept the ground beneath. These residences around the square were mostly occupied by the colonel and staff and some of the line officers, while in the grove upon the other side was a detachment of three companies of the Fourth N. H. Volunteers, under command of Major Drew.

While at Beaufort, all dress parades and guard mountings were held on the public square, and here we also held the picket guard mountings under the supervision of Lieut. I. V. Germain, of General Brannan's staff.

A battalion of the First Mass. Cavalry had their camp just across a road which bordered one side of our camp-ground; and we shall never forget the "Billy Goat" which was always to be seen around their camp, until one day they tired of his annoyance and resolved to put a stop to it, so a large squad of them mounted their horses and started to run him down. For a while they ran him around the bushes and old cotton fields, and then he pulled for our camp with the horsemen close to his heels. The rush came so sudden, and was so earnest, that our sentries were taken wholly by surprise, and thinking the Confederacy had broken loose, they stampeded from their beats, and the men who were in and around the company streets had to do some pretty good engineering to get out of the way of the horses. After a hot chase they succeeded in running the goat down and he was shot.

The first evening after our arrival here, companies A and K were ordered to Camp Stevens, nine miles out, to a place called the "Ferry," across which, on the other side,

a small rebel picket and a small battery were stationed to guard the approach to Charleston from this direction. Afterwards the right and left wings of the regiment, consisting of five companies each, were ordered out on picket duty at the "Ferry," in turn. The boys had some fine opportunities while out there to feast on green corn and watermelons, and from everything that could be learned, the men made a first-class improvement of those opportunities, as they generally remained out on this picket duty about two weeks at a time.

No kind of green stuff, vegetables, or fruit was allowed to be sold in or about Beaufort, except at the market house, and the "gemmen ob color," who were cultivating their masters' old plantations or small portions thereof had to pass the road by our camp in reaching town from the large section of the country or island about us; and many were the fine melons which got confiscated or lost ere Sambo or his mule and cart got safely past our camp. One time in particular, some of the men were waiting for a cart to make its appearance, and as soon as one came up one of the men would engage the driver in conversation while another would watch his opportunity and seize and make off with the finest melon he could select. The driver would at once give chase, when two or three more men would come up and each would select the nicest and best melon he could find, and they would get nicely out of the way before the ebony driver could get back to his team. Then a complaint would generally be entered to the provost marshal, who would enter a sort of a search, and sometimes in going through the tents he would stand or walk upon a board in the floor under which would be stored some of the largest and nicest melons ever grown. At one time the soldier who was to take the first melon and run with it was a tall fellow belonging in Company H, and the driver of the team happened to be a dwarf, or

at least, of very short stature. The soldier in his eagerness picked so large a melon that it was impossible to get away with the little dwarf so close upon his heels, so turning suddenly around he raised the melon as high as he could reach and brought it down with a whack upon the bare head of the driver, completely enveloping him with the dead ripe fruit, the seeds sticking to his white curly hair like cockle-burrs.

On July 4, the rebels up at the "Ferry" seemed disposed to have some fun, and brought down a piece of light artillery to the river and gave our men on picket a few shot and shells by way of a change, but their gun was soon silenced by Lieutenant Tully, of the First U. S. Artillery, who was stationed out there with a section of his battery. No harm was done however, except the burning of the old Ferry house, where we had a picket post stationed, and knocking the top of a chimney down on the old plantation house, where Company H were making their coffee, the kettle hanging in the fireplace being filled with rubbish and brick-bats, which tumbled down the chimney, and which gave the boys a chance to drink cold water with their hard-tack for dinner on that day.

It was here that Henry Ball, of Company H, was accidentally killed while in the act of taking his musket from the stack, being shot through the head, and dying instantly. The comrades of his company found some boards, made a box for the body, and for a shroud used the long gray moss with which the live-oak trees around the camp were festooned. Captain Ames conducted the funeral ceremonies, and they sadly buried their comrade under one of those grand old oaks which looked every inch a monarch of the forest.

Soon after our arrival at Beaufort the scurvy broke out among our men, caused, the surgeons said, by eating too much salted meat; and besides, flees were so thick they

were a terrible plague. Then a malignant form of typhus fever broke out in the regiment, which took off the men at a fearful rate. It was no uncommon thing to see a single funeral escort doing duty for three bodies at a time, the ambulance detailed for the purpose containing three coffins. The escort for a private consisted of eight privates, one fifer, and two drummers, under command of a corporal, and the music was invariably the "Portugese Hymn," the drums being muffled. About as surely as a man was taken sick and sent to the hospital, just so surely we would generally be notified in a day or two of his death.

Soon after the regiment arrived at Beaufort, Maj. Daniel Smith went home to New Hampshire on sick-leave, and First Lieut. Samuel Williams, of Company C, and First Lieut. Alvah K. Potter, of Company H, left us, having resigned their commissions. In order to fill these vacancies Second Lieut. Virgil H. Cate, of Company A, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company C; Sergt. Calvin Shedd, of Company C, was promoted to second lieutenant of Company A; Second Lieut. John H. Worcester, of Company H, was promoted to be first lieutenant of same company: and First Sergt. Charles H. Farley, of Company H, to be second lieutenant of same company.

The comrades will distinctly remember the many exciting scenes that occurred at intervals during their service, especially those who were in for three years or during the war. They will vividly remember, also, how opportunely, sometimes, a little fun came in and raised the dickens along the whole line. Generally, an enlisted man was not supposed to know very much, but we sometimes smiled to see how much some of our superiors in rank did not know at various times.

While the right wing was out at Beaufort Ferry, on one of its regular tours of picket duty, the routine was getting

monotonous, even irksome, and every old veteran will know just what that feeling was, when some of the men, including Sergt. Thomas Langlan, of Company D, who had charge of some of the picket posts, and who never knew anything about what was going on, and, in fact, was a very innocent minded person, concluded to have a little sport. Our picket posts were stationed along the south bank of a small stream, and the rebs were holding the other bank and were fortified, having a redoubt in which they had stationed a few light field-pieces. Some of the men had discovered a short distance up the river and on our side of the stream, an old canoe or dugout, which lay snugly beached in a cove, and which had long since been condemned as unseaworthy, but which could be made to answer our purpose. It was arranged that Charles Swain, of Company D, one of our best men, should go up the river at dusk and launch and push hard out into the stream the old dugout, so that it might float leisurely down near all our posts and cause a general alarm.

The first picket post it would pass was out on a sort of promontory, or point of land, which was always covered with water between the point and the main land at flood-tide. The picket post on this point was then visited by the sergeant, and informed that it would be necessary to keep a sharp lookout after dark as there was a rumor that an attack by boats by the enemy might occur at any moment during the night. All other posts along the bank of the stream were then instructed in a similar manner, by the sergeant in charge. Everything being in readiness, Swain just at dusk reached the old dugout, launched it, and succeeded in pushing it far out from the bank, so that with the outgoing tide when it passed the first picket post it could be dimly seen. Our reserve picket camp was a few hundred yards in the rear, with a small contingent of

cavalry and a section of artillery for support, with a larger reserve in camp a half-mile farther back, all of whom had settled quietly down for the night. We anxiously awaited the commencement of hostilities, and we had not long to wait, for we soon heard the picket on the point boldly challenge, it then being quite dark, and receiving no answer, we heard the men on the post fire, and in another moment we heard the next post challenge, and receiving no response, they sent their bullets crashing through the gunwales of the old canoe; and so it was repeated along the bank from post to post, as the dugout drifted slowly past with the tide. Of course, such heavy firing started out the officer in command of the reserve pickets, who blew a whistle which was understood to mean cavalry and artillery to the front, and for two mounted orderlies to start for the reserve which came tearing down the whole half-mile from their camp like a stampede of wild buffaloes. There was the wildest confusion imaginable when word was passed that we were about to receive a boat attack. Sergeant Langlan and Private Swain were among the most surprised of any along the line, and did their level best to plug as many Minie balls into that old dugout as possible ere it drifted out of range. As it was, all but two or three who were in the secret got terribly scared, and it was some time before things got quieted down: some of the boys found the old craft water-logged in a cove below our farthest post next morning, riddled through and through. Had the enemy actually put in an appearance he would surely have received a warm reception.

Captain Chase, who was in command and had his reserves so promptly on hand, has passed over the river; Private Swain was mustered out long years ago, and his grave is marked by one of the many head-boards at Andersonville; but the survivors of that memorable battle

of "Beaufort Ferry," where the opposing force was an old, deserted dugout, will fully recognize this description of that terrible engagement.

July 26, Henry W. Battles, of Company A, a detailed clerk in the quartermaster's department, died of typhoid fever; he was sick but a few days, leaving a heart-broken mother away in New Hampshire, who will vainly await the return of her only son until she journeys "over the river." Private Battles had been a former classmate of the writer of this history, in the public schools of Manchester, N. H., and we had spent many happy days together, for he was one of the noblest young men ever mustered into the service.

August 23, at our dress parade, quite a little excitement was created by a mistake made on the part of our musicians. Usually the officers were dismissed upon their arrival from the "front and centre" at the customary distance in front of the colonel, after saluting, but this particular evening the commander of the regiment desired to give some orders to the commanders of companies, and held them there for that purpose. The musicians, expecting them to be dismissed promptly, as was the usual custom, at once struck up and commenced playing, and the first sergeants took command of their companies and marched them off the parade, and the result was that immediately after the two principal musicians and the first sergeants were placed under arrest by order of the colonel, but were released the next morning.

At one time while the left wing of the regiment was absent from camp on a two weeks' tour of picket duty at the Ferry, a detail from the right wing was sent over on an adjoining island called "Seabrook," where some of the men had an opportunity to witness a genuine "shout," as the plantation negroes termed some of their religious ceremonies, which were held on Sabbath afternoons. A most

comical sight about the affair was to see the grotesque dress of some of the wenches. Nearly all of them had some little article of dress which had evidently been purloined from the mansion when "ole Missus" went away, some appearing with a silk sack, under which would be worn an old woolsey gown, and thick plantation brogans; another having an elegant silk dress, or a part of one, and another a nice pair of French gaiters, much too small, which had to be "busted" out at the seams in order to fit the foot.

It was at Beaufort that we first became acquainted with figs, and many were the ways the boys invented for cooking the fruit, but all to no purpose. They were found to be most palatable when ripe and fresh from the trees, or after being packed and cured in sugar.

On the 30th of August, a large fatigue detail was made and some of the tents and a part of the regimental baggage was loaded on the steamer "General Burnside," and at 9 o'clock P. M. the baggage and regimental property was all on board, and on the 31st, companies C and K embarked on the "General Burnside" and started for St. Augustine, Fla., at 10 o'clock P. M. On September 1, another fatigue detail was made, and the remainder of the tents and baggage belonging to the regiment was loaded on the steamer "Ben Deford," and the remaining seven companies of the regiment embarked on this steamer at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Owing to the climate and a malignant form of typhoid fever, chronic diarrhœa, malarial poisoning, and scurvy, the health of the regiment had become very much impaired, and the death-rate increased so rapidly that the regiment was reported at department headquarters as unfit for duty, and was ordered to proceed to the old City of St. Augustine, Fla., which was said to be the healthiest place on the Atlantic coast, as well as the oldest city in the



SERGT. WILLIAM J. HARDING,
Co. A.



CORP. PLINY F. GAMMELL,
Co. A.



CAPT. ORLANDO LAWRENCE,
Co. B.



CAPT. GRANVILLE P. MASON,
Co. B.

United States, settled by Europeans, and where we were to relieve seven companies of the Fourth N. H. Volunteers, who were ordered to join the three companies of that regiment, B, H, and K, under command of Major Drew, whom we had left at Beaufort, S. C. Up to September 1, 1862, the Seventh had lost by death and discharge two hundred of its members since leaving Manchester.

CHAPTER VI.

ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. —
THE DEATH OF MAJOR SMITH. — A QUAIN OLD CITY.
— A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND ITS INHABITANTS.
— OLD FORT MARION. — THE HEALTH OF THE REGI-
MENT IMPROVING. — MILITARY DUTIES PLEASANT. —
BUCKET FIRE COMPANIES. — FALSE ALARMS. — CAP-
TAIN DICKINSON AND HIS BUSHWHACKERS. — RESERVE
PICKET AT THE MCCARTHY HOUSE. — ARRIVAL OF RE-
CRUITS FOR THE REGIMENT. — FORAGING FOR BEEF.

The steamer "Ben Deford," at once got under way for Hilton Head, S. C., shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., September 1, and the pretty little City of Beaufort was soon lost from view; our stop was very short at Hilton Head, as we left there at 6 o'clock P. M., and found the sea outside somewhat rough. At daylight, September 2, we were in sight of land, and arrived at the wharf at Fernandina, Fla., at 10 o'clock A. M., which place we left at 3.30 o'clock P. M., and anchored off St. Augustine, Fla., at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of September. At noon the steamer "Burnside" came out over the bar, took us aboard, and carried us up to the City of St. Augustine; upon disembarking, Company F, of the Fourth N. H. Volunteers, were in line to receive and escort Company F, of the Seventh, to the market house — a building common to all southern cities — where a bountiful collation had been prepared, which was hugely enjoyed by our Company F men of the Seventh, the principal feature of the occasion being that the men of Company F in each regi-

ment, were largely from Dover and vicinity, and consequently well acquainted with each other.

Companies C and K had arrived the day before the "Ben Deford," on the "General Burnside," which was the only one of the two steamers that could at that time get over the bar, therefore the "Ben Deford" had to be unloaded outside the bar.

Upon our arrival at this place, a portion of the regiment was ordered at and near old Fort Marion, at the northern extremity of the city, and the remaining companies were ordered into the spacious barracks near the southern limits, belonging to the government, but which had been years before an old Franciscan convent.

Here we found good quarters, good food, and the duties not severe, and we had not been here long before a great change in the health of the regiment was noticed. Colonel Putnam assumed command of the post, and at once appointed Captain Durgin, of Company E, as provost marshal, and his company was detailed for a short time for provost duty. We had besides the usual camp guards, a line of pickets completely around the city, and each day a company was detailed for duty at the old McCarthy house, a half-mile north of Fort Marion, as a reserve for the pickets, the more effectually to guard the road leading toward Jacksonville, which was, in fact, the most available approach from the inland. At this post we found the excessive summer heat which we had experienced at Beaufort, S. C., tempered by a splendid sea breeze during the day, while at night we had what is called a land breeze, making sleep a possible luxury.

Very soon after our arrival at this place we learned with regret of the death of Maj. Daniel Smith, of our regiment, who had been sent North sick, while we were at Beaufort, S. C. He was at that time suffering severely from the effects of the climate which rendered him unfit for active service.

His death occurred at his home in Dover, N. H., August 26, 1862, and we can but notice the contrast in the circumstances surrounding many of the death records which we made in after months. Major Smith was very fortunate in being at home during his last illness, where it was possible to tenderly care for him.

As soon as we had become fairly settled down in our new quarters, we began to inspect the town, and note the inhabitants, many of whom were originally Minorcans, from the island of Minorca, Italy, and others seemed to be mixed largely with Spanish or French blood. The streets we found to be very narrow, and the buildings were constructed very much like a prison on the lower floor, while the second floor would invariably have a balcony projecting out over the street. Even the little gardens which surrounded the houses, in many instances, were protected by a wall six or seven feet high, and the top of the wall was often capped with a thick layer of broken glass bottles, in order to prevent anyone from climbing over. It was said that in the early days of the city, at which time many of the most substantial buildings were constructed, Indians would occasionally raid the place, and consequently, when building, the inhabitants fortified accordingly.

In the centre of the city we found a pretty square, with the remains of a neat fence yet partially around it, and our comrades will recall to mind the rows of men they have seen sitting on that fence while waiting for orders to form on dress parade, for our regiment alway held dress parade and guard mounting on the "Plazza de Constitucion," and the fence would become loaded with just one man too many, when down would go a length or two of it, tumbling the men into a promiscuous heap. In the centre of this square was a monument with the inscription "Plazza de Constitucion," and surrounding it on the north side was the old stone cathedral with its quaint old chime of bells,

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THE CATHEDRAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

which were wont to toll the curfew as evening shades appeared. On the west stood the old-time court house, while on the south side was a pretty church of the Universalist denomination, a private dwelling or two, and a building used as a store; on the east side stood the market, a peculiarly Southern institution. All along the sea front of the town was a good substantial wall, the top of which was topped with large granite slabs, which had been brought all the way from Quincy, Mass., by the U. S. Government, in completing the construction of this sea-wall, which made a splendid promenade, being about as wide as an average sidewalk, and for a mile or more of its course ran nearly straight, with the exception of a couple of detours around basins made to accommodate small boats. The description of this wall may possibly bring to the minds of many of the comrades some of the flirtations indulged in along this beautiful promenade.

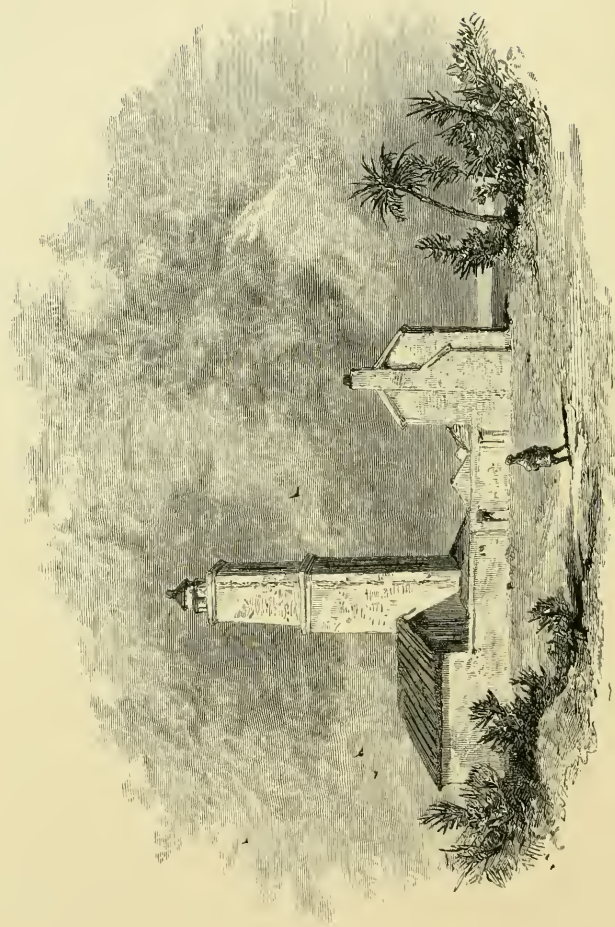
Nearly all the white male population had left "berry sudden" early in the war, and only a few old men and the colored people were left, or remained to see that the women and children were in a measure cared for. Religious services were held at the cathedral every Sabbath, and there was also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and a cloister of Christian Brothers, of the Franciscan order, all of which were under the immediate supervision of Rev. Father O'Briel, whom the men of the regiment will well remember. Many of the families who had long resided here had fled when they found the place was to be occupied by Union troops, leaving their houses vacated, which were soon taken possession of by some of our officers. Nearly all of the inhabitants who remained were dependent at once upon the Federal commissary for rations, and they were not backward in making applications for relief to a government they pretended to despise: but they were obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before their wants were supplied.

On the 9th, the seven companies of the Fourth N. H. Volunteers embarked for Beaufort, S. C. We had good mail facilities, a steamer leaving every week for Hilton Head, S.C., and some of the time oftener, giving us an opportunity to send letters home quite often.

As soon as practicable a series of squad, company, and battalion drills were inaugurated, which, with our camp guard and picket duty, kept us quite busily employed; besides, we made many improvements about the place. For one thing, a detail was made and kept at work until a new wharf was completed, the timber for which was cut northwest of the city and was floated down a creek on the west side of the city, to the bay and around to the wharf. During the time the timber was being cut a company was stationed out in the forest with the lumbermen, to protect them from attacks from guerrillas or bands of Confederates that might be prowling about, each company in turn remaining out twenty-four hours, until the job was completed. The logs were cut from the southern pitch-pine, which was the only available timber for this purpose.

At the south end of the city, down below the barracks, was a nice large plateau which we used as a drill ground, and a splendid place it made, as it was almost level and well grassed over. Near the centre of this large field was an old arsenal building which the rebs had gutted when the war commenced, and which belonged to the United States Government. It stood in a very dilapidated condition when we arrived; but someone — and it won't do to call names — set fire to it one very dark night, and what had been left by the rebels was completely destroyed. We always thought the men who stood picket on the post nearest it knew more about its destruction than they were willing to make known. Near the north end of this beautiful plateau was buried Major Dade and his comrades of the Regular Army, who were massacred during the Seminole War.

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LIGHTHOUSE ON ANASTASIA ISLAND, NEAR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

On the creek along the west side of the city, where once had been a bridge, was one of our picket posts — for we had a chain of them around the town, on the land side — and when the tide was in, and unusually high, the road leading from the town to this bridge, which was some twenty rods across the marsh, was always overflowed, so that the water would be sometimes two or three feet deep along the road. Whenever it was flood-tide at the time of the “rounds” by the officer of the day, the men delighted in halting him at the farthest edge of the marsh, making him dismount, and leading his horse, wade through the water to the post to give the countersign, especially if it was an officer with whom they desired to balance accounts; and many of these officers made the “rounds” without an escort or orderly at that time. The same conditions also applied to the next post south.

But the most agreeable picket duty we had was the frequent tours on the reserve, out at the old McCarthy house, on the Jacksonville road, about a half-mile north of Fort Marion, which consisted of one company; they generally remained at this house all night, and during the day were stationed at the Fairbanks place, a mile further out, and sometimes sent out scouting parties for a few miles outside the pickets. It was while out on these expeditions that Company H and Company D drew their fresh beef without a requisition, the writer of this often helping to pole in two quarters of beef at a time. Others in the regiment wondered where these two companies got so much fresh beef, and we wondered why they were not equal to the occasion as well as these two companies, and never at any time supposed it was honesty that kept them in the background, but it might have been. Sometimes a detachment from the company whose turn it was for a tour on reserve picket, would get out ten or twelve miles, making sure, however, to return before dark. Occasionally a band of

Finnegan's bushwhackers would hang around, but they kept at a respectful distance. Captain Dickinson had a Confederate company patrolling the country between St. Augustine and Palatka, and if a small detail got very far from camp or reserve, there was a liability of their being captured.

It was at this post that we came in contact with plenty of sweet oranges, limes, and pomegranates, and we had sweet potatoes in plenty, and the best of fresh fish, oysters, and quahaug clams in abundance. Some of the companies detailed a man to fish, and also procured and kept a team for the purpose of getting wood for the cook-house. This team consisted invariably of a horse or mule and a two-wheeled cart, and the wood was procured outside the pickets, on the Jacksonville road. The company had a man detailed to drive and care for the team, and a pass from headquarters allowed him to go out for wood and return as often as he wished, during daylight. Two trips each day was all that could be accomplished, and this only during fair weather. Company D in some way came in possession of one of these teams, and as they were quartered at the barracks at the southern extremity of the town the team was generally fed at noon in front of the cook-house, while the teamster went inside for his dinner. One day the team was driven up to the door just as the company had been marched up for dinner. It so happened that boiled or stewed rice was to be served that day, and it had been burned just enough in cooking to spoil the taste of it for us; besides, we had been served that way several times before, and consequently the men felt a little sour over it. So every man took his ration of rice and had his gill of West India molasses poured over it upon his tin plate by the cook who attended to the delivery of the ration, until the last man had been provided for, when in filing around the team to return to quarters, someone at

the head of the company remarked that he thought the old horse needed the rice more than the men, accompanying his remarks by throwing his ration of rice and molasses at the head of the faithful horse, which example was followed by each man in turn as the company filed past, completely besmearing him with the rations. It was a long time before the cooks of that company ventured to cook rice again.

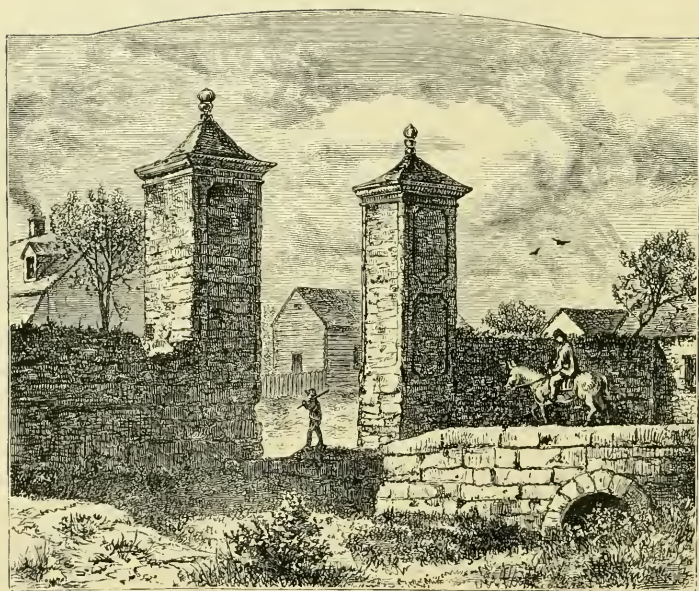
The men will all remember old Carr, we can never forget him, who kept the hardware store and a little of everything else. In fact, it was hard to name any article which he would acknowledge he did not have in stock. He was very deaf, and, consequently, very funny mistakes would occasionally occur. If you wished to purchase an article you would have to scream in his ear, "How much for this, Mr. Carr?" His answer invariably being, "Two bits, take it or leave it." Some of the men were in there one day and thought they would name something he did not have in stock, so they asked if he had any second-hand pulpits. Carr was equal to the occasion, his reply being, "Yes, yes, got one up stairs, had it this ten years." One morning Lieutenant Fogg and two or three other officers chanced to be in his store, when, feeling a little more liberal than usual, he invited them into the back part of the store to "take suthin'." After filling their glasses, Lieutenant Fogg, who was quite a wag, raised his glass and said in a moderate tone, looking at and directing his conversation to Mr. Carr, "Here's wishing you were in hell." Carr catching the word "hell," supposed he had said, "Here's to your health," and quickly and heartily responded, "Same to yourself and all your family, sir"; and Lieutenant Fogg never heard the last of that for many months. Had Mr. Carr heard plainly every word he could scarcely have made a more fitting response.

“Sugar cane and mullet” was what the men always declared the natives lived on almost exclusively. Many of us will never forget our old friend, Jo. Manusa, an old settler, who had passed most of his life in this quaint old city, who had Spanish blood in his veins. He was invariably found at the barracks evenings, with a large basket of “roe mullet” and “sweet lemonade,” that is, fried fish, and the mullet is one of the sweetest little fishes known, and a sort of lemonade made from limes. Sometimes for a change he had sweet potato pone and cigars. Among other things sold us by the inhabitants we shall never forget the bottled sweet cider we used to get at the little store of Antonio Bravo, who was always getting the confidence of many of the men because he had been an “old line Whig.” But the sweet cider! perfect essence of weakness! Made of dried apples, bought at our commissary’s, which being soaked in water awhile, the juice then pressed out, sweetened, and bottled, and named “sweet cider.” Shades of New England! But we drank it for the name only.

The cigars sold us by the natives were excellent, for every citizen of Spanish origin residing in the extreme South understands to a degree of perfection the art of manufacturing good cigars, and the selection and production of the finest flavored tobacco. One evening we missed our old friend Manusa from his usual trips to the barracks with his basket of merchandise, for he had almost become a fixture, and some of the men went to his home, which was not far from the barracks, where they learned with sadness that his wife had departed this life and left the old man to pull through his few remaining years with a helpless son for whom he tenderly cared, and we aided the family all in our power in their hour of bereavement.

Many families got onto the business of making corn pone and sweet potato pone, and it always found a ready

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AN ANCIENT GATEWAY, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

sale, as our sutler's checks passed the same as silver and gold among the inhabitants; but after a time some of the venders began to grind up the hard-tack which they drew as rations from our commissary department, as we supposed to keep them from starving, and mixing it with the potato, sold us a very inferior article, and from that time the pone business was almost entirely killed.

At the northern extremity of the town were quartered four companies, three of whom, A, C, and I, were stationed inside of Fort Marion; one, Company H, was quartered just outside the fort but inside the water batteries, and having procured some old lumber, this company erected for themselves some very comfortable quarters.

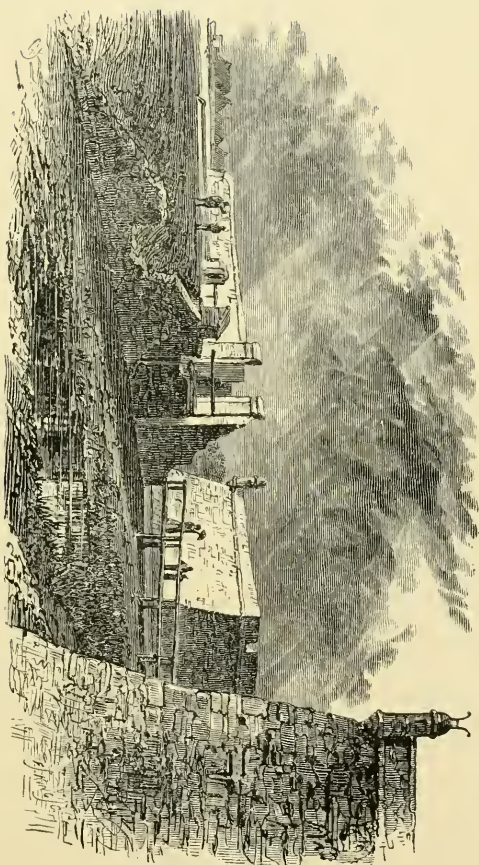
Upon their arrival at the fort, the men from curiosity at once commenced a series of explorations in and around this quaint old fort. Some of the men in Company H found a huge old chest in one of the many curious "holes," which abounded in Fort Marion. The chest was about eight feet in length by four feet in height, and of a proportionate width, made of mahogany plank three inches thick, and having three heavy brass locks to secure it, besides being heavily strapped. The only explanation regarding it that we ever heard was the information obtained from an old citizen of the city, who said that in times of war, in years ago, it had been the custom of the Spanish and French inhabitants to bring their valuables, plate, jewelry, etc., and secure them in this chest inside the "Castle of San Marco," as the fort was at that time called.

Old Fort Marion, at the northern extremity of the city, is worthy of more than passing mention. Built of the beautiful "coquina," a sort of stone composed of shells and shell fragments, and which was principally quarried on Anas-tatia Island, where, as history informs us, for more than a century, hundreds of men toiled in the quarries, wrestling

out the material now contained in its massive walls, which have withstood both the attacks of time and armies, it stands a grand old monument of past ages. It was a noble fortification, requiring one hundred cannon and one thousand men as its complement and garrison. It was built in the form of a trapezium, with walls twenty-one feet high, and enormously thick, with bastions at each corner. On this structure the Appalachian Indians labored for sixty years, the garrison also being required to contribute to the work, and convicts were brought from far-off Mexico to aid in its completion. Over the main entrance is plainly seen the arms of Spain, and an inscription showing that in the year 1756, Field Marshal Don Alonzo Fernando Herrera, then governor and captain of the City of San Augustine de la Florida, completed the "Castle of San Marco," as it was then called, Don Fernando Sixth being then king of Spain. Thousands of hands must have been employed for more than half a century in transporting those huge blocks of coquina across the bay, and raising them to position in its massive walls. It has never been taken by a besieging enemy.

At either corner were quaint little Moorish sentry turrets or towers, and across the draw-bridge, just outside the main entrance, was a formidable little fortification for the protection of the bridge and gateway. Since the United States Government has come into possession it has further strengthened the place by constructing a water-battery. On the sides next the sea could still be seen the holes where the cannon shot had entered and now lay embedded; the effects of some of the many severe bombardments it had undergone. The old casemate in the fort is yet shown where, during one of the Indian wars, "Billy Bowlegs," a celebrated Seminole chief, escaped while confined as a prisoner, by crawling through an aperture used for ventilation, and through which it had been thought wholly

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VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO FORT MARION, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

impossible for anyone to escape. Since the occupation of the place by Union troops the fort had been put in proper trim, and several heavy guns were in position, mounted en barbette, a few howitzers, and a few light field-pieces were also in position, ready for any emergency.

September 16, an alarm gun was heard at Fort Marion, causing all of the companies at the barracks to double-quick to the fort, but upon investigation it proved to be an accidental discharge, and consequently a false alarm: but the orders were to gather by companies at the fort at the sound of the first gun. On the 22d, there was another alarm, which proved to be a gun fired for the purpose of ascertaining how quickly the companies at the barracks could reach the fort.

About a half-mile or more north of Fort Marion, out on the Jacksonville road, an earthwork was constructed, with a bastion, in which was mounted an old howitzer; a few rounds of ammunition were kept there for immediate use, and it also was to serve as an alarm gun. As most of the regiment had been pretty thoroughly drilled in artillery practice at Fort Jefferson, we could handle it pretty well if occasion required. A picket detail at this post consisted of a sergeant and three men, and the reserve was immediately in their rear, making this road effectually guarded at night, the line extending right and left from the road and bastion.

During our stop here quite a number of people sought admittance to the city by the Jacksonville road, and also from the Palatka road which ran directly west from the city and crossed the creek by a bridge, the top planks of which had been torn up before our regiment arrived. Nearly all those who came in were refugees, and deserters from the Confederate army, of which there were many, and finally so many were coming in to be fed by our government that an order was issued to all, including the

families and friends of those who were in the rebel armies, that they must take the oath of allegiance to the United States or leave the city for the rebel lines, and the oath was administered by a staff officer from Hilton Head in the Baptist church to those who chose to take it. Those who did not take the oath were taken to Hilton Head, and afterwards sent under flag of truce within the rebel lines. By this action quite a number of the wives and families of rebel soldiers were sent away from the city.

At the barracks, which were large and spacious, were stationed companies B, D, F, K, and E, and Company G occupied for their quarters a building south of the barracks, nearer the large open field used for the drill-ground. At the barracks there were splendid conveniences, good roomy kitchens, large dining-rooms, and open fireplaces in each room, making the quarters look cheerful and homelike in the evenings, and when the weather was cool we always had a rousing fire, which made much more comfortable the hours we passed in the different rooms of the barracks between our supper-call and tattoo.

Many of the companies bought or found boats, and some of the squads in companies owned their little "yachts," in which they enjoyed many pleasant hours when off duty. Colonel Putnam had a splendid boat, and a crew was detailed from the regiment, all under command of Corp. Henry S. Palmer, of Company F, and as every approaching vessel or steamer had to be boarded by the officer of the day out at the bar, some two miles from town, chances for boat-rides were frequent. Some of the men of Company H, under the leadership of First Sergt. William F. Spalding, bought and owned a beautiful little boat, schooner rigged, and named it the "Union," with which, when the wind was favorable, they sometimes went out over the bar and up the coast, finding many relics, and many large logs of mahogany, some of them

two feet in diameter, which were probably washed there from vessels wrecked near there years before ; at one time, venturing too far up the coast they were fired upon by guerrillas.

September 18, a squad of recruits arrived for our regiment, and were assigned to Company E for rations and quarters, this company being at that time on provost guard ; about October 1, the recruits were finally assigned to the different companies, E receiving sixteen, H twelve, and D six of the thirty-eight, and on October 3, another lot of sixteen recruits were received for the regiment, which were assigned to the companies who received but few or none from the squad that had previously arrived, Company D receiving but one, and companies A, B, C, F, G, I, and K receiving the balance.

October 5, near midnight, an alarm gun was fired from Fort Marion, caused by an alarm on the picket post on the Jacksonville road, and all the companies responded to the long roll which was immediately sounded in all the company quarters, and the six companies at the south end of the city went on a double-quick to the fort. Upon investigation it was found that the pickets had fired at what they supposed to be mounted men, but which proved to be some loose horses which were approaching the post in single file, and one horse was found dead and another so badly wounded that he had to be killed. The companies were soon marched back to quarters, and the excitement for that time was over.

A few of the companies who had boats detailed a man to fish for them, and many were the splendid meals of fish chowder and fried fish they enjoyed, besides, it saved them the money they had been in the habit of paying out to the native fishermen. The waters around St. Augustine abounded in the best of fish, such as bass and trout, a species quite large in size, found in the salt water, and

which were easily caught. For a change we occasionally had fresh venison, which we bought of the native hunters, who procured passes and hunted for deer outside our lines, often making their hunting trips remunerative; and sometimes, for a further change, we enjoyed chicken stew, and not always, if ever, were the chickens purchased from the natives. Towards autumn, as the nights grew longer, small lots of poultry found their way into the quarters of the men; the writer remembers he was awakened one very dark night, about midway between two days, in one of the rooms in the quarters of Company D, at the barracks, and found that he was detailed by a chosen few of the men to arise and help dress the poultry, with which they had come in loaded. We worked lively, and at daylight had everything well cared for. We mistrusted that a visit by the officer of the day or of the guard would be one of the first things in the morning, for we surmised that a complaint would be made at headquarters. In looking over the premises to see what hiding place could be found for our birds, we noticed a small patch of plaster gone on the side of one of the walls, and removing a few pieces of the laths we tied strings to our poultry and dropped them down behind the partition, tying the ends of the strings around some of the remaining laths. Then hanging a gum blanket over the place, as for the purpose of keeping out the cold, we anxiously awaited the search which was made as we had expected. But nothing was found by the officers, and a few hours afterwards several mess kettles borrowed from the cooks were filled and cooking, and the very officers who conducted the search were the recipients of enough nice chicken stew for a good square meal, and they afterwards acknowledged that we had flanked them, but never knew just how.

The health of the regiment was improving, and they lost no opportunity to provide for their larder. Some of



CAPT. JEROME B. HOUSE,
Co. C.



CAPT. JOSEPH E. CLIFFORD,
Co. C.



LIEUT. SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Co. C.



LIEUT. WILLIAM F. SPALDING,
Co. C.

the companies kept a pig or two, and they thrived well upon the refuse from the company kitchens; but it was getting so it was hard to keep a pig unless a sentry was stationed over the sty, and Company F actually lost one after it had been dressed and roasted in the large company oven.

While at St. Augustine, Adj. Thomas A. Henderson was promoted major, a civilian, Henry G. Webber, was appointed adjutant, Q. M. Andrew H. Young was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and ordered away from the regiment, Q. M. Sergt. George S. Hanson was promoted regimental quartermaster, William H. Smart from New Hampshire was commissioned assistant surgeon, and reported for duty at this post. Among the company officers, First Lieut. Granville P. Mason, of Company A, was promoted to captain of Company B; Second Lieut. Charles Hooper, of Company D, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company A; Capt. Orlando Lawrence, of Company B, resigned his commission October 27, 1862; First Sergt. Alfred N. Bennett, of Company B, was promoted to second lieutenant of Company D; and First Sergt. John Brown, of Company G, was commissioned captain in the Sixteenth N. H. Volunteers, was ordered discharged, and left the regiment.

During the autumn months a small lot of beef cattle were shipped to the post from the North for the purpose of furnishing the garrison with occasional rations of fresh beef, but the day after their arrival twelve of them died very suddenly, and that at once prejudiced the men against government beef while at this place, and the companies preferred to forage for their beef in the country surrounding the city. At the time, many were of the opinion that the government cattle had been purposely poisoned, but no evidence to that effect was forthcoming, and no arrests were made among the citizens on suspicion.

CHAPTER VII.

FORMATION OF THE TENTH ARMY CORPS. — AUNT RHODA.
— FIRE ALARMS. — BUCKET FIRE COMPANIES. — THE
FAIRBANKS PLACE. — CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT CATE.
— ALARM ON THE PICKET LINE. — LIEUT. COL. AB-
BOTT ORDERED OUT WITH FOUR COMPANIES. — A SER-
GEANT AND FOUR MEN TAKEN PRISONERS. — THE
COLONEL'S CAVALRY SQUAD. — COLONEL PUTNAM AND
FIVE COMPANIES ORDERED TO CHARLESTON HARBOR.
— THE REGIMENT ORDERED TO FERNANDINA, FLA.

It was during our service at St. Augustine, that the Tenth Army Corps was formed, and in General Orders, No. 123, issued from the War Department, adjutant-general's office, Washington, D. C., and dated September 3, 1862, the forces in the Department of the South, including all troops in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and the eastern part of Florida, were to constitute the Tenth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell, who had been assigned to the command of the Department, in place of Major-General Hunter, relieved, was announced as commander of the corps, and assumed command on the 17th, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. The first return from the Department of the South after the formation of the Tenth Corps published in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, is that for October 31, 1862, and gives the stations occupied by the different commands as follows:

Hilton Head and Fort Seward, S. C. — Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry — Third New Hampshire, Forty-seventh New York,

Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Third R. I. Artillery; Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, and a detachment of the First N. Y. Engineers. Graham's Plantation, First Mass. Cavalry (detachment). Fort Pulaski, Ga., Forty-eighth New York, Battery G, Third R. I. Artillery. Fort Clinch, Fla., Company C, First N. Y. Engineers. Old Town, Fla., Company E, First N. Y. Engineers. Beaufort, S. C. — Col. T. H. Good — Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Eighth Maine, Fourth New Hampshire, a battalion of the First Mass. Cavalry, First Conn. Battery, and Company H, First N. Y. Engineers. Key West, Fla., Ninetieth New York. Fernandina, Fla., Ninth Maine. St. Augustine, Fla. — Col. H. S. Putnam — Seventh New Hampshire.

The division of Brig. Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, consisting of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Eighth Michigan, Forty-sixth and Seventy-ninth New York, Forty-fifth, Fiftieth, and One-hundredth Pennsylvania, had been previously transferred to Virginia, and were incorporated into the Ninth Corps.

It was a part of our education under military discipline that whenever a commissioned officer entered a room where the men were quartered, the ranking non-commissioned officer present should at once call "attention," and the men should arise, stand at "attention," and salute. Sergt. William Jackson, of Company G, was one day seated in his quarters with some of his men, when Capt. H. B. Leavitt, of that company entered the room. Some one called out "attention," but the sergeant was so busily engaged cleaning a musket that he did not seem to understand what was going on, and Captain Leavitt noticing him called out at once, "Sergeant Jackson, where are you?" The sergeant at once replied, "Here, sir," but remained sitting, whereupon the captain again called out, "Sergeant Jackson, where are you?" "Here, sir," again

replied Jackson. "Well," said the captain, "I know you are here, but where are you?" This being the third call, the busy sergeant took the hint and arose with the squad and saluted.

At one time when Company H was detailed for reserve picket at the McCarthy house, on the Jacksonville road, a patrol was sent out beyond the pickets as a further protection to the teams that were sent out for wood. About four miles out the patrol sighted a small herd of cattle quietly grazing in a field, and creeping up carefully near them managed to shoot a fine steer, at once had it dressed, and detailed two of their number to carry the two best quarters to the company cook-house down at the fort. One of the men detailed was Corp. N. L. Truel, and procuring a suitable pole they strung the beef thereon and started for the city, but before reaching the line of pickets it became quite dark, and not caring to cause an alarm, they determined to get through the lines between two picket posts that were farther apart than the others. There was just the least bit of a new moon that night, and as they had almost got through the picket line, one of the pickets on one of the posts nearest, either thought he saw them or imagined he heard someone, and challenged. Fortunately, at that moment a cloud drifted over the face of the young moon and the men with their load of beef unconsciously walked into an old dry well, men and beef going down at once out of sight, and after remaining in their hole a short time in order to quiet the pickets, and finding themselves unhurt except a lameness and bruises from the terrible wrenching received, they very carefully and noiselessly pulled themselves and their beef from the old well and cautiously limped to their cook-house, deposited their beef, and returned to the company at the McCarthy house.

At another time while out on patrol Company H captured a steer in the same manner, and some citizens who were out for wood that day found out in some way that they were getting beef, and at once proceeded into the city to make a complaint, and were told to watch the Jacksonville road between the city and the picket line in order to detect the soldiers in the act of bringing in the beef. The men of the company, who were ever on the alert, sent one of their number to the quarters with canteens for water, and upon his arrival at the fort he notified some of the company who had been left behind in the quarters, on the sick-list, or on guard, and they at once got out their schooner-rigged boat and proceeded up the bay for a sail, and arriving at the appointed place took on their beef, brought it down by water to the cook-house, and started for the McCarthy house to join the company for the night, passing on their way many of the citizens who were earnestly watching the road for any soldiers who might be bringing in beef.

One morning while the first sergeant of Company I, Charles C. McPherson, was calling out his guard detail in the fort previous to attending guard mounting, one of the men, Private Edwin Scanlan, familiarly known throughout the regiment as "Goose," was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of another private, Onslow F. McPherson, who was known among the men of the regiment as "Buttermilk." It was occasioned by the most absurd carelessness in attempting to clean his gun while it was loaded. It was a very narrow escape from death for Private Scanlan, rendering him unfit for further military duty, and about a year afterwards he was discharged from the service on account of this wound.

We should not be justified in passing without notice one of the most ancient as well as venerable landmarks of

this old settlement, who was known to us under the cognomen of "Aunt Rhoda," and who boasted of having some of the choicest Seminole blood in her veins, which, if mingled with that of the negro and Spaniard, as was probably the case, made up a curious mixture of humanity. She claimed to have been a belle at the time of the Seminole War, and she may have been, but if so she had faded mightily since, and it is questionable whether "Old Billy Bowlegs," the celebrated Seminole chief, would have in any way acknowledged her as a descendant from his ancient tribe. Yet, she may have been so descended. She lived in a dilapidated old shell of a house down near the barracks, near the south end of the city, and the men were always cutting up some shine to irritate her, and to cause her to enter complaints to Colonel Putnam. Returning home at one time she found a cow fastened upstairs in her house, and the stairs pulled down. Again she found two pigs securely fastened in the flue of her stone chimney, which, from the noise they made, could probably neither get up nor down. It is an undoubted fact that it gave the men who were engaged in this rascality, much satisfaction to notice her complaints to the colonel. For downright "cussedness" in inventing and developing such schemes the average volunteer, as we found them, may find competition, but I am fully satisfied they could not be outdone.

The Fairbanks place, some two miles north of the city, outside our picket lines, and where we often sent out patrols to protect the people who came out each day to get wood, must have been a beautiful place of residence for its owner. The residence and outbuildings had been burned before our arrival, but the grounds were very beautifully laid out, and a creek which led into Anastasia Bay, south of the city, bounded the western side of the beautiful lawn, where was built a dainty little wharf for the

accommodation of the pleasure boats of the family, and a family burial ground was situated in a beautiful grotto. The pathway leading to this secluded little plot of ground was festooned with moss which hung from live-oak trees, and scarcely a ray of sunshine could penetrate the foliage.

Before the war of 1861 came to mar their pleasure, someone must have had a beautiful and happy home on this ground.

While at St. Augustine, Captain Chase was granted sick-leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott and First Lieut. W. C. Knowlton were ordered home on recruiting service. November 11, a company of the Ninth Maine, who were stationed at Fernandina, Fla., came in on the steamer "Neptune," for lumber; the 13th, an old house which was unoccupied, was burned just south of the barracks, and while it was burning a fire was started at the Baptist church, which proved to us that an incendiary was at work, and a few of the companies were organized as bucket fire companies, and after this preparation we had no more fire alarms for a time.

October 30, Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, S. C., and Maj. Gen. David Hunter was placed in command of the Department of the South, and of the Tenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C.

December 1, orders were issued for the companies to drill at target practice. The weather was at this time all one could wish, and on the 3d, we noticed the thermometer stood at 87 1-2 degrees above, and few, if any of us had ever before experienced such mild temperature during the winter months, and such beautiful, sunny days during the winter season. On the 6th, Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan reviewed and inspected the regiment. On the 13th, two men, Horace M. Prescott, of Company C, and Ephraim Pettin-gill, of Company E, deserted from the guard-house at the

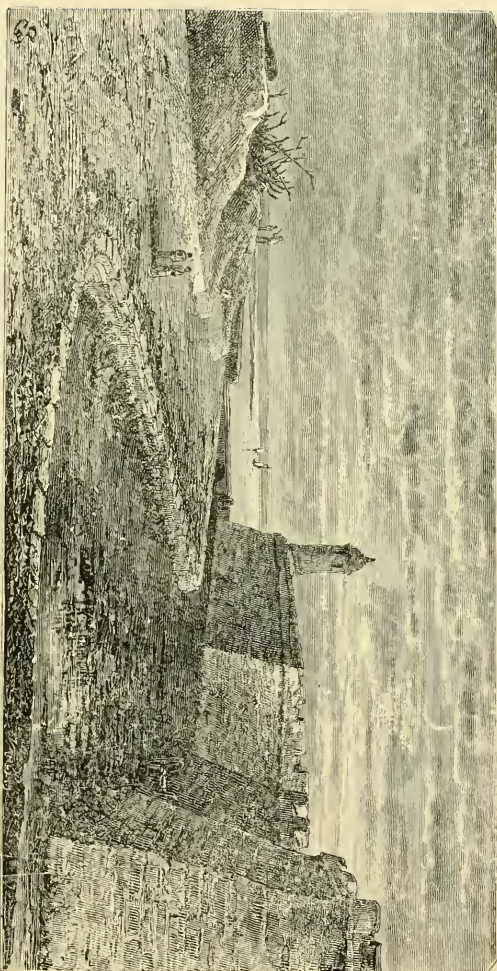
fort, and succeeded in escaping to the enemy. Prescott had formerly been a sergeant of Company C, but for some reason had been reduced to the ranks, and was at this time confined in the guard-house for forgery. Many of the officers confiscated some of the small ponies which strayed around the city — having, apparently, no visible owners — and procuring saddles they richly enjoyed many of their leisure hours when off duty. Captain Leavitt, of Company G, found a very pretty and stylish pony, and at once took possession of the animal. Some of the men in the regiment who owed the captain a grudge, at once determined to square accounts with him, and one morning upon going out to look at his pony, he found that some miscreants had closely shaved the mane and tail, but the culprits were never found, and the captain at once discarded his pretty pony.

During the winter months a singing school was organized, with Assistant Surgeon Boynton as instructor; quite an interest was shown, and the school was a success. For a change on drill we had the bayonet exercise in the forenoon instead of company drill, and afternoons a good, lengthy battalion drill, by Colonel Putnam.

December 17, there was another fire alarm, which proved to be at the barracks, and in the portion occupied by Company B, the roof having caught around the chimney. The fire was quickly put out, however, and but little damage was done. On the 24th, passes were granted to all soldiers who wished to attend the midnight mass at the cathedral, and many of us availed ourselves of the opportunity.

Frequently a schooner came in from the North with apples, potatoes, and sutlers' stores. Many of the men were driving quite a traffic in apples, for which they would pay from six to twelve dollars per barrel, and retail them at five for twenty-five cents. Those companies hav-

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VIEW OF FORT MARION (NORTH SIDE), ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

ing a company fund laid in a few bushels of Irish potatoes, for we could buy only sweet potatoes of the citizens.

We cannot forget the detail made from the regiment, armed, mounted, and drilled by Colonel Putnam as cavalry, the drill-ground being up near the fort. Those twenty-five men whom the colonel drilled will certainly never forget, and after he had them dispense with their saddles and practice bareback riding on their horses for a few days, they had the appearance to us of a set of old cripples. Nevertheless, the colonel had a squad for mounted service of which he might well feel proud.

January 10, 1863, First Lieut. Virgil H. Cate, of Company C, and Private Oscar F. French, of Company E, together with Samuel Riddell, one of our regimental sutlers, and the sutler of the Ninth Me. Regiment, went outside the picket lines on a hunting trip, and were picked up by some of Dickinson's Confederate guerrillas, and it was some time before they again got back to us.

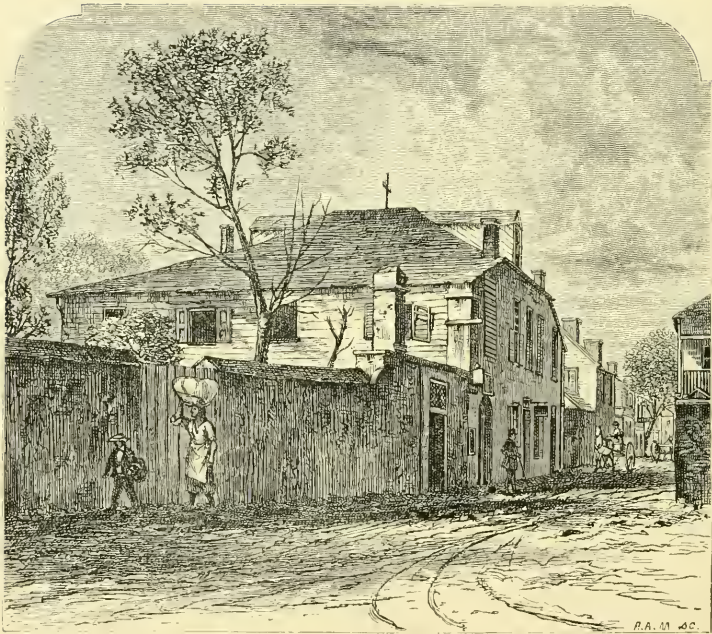
The monotony of our regular tours of guard and picket duty was sometimes broken by a little excitement on the picket line. On the evening of January 11, Captain Rollins, of Company F, thought he would take a trip in his boat down the bay south of the city, for the purpose of fishing or hunting. He had in some manner procured an old blunderbuss, which was an antiquated species of fire-arm, somewhere in the city, and loading it, put it in the boat for any emergency that might arise; taking a couple of men to row the boat he proceeded down the bay, and returning about 8 o'clock, he in some way lost his bearings, it being very dark, and without being aware of it approached close to the pickets on post No. 1, who, having heard the sound of the oars, at once challenged, but not immediately receiving, as they thought, a proper response, fired in the direction of the boat, which in the darkness they could not plainly discern, and the captain,

not exactly comprehending the situation, fired his old blunderbuss. The alarm was heard by the sentinels at the fort, and the signal gun was fired, the long roll was sounded, and all the companies were at once under arms; those from the barracks were double-quickened to the fort, and, pending the investigation of the cause of the alarm, one wing of the regiment was kept under arms for about an hour and a half, extra pickets were detailed, and the line was doubled at the south end; when the cause leaked out, the companies were dismissed, and the extra pickets were relieved at 3 o'clock the next morning by Captain House, who was officer of the day.

It was customary for many of the officers to keep a demijohn in their quarters, which they could occasionally have filled at the commissary store-house, and the men who were not entitled to such a privilege soon learned where it was kept, and when it was procured; after some preliminary arrangements a party of them, by a preconcerted plan, who belonged to the different companies at the barracks, got excused one night from dress parade, on some pretext, and, while the officers were with their companies on parade, their quarters were entered and searched, the demijohns were found, their contents at once confiscated, and nearly two gallons of commissary whiskey was bottled and planted in the ground. Its whereabouts was only known to the participants, who guarded their secret well, and as there was no intoxication apparent at this time there was no evidence to convict the culprits, and it was said that some of it was in the ground when the regiment left the place.

The orders were very strict that no enlisted men should be out of their quarters after roll-call at tattoo, which was at 9 o'clock in the evening, but as many of the men could get out of their quarters without being seen by the guards these orders were largely disobeyed. Many of the

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A STREET IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

men got into the habit of going about the city after supper and returning just in time for roll-call, often being late, and causing so much annoyance to the first sergeants and the commanders of companies, that an order was issued by the colonel to Capt. J. S. Durgin, the provost marshal, to use his utmost exertion to break up this practice; therefore the writer of this—who was at that time acting provost sergeant, in place of Sergt. Wm. F. Thayer, of Company F, who had been sent to Hilton Head with civilians who were to be sent outside the lines—was ordered to place two strong picket lines completely across the city, one line north of the piazza in the direction of the fort, and one line south of the piazza in the direction of the barracks, which completely blocked all avenues to either the fort or barracks. At the first sound of the drums at tattoo those of us who were listening heard these pickets challenge, and in a few moments squads of those arrested by the provost pickets were brought into the provost guard-house in the basement of the old court house, where they were kept until morning, when they were sent to their companies, where they were punished by an extra tour of guard or fatigue duty. Nearly one hundred were arrested at this time, and the guard-house was full to overflowing; but in the course of a week the practice was broken up, so that every man was sure to be present at roll-call.

February 2, the steamer “Boston” left with a portion of the civilians who had been ordered outside the lines, and Company K was detailed to go with them as guard; they were sent to Fernandina, Fla., where they were sent beyond our lines under flag of truce. On the 6th, the “Boston” returned with Company K, and on the 9th, the same steamer took away another load of civilians to Hilton Head, S. C. On the 13th, the inspector-general of the department arrived on the “Cosmopolitan,” and the following day the garrison was thoroughly inspected. In the afternoon the inspecting officer left for Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott returned to the regiment on the same steamer that brought the inspecting officer.

March 9, our advance pickets out on the Jacksonville road at the Fairbanks place, belonging to Company C, were attacked by Dickinson's guerrillas, and were driven in to the main picket line, and four companies were at once sent out to right matters; one company being sent to the Fairbanks place, and three companies, B, D, and F, were sent out on the Palatka road west of the city, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, for the purpose of flanking them. After proceeding about five miles they found no enemy, as, being mounted and thoroughly knowing every cross road and path, they managed to evade our force, but our men succeeded in taking three prisoners who under the role of citizens were disposed to dispute our advance, and one of them fired upon our skirmishers from the piazza of his house. At one of the cross roads intersecting with the Palatka road Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott had a sergeant and four men advance a short distance in order to discover any signs of the enemy in that direction, and as they were advancing around a turn in the road, just out of sight of the main column, they were confronted by a line of rebel cavalry drawn up across the road, who at once demanded their surrender, and they were taken prisoners. The detail consisted of Sergt. Theodore S. Wentworth, Privates Joseph Blanchet, Alonzo A. Busher, Jacob Follansbee, and Asa M. Hurd, all members of Company D. From the three prisoners taken by our forces we learned that the rebels had about one hundred and eighty mounted men, belonging to Dickinson's and Finnegan's commands. Finding themselves too small in numbers to attack our column they kept wisely out of sight, and we were not subjected to further annoyance from them at this time, and the battalion returned to the city, arriving at their quarters about 1 o'clock that night.

On the 23d, two men belonging to Company G, who were confined in the guard-house at the fort, deserted, and immediately upon learning the facts, Capt. H. B. Leavitt, of that company, took eight of his men and followed them, supposing they had taken the Palatka road, and fortunately was correct in his supposition, as he overtook them a few miles out; believing the captain and his men were Confederates, for it was a very dark night, they seemed quite anxious to surrender, and were much surprised to find they had surrendered to the captain of their own company. They were brought back to the guard-house and put in irons. This exploit of Captain Leavitt at once established his courage among the officers and men, for it required no small amount of courage for an officer with so small a detail to penetrate the enemy's country for several miles outside our lines at a time when they were very liable to meet some of Dickinson's or Finnegan's troopers or guerrillas.

On the 26th, First Lieut. William C. Knowlton, of Company D, who had been absent on recruiting service, returned to the regiment: on the 27th, the steamer "Cossack" came in from Hilton Head, S. C., with orders for Colonel Putnam to take five companies of his regiment and proceed on board the steamer to Hilton Head, to join an expedition for the purpose of attacking Charleston, S. C.; and on the 28th, companies B, F, H, I, and K, were ordered on board the "Cossack," but on account of the roughness of the sea outside the order was countermanded and the embarkation was deferred until the 29th, when the five companies, taking five days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, went aboard of the steamer at 12.45 P. M., accompanied by Colonel Putnam, Adjt. H. G. Webber, and Asst. Surg. Henry Boynton, of the field and staff. They at once proceeded for the open sea, but upon arriving at the lighthouse the sea was found so rough that it was deemed unsafe to attempt to cross the

bar, and the steamer returned to the city and anchored opposite the fort, and on the morning of the 30th steamed up to the wharf where ten days' extra rations were taken on board, at 1.20 P. M. the steamer left the wharf, and at 3 P. M. crossed the bar on her way to Hilton Head.

The "Cossack" proved to be a crazy old boat, and the sea outside had been exceedingly rough for a few days, causing the bar at the entrance of the harbór, which was composed wholly of quicksand, to materially change its channel, and the captain of the steamer, who seemed to be a rough old sea dog, desired to wait a day or two until the water had become smoother, hence the delay, much to the chagrin of the colonel, who wished to report promptly with his command. Just before reaching the bar the engineer of the boat was heard to say to the captain of the steamer, "Shall I put on all steam, captain?" The captain in his gruff voice replying, "Yes, if we've got to go to hell, let us go quick!" On arriving at the bar the pilot got into his little boat and flagging them over, bade them adieu. The old steamer bumped fearfully on the shoals, but once safely across steamed away for Hilton Head. At sunrise the next morning they were in sight of Fernandina, Fla., and proceeding up to the city took on board the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, and at sundown proceeded out to sea; arrived at Hilton Head on the morning of April 1, and at once went into camp, where they remained until the 4th, when they were ordered on board the new headquarters dispatch boat "General Hunter," and Colonel Putnam was ordered to the command of a brigade. From Hilton Head they were ordered to proceed to Stono Inlet, in order to be in readiness to coöperate with the fleet under Commodore Dupont, who was about to make an attack on Fort Sumter, and other forts and batteries in Charleston Harbor; the intention being to land the forces that were to coöperate with the navy, on Folly Island, with pontoons and artillery ready to dash across to Morris Island and

attack the Confederates there, when the fleet should reduce Fort Sumter and silence the guns of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg ; but they were not permitted to coöperate. The fleet failed to reduce the forts, and the land troops had nothing to do.

The transports containing the troops were ordered back to Hilton Head, and from there back to their several places of rendezvous, and this was the last demonstration made upon Charleston by Major-General Hunter. A small force was kept on Folly Island, and earthworks were constructed and fortifications erected on the south end of the island, which was the occasion of a sharp retort from Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, a month or more later on, when he was ordered to relieve General Hunter and take command of the department. General Hunter in speaking of his contemplated reduction of the City of Charleston, in the near future, was calling the attention of General Gillmore to the fact that he had already strongly fortified the south end of Folly Island, to which General Gillmore replied, that the only thing to make the fortifications effective was a pivot upon which to turn the island, in order to bring his guns to bear upon Morris Island, which we afterwards found to be a very sensible suggestion.

Soon after the battalion of five companies had left for Hilton Head, the companies stationed at the barracks, who were left to garrison the post, were ordered to the fort, and the command of the post devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott. On April 3, the steamer "Burnside" came in, and among her passengers was Capt. James M. Chase, of Company D, who had been absent on sick-leave, and on the 6th, he assumed command of his company. The duties were now much harder, as it brought the men on duty quite often, but there was not as much fatigue duty to perform. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the steamer "Convoy" came in, bringing Colonel Putnam and the five companies of our regiment

back from Hilton Head. They sustained no loss, and appeared in good trim and none the worse for wear for their trip: on the 16th, there was a special inspection and muster of the garrison, and the whole number present in the regiment was seven hundred and thirty-eight. Colonel Putnam again assumed command of the post.

April 28, the steamer "Boston" came in, bringing a paymaster and the provost marshal general of the department; on the 30th, the regiment was mustered for pay, and was paid for four months, the government then owing us for four months more.

May 1, the citizens had a picnic out at the Fairbanks place, and had a very enjoyable time. On the evening of the 5th, the steamer "Boston" came in with orders for the regiment to leave for Fernandina, the transfer being made to relieve the Seventh Conn. Volunteers: Col. Joseph R. Hawley, commanding that regiment, was ordered to relieve our regiment at St. Augustine, and on the morning of the 7th, companies A, C, D, E, and G, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, bade farewell to the quaint old city and its people, where they had passed so many happy hours in garrison duty, and embarked on the steamer "Boston," to be followed in a few days by the remainder of the regiment. We regretted exceedingly to leave St. Augustine, for we had found its climate very agreeable, and our accommodations had been much better than could be furnished to troops in garrison, even in time of peace. The health of the regiment had steadily improved under the beneficent effects of the salubrious climate, and every man of our regiment will ever hold in the most pleasant remembrance the many happy hours passed at old St. Augustine, Fla. It very rarely occurs, during a civil strife of such vast proportions as the war of 1861, that a regiment is stationed for a period of eight months, with such quiet, yet pleasant surroundings, as was the lot of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers, at this post.



FIRST SERGT. GEORGE P. DOW,
Co. C.



SERGT. FRANK W. SHANNON,
Co. C.



SERGT. WILLIAM TILTON,
Co. C.



STEPHEN D. SMITH,
Co. C.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ARRIVAL AT FERNANDINA.—PICKET DUTY AT THE BRIDGE.—FERNANDINA FLEAS.—THE SIGNAL STATION.—FORT CLINCH.—THE REGIMENT ORDERED TO HILTON HEAD.—PICKET DUTY ON JENKINS ISLAND.

The voyage to Fernandina, of the five companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, was a beautiful one and without incident. It was a splendid day, and the men enjoyed the trip very much, and arrived at their destination about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th. Line was formed as the companies disembarked, and the command was marched to a camping-ground a short distance from the wharf, where they were issued new A tents, and with much diligence they got them pitched ready for occupancy about 9 o'clock that night. The "Boston" took on board a portion of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, and at once proceeded to St. Augustine, and returning were to bring Colonel Putnam and the remaining companies of our regiment that had been left there.

Companies B, F, H, I, and K, under command of Colonel Putnam, left St. Augustine about noon of the 10th, and arrived at Fernandina about dark. The men at once went on shore, some being fortunate enough to find and pitch their tents, while those who were not as fortunate—and they were in a large majority—bivouacked in the open air on the ground.

In the hurry and bustle incident upon the transfer of troops, Private Thomas Melzead, of Company G, who was confined in the guard-house at the fort at St. Augus-

tine, managed to escape about the time the last five companies left the city. He will be remembered as having been detailed as adjutant's clerk, during most of his service. He was never apprehended.

As soon as the regiment got well settled down in camp, the men commenced looking over the town which we found much more modern in appearance, and wholly devoid of the old musty look of St. Augustine. Before the commencement of the war it had been quite a business place. It is a fine seaport, and has a magnificent landlocked harbor, capable of holding many of the largest vessels, and they could be loaded and unloaded without difficulty at the wharves; previous to hostilities large quantities of lumber, sugar, and cotton were shipped from this port. A railroad from Cedar Keys, running directly across the State, had its terminus at Fernandina, and this road connected at Baldwin's Station with the railroad running from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, which made the seaport accessible from all directions.

About three miles from Fernandina the railroad bridge across a creek had been torn up, and at that place a strong picket was posted, a company being kept there for that purpose; Company C was at once detailed and sent down there by rail, a locomotive and a few cars having been found there when the place had first been occupied by our troops. They were at once repaired and used for the purpose of transporting troops and stores to and from the bridge. In the harbor bordering the town lay the large gunboat "Mohawk," and we had a light battery of two and a heavy one of three guns, besides a large columbiad which the rebels had left dismounted at the time of their evacuation, and which had been re-mounted and placed in position for effective service. Company D was detailed for provost guard, Captain Ames, of Company H, was appointed provost marshal, and Lieutenant Taylor, of Com-

pany B, was placed in command of the battery. A picket line was kept around the city, and companies A and H were sent down to Fort Clinch under command of Captain Cotton, of Company A, where there was a large number of prisoners working out sentences of courts martial, under the supervision of a detachment of the First N. Y. Engineers.

We found the sand at this place full, jammed full, and rammed full of fleas, which annoyed the men very much, and it was quite amusing to see some of the men endeavor to catch them, but none ever became experts at the business. A small paper was being printed at this place, called "The Peninsula," and two or three of the regiment, who were printers, were detailed at "type-sticking" for a short time. A series of drills was at once commenced, consisting of bayonet exercise in the morning, and company drill in the afternoon. We found formidable earthworks overlooking the harbor, across which we could see what was left of St. Mary's over in Georgia, for early in the war the town had been nearly destroyed. The beach at Fernandina was one of the finest in the world, and was about eighteen miles in length. On the 20th, Company C was relieved from picket duty at the "bridge," by Company B, and Company C was sent down to Fort Clinch to relieve Company H. While here a few of our men were detailed at the signal station, which was in the cupola of a large house which had a commanding view of the harbor. Fernandina was the home of the rebel general, Finnegan, so we were informed, and we were shown his residence, which was a fine one: the buildings and their surroundings were evidence that previous to hostilities he had been in affluent circumstances, but at the commencement of the war he had accepted a commission in the Confederate service and was in command of the rebel forces in Florida.

We were now settled down in good shape and were getting comfortably situated when, on the 5th of June, the steamer "Boston" came in at 7 o'clock in the morning, with orders for Colonel Putnam to report at once with his regiment at Hilton Head, S. C. The steamer brought on board the Eleventh Me. Volunteers, or what was left of that regiment, for it only mustered three hundred men; orders were at once issued and the 6th was consumed in making preparations for leaving, and on the 7th, the Seventh went aboard the "Boston," and at 3 o'clock P. M. we steamed out of the harbor. As we fondly looked upon the receding shore we scarcely realized that many of us were taking our last farewell of Florida, where we had passed so many pleasant and happy days, and as the outlines of her coast faded gradually from view there was a sadness noticed among the men who had taken kindly to the beautiful climate and had almost begun to consider that state as the next place to home.

On the night of the 7th, we anchored off Stono Inlet, near a light-ship, and on the morning of the 8th proceeded to Hilton Head, arriving there at 8 o'clock A. M., and anchored in the stream. Colonel Putnam at once went ashore to find out whether we were to go into camp at Hilton Head or at St. Helena Island, and in the afternoon we received orders to go ashore at Hilton Head; therefore we steamed up to the wharf, disembarked, formed line, and eight companies marched to a camp-ground about two miles out in a southeasterly direction, while companies A and D were detailed to go to Jenkins Island, on picket duty.

CHAPTER IX.

GEN. Q. A. GILLMORE ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, AND OF THE TENTH ARMY CORPS. — THE REGIMENT ORDERED TO FOLLY ISLAND, S. C. — DRILLING AND FATIGUE DUTY. — THE TROOPS ORGANIZED FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE. — COLONEL PUTNAM ORDERED TO THE COMMAND OF A BRIGADE. — THE BATTLE OF MORRIS ISLAND. — THE FIRST ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

When General Gillmore assumed command of the Department of the South and of the Tenth Corps, on the 12th of June, 1863, he found a force of nearly twenty thousand men, who were distributed on Folly Island, Hilton Head, Seabrook Island, St. Helena Island, and Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina: Ossabaw Island and Fort Pulaski, in the State of Georgia; and at Fernandina and St. Augustine, Florida, covering a coast line of nearly two hundred and fifty miles, twelve thousand of these troops had been brought here by General Foster, from North Carolina in the previous February or March. The service of guarding this line and of garrisoning the several posts at different points within this department, left not more than eleven thousand men for operations directly against Charleston, which force, considering the amount and kind of work to be performed, was admitted by good military authority as inadequate for effective purposes.

June 12, the men belonging to the regiment who had been captured at St. Augustine, Fla., were returned to us, and they were in much better condition than we expected

to find them. They seemed happy to get back to the regiment and return to duty. June 15, the two companies on picket on Jenkins Island were relieved by two companies of the One Hundred and Fifteenth N. Y. Volunteers, and were ordered to report at once to the regiment at Hilton Head, where they arrived about midnight. On the 16th, the regiment was paid, and orders were received to proceed to Folly Island, S. C., where was to be gathered a large force for the purpose of operating against the City of Charleston. Tents were struck just before noon and the men busied themselves in getting everything in readiness for their journey; at 9 P. M. the regiment was ordered into line and at once marched to the wharf and embarked on the steamer "Delaware," and lay at anchor in the harbor until noon of the 17th, when we started for Folly Island, and arrived off that point about dark, but delayed running in for a few hours, that the enemy from his signal stations on Morris Island might not discern that the island was being reinforced. The night was very dark, and about midnight the steamer ran into Stono Inlet and close to Folly Island. The regiment disembarked from the transport "Delaware," and by the light of lanterns and aid of flat scows, landed upon the south end of Folly Island, which was one of the most dreary and worthless collections of sand-hills to be found on the coast. For the remainder of the night the regiment bivouacked on the beach, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th were ordered into line and were marched about five miles, to a camp-ground towards the north end of the island, where was quite a belt of woodland. The ocean beach of this island was of beautiful, clean, white, quartz sand, was very wide, and at low tide was as hard as a floor. The island was composed of a series of sand-hills, and a large portion of the island was covered with a growth of pine and palmetto, which afforded the

troops fuel and shade. We arrived at our camp-ground about noon, and at once details were made from each company to clear up the bushes from our camping-ground before we could pitch our tents. Wells were dug from three to twelve feet deep — water being found at a level with the sea, which at first tasted fairly well, but after a few days it would turn dark colored, smell strong, and taste so badly that it was almost impossible to use it for drinking purposes. This was the poorest drinking-water we found while in the service.

We found quite a collection of troops camped in the woods in this section of the island, and we were led to believe at once that the new department commander intended to assume the offensive at once. The duties now assigned us were to assist in building heavy fortifications and planting batteries on the extreme north end of the island, and immediately fronting Morris Island, which the Confederates had to a considerable extent already fortified. Our intervals of rest from these duties were occupied by the severest drill of five hours each day, and strict discipline was observed in preparation for the coming service. The north end of the island being covered with a dense growth of underbrush and belts of heavy timber favored our work, the heavy sand-hills that here skirted the beach on Lighthouse Inlet favored the secrecy of our operations, and we soon had a series of batteries securely erected and ready for action when the orders should be given to dig the embrasures through the top of the sand-hill in their immediate front. The greatest secrecy had to be observed in order that the enemy might not in the least be at all suspicious of our work. Fresh troops kept arriving, and nearly every day brought some new regiment or battery, until the time for final action came, when about seven thousand men were encamped upon the island; of this force some four thousand men under Brig. Gen. Israel

Vodges had remained upon the island since the attack on Fort Sumter on the 7th of April, and had been busily engaged in erecting strong works at the south end of the island and other works about two miles south of the north end of the island, and a military road had been constructed about ten miles long, which communicated with all parts of the island. The northern extremity of Folly Island was subject to being cut off occasionally by tidal overflow, and was known as Little Folly Island. It was on this extreme point well covered by the brush and woods that masked batteries were commenced on the 14th of June, to mount, when completed, forty-seven guns and mortars. Colonel Putnam was on June 20 put in command of a brigade, and Adj. Henry G. Webber was detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general on his staff. The troops upon the island were kept constantly at work until the completion of the batteries.

The Confederates had commenced as early as the 10th of March to fortify the southern extremity of Morris Island, and had eleven guns mounted in readiness for an attack, of which four commanded the crossing at Lighthouse Inlet, and the Confederate captain, John C. Mitchell, of the First S. C. Artillery, who was in charge of the south end of Morris Island, opened fire in a desultory way as early as June 12, and for a week or ten days continued this fire, principally from mortars, which killed and wounded several men; our forces made no reply, but kept on working like beavers in the construction of those masked batteries, which were less than a thousand yards from the rebel fortifications.

On the Fourth of July, the routine of duty was the same, and the national salute usually fired in commemoration of our National Independence, had to be dispensed with as a military necessity, except the one fired by the blockading squadron at the mouth of Charleston harbor, for we could

not inform the enemy that we had artillery present, although it was generally supposed that the rebels well knew that a picket force was kept on Little Folly Island. Hence we were compelled to enter in our diary on that intensely hot day, and in explanation of the silence imposed upon us under the circumstances, as we sat astride the muzzle of a thirty-pounder Parrott, pointing toward the enemy, whose entrenchments we could plainly see, only a few hundred yards away, by pushing aside the dense undergrowth of bushes in our immediate front :

We could fire no salute, even a single shot,
For our work could not be tarried :
So we silently prepared for the contest hot,
For Charleston must soon be carried.

Our position, exactly, the rebels know not,
We 've faith in our powder and ball,
And the monitors will help to give them a shot,
The rag over Charleston must fall.

July 7, the regimental cooks were ordered to cook three days' rations, and from this order the boys drew their own conclusions; on the evening of the 8th, we were ordered to the front on Little Folly Island, at the batteries as a support, in very light marching order, with only equipments and canteens, and we were ordered to stop there on the 9th, as there were no troops with which to relieve us. A blockade-runner, the "Ruby," had, previous to the arrival of the Seventh on Folly Island, been wrecked off Lighthouse Inlet, and very near the northeast end of Little Folly Island, on which the rebels had a lookout; this wreck was visited nearly every day by parties of the rebel soldiers, and was within easy rifle range of our pickets, who were not allowed to fire a shot, and were obliged to keep concealed from view.

So secretly had our forces constructed their works that in an official report of Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding the Confederate forces around Charleston, about this time he states, "that up to the 8th or 9th of July, the enemy, so far as ascertained, had constructed no works on Little Folly except to shelter his pickets from our shells." This was a day or two only before the attack, and those thoroughly well-built batteries for forty-seven guns and mortars had been under construction *since the 14th of June*, without any discovery. With lookout stations on the ruins of the old lighthouse, Morris Island, on a mast-head of the wrecked blockade-runner "Ruby," off Light-house Inlet, and at Secessionville, on James Island, there had as yet been no discovery of our works.

In his book entitled "The Defense of Charleston Harbor," Maj. John Johnson (Confederate), speaking of the opening of the fire from the rebel batteries on the south end of Morris Island, on June 12, says: "It may well be asked, Why was not the fire of the Confederates more vigorously maintained? Only their confidence that nothing serious was meant by the Federals can account for the oversight, while it cannot excuse it." While the dense wood and underbrush and the sand-hills afforded good concealment to the working parties, Major Johnson says: "But it was chiefly to a ruse practiced on the artillerists of Morris Island that the concealment was due. A blockade-running steamer grounded and became a wreck off the inlet. When General Vodges advanced a few field-guns on the beach to shell the wreck, the Confederate batteries drove them off, and thenceforward, their men being unmolested in plundering the cargo, the impression was conveyed to the Confederates that only a picket force was opposed to them."

Upon assuming command of the Department of the South, General Gillmore's first movement was the con-

struction of the strong batteries on the north end of Folly Island, which had now been completed, and everything was in readiness for inaugurating the offensive operations contemplated. The real attack was to be made by a force landing on Morris Island, preceded by the unmasking and opening of the batteries on Folly Island. For the purpose of detracting the attention of the Confederates, Gen. A. H. Terry, with about thirty-five hundred men, aided by three gunboats, made a strong demonstration up the Stono River against James Island, and Col. Thomas W. Higginson, with two hundred and fifty men of his regiment (the First S. C. Colored), and a section of the First Conn. Light Battery, with the armed steamer "John Adams," the transport "Enoch Dean," and the small tug "Governor Milton," ascended the South Edisto River, with the intention of cutting the Savannah Railroad and burning the bridge. Colonel Higginson was defeated in his attempt to reach the railway, and was compelled to abandon and destroy the tug "Milton." General Terry's expedition was more successful, for it drew the attention of the Confederates to James Island, and caused them to send large reinforcements from Morris Island. On the 16th of July, he was engaged at Grimball's Landing, on James Island, and lost fourteen killed, twenty wounded, and twelve captured or missing. On the 6th of July, Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren relieved Rear-Admiral Samuel F. DuPont, of the blockading fleet, thereby placing the naval forces to coöperate with the land forces in this Department in the hands of a new commander.

During the afternoon of the 9th, the company cooks brought up our rations, and a detail was sent back for our rubber blankets, and during the early hours of the morning of the 10th, the brush in front of our masked batteries was carefully removed and the embrasures were carefully shoveled out, long before the early dawn. Major John-

son, in his book entitled, "The Defense of Charleston Harbor," says, "some cutting away of brushwood from the front of the concealed works had already been heard by the Confederates, but as there was no removal of the brush, the batteries continued to be undiscovered up to the last moment." And he further says, "Capt. Charles T. Haskell, Jr., of the Twenty-first S. C. Volunteers, scouting from Morris Island, in a small boat, made discovery of the barges moored in the creek back of Folly Island, and that even this discovery failed to alarm the defenders of Morris Island as it should have done," which shows how securely the secret of our work had been kept, and how well the suspicions of the garrison and pickets of the Confederates on Morris Island had been allayed.

On the night of July 9, and about thirty hours after the departure of General Terry's expedition, Brig. Gen. George C. Strong embarked his command in boats or barges at a point near the southwestern extremity of Folly Island, and cautiously proceeded up the creek toward the north end of the island, and near the left of Little Folly Island, and awaited the opening of our batteries.

Just before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the regiment was ordered to move back a short distance from the batteries, when we were formed in line, and were ordered to support the batteries. The morning dawned pleasant and beautiful, but the atmosphere was close and sultry; a little after 4 o'clock the forty-seven guns and mortars opened from our batteries on Little Folly Island, and were shortly afterward joined by the guns from the monitors, in the harbor, which made a formidable cross-fire on the rebel works: and the music of these heavy guns in support of the land batteries was terrific. The rebel forces on Morris Island were so taken by surprise at so heavy an onset that it was some little time before they could get their batteries at work, and then came the fire

from Forts Gregg and Wagner at the north end, and from all the guns in the batteries at the south end of Morris Island that the rebels could bring into use, and for nearly three hours this heavy bombardment was kept up. About 7 o'clock General Strong's brigade, awaiting patiently for orders to cross, quickly rowed their barges from the cover of Little Folly Island, and at once pulled for the Morris Island shore, crossing Lighthouse Inlet near the left of Little Folly Island, and under a heavy infantry fire and the fire of the batteries on the south end of Morris Island a landing was made, line formed, and the rifle-pits and batteries at once charged and taken; this success was at once followed by the crossing of the Seventh in barges, immediately in front of our batteries, and with other troops who came after us we were formed in support of General Strong's brigade. The batteries on the south end of Morris Island were captured with about two hundred of the rebel garrison, the remainder of their forces were soon skedaddling up the island towards Fort Wagner, and our advance followed them up and a little beyond the Beacon House, and at 9 o'clock two thirds of the island was ours. We believe had an assault at once been made on Wagner that we should have had the island by sunset wholly in our possession, but for some unaccountable reason this was not done, and was undoubtedly a grave mistake on the part of our commanding general, which was afterwards more fully demonstrated in all our minds, and all Confederate authorities on the subject unite in the opinion that the Union Army lost a great opportunity in not assaulting Fort Wagner that evening.

The rebels in their haste to get out of harm's way were obliged to leave almost everything behind, and we found a great variety of articles in their camps, including equipments, arms, ammunition, clothing, muster-rolls, and the personal baggage of the officers and men. We found this

island to be more of a sand waste than the one we had just left, with scarcely a half-dozen trees, and very few shrubs upon it; but we were nearer Charleston.

Early in the afternoon First Lieutenant Worcester, of Company H, with a detail from the regiment, advanced as skirmishers and established a picket line where the first parallel was afterwards located. These pickets were under a constant fire of musketry from Fort Wagner, but the distance was so great that the force of the bullets was nearly spent before reaching us. A ten-inch mortar shell fell during the afternoon, within a few yards of the pickets stationed on the beach, which fortunately did not explode, and consequently did no harm.

The fleet followed up the advantage gained by the land forces and the iron-clads steamed in close to Fort Wagner, and firing occasional shells helped to keep the rebels from establishing a heavy picket line in our immediate front during the day.

About 4 o'clock P. M. the Seventh was ordered to the front and took its station near the Beacon House, which was only about four thousand yards from Fort Sumter, from which fort a half-dozen guns had been firing upon our advancing troops since 10 o'clock A. M., including two powerful Brooke rifles, one of which was fractured five days after. The day was intensely hot and the men suffered for water. Small details of men were sent back to Folly Island with loads of empty canteens, and we got a small amount of food from the bags of those rebels who were forced to drop them in their hurry to get back to Wagner. The average Confederate haversack as we found it on Morris Island, consisted of a meal sack with a long string tied around the mouth and fastened to the roundabout belt in front, and slung back over the left shoulder, which was easily got rid of by cutting the string at the roundabout, letting the bag fall off over the shoulder

behind. We remember to have personally captured one of these bags, and found a conglomeration of uncooked rice, corn meal, and a small piece of plug tobacco, which we eagerly divided with another comrade, who in return gave us a graham pilot biscuit, some black beans, and a piece of bacon which he had taken from another bag.

As the shades of evening settled down around us, Lieutenant Worcester's men were relieved by a new detail, and the picket line was advanced further to the front, the line extending across the island. We occupied with our reserve the line of ground which had been occupied by our pickets during the day, and where was afterwards constructed the first parallel, beyond the Beacon House, which all who were present at the siege of Morris Island will well remember. At dark the firing almost wholly ceased, and the men who were weary and worn with the severe fatigue of the day, after throwing up a slight breastwork, lay down on the sand-hills in line, and soon forgot their hardships and were dreaming of their homes far away, and no one could foretell what the morrow might bring forth. Our pickets were now within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and a line of pickets was established by the rebels during the night, immediately in our front, and occupying a ridge extending entirely across the island.

At early dawn on the morning of the 11th, and before the morning mist had lifted itself above those sand-hills, a disposition of the forces comprising the brigade under General Strong was made for an assault upon Fort Wagner. The assaulting column was at once ordered forward and the Seventh was ordered into line for support. The assault was sharp and furious, and lasted less than a half-hour, but the garrison of Morris Island had been considerably reinforced during the night so that the force inside of Fort Wagner numbered about one thousand infantry and two hundred artillerists, about four hundred men more

than the effective strength of the garrison the day previous. The assault proved a failure, with a loss of killed, wounded, and captured of about three hundred and thirty. The Seventh being in the supporting column lost no men in this assault. Then came the order to entrench, and the two months' siege of Fort Wagner at once commenced. In this first assault on Fort Wagner, the assaulting column consisted of four companies of the Seventh Connecticut, the Ninth Maine, and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. The supporting column consisted of the Sixth Connecticut, Forty-eighth New York, Third and Seventh New Hampshire.

This assault demonstrated to General Gillmore that Fort Wagner, when properly garrisoned, was stronger than he had supposed it to be, and after consultation with Rear-Admiral Dahlgren he concluded to establish counter-batteries against it, and to attempt with the combined fire of the land batteries and gunboats, to drive the enemy from it, or open the way to a successful assault. Batteries were accordingly established and were ready to open fire on the morning of the 18th.

On the night of the 11th, the Seventh was still at the front, and we got a ration of hard bread, the first we had issued to us since leaving Folly Island. As the plunging fire from the guns of Sumter, Wagner, Gregg, and Moultrie, and the enfilading fire of Fort Johnson, the Horse-shoe battery, and Battery Bee on James Island had been very annoying, during the day we were directed to strengthen our slight earthworks, this being the first entrenchment of any kind yet made upon this end of Morris Island by our troops. On the morning of the 12th, we were relieved by the One Hundredth New York, and were ordered back to a camping-ground midway down the island, among the sand-hills, where the Twenty-first S. C. Volunteers had been in camp when they were routed from



CAPT. JAMES M. CHASE,
Co. D.



LIEUT. FERDINAND DAVIS,
Co. D.



CAPT. GROVENOR A. CURTICE,
Co. D (Peace).



CAPT. GROVENOR A. CURTICE,
Co. D (War time).

the south end of the island. We found their camp about as they had left it, with all kinds of property and camp utensils scattered promiscuously around. The guns from Fort Sumter reached our camp and made life very uncomfortable for us, as they kept up a constant fire day and night, from their two Brooke rifles, which were heavy, long-range guns, throwing their shells as far as the south end of the island.

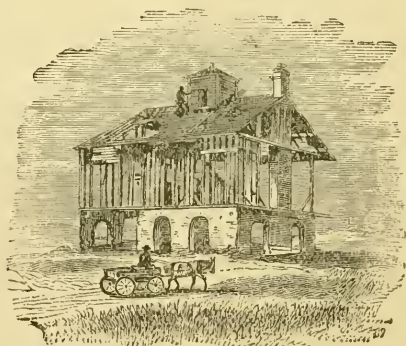
The descent upon Morris Island had been a successfully accomplished fact, and our forces were occupying about three miles of the southern portion of the island, while the rebels held about a mile of the northern part, having within their lines two strong fortifications, but with their communications with the City of Charleston seriously threatened and impaired, while the monitors and vessels of the fleet kept up a constant and effective bombardment during each day on Forts Wagner and Gregg.

General Terry's demonstration on James Island having accomplished its purpose, his forces were successfully withdrawn on the 17th, and were ordered to Folly and Morris Islands.

On the 15th, the regiment moved back to a camping-ground about a half-mile farther to the rear, but not out of reach of the shells from the Brooke rifles on Fort Sumter.

The fortifications at the first parallel were being armed with ten, twenty, and thirty-pounder Parrott guns, and fourteen mortars, presumably some of those used in the batteries back on Folly Island. A battery still further in the rear and on the left or land side of the island was started for the purpose of mounting some one-hundred and two-hundred-pounder Parrott guns. Our engineers also erected a lookout on one of the highest sand-hills near our camp, from which could be seen the rebel batteries all about us, and away in the distance over Battery Gregg could be plainly seen the City of Charleston. On the top

of this lookout was established a signal station, for the purpose of signaling the fleet and the forces on Folly Island, and for the purpose of observing anything the enemy might be doing. Every day and night large details were made from the regiment for fatigue up at the first parallel or over on the battery at the left. The distance of the first parallel was estimated to be about nineteen hundred and twenty yards from Wagner. In a short time our forces had mounted twenty-seven rifled guns and fourteen mortars. Reinforcements began to arrive rapidly, both for the army and navy, large quantities of ammunition were brought over from Folly Island, the tents of the newly arriving troops were pitched back among the sand-hills, the south end of Morris Island began to show signs of considerable activity, and everything tended to impress us with the idea that something in the shape of a movement of the land forces and navy was about to be inaugurated.



BEACON HOUSE, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.

CHAPTER X.

THE SECOND ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER. — COÖPERATION OF THE NAVY. — THE DEAFENING ROAR OF ONE HUNDRED HEAVY GUNS AND MORTARS. — GENERAL GILLMORE HOLDS A COUNCIL OF WAR. — AN ASSAULT DETERMINED UPON. — THE FIRST BRIGADE UNDER GENERAL STRONG TO LEAD. — THE SECOND BRIGADE UNDER COLONEL PUTNAM ORDERED IN AS SUPPORT. — THE FIRST BRIGADE UNSUCCESSFUL. — THE SECOND BRIGADE REACH THE FORT AND HOLD A SALIENT FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF. — FAILURE OF THE THIRD BRIGADE TO COME TO OUR ASSISTANCE. — THE DEATH OF COLONEL PUTNAM, CAPTAIN BROWN, AND LIEUTENANTS CATE, BAKER, BRYANT, BENNETT, AND LANE ON OR NEAR THE WORKS. — CAPTAINS LEAVITT AND HOUSE AND LIEUTENANTS DAVIS AND WORCESTER MORTALLY WOUNDED. — THE ASSAULT A FAILURE. — THE LOSS OF THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

On the morning of July 18, considerable commotion was noticed in the different camps of the troops on the island, and the weather was warm and sultry. The previous night had been warm and showery, and as we fell in for our rations of hard-tack and coffee, not a man in the command for a moment thought the day would be made memorable by a land and naval bombardment of uncommon severity, and would end in a second and bloody assault upon Fort Wagner and a disastrous repulse to the Union forces.

However, about 9 o'clock A. M., the troops on the island were ordered out from their camps among the sand-hills, under arms and in light marching order, upon the beach. A large number from the Seventh New Hampshire had been detailed for fatigue duty the night before, and during violent thunder showers, had worked until nearly day-break, supplying the gun and mortar batteries with ammunition which was to be used in bombarding Fort Wagner. The monitors and the new "Ironsides" at once moved up and engaged Fort Wagner, and a steady fire was kept up until about noon, which was vigorously returned by the guns of Forts Wagner, Gregg, Sumter, Moultrie, and the batteries on James Island. Owing to the heavy rains of the previous night it was nearly noon before the land batteries could open fire.

The troops gathered upon the beach, stacked arms, and quietly rested at will, interesting themselves largely in watching the firing of our fleet. At noon the different company cooks brought us from the camping-grounds near by, our rations of hard-tack and coffee, and at 12.30 Company D, under command of First Lieut. Wm. C. Knowlton, was ordered to the battery on the left of our works, for the purpose of throwing up a further protection of earthworks in front of the battery, which was accomplished inside of a half-hour, and the company returned to the regiment on the beach. Shortly after 12 o'clock Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, having his flag on the monitor "Montauk," accompanied by four monitors and the new "Ironsides," and these followed by five wooden gunboats, closed in toward Fort Wagner, and together with the land batteries opened a terrific fire, and the roar of heavy ordnance was deafening. The wooden gunboats kept up a slow but accurate fire from their large pivot Parrott rifled guns, and very effectually shelled Fort Wagner, while they were wholly out of range of the guns of the fort, but the shell-

ing from the fleet and land batteries combined was so severe, that nearly all the troops of the enemy, both infantry and artillerists, were compelled to seek safety in the bomb-proofs. The guns were all silenced on the south or land side of the fort, and nearly silenced on the sea front; for in most instances the gunners were driven completely away from their guns.

At midday General Gillmore, who was on the island, rode up with his staff, and ascending the lookout which had been erected on the sand-hills near the beach, and just opposite the left of our regiment, watched, through his lorgnette, the effect of the shells. During that seemingly long summer afternoon the troops on the beach witnessed one of the grandest of bombardments by land and naval forces that had taken place since the commencement of the war.

The forces on Morris Island were commanded by Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, and the infantry was arranged in three brigades, the First under command of Brig. Gen. George C. Strong, was composed of the Forty-eighth New York, Col. W. B. Barton; Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Capt. J. S. Littell; Third New Hampshire, Col. J. H. Jackson; Sixth Connecticut, Col. J. L. Chatfield; Ninth Maine, Col. S. Emery; with the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored), Col. Robert G. Shaw. The Second Brigade under command of Col. H. S. Putnam, of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers, consisted of the Seventh New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. J. C. Abbott; One Hundredth New York, Col. G. B. Dandy; Sixty-second Ohio, Col. F. B. Pond; Sixty-seventh Ohio, Col. A. C. Voris. The Third Brigade, which took no active part in this second assault upon Fort Wagner, was commanded by Brig. Gen. T. G. Stevenson, and consisted of four excellent regiments from the forces of General Terry, which had just arrived from James Island. These troops were made up

of fine material, were led by competent officers, and were composed largely of regiments belonging to the Tenth Corps, with a few regiments which had formerly belonged to the Thirteenth Corps, which had been discontinued on June 11, and a few of the regiments of that corps had been transferred to the Department of the South.

Col. R. T. Graham, who had commanded the Confederate forces on Morris Island during the engagements on the 10th and 11th, had been relieved on the morning of the 14th by Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro, who at once placed their fortifications in the best possible condition for defense, and the Confederate garrisons were largely increased.

The tide serving about 4 o'clock P. M., the iron-clads closed in to within about three hundred yards of Wagner, and the mortars and guns of the land batteries and every available gun of the naval forces now opened with renewed energy, and the sixty-four guns and mortars of our land and naval forces combined, were promptly answered by the heavy guns, some thirty or more, of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Battery Gregg, and the heavy batteries on James Island; the deafening roar of about one hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, worked with such rapidity, seemed almost unbroken. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren received a signal from General Gillmore during the afternoon, informing him that an assault would be made at twilight. This signal, it seems, was read by the Confederates, but the increased attack from the land batteries and the fleet would naturally forestall such an event. In the midst of this heavy firing a boat's crew was called for, and the old crew of the colonel's barge at St. Augustine at once responded, under Corporal Palmer, of Company F, and rowed out to one of the advanced monitors, to carry an officer, with a communication from the general. The damage in our trenches from the heavy fire of the enemy

during the day, had been slight. A caisson was exploded in one of our batteries by a shell, and a few casualties occurred. Our earthworks had been carefully constructed, and afforded our artillerists considerable protection.

From our position on the beach we could see the shells exploding in and around the fort, the clouds of dust rising high in the air, as they plunged into the loose sand of which it was built. Three times the rebel colors were shot away, and as many times a few daring men came out upon the parapet and raised them again. Ignorant as was everyone, from the commanding general down, of the construction of the fort, it seemed as if that shower of ponderous missiles, bursting all around them, must destroy or drive away the garrison. However, we were soon to be undeceived. Long and dreary seemed the hours of the afternoon as we lay upon the hot sand of the beach, scorching in the rays of an unclouded sun, and speculating upon the results of the bombardment. Just before sundown General Gillmore called up his brigade commanders, with General Seymour, and upon Colonel Putnam's return we learned that an assault had been determined on, — contrary to his advice, as he said. "I told the general," said he, "I did not think we could take the fort so, but Seymour overruled me; Seymour is a devil of a fellow for dash." To Major Henderson he remarked, "We are all going into Wagner like a flock of sheep." Immediately upon Colonel Putnam's return the regiment was ordered to fall in, and we could hear the commands given in the brigade in our front. We have no doubt that our troops had been seen all day upon the beach from the lookouts at Fort Sumter, and that they knew we were massing troops for some purpose. The dysentery, which prevailed among the troops while on Folly Island, had enormously swelled the sick-list of the Seventh, and the adjutant that morning at roll-call reported to the brigade commander but four

hundred and eighty officers and men present for duty after the line was formed.

The regiments of the Second Brigade formed in column by companies, the Seventh New Hampshire leading, it being the regiment of the ranking colonel. It was then we knew full well the meaning of such a movement, and as the rays of a glorious sunset shone upon the bright, fixed bayonets of our troops, it blended with the pale, uplifted faces of our comrades, whose firm, resolutely compressed features we knew meant "victory or death." Not a man asked to leave the line. There was no apparent show of fear upon those visages, as we looked along the line in pride at the noble representation from the Old Granite State, and, probably, not one in those crowded columns realized at that moment that perhaps one fourth of their number would be "mustered out" ere the rising of another sun.

The command, "Forward," was given. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) had already left the advance works on the double-quick, with the brave Col. Robert G. Shaw at their head, closely followed by the First Brigade under dashing Gen. George C. Strong, and they in turn supported at half brigade distance by the Second Brigade under the gallant Putnam, of the Seventh New Hampshire, whose soldierly bearing instilled more courage into his troops, than any officer we ever saw in the service during the whole period of the war. We shall never forget the scene. As he sat on his horse, facing the left flank of his brigade (which was then in column by company), attired in a common soldier's blouse without straps, he looked every inch a soldier.

As soon as the Second Brigade had passed our outer line of works, the firing of our batteries and the fleet at once ceased, and Colonel Putnam deployed his brigade into column by battalions, and the different regiments of the



FIRST SERGT. GILBERT F. DUSTIN,
Co. D.



SERGT. MOSES H. JOHNSON,
Co. D.



SERGT. H. F. W. LITTLE,
Co. D (War time).



SERGT. H. F. W. LITTLE,
Co. D, Historian Seventh N. H. Vols. (Peace).

brigade closed up to less than half distance. So narrow was the neck of land between our advanced works and Fort Wagner, that, small-as was our regiment in numbers, only six companies could dress in line, and consequently four companies had to march *en echelon* to the rear. Then as if aroused from sleep Fort Wagner opened its batteries. Its heavy siege guns, howitzers, and forty-two-pounders poured a fearful cross fire of grape and canister upon the narrow neck of sand along which the crowded columns of the storming party must advance, while the profile of the parapet of Fort Wagner was outlined against the dark thunder clouds rising behind, by the sparkling fire of the rifles of the garrison, who, secure in their immense bomb-proof during the long hours of the bombardment, had sprung to the parapet upon its cessation, to repel the expected assault. Besides the storm of iron hail from Forts Wagner, Sumter, and Moultrie, and Battery Gregg, all the batteries on James Island were throwing shells and shrapnel, and the nearer ones grape and canister, working their guns for all they were worth, plowing wide swaths through our ranks, which, however, were quickly closed. For a moment the brigade was halted, at the moment that the regiment under Shaw, and the First Brigade struck the enemy's picket line — which time the writer of this occupied in placing a tourniquet upon one of the men in Company D, Hinckley D. Harris, by name, whose right leg was badly shattered at the knee by a grape-shot, and we had barely time to affix the instrument, the grape and canister in the meantime splashing the water into our faces; for the left of the regiment then stood in the edge of the marsh on the left of the narrow neck of land, and the water was a foot deep or more where we stood — when we heard the ringing command, “Forward,” from Colonel Putnam, who was ever on the alert to have his brigade on time: besides which we distinctly remember

the order given by Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, which was, "Seventh New Hampshire, keep closed on the colors." Springing to their feet the line pushed on into a storm of shot that seemed to fill the air like the drops of a summer shower. After that it was hard to know or hear any command, as there was such a noise from the shells and guns, together with the shrieks and cries of the wounded. All this time it was growing darker, and upon nearing the coveted works we went in on the double-quick. We passed their outer works and opened to let the remnant of the First Brigade with Shaw's broken battalion pass through on their way to the rear, for they had nobly borne the first shock, their onset being so fierce and heavy that they were badly shattered, and the Second Brigade had the front.

Closing up as well as possible the regiment reached the ditch, a trench with sloping sides, some fifty feet in width, five in depth; and for the whole length of the south front waist deep in water and soft mud, though at the southeast angle and along the sea front it was dry. This ditch was enfiladed by heavy howitzers, which kept up a constant fire of grape and canister, and the sides and angles of the fort and the ditch itself were covered with the dead and wounded. In the angles of the ditch especially we noticed they lay piled one upon another, and there was no chance to get down into the ditch without climbing over these bodies.

Before starting on this charge Colonel Putnam directed that the cap should be removed from the rifles, as our dependence must be on the bayonet should we come to fighting. In the regiment just behind us (the One Hundredth New York), this order was neglected, Colonel Dandy saying that his men never fired without orders, a statement sadly and signally disproved within an hour. The right of the regiment crossed the ditch near the southeast angle,

and found a small portion of the First Brigade on the parapet near that angle; the companies on the left finding the ditch in their immediate front impassable, crowded around to the right, and crossed the ditch near the same angle, while the four companies *en echelon*, passed clear around the right, and some of them scaled the parapet of the fort upon its sea face. The next regiment in our rear (the One Hundredth New York) came promptly up to the ditch and in the darkness, which was only lighted up by the flashes of the guns, saw the parapet covered with men, and supposing them to be Confederates, fired into them, undoubtedly killing and wounding many of our men. As it had now become very dark we could only see our way when the flashes of the rebel guns which swept the moat, lit up the ghastly scene for a moment only, but at short intervals. But we mounted the parapet of the fort, only to find that the stronghold was so constructed as to be almost impregnable; and some mistake or delay in giving orders to General Stevenson, prevented the Third Brigade coming to our aid. It was now nearly 10 o'clock.

We had already driven the rebel gunners from some of the nearest guns, but only to find that other guns which we had not seemed to find in the darkness, swept the traverses. After waiting for reinforcements, and holding the whole southern face of the stronghold until it was impossible to stop longer, our ranks having become so badly thinned and broken, we retired in as good and quick order as possible under the circumstances, for it was about as difficult to get back as it was to go on. Therefore, after some skillful engineering, as we thought, to escape the missiles thrown after us, the remnant of our brigade reported at our outer line of entrenchments where we found the Third Brigade drawn up in line to resist any sortie the enemy might make, and leaving on the field behind us and at the fort upwards of six hundred of our brave com-

rades, among them our heroic brigade commander, who was shot through the head and instantly killed on the parapet.

The loss of the Seventh New Hampshire in this assault was two hundred and sixteen killed, wounded, and missing, and of this number eighteen were officers, eleven of whom — including our gallant and beloved colonel — were either slain outright or mortally wounded and left in the enemy's hands.

After crossing the ditch all regimental action ceased, and each action seemed an individual one, and will be best illustrated by quoting from the narrative of Adj. Henry G. Webber, who says: "Crossing the ditch at or near the southeast angle, I found myself, on reaching the crest of the parapet, in a corner where the bomb-proof, rising some six feet higher than the parapet, afforded a protection in front from the enemy's fire, and crowded upon the parapet, the slope of the bomb-proof, and in the corner were one or two hundred men from all the regiments in both brigades, among whom the few that I could make out as belonging to the Seventh New Hampshire were scattered. It was in vain that I tried in the tumultuous crowd, to get them together. All was wild uproar, with the groans and cries of the wounded; men calling for their officers, officers calling for their men, and many in wild excitement yelling with no apparent object but to add to the confusion. Captain Brown, of Company K, stood upon the bomb-proof, trying in vain to excite some men to follow him. Captain Rollins, of Company F, Lieutenants Knowlton and Bennett, of Company D, had all crossed at the same point, and no two men who stood together belonged to the same company, if by chance to the same regiment.

Colonel Putnam, delayed by his horse being shot from under him, now appeared upon the fort, and ordered an attempt to charge and silence one of the guns that flanked

the sea face, and still swept the top and sides of the bomb-proof with grape.

Lieutenant Bennett and myself then joined Captain Brown upon the top of the bomb-proof, and a few men moved to follow us. The position of the gun could be plainly seen in the gathering darkness, by the burning fragments of cartridges before its muzzle, but right across the path yawned a wide, deep, black pit—an opening into the bomb-proof in rear of a seaward embrasure, up from which came occasional shots. To the left was apparently a chance to get around, but the road was blocked by a crowd of men, sitting, lying, or standing; some disabled by wounds, some apparently paralyzed by fear. As we attempted to force a path through them a shell burst in our midst. Bennett was killed, Brown mortally wounded, and one of my legs went out from under me, and refused duty. The men fell back and I crawled over the edge of the bomb-proof again, among the increasing throng of wounded and dying, to see how much I was hurt, and was relieved to find it more of a bruise than a wound, from which the numbness soon began to pass away.

“Colonel Putnam went up on the bomb-proof, and endeavored to get up a charge, but in vain; after which, drawing his men into the crowded corner of the fort, he endeavored to hold out until reinforcements, for which he had sent, should arrive. The enemy made one charge upon us, but were driven back by our fire. Shortly afterwards a ball through the head stretched Colonel Putnam among the slain, just as he had announced to Captain Rollins his determination to hold out to the last. Major Butler, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Captain Rollins, and myself, were now the only officers left, and the small force of men was woefully thinned, while the dead and dying were piled over the small space we held.

“ So long a time had elapsed since reinforcements were sent for, that Major Butler began to fear that the officer who was sent had failed to cross the belt of fire that still swept the outside of the ditch, and expecting a charge every moment, to which our small force could oppose but feeble resistance, he at last gave the order to retreat, and taking a last shot over the bomb-proof, we silently skedaddled toward our lines.”

Five officers fell before reaching the moat which surrounded the work. Of the line, Captain Brown and Lieutenants Cate, Baker, Bennett, and Bryant, fell dead on or near the works. Captain Leavitt lived until he reached Charleston. Captain House died of his wounds in October, and Lieutenants Davis and Worcester died on board transports, after they were exchanged. All other wounded officers recovered. It is an historical fact that in this assault the Seventh New Hampshire lost more officers than any other regiment in any one engagement during the war.

General Strong and Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut, had fallen mortally wounded near the fort, while leading the First Brigade, and General Seymour was severely wounded by a grape-shot, while the Second Brigade was moving up, and was obliged to leave the field.

Had the Third Brigade come to the assistance of the Second Brigade on the evening of the assault on Fort Wagner, and sent two of its regiments around the sea front of the fort to the rear of that stronghold, the Union forces would have taken the fort and its garrison; and instead of smashing two good brigades upon the fortified front of such a formidable earthwork, a portion of one of the brigades engaged, would have been sufficient to hold the front while two good regiments passing around the work to the rear, which was almost wholly unprotected, and which movement would have been a feasible one, would

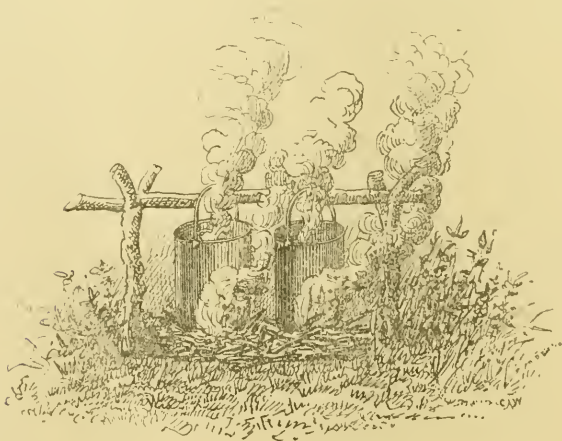
have successfully terminated the assault. Why our general officers who had the advantage of a military education should have seemingly overlooked the advantage of such a movement is not clearly comprehensible. Even noted Confederate authorities seem never to have given a thought to the accomplishment of such a movement, which could have been easily made, and the long and arduous siege and consequent loss of life have been averted. Such a movement would also have shown conclusively the fault of constructing a formidable earthwork with the rear almost wholly unprotected.

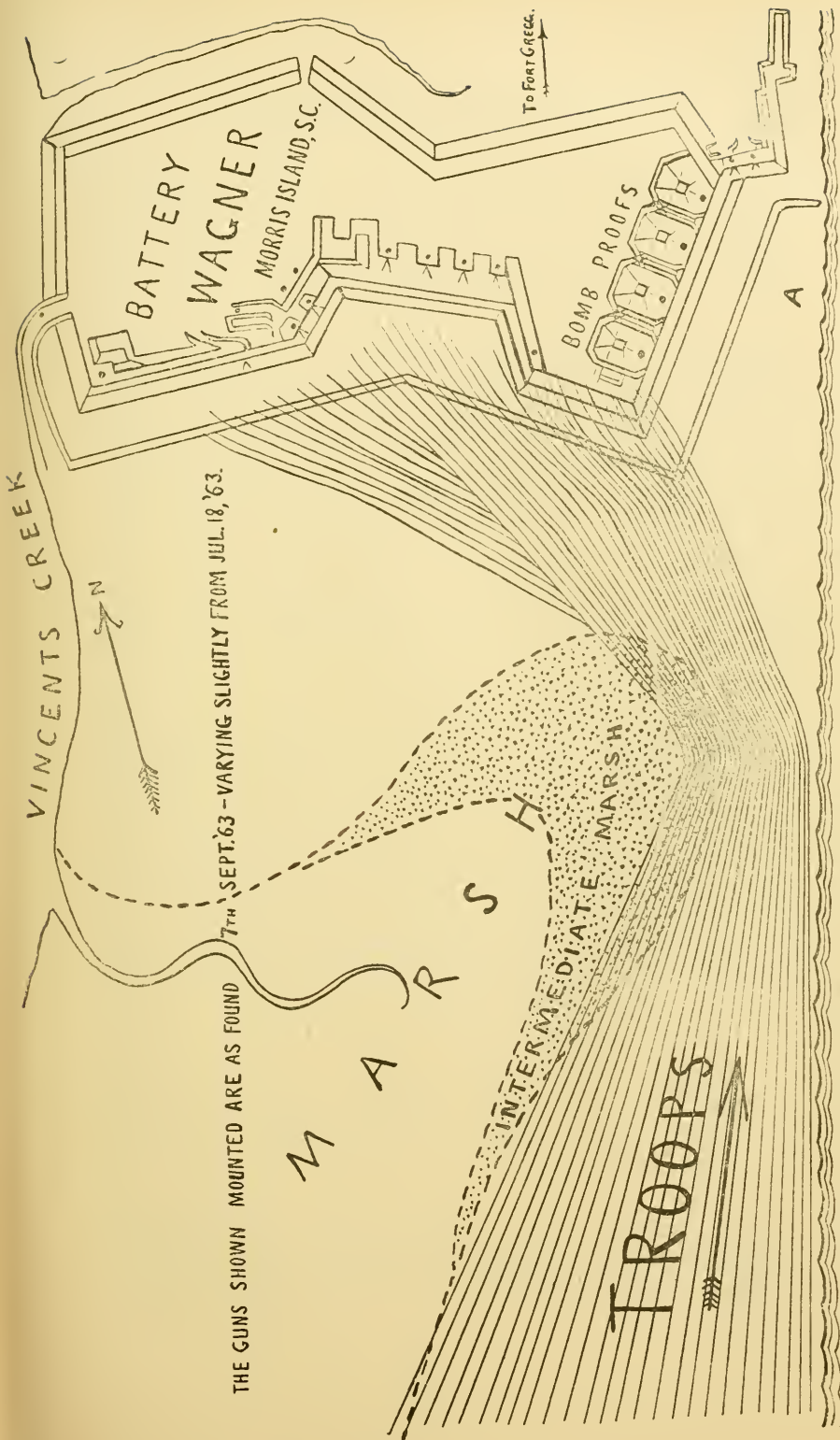
The morning of the 19th was Sunday, and an inspection of the troops upon the island was ordered, and only nine officers and two hundred and fifty-eight men appeared on the line of the Seventh New Hampshire as present for duty.

Company C had lost every commissioned officer. First Lieut. Virgil H. Cate had only lately been exchanged and returned to the regiment, and was acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Putnam. Second Lieut. Andrew J. Lane was killed before reaching the fort. Of the two hundred enlisted men who were either killed, wounded, or missing, I desire to speak in particular, because without them where would the glory and fame of our regiment have been? *Good, faithful, brave* men and *tried* even unto death. They were of the best we had. Their memory we shall ever cherish, and as we recall the faces and pronounce the names of those comrades who were missing on that eventful evening of July 18, 1863, we find they were men whom we would have chosen for any emergency. First Serjts. Gilbert F. Dustin, of Company D; Alexander S. Stevens, of Company E; Thomas F. Meader, of Company F; Charles C. McPherson, of Company I; and Jacob W. West, of Company G, who died of his wounds August 5, "went in to stay," and the loss of these five first sergeants

was sadly felt by the companies to which they belonged. Only a few, a very few of our wounded men ever came back to us. Nearly all of our missing comrades proved to have been either killed or wounded and died in rebel hands. The squad of men who were captured from Company D, at St. Augustine, Fla., had been returned but a short time to the regiment, and some of them were that evening either killed or again captured. At least no tidings ever came of them. Every company had its list of killed and wounded, and scores of New Hampshire homes went into mourning for those who never returned.

The men who were wounded were generally found to be seriously so, making it very much the worse for them, as it was impossible to get those badly wounded comrades back to our lines; and as we were compelled to retreat on the double-quick, those who had not been able to get back by their own efforts, and those who were left near the rebel works had to be left to the mercy of rebel hands.





PLAN SHOWING THE NARROW NECK OF SOLID GROUND OVER WHICH THE STORMING COLUMN ADVANCED JULY 18, 1863.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAGNER. — REGULAR APPROACHES BY ZIG-ZAGS AND PARALLELS. — HEAVY BREACHING BATTERIES ERECTED FOR REDUCING FORT SUMTER. — SHARPSHOOTERS EMPLOYED IN THE TRENCHES ON BOTH SIDES. — OUR RATIONS. — ANNOYING FIRE FROM FORT SUMTER. — GENERAL GILLMORE DESIRES TO OPEN FIRE UPON CHARLESTON, AND A MARSH BATTERY IS CONCEIVED BY COL. EDWARD W. SERRELL, OF THE FIRST N. Y. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS. — THE BUILDING OF THE BATTERY FOUND PRACTICABLE. — A PLAN SUBMITTED TO GENERAL GILLMORE, WHO AT ONCE ORDERED ITS CONSTRUCTION. — COMMENCED AUGUST 2, 1863. — THE BATTERY COMPLETED AND THE FIRST GUN, CALLED THE "SWAMP ANGEL," OPENED ON CHARLESTON, ON THE MORNING OF THE 22D OF AUGUST. — THE FIRST SHOT FIRED AT 1.30 A. M., THE DISTANCE BEING NEARLY FIVE MILES. — A DETAIL FROM THE SEVENTH ASSIST IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BATTERY. — COMPANY H ON DUTY AT THE MARSH BATTERY WHEN THE FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED. — THE UNTIMELY END OF THE "SWAMP ANGEL." — THE CAPTURE OF THE "RIDGE." — FORT SUMTER IN RUINS. — THE HEAVY SIEGE GUNS TURNED ON FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG, AND THE FORTS AND BATTERIES ON SULLIVAN'S AND JAMES ISLANDS. — OUR SAP AND ZIG-ZAGS REACH FORT WAGNER.

Immediately after the inspection of the 19th, the different brigades were assigned camping-grounds in regular order and as far as could be seen everything betokened a

long, heavy siege: the two principal objects being the besieging of Fort Wagner by regular approaches, and demolishing Fort Sumter by one hundred, two hundred, and three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifled guns from the ground now in our possession.

Our tents were sent over from Folly Island on the 23d and our knapsacks and other company baggage were sent a few days later. After getting our camps in good order, heavy details were at once made and called for each day for fatigue work and picket duty in the trenches, and large working parties were called for each night. We began a series of zig-zags and parallels, each additional one bringing us nearer and nearer Fort Wagner, and heavy Parrott guns were mounted and at once commenced the reduction of Fort Sumter, while other batteries for both guns and mortars were erected and concentrated their fire upon Forts Wagner and Gregg. Meanwhile the rebels kept up a constant fire of small arms from their advanced works or trenches, and also a heavy fire from the guns of Forts Wagner, Gregg, and Sumter, and the batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands. Our routine of duty was varied by being first detailed on fatigue, then on picket or support at the trenches, the time being about equally divided between the camp and trenches. Sharpshooters were placed in the front trenches on both sides, and many a comrade lost his life by carelessly exposing some part of his body. At times we got for a change, a detail at unloading vessels, down at the point at Lighthouse Inlet, the cargo consisting of fixed ammunition, rations, etc.

Reinforcements now began to arrive, and the number of small naval vessels performing blockade duty was materially increased. In fact, we found ourselves disciplined into the more industrious part of army tactics, and there was plenty of work for all.

Our food was as good as could be expected under the circumstances, and we had every facility for cooking that

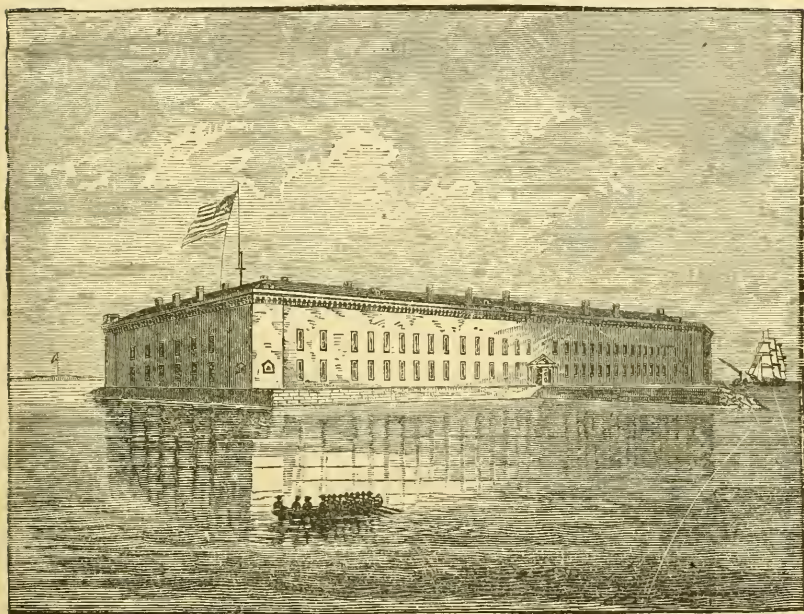
was at this time possible, our fire-wood being all brought from Folly Island. But our drinking-water was abominable. Wells were dug in the sand-hills, back away from the beach, and for curbing we used a pork or beef barrel. After standing in the well over night the water would be covered with a thick green scum; the wells were not deep, as we rarely used more than one or two barrels, and the smell from these wells was sickening — especially after they had been dug for a number of days — owing, perhaps, to the too close proximity of salt water: therefore we were under the necessity of digging a new well every few days. We found upon trial that a small portion of vinegar added to a canteen of this water was a very good sanitary precaution besides materially improving it in taste.

The construction of the various fortifications and batteries which General Gillmore now determined to erect upon the island was given in charge of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, under Colonel Serrell, whose officers superintended the working parties in their different operations. A series of night working parties were instituted by the navy, and several large obstructions were removed from the main channel at the entrance to the harbor, among which we noticed a huge chain made of railway iron, hooked together at the ends by the rails being heated and turned.

From the sea side of the island, and not far from the shore, could be seen the turrets of the monitor "Keokuk," which the rebels had sunk at one of the first attacks on Fort Sumter. It was more familiarly known as the "Wooden Monitor."

It is an admitted fact that the heavy Parrott guns used by General Gillmore might just as well have been brought to Morris Island a fortnight earlier, mounted, and directed at Fort Sumter, regardless of Fort Wagner, and both of those disastrous assaults upon Fort Wagner could have

been avoided. The effective range of these heavy guns was from four thousand to eight thousand yards, while the farthest battery used for the reduction of Fort Sumter was only four thousand two hundred yards distant, showing conclusively, that the possession of Fort Wagner was not necessary for the reduction of Fort Sumter.



FORT SUMTER, APRIL, 1861.

From the time of our landing on the island an annoying fire was kept up by Fort Sumter upon the approaches to Fort Wagner, both from two Brooke rifles and two mortars, having the range of the neck of land where we were constructing our different parallels; the Brooke rifles, which threw a seven-inch shell, were very annoying, as they had the range of nearly the whole length of the

island, and caused many casualties back among our camps, about three and one half miles from Sumter. One of these Brooke rifles was disabled on the fifth day of the firing, according to Confederate authority on the 15th, this being the one on the southeastern angle of the fort, while the other, which was mounted on the northern angle, was afterwards removed with most of the larger guns of Fort Sumter, after the heavy firing from General Gillmore's batteries of Parrott guns had so weakened the fort that they could not be used.

As early as the morning of July 16, while at breakfast, General Gillmore told Gen. Edward W. Serrell, then colonel of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, who was also a noted engineer, of the great desirability of selecting a position from which fire could be opened upon the City of Charleston. Colonel Serrell taking Lieutenant Serrell of his command and a fourteen-foot board with him, started across the marsh, and where it was too soft sat on the board and pushed it forward between their legs. The day was very hot, making the effort anything but pleasant. In the evening Colonel Serrell reported that he thought a battery could be constructed in the marsh, giving the position by bearings. Experiments were made by the colonel, and on the 2d of August a general plan for the construction of a marsh battery was submitted by him to General Gillmore, which received his immediate approval.

Except the commanding general and a few others in the army, and those immediately engaged upon it, there is reason to believe that it was looked upon unfavorably and its success doubted by many who would now give much to have their names identified with its history. Until it worked all right it was called "Serrell's foolishness."

Examinations continued to be made to find a location where the erection of a battery might possibly be done with

less labor and expense, so on the 30th of July experiments were made with a rod of three-quarter-inch iron thirty feet long. In many places this rod would sink of its own weight ten feet or more, and could then be pushed perhaps twenty-five feet, to the bottom, with a man's hand. The marshes were covered with a species of tall, coarse grass, from four to five feet high. The roots of this grass did not form a sod, but were very fine and did not grow deep.

At flood-tide the entire marshes were covered, and the top of the grasses were visible above the water. The marshes adjacent to Morris Island were well interspersed with creeks, the banks of which, owing to oyster and other shell deposits, would sustain a man's weight, but let him attempt to go far from the creek, and he would become hopelessly imprisoned. Some idea of the jelly-like consistency of this mud may be conveyed by stating that two men standing upon a plank could, by the proper motions, make the entire mass beneath them visibly move for several hundred square yards.

The obstacles were many and apparently insurmountable, but General Gillmore ordered the building of a battery to be supplied with a two-hundred-pounder rifled Parrott gun. His orders were to so mount it that it should be practicable to protect it and so that it could deliver shells in Charleston. The public is already familiar with the story that in the requisition made for labor and material for its construction, it is said that fifty men were called for, eighteen feet tall, to work in mud fifteen feet deep.

A causeway of planks fastened to piles was about this time constructed across the marsh from our left centre batteries on Morris Island to Block Island, and this was used as a means of getting to the creek, where boats would be in waiting for the fatigue or working parties to convey them to the spot designated for the Marsh Battery, which was the correct name for the battery to be erected. An

experiment was first made to ascertain the sustaining qualities of the mud, by placing a platform four feet square, composed of three-inch plank, upon the surface where the proposed battery was to be built, and then placing successive layers of bags of sand upon it until a pressure of four hundred pounds to the square foot had been obtained, and to do this the men had to walk upon boards. This was left twenty-four hours when it was found there was no sign of settling and it was again loaded to a height of seven feet, obtaining a pressure of six hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot. It then began to lean a little to the side where the men had stood. Again the sand-bags were piled on two feet higher, obtaining a pressure of nine hundred pounds to the foot. At this point the whole tipped over, and strange as it may appear, the platform only sank about one foot at one corner, and there it cut squarely down.

On the 2d of August, General Gillmore ordered the building of the battery, and this after he had been assured that it would require ten thousand days' work; men were at once set at work on Folly Island, cutting down trees, mostly yellow pines, which were to be towed up the creek in rafts; and at the camp of the engineers on Morris Island, men were put at work filling sand-bags, which were hidden behind the heavy sand ridges during the day, and transported by boats at night to the required spot.

Capt. Daniel Eldredge, of the Third N. H. Volunteers, in his history of that regiment says regarding the building of the Marsh Battery, "Piling was necessary as one of the adjuncts, but no pile-driver could be used. The mere statement of this fact requires temerity, because it has been told many times that a pile-driver was used (by night, of course), and cushions put on the bottom of the hammer and the top of the pile to deaden the noise. Such was not the case, however, as the piles were driven by a method



SERGT. THOMAS LANGLAN,
Co. D.



SERGT. JAMES M. LAMOS,
Co. D.



CORP. ORLANDO G. BURTT,
Co. D.



CORP. LEANDER EMERY,
Co. D.

known as forcing. A pile, which in this particular case was a long, heavy plank, was sharpened at one end and was then placed upright, sinking of its own weight a short distance. A long horizontal bar was fastened to this, as high up as was practicable, the fastening being several feet distant from the centre of the bar. Then the long end was pushed upward, after a rope had been attached, and the short end was fastened to a platform laden with sand-bags. Then about a dozen or more men pulled down the long end by the rope, and the pile went down. This was varied by making the bar fast at the centre, and a group of men pulling by the ropes at either end of the bar forced the pile down; this operation was varied by making the bar fast at the centre, and forcing the pile down. The foundation of this famous battery was what is termed a grillage, and was made of large yellow pine logs, crossed and bolted together, and substantially like a hollow square. This hollow square was for the purpose of permitting the gun itself and its platform to rest on an entirely independent foundation, so as not to disturb the battery itself—that is, the parapet—when the gun should be fired. Again, being independent, it will readily be seen that should the gun and its platform sink, it would force upward the parapet, while on the other hand should the parapet sink, it would leave the gun and its foundation undisturbed.”

The foundation for the gun was first prepared by laying down upon the grass itself a thick layer of this same marsh grass, cut near by, which was thoroughly trampled down into the mud. Upon this were placed two tarpaulins, covering the entire space the size of the gun platform, and upon these was placed about fifteen inches of sand, while over this were placed three layers of three-inch yellow pine plank. The lower layer of the pine plank touched the sand, the middle layer touched the lower layer, and

they crossed each other at right angles, both being laid diagonally to the line of fire. The upper layer of plank was laid in the line of fire. The two lower layers of plank exactly fitted the hollow square formed by the grillage of the parapet, and the ends rested upon a strip spiked to the sheet piling, upon the inside and entirely around the square.

Under the grillage of logs forming the foundation of the parapet were placed grass and tarpaulins, the same as in the foundation for the gun, and the interstices between the yellow pine logs were filled with sand. All bags injured in the transportation and all other broken bags of sand were piled within a short distance of the logs, upon the marsh, and evenly distributed, in order to prevent the edge of the marsh from rising in case the battery itself should settle. The parapet was erected upon the grillage of logs around the foundation of the gun; the logs being in layers or groups of six and firmly bolted together, and was composed almost wholly of bags of sand, while the gun platform, gun carriage, and gun itself rested upon the foundation inside the square formed by the grillage foundation of the parapet.

A causeway was erected from the battery and forming a junction with the causeway leading to Block Island, which at flood-tide was under water, and consequently out of sight of the enemy. This causeway was completed August 12, and aided very much in approaching the battery, although we were obliged to march over it in single file, a distance of nearly a mile.

Many officers and men of the forces stationed on Morris Island can truly say that they assisted in the construction of the Marsh Battery. The engineer officers who personally superintended the construction of this battery were Col. (afterwards General) Edward W. Serrell, now of New York City: Capt. Charles P. McKenna, Lieut.

Nathan M. Edwards, Lieut. Charles B. Parsons, Lieutenant Hartmann, and Lieutenant Serrell, of the First N. Y. Engineers; Lieut. A. J. Wadlia, of the Third N. H. Volunteers; Lieut. William C. Knowlton, of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers. The work upon the battery had to be performed wholly at night, and the peculiar construction involved, required little or no noise; to protect the working parties from possible attack during the construction a boom made of heavy logs securely fastened together by irons, was placed across the mouth of the creek near the northern end of Morris Island, and was securely anchored to the adjacent banks; and a strong force of picket boats was kept in the creek above the battery and was known as the Boat Infantry Picket, and it was quite a formidable force, composed of infantry detailed for the purpose.

The part taken in the construction of this battery by the Seventh New Hampshire was of the most laborious kind, and by reference to my diary I find that on the night of August 10, a detail for fatigue duty, of about one hundred men of the regiment, under command of Lieut. William C. Knowlton, of Company D, was ordered out with arms, and the writer of this happened to be one of the detail from Company D, and will never forget how disgustingly muddy and nasty that job was. After proceeding over the Block Island causeway to the creek, for the branch causeway had not then been completed, we embarked in boats, and were conveyed up the creek, opposite to and about a mile to the left of Fort Wagner, in the wide marsh between Morris and James Islands, where we were landed, and were immersed in mud half way to our shoulders. We proceeded to stack arms, the guns at once disappearing in the soft mud as far as the middle bands, so that it was by the utmost exertion that we could extricate them the next morning, just before daylight, when we were ordered back to camp. It was then that we appreciated the recommenda-

tion of the engineer officer, who, when told to make out his requisition for what would be needed to establish a battery at this place, is reported to have made as a part of his requisition, fifty men, eighteen feet tall, to work in mud fifteen feet deep. If ever we appreciated height, it was on this particular occasion, and our tallest men were the subject of much envy. Here we rolled up heavy pine logs all night long, the end of a rope being fastened to a stake in the spot designated for the battery, and the other end of the rope being passed around the end of the log, there being a rope at each end. They were rolled into position by a detail of men at each rope, the logs disappearing in the mud about as fast as they were hauled in from the channel; but after continued exertion, and by the aid of numerous sand-bags and planks we established a foundation. We remember the night was very dark and the men were not allowed to make much noise, and the mud seemed to be the nastiest mud with which we ever came in contact. About all the clothing we had on was completely spoiled, but we had assisted in the construction of the Marsh Battery.

Again, on the night of the 21st of August, Company H had the honor of supporting this battery; this being the night the first gun, more familiarly known among the soldiers as the "Swamp Angel," was fired into the City of Charleston. I can vouch for the statement made by Lieut. William F. Spaulding, concerning the detail on this night, as in my diary I find that the Seventh New Hampshire was detailed for picket or support for batteries in the trenches on this particular night. Lieutenant Spaulding in relating his experience at the Marsh Battery on that night says:

"At this time I was first sergeant of Company H, and in command of the company, Captain Ames and Lieutenant Farley being either sick or on detached duty, and Lieut. John H. Worcester had been killed in the charge

on Fort Wagner, July 18. As we were in the trenches that night, with the regiment, the field officer of the day approached my company, asking, 'Who is in command here?' I saluted, and said, 'I am, sir.' He glanced at my chevrons and then said, 'Well, sergeant, I want you to take your company out to the Marsh Battery. If you are attacked hold your position at all hazards, and I will send you reinforcements.'

•• He sent an officer as guide to the landing. From the shore to the creek, which was quite a distance across the marsh, we found a causeway about four feet wide, terminating abruptly at deep water. Across the creek was laid one plank about two feet wide. This we had to cross one at a time, and as you may well imagine, it was a slow operation. There was no moon, yet it was light enough to see fairly well, but the plank and the water were about the same color, and we could only get along by sliding one foot forward and then following it with the other.

•• Arriving at the opposite shore, two logs had been laid on the marsh side by side, the tops leveled off, and a plank about a foot wide nailed on each. This continued for a long distance, and then narrowed down to one plank, and so continued until we reached the battery, which was said to be a mile from shore. It took us about an hour to get there. While going along the single plank some unfortunate man would slip one foot into the soft mud, and then would occur a few words not fit for women or children to hear.

•• 'I remember distinctly upon our arrival at the battery I burst out laughing, when one of the sergeants asked me what I was laughing at, I told him what the major's orders were, 'Hold your position at all hazards and I will send you reinforcements.' Now, as we had been fully an hour getting there, if we were attacked we would either drive the 'rebs' off or they would gobble us before assistance

could get over the creek, three fourths of a mile or more away. During the night we could hear at intervals, the splash of oars and voices in low tones, which we knew to belong to our picket boats. Along in the middle of the night we heard footsteps coming down the plank walk. When near enough I halted them and received the countersign. It proved to be a detachment of artillery. They went right at work loading the gun, and, giving it an elevation of thirty-five degrees, let her go.

“How it made things shake! Quite a while after the shot was fired we could see a bright light resembling ‘heat lightning’ in summer-time. Again after quite an interval would come a faint boom. The light was the bursting of the shell, the ‘boom’ the noise of the explosion, which traveled so much slower than the light. It must be remembered that the shell had to travel about seventy-nine hundred yards before it reached its destination, the City of Charleston. Again and again the artillery loaded and fired that Parrott gun, we infantry stowing ourselves wherever we could find a place. The wind, of which there was but very little, blew from the direction of the city. Soon there was a big racket in the city. Fire was set in different places, and we could hear the fire bells ringing and knew that the shells had done their work well. General Beauregard charged General Gillmore with using Greek fire. Whether it was used or not I cannot say, but I have always been of the opinion that something of the kind was fired.

“How many times the gun was fired that night I do not know, but it was quite a number. At daylight we were relieved and returned over our plank road. Once afterward I visited the ‘Swamp Angel’ and found the breech was blown out.”

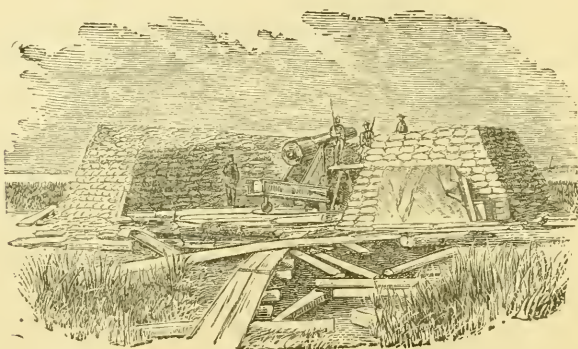
During the construction of this battery, a mock battery was built to the left and front of the Marsh Battery and

was finished the night of August 21. being made of boards and grass, under the supervision of Lieutenants Edwards and Hartmann, of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, for the purpose of drawing the fire of the enemy, and it was eminently successful. On the night of the 17th of August, the Marsh Battery was ready for the gun which had been brought up the creek on a boat constructed for the purpose, and Lieutenant Wadlia, of the Third New Hampshire, and Lieutenant Parsons, of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, made their preparations to put the gun in place, having been detailed for this purpose.

The gun was a two-hundred-pounder Parrott, cast at the West Point foundry, 1863, and was of a class numbered six. It had upon its muzzle, "W. P. F., No. 6, 1863, wt. 16,577, A. M." The "A. M." means Alfred Mordecai, the inspector. The foundry number of the gun was five-hundred and eighty-five. The depth of the bore was one-hundred and thirty-six inches, or eleven and one third feet, with a diameter bore of eight inches. A large boat about thirty feet long had been prepared at the Engineer wharf, near the south end of Morris Island, with heavy planking over the entire top, and with the necessary "chocks." The gun itself was prepared for handling, by forcing a round timber into its capacious mouth as a wedge and handle. Then pieces of timber were strapped around the body of the gun to bring it up level with the reinforce. It could then be rolled. An unusually strong platform had to be constructed over which the gun was rolled to the boat, and extraordinary care was required and exercised in placing the gun in the exact spot to produce an even keel. The boat with its valuable cargo was towed to the place of its destination, where it was kept two days and nights awaiting the completion of the battery and the requisite landing place. The gunwale was not more than five or six inches above the water, and the boat had to be pumped out often.

It took one night to roll the gun into the battery, and one night to mount it, and it was ready for action.

The Marsh Battery was a costly experiment and not an inexpensive plaything. There was used in its construction upwards of thirteen thousand bags of sand, one hundred and twenty-three pieces of yellow pine timber of fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter and forty-five to fifty-five feet long, five thousand feet of one-inch boards, eight tarpaulins each eighteen by twenty-eight feet, ninety-five



THE MARSH BATTERY — "SWAMP ANGEL."

hundred and sixteen feet of three-inch pine plank, three hundred pounds of seven-inch and three hundred pounds of four-inch spikes and nails, six hundred pounds of round and square iron, and seventy-five fathoms of three-inch rope. These items do not include causeways, booms, and other things incidental to the battery, and ninety-one days' work by engineer officers, thirteen hundred and eighty-four days' work by engineer soldiers, seventy-three hundred and ninety-three days' work by infantry volunteer regiments, one hundred and seventy-two days' work by four-horse teams, and ninety-three days' work of boats.

The gun was fired into the City of Charleston for the first time on the morning of August 22, at about 2 o'clock. The detail who worked the gun was composed of men from the Eleventh Maine, under command of Lieut. Charles Sellmer, now a captain in the Regular Army. During the building of the battery, while in easy shelling distance of the forts on James Island, the work was kept so secretly and quiet that they never got the range, and there being no working parties there during the daytime there were no casualties on that score.

Lieut. Charles H. Foster, of Company K, Eleventh Me. Volunteers, in an article on the "Swamp Angel," says :

"I took no part in building the sand-bag redoubt, but I was there when the first shot was fired and all the time the gun was fired. Lieut. Charles Sellmer, of the Eleventh Me. Volunteers, which regiment was then at Fernandina, Fla., was ordered to report to General Gillmore, then on Morris Island, S. C., with a detail of forty men from his regiment, to serve as artillerists. We reported as directed, and were placed for a time with the Third R. I. Heavy Artillery Volunteers, serving the siege mortars shelling Fort Wagner. When the "Swamp Angel" was in position, Lieutenant Sellmer was ordered to take as many of his men as he needed, take his shells on board a boat, and go to the Marsh Battery. The powder was in eighteen-pound bags, such as was used in guns of that calibre, only we were ordered to use eighteen instead of sixteen pounds, which was the regular charge. Some of the men went in the boat with the shells, while the rest took a plank walk that had been constructed, and with a charge of powder under each arm, we found our way to the place where the "Swamp Angel" gun was. Lieutenant Sellmer had visited the battery during the day and therefore knew the route, but the rest of the men did not move until after dark. The plank walk was partially under water so we were obliged

to get there while the tide was down. Upon our arrival at the battery we fought mosquitos until the time set to open upon Charleston, and at the appointed time we sent our compliments to the commander of the city.

“ We loaded the shells with what was said to be Greek fire, but I do not think it amounted to much. It was said at the time, that we started quite a fire, but we were not in a position to see, owing to our location. The gun was a two-hundred-pounder rifled Parrott, and was fired at an elevation of thirty-five degrees. It was mounted on an iron carriage, and at every discharge of the gun the whole redoubt would shake like a quagmire. I do not remember the number of shots we fired that night, but we fired until the battery had to be shut down for repairs, and as all work had to be done at night we did not get an opportunity to shell them again until the night after. The “rebs” did not get any range of us the first night. They shelled us from the batteries on James Island, but their shots went wide of the mark. The next day they shelled the place, but as no one was there, of course no one got hurt. When we opened fire the second night they had our range pretty well, so that their shells came uncomfortably near, but they did us no harm. We had an accident of our own which hurt one man seriously, and all of us some. The man whose duty it was to bring along the cartridges, or bags of powder, was standing on a plank behind the gun, which was placed there in order to keep us out of the water at high-tide, and at the command “Fire!” given by Lieutenant Sellmer, he at the same time wishing to know what time it was, stood with watch in hand, so as to see by the flash of the gun when it was discharged. When the lanyard was pulled the breech of the gun flew off, and in its course struck the plank about midway, and the man was thrown out in the swamp a hundred feet or more; he was thrown quite high in the air. If it had been hard ground

where he fell he would have been killed, but he went into the mud and swamp grass. He was badly shaken up but no bones were broken. He was in danger every minute from the rebel shells, but we found him, by his outcry, and rushed out in the marsh as fast as we could after him, and soon had him again in the battery."

The gun was only fired nine times on the morning of the 22d, and was not fired again until the night of the 23d, when it burst at the thirty-sixth round, blowing off its breech, the break being a little to the rear of the vent. The reinforce remained substantially intact, which under the circumstances was a very singular occurrence. The gun was fired very slowly, and the elevation at the time of bursting was only thirty-one degrees, thirty minutes, and was fired but once at an elevation of thirty-five degrees.

The gun was thrown forward upon the parapet, and was afterwards buried under the sand-bags of the parapet. The range was taken by triangulation, the steeple of St. Michael's church was the objective point, and nearly all the shells fired from this gun fell in that vicinity, which was calculated to be seventy-nine hundred yards distant. As to the correctness of the statement that Greek fire was used in loading the shells, Gen. J. W. Turner, then chief of artillery, and now of St. Louis, Mo., says in his report, "Both incendiary shells and shells filled with Greek fire were used. The latter worked very poorly, nearly every one prematurely exploding; and it is not determined whether any shells containing Greek fire ever reached Charleston." However, it is a noted fact that the people of Charleston were very much alarmed, steam whistles sounded, bells were rung, and fires were started in the city. After the destruction of the "Swamp Angel" no gun was mounted there for some time, but two ten-inch sea-coast mortars were placed there and were used in subduing the fire from the batteries on James Island, and

particularly from a gun called the "Bull of the Woods." These mortars were called the "Marsh Hens." Later on a gun was mounted at the battery and was used until the end of the war in firing upon the James Island batteries, but the only recognized "Swamp Angel" was the particular gun which was first mounted at the Marsh Battery, and was fired upon Charleston. After the war a foundryman bought what old iron he could gather from Morris Island, and his collection included the "Swamp Angel," which was identified by someone cognizant of its history, and it was purchased by citizens of Trenton, N. J., where it had been carried, who caused it to be properly mounted upon a substantial pedestal at the junction of Perry and Clinton streets, where it stands to-day, an ornament to the city and the pride of its citizens. The broken breech is held in place by a long bolt extending from it to the mouth of the gun, and the pedestal has two tablets upon which is inscribed a history of the gun.

During this time work upon the batteries upon Morris Island had been going steadily forward. As the siege progressed new batteries were continually being constructed, and one battery of heavy guns was kept in reserve for Fort Wagner, one for Fort Gregg, another for Fort Sumter, and others for the forts in the harbor and on the surrounding islands, and an occasional shot was sent toward the small steamers that would occasionally venture down toward Fort Sumter. On the evening of August 4, Capt. Lewis S. Payne, of the One Hundredth N. Y. Volunteers, was captured, together with ten non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment, after a brisk skirmish with the pickets of the enemy near the mouth of Vincent's Creek, at a place known as Payne's Dock, where the captain, who was known as a daring scout, had established a picket post, which was about fourteen hundred feet west of Fort Wagner. Of the number captured, the captain

and four non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded, one mortally.

The routine of duty had at this time become very severe, and the regiment was ordered out nearly every other night, either on fatigue or guard at the trenches. August 18, the regiment was stationed in the trenches at the front and were under a heavy fire, and lost one man killed and four wounded. On the 19th, a three-hundred-pounder Parrott was mounted in one of the batteries on the left, and while being fired at Fort Sumter, had about three feet of its muzzle blown off, caused by the premature explosion of a shell, and as the break was nearly square across the piece it was chipped with cold chisels and again used with no apparent disadvantage to the gun. The three-hundred-pounder required a little more elevation, to attain the same range, than the two-hundred-pounder, but was more accurate. It was mounted on an iron carriage with a centre-pintle chassis, and worked with great ease. Steps were cut in the parapet upon which Nos. 1 and 2 men mounted to load. The projectiles were carried on hand-barrows. After the muzzle had been blown off and repaired, the gun was fired three hundred and seventy times; but subsequently, it was completely disabled by continued premature explosions of shells near the muzzle. It also gave great trouble before it was got into position. It had to be transported more than a mile from the dock through deep sands and across semi-marsh overflowed by the tide. It broke down three sling-carts, and was about a week on the way, and in the daytime it was covered with brush and weeds to conceal it from the enemy. In one day it threw fifteen thousand pounds weight of metal. The same work of destruction which it could perform in one day required three or four days on the part of the one-hundred and two-hundred-pounders, and its immediate effect upon Fort Sumter was terrific.

We had now eight distinct batteries, commencing on the right and running around to the left of the island.

Battery Brown. — On right of the second parallel, near the beach : distance from Fort Sumter, 3,516 yards. Armament — Two two-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles. Garrison — Company I, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery, under command of Capt. Charles G. Strahan.

Battery Roscerans. — Near left of second parallel ; distance from Fort Sumter, 3,447 yards. Armament — Three one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles. Garrison — Company M, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jr., of the Third R. I. Heavy Artillery.

Battery Meade. — Near left of second parallel, in front of Battery Rosecrans ; distance from Fort Sumter, 3,428 yards. Armament — Two one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles. Garrison — Detachments from the Third R. I. Heavy Artillery, the One Hundredth N. Y. Volunteers, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth N. Y. Volunteers, under command of First Lieut. Henry Holbrook, and after his death by First Lieut. A. E. Green, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery.

Naval Battery. — Centre of first parallel, two hundred yards north of the Beacon House ; distance from Fort Sumter, 3,980 yards. Armament — Two two-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles and two eighty-pounder Whitworths. Garrison — Detachments of sailors from the U. S. frigate "Wabash," under Commander Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. Navy.

Battery Hays. — On creek, three hundred and twelve yards west of Beacon House ; distance from Fort Sumter, 4,172 yards. Armament — One two-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle. Garrison — Detachments of Company D, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery, under command of Capt. R. G. Shaw, of that regiment.

Battery Reno. — On creek, one hundred and thirty-five yards west of Battery Hays, in sand ridge; distance from Fort Sumter, 4,272 yards. Armament — One two-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle, and two one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles. Garrison — Company H, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. A. W. Colwell, Third R. I. Heavy Artillery.

Battery Stevens. — Immediately to the left of Battery Reno; distance from Fort Sumter, 4,278 yards. Armament — Two one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles. Garrison — Detachments of Company C, First U. S. Artillery, and Seventh Conn. Volunteer Infantry, under command of First Lieut. James E. Wilson, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Battery Strong. — Immediately to the left of Battery Stevens; distance from Fort Sumter, 4,290 yards. Armament — One three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle. Garrison detachment of the Seventh Conn. Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. S. H. Gray, of that regiment.

In the aggregate there were at this time in position, two eighty-pounder Whitworths, nine one-hundred-pounder Parrotts, six two-hundred-pounder Parrotts, one three-hundred-pounder Parrott, and eighteen rifled guns, of the heaviest calibre, throwing a ton of metal on an average at each discharge. These were the heavy siege batteries erected for the purpose of assisting the navy in the reduction of Fort Sumter. Beside all these we had our coehorn mortars, and our twenty and thirty-pounder Parrott rifles which we had used on Folly Island.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th commenced the first heavy bombardment of Fort Sumter by the land forces, which terminated after seven days' firing in the demolition of the fort, although it was not wholly silenced until September 1, or until the end of the sixteenth day, but at the end of the seventh day Fort Sumter was effectually

destroyed as far as her ability for defense was concerned. The cannonade was kept up with the regularity of clock-work, and Brigadier-General Turner, chief of artillery, in his report says, "The precision of fire of the Parrott rifles was remarkable, probably excelling any artillery ever before brought on the field in siege operations."

The siege operations in the trenches were constantly retarded by the enemy, whose sharpshooters occupied a sand-ridge about two hundred and forty yards in front of Fort Wagner, and Confederate historians say already one effort to dislodge them had failed, and again another on the night of the 25th had been unsuccessful. At length a sudden bayonet charge on the evening of the 26th was made by the Twenty-fourth Mass. Volunteers, Col. F. Osborne commanding, supported by the Third N. H. Volunteers, under Capt. J. F. Randlett. This charge was so quickly and vigorously made that there was no time for escape, the lines being only some twenty-five or thirty yards apart at one point, and the larger part of the picket force, about seventy, were taken prisoners. They belonged to the Sixty-first N. C. (Confederate) Regiment.

The rebel prisoners were obliged to stand there exposed, to prevent the fire of Fort Wagner until our men had safely entrenched themselves. This at once secured for us a new and stronger position, which we quickly proceeded to fortify. Now began the most perilous part of our siege work, which was to be constructed over the narrow strip of the island which lay between the "ridge" and Fort Wagner, and it became almost impossible to push forward the sap by day, while the brightness of the prevailing harvest moon rendered the operation almost as hazardous by night. Besides the increasing effectiveness of the artillery fire from Wagner, and the more distant flanking batteries on James Island, the sappers now encountered an elaborate and ingenious system of torpedominer, which were to be exploded by persons walking



SERGT. GEORGE F. ROBIE,
Co. D.



LIEUT. GEORGE F. ROBIE,
Co. D.



CHARLES B. DANFORTH,
Co. D.



CAPT. GEORGE ROBERTS,
Co. F.

over them. Sixty loaded shells and water-tight kegs of two gallons capacity had been so placed since the second assault on Fort Wagner. Six were exploded by the sappers, with twelve casualties. In order to effectually silence Fort Wagner at this time — as the guns from that fort, together with one mortar, were very annoying to the approaching sappers — General Gillmore on the morning of September 5, concentrated upon this stronghold the fire of one three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle, four two-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles, nine one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles, ten thirty-pounder Parrott rifles, together with the fire from seventeen mortars, as these guns and mortars could be spared from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, that fort having been rendered wholly useless as a work of defense for the enemy.

A desultory fire was still kept up at the same time from other guns upon the ruins of Fort Sumter, in order that no repairs should be made. A very powerful calcium light was stationed at the left of the second parallel and was used with success in illuminating the parapet and higher parts of Fort Wagner, and was largely the means of preventing any considerable repairing of the damages done during the day. It gave the gunners at our batteries a chance to plainly see the fort, and also a chance to effectually prevent working parties from making the much needed repairs; in attempting to make these repairs, on the night of September 5, the Confederates admit a loss of eighty men killed and wounded. This light was also used on Fort Sumter, that our gunners working the batteries by night might better see the objective point fired at, while the enemy could see nothing but a small bright light, very dazzling to look at.

During the pending siege operations many promotions had taken place in the regiment to fill the vacancies made by those of our officers who had been killed in the second assault upon Fort Wagner, or who had died from the effects

of wounds. Among the field and staff, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Abbott was promoted to colonel, to date from July 22, 1863; Maj. Thomas A. Henderson was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, to date from July 22, 1863; Capt. Augustus W. Rollins, of Company F, was promoted to major, to date from July 23, 1863; a physician by the name of Moses S. Wilson, of Salisbury, N. H., was commissioned as junior assistant surgeon, to date from January 12, 1863, in place of Asst. Surg. William H. Smart, who had resigned November 20, 1862; Q. M. Andrew H. Young having been promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to date from November 25, 1862, Q. M. Sergt. George S. Hanson was commissioned to fill the vacancy, to date from November 26, 1862, and Private Darius Merrill, of Company D, was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, to date from March 12, 1863. Sergt. Avery Bixby, of Company I, was promoted to principal musician, to date from July 3, 1863, in place of Principal Musician Hiram S. Clifford, who was reduced to the ranks and assigned to Company C, and Patrick McKenna, a musician of Company F, was promoted to be principal musician, to date from July 4, 1863.

In Company A there was no change at this time in the commissioned officers. In Company B, Second Lieut. George W. Taylor was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. Ezra Davis, who had died of wounds; and Sergt. James A. Cobb, of that company, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Taylor, promoted. In Company C there was a vacancy in each grade of the lieutenants' commissions. First Sergt. William F. Spaulding, of Company H, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company C, in place of First Lieut. Virgil H. Cate, who was killed; and Sergt. Maj. George F. McCabe, of the non-commissioned staff, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Andrew J. Lane, killed. In Company D, Sergt. Charles A. Lawrence, of Company B,

was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Alfred N. Bennett, killed. In Company E, Sergt. Robert Burt was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. Timothy Dow, resigned; and Sergt. True W. Arlin was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Henry N. Baker, killed. In Company F, First Lieut. Charles Cain, of Company I, was promoted to captain of Company F, in place of Rollins, promoted; First Sergt. Francis White, of Company K, was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. Oliver M. Clark, resigned; and Sergt. William F. Thayer, of that company, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Frank G. Wentworth, resigned. Sergeant Thayer declined to be mustered, and Sergt. George Roberts was promoted to second lieutenant instead. In Company G, First Lieut. Penuel C. Ham was promoted to captain of that company, in place of Capt. H. B. Leavitt, who died of wounds; Second Lieut. Joseph E. Clifford was promoted to first lieutenant in place of Ham, promoted; and Sergt. Joseph A. Jacobs was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Clifford, promoted. In Company H, Second Lieut. Charles H. Farley was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. John H. Worcester, who had died of wounds; and Sergt. Francis Lovejoy was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Farley, promoted. In Company I, Sergt. Hazen G. Dodge was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieutenant Cain, promoted; and Sergt. Heber J. Davis, of Company K, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Perley B. Bryant, killed. In Company K, First Lieut. Leander W. Fogg was promoted to captain in place of Capt. Warren E. F. Brown, killed; and Second Lieut. William A. Hill to first lieutenant in place of Fogg, promoted; and Sergt. George M. Chase, of Company C, to second lieutenant of Company K, in place of Hill, promoted.

It will be seen by these promotions that there was quite

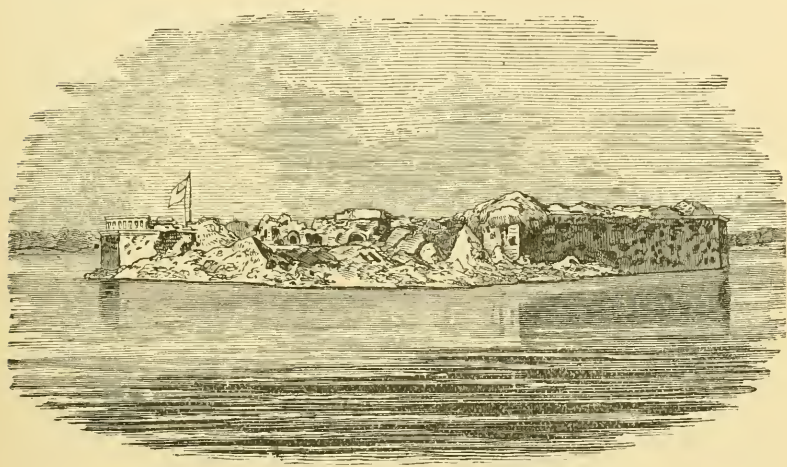
a change in many of the companies, and the men who had served so faithfully in the ranks made the best of officers, as a general rule, and in the different companies the vacancies among the non-commissioned officers necessitated the promotion of deserving privates to fill the places of those who had been killed, had died of wounds, or had been promoted or discharged. Our ranks had now become very much depleted through the losses from killed, wounded, and missing, and from disease.

Our sappers had now reached a zone of torpedoes thickly planted and it was with the utmost caution that the advance could be made. The guns of Fort Wagner were almost wholly silenced by the vigilance of our sharpshooters and the terrible bombardment from our fleet and land batteries. The roar of artillery at times was terrific, and while Fort Sumter was being pounded to ruins by our batteries, and Fort Wagner was plied so constantly with shot and shells as to remain almost wholly silenced, the severe exposure from the almost constant fatigue and picket duty, and duty in the trenches performed in the blazing heat of a Southern midsummer sun, under the constant fire of the enemy, made the labor alike toilsome, hazardous, and unhealthy; the effect was appalling from the noticeable increase of the sick-lists of the different regiments on the island, and the lack of fresh vegetables had undoubtedly much to do with it.

Among the most beautiful scenes to behold upon a dark night were the mortar battery fights, which were often witnessed during the siege, when the sky would be filled with shells from either side, and the fuses so well timed that they would not explode until they had reached the level of Mother Earth, the fuses from the shells lighting up their paths, and giving to the scene the look of a "battle of comets."

Fort Sumter had now the appearance of a huge brick structure which had suddenly collapsed, showing a promis-

cuous pile of bricks, stones, and rubbish down to the water's edge. Its guns had all been rendered useless; it was held by a small garrison who had constructed bomb-proof shelters from sand-bags and bales of cotton brought from Charleston, and but for the flag that floated over it, one would have thought it vacated. Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Johnson and the batteries on James Island had not been materially damaged, but it was now almost impossible to repair the works



FORT SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

of either Forts Sumter or Wagner, during the day or night, owing to the constant firing kept up by our batteries, aided by the calcium light, when such working parties were discovered. So successfully was this carried out that the Confederate commander at Fort Wagner, Col. L. M. Keitt, reported a loss of about eighty men, killed and wounded, of the working party alone, on the night of September 5, and our sappers, though unmolested by the fire of the work itself, were made to suffer from the long range fire of the flanking batteries on James Island, until the approach became so near that the fire endangered the rebel garrison.

CHAPTER XII.

EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND BY THE ENEMY. — ATTEMPT BY THE “REBS” TO DESTROY FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG A FAILURE. — HEAVY FORTIFICATION OF THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND BY THE UNION FORCES. — FIRING UPON FORT SUMTER CONTINUED AT INTERVALS. — BOAT ATTACKS ON FORT SUMTER BY BOTH LAND AND NAVAL FORCES. — UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY OUR NAVAL VESSELS. — ARRIVAL OF SUBSTITUTES AND CONSCRIPTS. — PROMOTIONS IN THE SEVENTH. — LOSS OF THE MONITOR “WEEHAWKEN.” — THE SEVENTH ORDERED TO ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C., AND BID FAREWELL TO MORRIS ISLAND.

A demonstration by boat attack was made on Fort Gregg by way of Vincent's Creek, on the night of September 5, under command of Maj. O. S. Sanford, of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, but which was unsuccessful, owing to unforeseen difficulties. On the morning of the 6th, the sap was pushed by the south face, and thenceforward the sappers had nothing to fear, not even from torpedoes; but entirely under cover of the east or sea front, they advanced nearly to the flank of that front, where they finished their labors and entered the ditch about 10 o'clock that night. At this time the rebel garrison could not have a single picket outside of their stronghold, their sharpshooters were driven into the fort, and not a gun could be used or fired by its garrison, and General Gillmore determined upon a third assault to take place at dawn on the morning of the 7th. As soon as the sap was completed on

the night of the 6th, the forces to be employed in the assault were ordered to the front, and among the other regiments ordered out for this purpose was the Seventh N. H. Volunteers. Shortly after midnight a deserter came into our lines with the information that the Confederates had evacuated the fort, and a few scouts at once ventured to crawl over the parapet to ascertain if the report was true. He informed our officers that they had retreated up the island to Fort Gregg, on Cummings Point, about a mile away, from whence they intended to retreat by boat to Charleston, after having blown up Fort Gregg; and he urged our officers to hurry up their assault if they cared to capture any prisoners. Feeling a little suspicious of the man, General Terry put him under guard and told him if his information proved false he would be shot at sunrise. The deserter expressed his willingness to abide by this, and the result proved as he predicted.

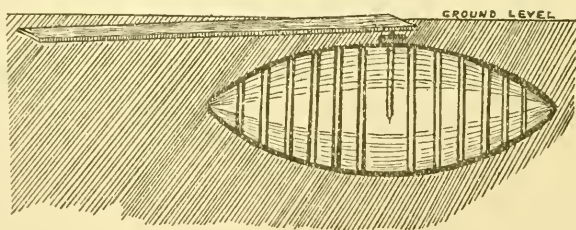
Five men of the Thirty-ninth Ill. Regiment volunteered to go into the fort and ascertain whether or not the information given by the rebel deserter was true; after making a thorough investigation they returned and reported the evacuation to be true, and that regiment at once advanced and occupied the fort. The Seventh New Hampshire, with other troops, was at once ordered to advance towards Cummings Point. They were in time to capture two or three boats containing seventy men, with a lieutenant of the Confederate navy, who had delayed in getting off by a few moments only. Confederate officers who rendered their official reports of the evacuation of Morris Island, mention their loss at that time as two or three boats and forty-six men.

The remainder of the island was now in our possession, with the complete armaments of the fortifications, and our assaulting column was at once ordered back to their different camps, leaving a sufficient number of troops to garrison the evacuated works. It was the intention of the

enemy to blow up the magazines of both Forts Wagner and Gregg, but the men whom they detailed for that purpose for some reason failed to accomplish their destruction, either through fear of capture or inefficiency in connecting their fuse with the magazines in their haste to get away.

When our men had taken possession of Fort Wagner they began a strict examination of the place, and as soon as daylight began to appear to enable them to see very plainly, they found a train of fuse lighted and burning slowly, which connected with the magazine. The fuse was at once cut, and all danger from an explosion from that source was at an end.

At Fort Gregg a fuse connecting with the magazine was also left burning by the retreating Confederates, but from some cause it went out or failed to connect; but the guns were all spiked at both Forts Wagner and Gregg, and unsuccessful attempts were made by the Confederate rear guard to explode or burst all the heavy guns, but for some reason each attempt proved a signal failure.



TORPEDO - MORRIS ISLAND.

Since the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, the Confederates had devised several methods of defense. One was a torpedo buried in the sand in front of the fort, that was made to explode by stepping upon a small piece of board, one end of which was on the ground, the other end resting on the plunger, and so arranged as to explode the torpedo. To this piece of board was attached a little piece of red flannel as a warning of danger to the Confederates.

On the morning of the capture of Fort Wagner, a Union soldier chanced to step upon one of these pieces of board, exploding the torpedo, which tore off one of his legs, at the same time throwing him eight or ten feet into the air. Each side of the ditch or moat, in front of the fort, there had been placed under water, a line of planks or boards, and into these sharpened spikes had been driven about four inches apart, that they might penetrate the feet and disable the assailants. For those who safely passed the torpedoes and the spikes, shot, shells, and bullets, boarding-pikes had been planted inside the fort to impale the men if they jumped down into the stronghold. These boarding-pikes had a handle about eight feet long, a blade about ten inches long, and a hook on one side by which a sailor could pull himself up the side of an enemy's vessel.

Inside the fort the destructive work of our bombardment was plainly visible on all sides. There was scarcely a whole piece of board or timber to be seen outside the protected magazines and bomb-proof. Several of the guns were dismantled, and others were so buried in the sand that it would be almost impossible to work them in defending the fort from an assault. And they had all been spiked before the evacuation.

In one place seven or eight dead bodies lay torn and mangled; in another place the leg and arm of a man lay kicking around in the dirt, that had apparently been torn off by the explosion of one of our shells. One man who was badly wounded had been left by the Confederates. The last rebel found in this part of the earthworks was a Frenchman who said that he was in a hole asleep when the garrison left, and who had made up his mind the day before to be taken with the fort if possible, and said in his broken English, "Me fight no more."

Details were at once made for the purpose of changing the face of the forts, and were at once set at work building new traverses, and mounting guns to bear upon Sumter, and the different forts in the harbor, also upon the City of Charleston, for the occupation of the whole island brought us much nearer and within easy range of everything about the harbor. We could command the different communications by steamers about the harbor during daylight, and, by the use of the powerful calcium light set on the beach at Cummings Point, we could effectually command the harbor by night.

During the siege of Morris Island, sharpshooters were very busily engaged on both sides and played a very important part in the severe contest for the possession of the island. When we had reached the second parallel, our advance forces were very much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, who occupied pits a little in advance of the point where our fourth parallel was afterwards established, being on the highest ground between us and Fort Wagner. Concealed in these pits from daylight till dark they lost no opportunity to effectively demonstrate to our troops the folly and extreme danger of exposing any part of the person. The services of the advance pickets who occupied our trenches each day and who were ordered to act as sharpshooters, were very unsatisfactory, for the reason that only a small number can generally be found who are actually what is termed "crack shots," therefore it was determined to organize a special force for this purpose; consequently a detail was made of some of the best known marksmen in the different regiments, who were ordered to report to Capt. Richard Ela, of Company E, Third N. H. Volunteers, for detached service. These men were taken out for target practice, each being allowed five shots, and were then ordered to report back to their respective regiments. From this detail about sixty of the best shots were

selected, among whom from the Seventh were Perley Collins, of Company B, Otis A. Merrill and Stephen C. Price, of Company H. Collins was shot and killed in the trenches September 2, while on duty as a sharpshooter, being shot through the head just before dark.

A camp for this detachment was established on the beach, a short distance above the sand-hills that lined the lower end of the island, and quite a distance below the "Left Batteries." The organization was completed on the 13th of August, and new Springfield rifles and "A" tents were issued to the company, or detachment, which was divided into two reliefs for service in the trenches on alternate days, one relief being under the command of Captain Ela, and the other under command of a lieutenant. The men were obliged to leave camp very early in the morning in order to reach their places at the front before daylight, and could not return until after dark at night. Each man was required to carry his rations for the day, and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and generally disposed of both rations and cartridges before returning to camp. These sharpshooters were stationed in the advance trenches, and it was their duty, so far as possible, to keep the enemy's sharpshooters quiet, and silence the guns in Fort Wagner. To do this was a very dangerous task and required the utmost vigilance. It was almost sure death for a man to show his head above the breastworks, and extra protection was obtained by piling up coarse gunny bags filled with sand. Loop-holes were obtained at proper intervals by leaving the ends of the lower bags about two inches apart and then filling up with sand so as to leave the hole about three inches high. It was not safe to watch through these holes, and precautions had to be taken to get into "position," as "darkening" the loop-hole was sure to draw the fire of the ever watchful "reb," unless he thought our men were fooling him. The

rifles were first placed through the loop-holes at arm's length and then a cap was placed above the rifle to prevent the "reb" sharpshooter from seeing through. This would generally draw his fire, and at the same time some of our men were closely watching for his fire from the other loop-holes, in order to send a shot back while there was a prospect of hitting someone. It required considerable study to draw the fire of the enemy and at the same time make it harmless to our men. One of the expedients was to place a cap on a ramrod and raise it about an inch above the works over the loop-hole. If it were raised higher, they knew it was a deception and would not fire at all. Another way was to place a cap alternately before the loop-hole and then remove it, in order to make them think it was a man.

When our sharpshooters occupied the fifth parallel it was amusing to see the gunners in Fort Wagner attempt to fire their artillery. The embrasures were filled up with sand-bags as a precautionary measure, and whenever they were being removed every sharpshooter was sure to be notified to be ready, and it often required several attempts on their part before the piece could be discharged, and then the embrasure would be quickly refilled with sand-bags.

When the assault was to have been made on Fort Wagner, on the morning of September 7, the sharpshooters were to occupy the advance trenches to prevent the enemy's artillerists from working their guns, while the assaulting column was to charge up the beach or sea front and turn the rear. Before reaching their places at the front, however, it was learned that the fort had been evacuated during the night.

The men detailed for sharpshooters were returned to their regiments early in October, as their services in that line were no longer needed. Captain Ela, who com-



LIEUT. H. F. W. LITTLE,
Co. E.



GEORGE W. ABBOTT,
Co. E.



WARREN E. KIMBALL,
Co. E.



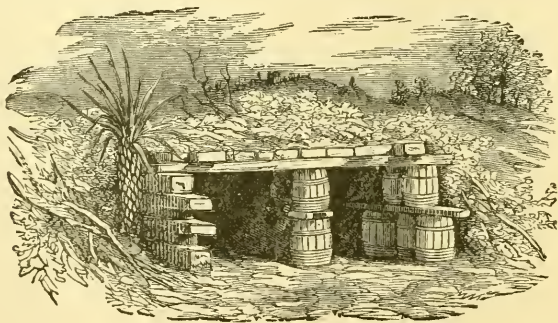
MUSICIAN EDWIN V. PARKER,
Co. E.

manded the detachment, was instantly killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864, while leading his company in an assault on the enemy's works. The casualties among the sharpshooters who comprised the detail from the Seventh was one killed. It was of the utmost importance to have an organized detachment of sharpshooters, ready and wholly equal to the occasion, and who could so ably compete with the sharpshooters of the enemy who had at times caused the stoppage of our work, and at the same time had been a great annoyance to our gunners and fatigue details, and had materially retarded our advance.

Sergt. Otis A. Merrill, one of the men detailed from Company H, for the sharpshooters, relates the following incidents which came under his observation while serving with them at the front. It will be remembered that this body of men was made up from the different regiments on the island, and but few of the men so detailed were from any one regiment, which brought together a company who had hitherto been almost wholly unknown to each other.

"There were, I think, three men detailed from the Seventh Conn. Volunteers to perform some special duty at the front. One of them was a natural born clown, and wore a brown felt hat, which he had by some means obtained, the crown of which he had stretched in a conical shape, in imitation of a very tall 'fool's cap.' The three were sitting on the ground under an awning that covered some light artillery, near the marsh on the James Island side of our works, eating their supper, which consisted of hard-tack and coffee, when the Johnnies sent a ten-inch Columbiad shell over from Fort Johnson; just before reaching our works the fuse-plug blew out, preventing the explosion of the shell, and while it was yet smoking it struck the top of the breastworks that protected the light artillery pieces, plowed through and rolled between the men, who, with their backs toward the enemy, were

enjoying their supper, as only a soldier can, and covered their hard-tack with sand, tipped over their coffee, and stopped on the opposite side of the ditch about eight feet away from them and a few yards short of where I was sitting. For a few seconds they were a terrified looking set of men and seemed immovably fixed, but soon saw that the smoke did not come from a burning fuse, and then the clown exclaimed in a moderate way, his eyes still standing out like peeled onions, while his hair had raised his hat several inches higher above his red, sun-browned face, 'Smoke, dam yer, smoke. I don't care half as much about getting scared as I do about losing my coffee, and then, if that shell had gone six inches to the right or left one of us would n't have wanted any more supper, for it would have taken his appetite all away.'



BOMB-PROOF, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.

“There was a time about the middle of August, while the enemy were yet in possession of the ‘Ridge,’ where was afterwards constructed our fifth parallel, that they very vigorously disputed any further advance on our part. This Ridge was only about two hundred and forty yards from Fort Wagner, and only twenty-five or thirty yards from our trenches; the mortar shells from Fort Wagner and Sullivan’s Island were constantly dropping in our trenches, and the shells from their smooth bores and rifled pieces

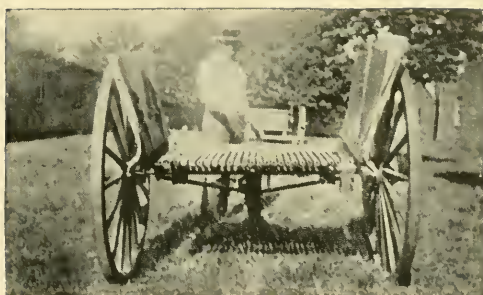
were continually skimming the tops of our breastworks and traverses from their batteries in our immediate front, and a cross-fire from the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and from those on James Island. Shells from the last named batteries often struck the traverses and exploded in the trenches among the men. One day one of the ten-inch shells exploded about a rod from me on the opposite side of the trench, while I was in the act of eating my dinner of salt junk, pickled cabbage, and hard-tack. I immediately jumped up to seek a place of shelter, and just as I turned my back on the shell, it burst, burying about one third of itself in the sand less than a foot above my head, and at the same time covering my dinner with sand.

I think it was on the same day that another incident occurred at the same place in the trenches, which I shall never forget. A corporal belonging to the Fourth N. H. Volunteers, whose name I do not remember, was near the top of a traverse about eight feet up from the bottom of the trench, on the lookout for rebel sharpshooters. It was near sunset and his day's work in the trenches was nearly done. Fort Johnson on James Island sent a ten-inch shell over where we were. The charge of powder in the shell blew out the fuse-plug without exploding the shell, and it struck the top of the traverse in front of the corporal, and striking him, took off both legs a few inches below the body, one only hanging to the body by a piece of the skin, and the other by just a little piece of muscle. He was thrown several feet into the air and fell about ten feet to the bottom of the trench. His sufferings seemed terrible to bear but he was perfectly cool and did not for a moment loose himself. As we quickly gathered around him, he said, "Get me out of here as quick as you can, but stop this blood first. Cut the strap of my canteen, it's right out there, and tie up this leg, cut off that skin, the leg is of no use. Be quick, I am in awful pain. Tie up

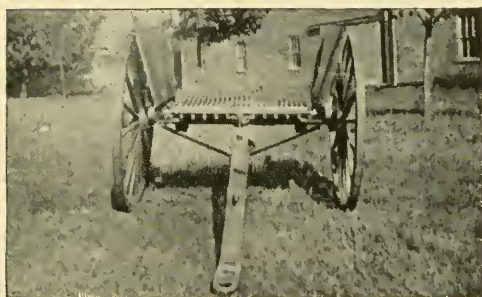
this other leg, quick." All this was done in less than two minutes, and a stretcher brought to take him to the surgeon's bomb-proof in the trenches, but before he reached there he died."

One of the toughest experiences in the line of drinking-water on the island, which has ever come to our knowledge, was several times related to the historian by Private Newell R. Bixby, of Company I, and was vouched for by Capt. Joseph Freschl, of that company, both of whom have been long since "mustered out." It seems that before we were ordered to move our camps back towards the south end of Morris Island, and while we were camped among the sand-hills where some of the rebel camps had been located, each company at once provided itself with a well, which in many places only required one pork or mess beef barrel in depth for a curbing. After these wells had been dug a short time the water would taste badly, which necessitated the digging of a new well or the labor of sinking the old well deeper. After a few days the men in that company began to find fault with the water, asserting that it tasted and smelled very badly, and as a remedy they proceeded to sink it deeper. They had removed but about a foot of the sand at the bottom of the well when they struck the corpse of a colored man, and the consternation and surprise of the men may well be imagined. The old well was quickly filled up and a new one dug a long distance away. It is said that nearly the whole company went to sick-call the next morning, after learning what happened to the well, and we believe good old Surgeon Brown would have been fully justified in issuing the medicine straight, and without quinine on that particular occasion, and undoubtedly he did so.

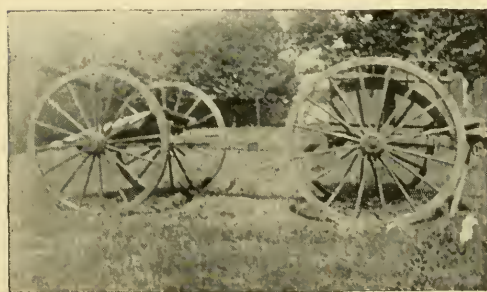
The Requa Batteries, or "Mosquito Batteries" as they were more familiarly known among the men, which were used during the siege, were placed and used chiefly at the



FRONT VIEW — REQUA BATTERY.



REAR VIEW — REQUA BATTERY.



REQUA BATTERY LIMBERED UP.

flanks of lines of works, and consisted of twenty-five rifled barrels, twenty-four inches long, the bore slightly larger than that of a rifled musket, arranged horizontally, on a plane, so as to be loaded at once, the metallic cartridges being placed in a steel bar at the proper intervals to enter the breech of each tube or barrel and this steel bar was snapped into its place by a lever, which at the same time fastened the bar which served as a breech-pin to each barrel, and the muzzles could be diverged or compressed so as to cover a whole company or a small squad as the occasion might require. The bullets used in the cartridges were conical like those of any rifled musket. These barrels or tubes were mounted on a light iron framed field carriage, with limber chest, and weighed thirteen hundred and eighty-two pounds complete. The detail to serve them consisted of three men, and the machine could be fired seven times a minute, as they were breech loaders.

Regarding the dead bodies with which our sappers and miners had to contend, Major Brooks says in connection with his report as to the lack of earth for the works, "A very unpleasant feature connected with this lack of earth arose from the number of dead bodies found in all our advanced work on the right, particularly in the fifth parallel, and immediately in front of Wagner. Ten have been exhumed in one night. Handling these bodies was very disagreeable. They were generally in coffins, but many soldiers, friend and foe, were wrapped in the blanket only, and others not that. At first we attempted to bury the bodies away from the works, where they would not be disturbed; but as the siege progressed, the scarcity of earth compelled a second, and in one case a third disinterment of the same corpse. After this all bodies were buried in the parapets of the works, where they lie undisturbed."

Regarding the bodies found in coffins and blankets, it is presumed that before the occupation of Morris Island by

the Union troops and up to the time of the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, the ground covered by the fifth parallel was a burial place for such of the garrison as were killed, or died of their wounds, or from disease on the island, as no coffins were furnished for the Union dead who were killed in either of the two assaults on Fort Wagner, as it would have been utterly impossible to furnish coffins at such a time and in such numbers, and that was not the Confederate way of burying Union soldiers on such occasions. They did not even bother with the blankets if the blanket was worth saving. If our Union dead were buried with their clothes all on in every case it would be an unprecedented event of the war. But most of the Union dead killed in those assaults were buried nearer Wagner, and the last day and night of the siege operations the sappers struck many of the bodies just before reaching the ditch, on the right near the beach.

Regarding the disposition of the body of our colonel, H. S. Putnam, nothing was ever definitely known, although some evidence has appeared within a few years throwing partial light upon the subject, providing there have been no mistakes made. In common with others his body was probably stripped of everything immediately after the retreat of our troops, making it almost an impossibility to recognize any particular body, especially after being so thoroughly begrimed with the dust, smoke, and powder of battle; and then lying all night where they fell and into the next forenoon, the weather being hot, it would not be very strange, in a hurried search by persons to whom he was not then personally known, that the wrong body might be identified; and despite the strenuous efforts of his friends, nothing that was upon his body at the time of death could be obtained. Until recently it had been supposed that the body, with a few others of the gallant dead had been removed from Morris Island and buried at

Beaufort, S. C. Recent developments, however, have perhaps shown that this was in all probability incorrect, and that Colonel Putnam's body may have been really buried by an old friend and classmate, Col. R. H. Anderson, of the Confederate service, near Fort Wagner, the morning following the assault. The following is the statement of Colonel Anderson :

“ I was not stationed on Morris Island during the late war, but I visited it on the morning after the assault on Battery Wagner, during a temporary cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of burying the dead. Upon arriving in Wagner, an officer, showing me a pair of colonel's shoulder straps, told me he had cut them off the coat of an officer who had been identified by a Federal prisoner as Colonel Putnam, of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers. He informed me that this officer had been killed, and asked if I had ever known him in the old army before the war. I replied, ‘ Yes, that he was my old classmate and friend,’ and begged him to go with me and point out his body. After some search in the midst of the dead, which almost filled the ditch in front of the parapet, he pointed out a body as the one from which he had taken the shoulder straps. I cannot say that I recognized my friend in the corpse pointed out, as I had not seen him since we both graduated in 1857, at which time he wore no beard, and the corpse being stripped of all outer clothing, there was nothing to identify the body as Colonel Putnam's save the officer's recollection that this was the one from whom he had taken the shoulder straps after having been identified by a Federal prisoner as Colonel Putnam. The size, hair, and complexion of the body pointed out to me agreed with my recollection of my friend, and believing the body to be his, I, after some difficulty in obtaining a detail, had it interred near the sea front of Battery Wagner, some yards from any other body, placing at the head of the grave a

shingle on which I fastened a piece of paper, on which I wrote, 'Col. H. S. Putnam, U. S. A. Buried by his classmate, R. H. Anderson, C. S. A.' A few minutes after performing this sad duty I left Morris Island, and have never since revisited it." It is barely possible that this might have been the body of Col. Robert G. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored), who was killed in the same assault, he being attired in a coat with shoulder straps. Colonel Putnam was attired in a common soldier's blouse without straps or anything upon it to designate his rank; the only part of an officer's uniform upon him as he went into the assault was his pants and cap.

After the war, Samuel Putnam, of Cornish, N. H., a brother of Colonel Putnam, succeeded in obtaining a field-glass, perfectly intact, and plainly marked "Colonel Putnam, U. S. A.," through the courtesy of H. W. Hendricks, of Charleston, S. C., formerly a captain in the Confederate Army. Captain Hendricks also thinks that the body buried at Beaufort, S. C., was not that of Colonel Putnam. He writes:

"After the killing, his body was asked for by flag of truce. This being granted, his remains, as was supposed, were carried beyond the Federal lines for interment. It was afterwards discovered that the wrong body had been procured, too late however to be rectified, inasmuch as the remaining dead had all been buried. I think the body taken as that of Colonel Putnam, was taken to Beaufort, S. C., along with several others and there buried. His sword I also had and wore until my capture at Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad in Virginia, where it was taken from me by an officer in General Hancock's corps. I wish it was in my power to restore along with his field-glass, the sword he wore; however, I am gratified at being able to hand to you the only reminder of the gallant services of the dead soldier, which was in my possession."

It is pleasing to note the touches of good feeling, and the many friends and comrades of the late Colonel Putnam will most truly appreciate the kindly act of Colonel Anderson, who thus remembered his friend and classmate, and so tenderly performed the last sad rites over the supposed body of the honored dead. To Captain Hendricks, his family and friends will ever feel grateful for the restoration of the trophy, made the more sacred by its associations with the departed and which is now placed in the hands of those whose pride it is to hold in high esteem the soldier's sacrifice to his country's cause.

Bernard McElroy, who belonged to Company A, was the colonel's orderly, and was constantly near him and should have been able, above all others, to identify the body, if such a thing had been possible, after the assault and at the time of the flag of truce; but as Mac has long since "passed over the river," further information upon that point has, we fear, been forever lost. Mac went into the charge with him, but was sent back with the colonel's saddle, as his horse was shot from under him soon after leaving our lines, the colonel doing the rest of the assault on foot.

The recollection of his exemplary life and heroic death will ever be sacredly cherished by kindred and friends, and the thousands of soldiers who have served in his command, and especially by the officers and men of the old Seventh whom it was his fortune to personally command. In his death the Union Army lost one of its best and bravest commanders.

CHAPTER XIII.

EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND BY THE ENEMY. — AN ATTEMPT BY THE CONFEDERATES TO DESTROY FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG A FAILURE. — HEAVY FORTIFICATION OF THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND BY THE UNION FORCES. — FIRING UPON FORT SUMTER CONTINUED AT INTERVALS. — BOAT ATTACKS ON FORT SUMTER BY BOTH LAND AND NAVAL FORCES. — UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO DESTROY OUR NAVAL VESSELS. — ARRIVAL OF SUBSTITUTES AND CONSCRIPTS. — PROMOTIONS IN THE SEVENTH. — LOSS OF THE MONITOR "WEEHAWKEN." — THE SEVENTH ORDERED TO ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C., AND BID FAREWELL TO MORRIS ISLAND.

During the month of August the Seventh had been brigaded with the Tenth Connecticut, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and One Hundredth New York, which was styled the Third Brigade, and was under the command of Col. Joseph R. Hawley, of the Seventh Connecticut. At that time there were five brigades on the island, besides eleven batteries of artillery and a detachment of the Eleventh Me. Infantry, and a detachment of the First Mass. Cavalry and the First N. Y. Engineers. These brigade formations had not been changed at the time of the evacuation of Morris Island by the enemy. Late in the evening of the 6th of September, the following order from General Gillmore was issued for the purpose of carrying Fort Wagner by assault at the hour of low tide, on the following morning, that hour being selected in order to give our

forces the use of the broad beach for the assaulting column to move upon :

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 513.

I. Fort Wagner will be assaulted at 9 A. M. to-morrow, the 7th inst., by troops to be designated by Brigadier-General Terry, who will command in person. The artillery fire upon the work will be kept up until the troops mount the parapets, and will cease at a given signal. The assault will be in three columns, as follows: First, a column of two small regiments of picked troops will debouch from the advanced trenches, mount the parapet of the sea front and the bomb-proof and the traverses, spike the guns, and seize and hold the sally-port; Second, a column of one brigade, drawn up right in front in the trenches, in rear of the first column, will debouch upon the beach by regiments, pass the sea-front of the fort, file sharp to the left and mount the parapet of the north and west faces, regiment after regiment, as they gain the requisite distances; Third, a column of one brigade, left in front, will follow behind the second column, and deploy across the island in rear of Fort Wagner, facing Cummings Point, with skirmishers well out in the front.

II. The guards of the trenches will be held in reserve at their appropriate stations. The balance of the infantry force of General Terry's command will be kept under arms from and after 8 o'clock in the morning, near the Beacon House. The batteries of field artillery will be ready for action near the Lookout.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

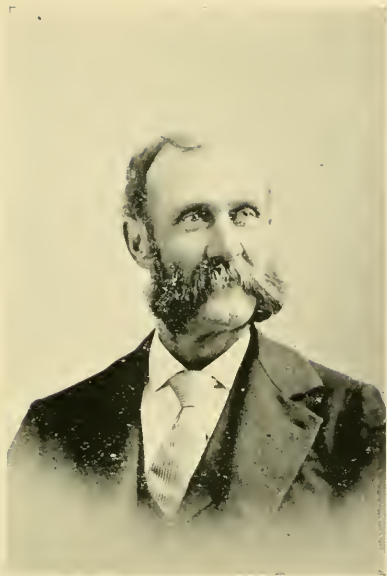
EDW. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Gillmore further says: "About midnight on the 6th, it was reported to me that the enemy was evacuating the island. Such was the celerity of his flight that

nearly the whole of his force made its escape. Seventy men were intercepted on the water and taken. Our forces at once occupied the north end of the island. Eighteen pieces of ordnance of various calibres were captured in Fort Wagner, and seven in Battery Gregg, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces taken on the island. Nearly all of them were large. Fort Wagner was found to be a work of the most formidable character, far more so indeed, than the most exaggerated statements of prisoners and deserters had led us to expect. Its bomb-proof shelters, capable of containing from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred men, remained practically intact after one of the most severe bombardments to which any earthwork was ever exposed. The attempt to form an opening into the bomb-proof by breaching, failed for want of time. The heavy projectiles were slowly eating their way into it, although their effect was astonishingly slight. Indeed, the penetration of rifle projectiles, fired at a sand parapet, standing at the natural slope, or approximately so, is but trifling."

The siege of Wagner had lasted for fifty-eight days, and had required twenty-three thousand five hundred soldiers' days' work of six hours each, eight thousand days' work on defensive arrangements, fifty-six thousand days' work against Sumter, ninety-nine thousand days' work against Wagner. There were about forty-six thousand sand-bags used, almost exclusively for revetting.

According to Confederate authority, on September 4, at Charleston, a conference of general officers was held in relation to the evacuation of Fort Wagner and Morris Island, which resulted in determining General Beauregard to hold out so long as night communication could be kept up by row boats. On September 5, instructions were given regarding fuse, in case evacuation became necessary, stating "that at least three safety fuses be inserted in a pile of cartridges, or a barrel of powder in each mag-



CHARLES A. MORRILL,
Co. E.



JOSEPH E. SYMONDS,
Co. E.



CAPT. CHARLES A. LAWRENCE,
Co. G.



CORP. NOAH T. PITMAN,
Co. G.

azine, to be carefully trained to prevent premature explosion, and of proper length to insure the actual departure of the last man. The fuses to burn fifteen seconds to the foot, all the smaller guns to be spiked or otherwise injured. Shot or shell to be rammed down without a cartridge, using a wedge of wood. Arrange to burst the columbiads with bolts, Tennessee caps, fuse, etc., if they arrive in time; otherwise, put in two cartridges, two solid shot, another cartridge, then fill the gun to the muzzle, adding fuse." However, the fuse did not prove to be in good condition, and after experimenting with it, Captain Huguenin, to whom the "blowing up" had been assigned, offered to make assurance doubly sure by setting on fire two barrels of resin, first placing them in the hospital adjoining the magazine; but was not permitted to do so, as the order was for fuse to be used. Captain Huguenin was accidentally left on the island, but was rescued by a boat which was seeking to escape capture itself, he wading out to it. He was probably the last Confederate to leave the island.

At midnight on the 5th, Col. L. M. Keitt, commanding Fort Wagner, signaled, "I had nine hundred, not fourteen hundred men. About one hundred of those were to-day killed and wounded. The parapet of the salient is badly breached. The whole fort is much weakened. A repetition to-morrow of to-day's fire will make the fort almost a ruin. The mortar fire is still very heavy and fatal, and no important work can be done. Is it desirable to sacrifice the garrison? To continue to hold it is to do so. Captain Lee, the engineer, has read this and agrees. Act promptly and answer at once." Of the evacuation, General Beauregard says in the *Century's War Book*: "The instructions were prepared by me, with much deliberation and thought. The withdrawal of the troops began as previously agreed upon, and was conducted in silence,

with great coolness and precision. Owing to some defect in the fuses, however, the powder magazines of neither Wagner nor Gregg were exploded, although they had been lit with all due precaution by able officers."

The next day General Beauregard telegraphed to Richmond:

6 Sept., 1863, 8 P. M.

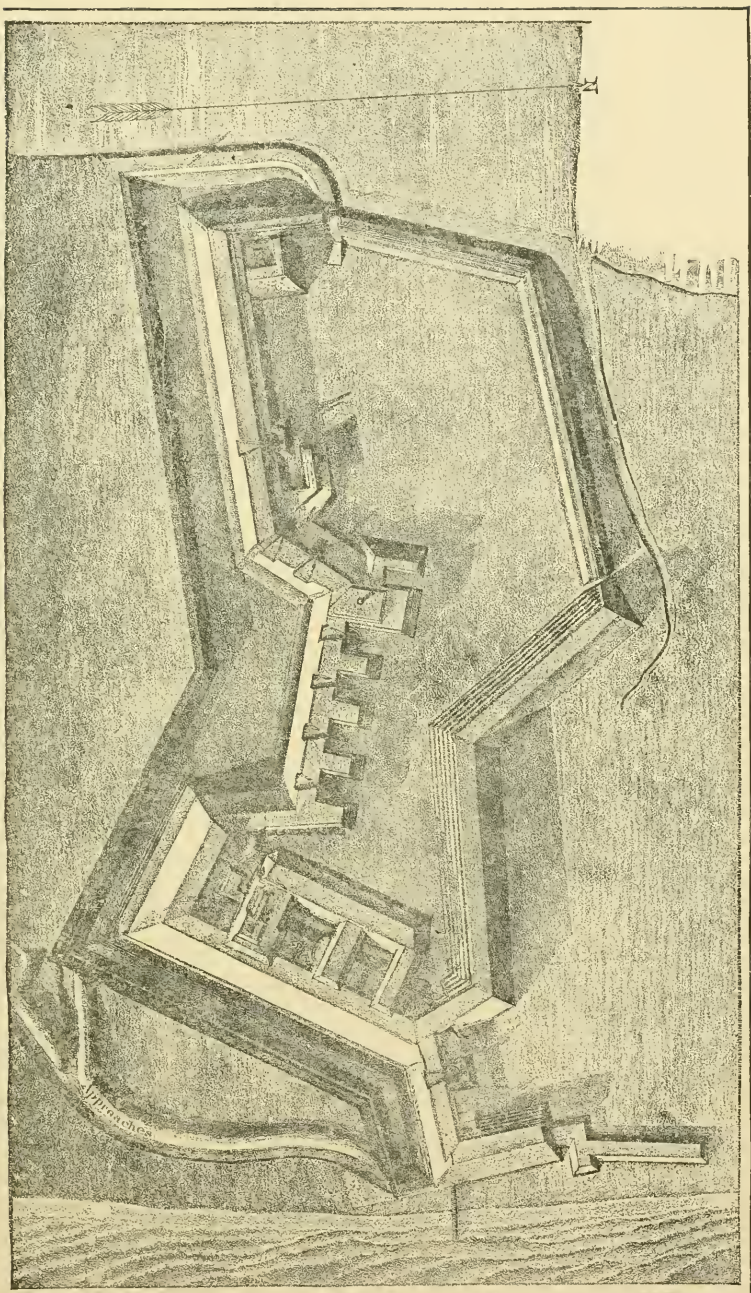
"Terrible bombardment of Wagner and Gregg for nearly thirty-six hours. Front work much damaged, repairs impossible. Approaches of enemy within forty yards of salient. Casualties over one hundred and fifty. Garrison much exhausted. Nearly all guns disabled. Communication with city extremely difficult and dangerous. Sumter being silenced, evacuation of Morris Island becomes indispensable to save garrison. It will be attempted to-night. This is the fifty-eighth day of attack."

On the morning of September 6, at 2.15 A. M., Beauregard signaled Colonel Keitt: "Repair work with soldiers and negroes on island. I will determine to-day what measures to adopt. No action shall be taken in haste. It is too late to act to-night."

At 8.45 A. M. on the same morning Colonel Keitt signaled Beauregard: "Incessant fire from Yankee mortar and Parrott batteries. Can't work negroes, better look after them promptly. Had thirty or forty soldiers wounded in an attempt to work. Will do all I can, but fear the garrison will be destroyed without injuring the enemy. The fleet is opening, but I hope we may stand till night."

At 10.30 A. M. Colonel Keitt again signaled to Beauregard: "Boats must be at Cummings Point early to-night, without fail."

At 3.15 P. M. he again signaled to Beauregard: "Will boats be here to-night for the garrison? And if our sacrifice be of benefit, I am ready, let it be said so and I will storm the enemy's work at once, or lose every man here."



BATTERY WAGNER.

(Diminished from the plan in General Gillmore's Report, 1865.)

The enemy is within fifty yards of us, and before dawn we should assault him if we remain here. Answer positively and at once. Assistant Engineer Stiles has just inspected the fort and says it is untenable. The enemy will by night advance their parallel to the moat of this battery. The garrison must be taken away immediately after dark, or will be destroyed or captured. Pray have boats. I am sending the sick and wounded to Cummings Point. I have not in the garrison four hundred effective men, excluding artillery. I shall say no more."

It seems that General Beauregard finally consented to act, for during the day, September 6, by Special Order No. 176, he directed the evacuation, with the following details:

"Two iron-clads to take position near Sumter. All land batteries to be prepared to sweep all the water faces of Gregg. Transports to be near Cummings Point, to receive the men from row-boats. The row-boats, in large numbers, to be at or near Cummings Point directly after dark. A naval officer to have charge of the boats. A line of couriers to extend from boats to Wagner. Wounded to be first removed, then the garrison, except two companies to remain till the last, to make show of occupation and defend in case of assault. To not approach boats nearer than one hundred yards before assignment. The last to leave Wagner must not be till Gregg has been entirely provided for. Two officers to be left to light the fuses (fifteen-minute fuses) to blow up magazines and bomb-proofs. Gregg to be evacuated last. The troops to embark with loaded guns. If enemy should attack Wagner at once, or the explosion should be prevented, three rockets from Gregg to announce it, and all the batteries, Sumter, and gunboats will open on Wagner and will also do so if the explosion takes place, and fire slowly at the spot all night."

The evacuation then took place, and in his report the next day, Colonel Keitt says :

“The order was received by me between 4 and 5 P. M., September 6, by signal. Details were received at dark through Captain McCabe, of General Ripley’s staff.” He further says: “A new rifle-pit was made across the island, after dark, a quarter-mile below (south of) Gregg, with a force of seventy-seven negroes. Then sent all the negroes by a flat-boat to Fort Johnson, from Cummings Point. Several men fainted in the bomb-proofs on the 5th from foul air and excessive heat.”

About 9 P. M. he received notice that the boats were ready, and the evacuation was begun. The rear guard was thirty-five men, twenty-five of Company A, First S. C. Infantry, and ten men of the Twenty-fifth S. C. Infantry. The officers were Capt. T. A. Huguenin and Lieutenants Brown and Taft. At 11 P. M. of the 6th, Colonel Keitt turned over the command of Wagner to Captain Huguenin, and then went with Major Bryan, of Beauregard’s staff, to Cummings Point. An attempt to take away three howitzers failed, and they were spiked on the shore at Gregg. He gave an order to light fuse in Gregg when he saw the Yankee boats in Vincent’s Creek attacking his retreating troops. Embarked about 1.30 A. M. with his rear guard, and as they started, the Yankee barges opened a musketry fire upon them, without harm. He says he arrived at district headquarters in Charleston, at 3 A. M. of the 7th, that fuses were lighted (giving the names of the officers), but, owing to their faulty construction, the magazines and bomb-proofs were not blown up. He says the guns in both Forts Wagner and Gregg were spiked, but as Wagner was within thirty steps of the sappers, it was not safe to attempt to break up the carriages. There was not powder enough in Gregg to blow up the magazine, and he had sent the day before for a supply, but the boat

JULY 10, 1863.

UNION BATTERIES.

Fort M, Island—47 guns and mortars.

CONFEDERATE BATTERIES.

Morris Island (South end)

41 guns and mortars.

MAP

OF
SIEGE OPERATIONS

MORRIS ISLAND—CHARLESTON HARBOR,

July 10th—Sept. 8th, 1863.

Copied from Report of Major-Gen'l D. A. GILLMORE, Commanding

Fort Sumter



M o r r i s I s l a n d

Battery Gregg

Battery Wagner

Yards

Stable Bldg.

A

r

I

a

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c

D

G

e

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK



and dispatches had been captured, and the capture was not reported to him till Saturday night. Colonel Keitt was censured by Beauregard on September 19, for failing to destroy the guns.

A writer in the "Southern Bivouac," March, 1886, says that when it was determined by the Confederates to reduce Sumter in 1861, with artillery, Clement H. Stevens, a young clerk in the Planters and Mechanics' Bank at Charleston, astonished his friends by devising the Cummings Point Battery, covering the heavy timbers with railroad T rails, laid at an angle of forty-five degrees. It also states that Capt. Frank D. Lee and Capt. Langdon Cheves, of the Confederate Engineer Corps, planned and built Fort Wagner. Captain Cheves was killed by the first shell fired at and bursting within the fort July 10, 1863. Fort Wagner was six hundred and thirty feet from east to west, and two hundred and seventy-five feet from north to south. The sea face contained a bomb-proof magazine, forming a heavy traverse to protect the three guns north of it from the land fire. Behind the sea face, a bomb-proof to accommodate not more than nine hundred men, standing elbow to elbow, was built, and this space was reduced one third for a hospital. The front was protected by a ditch filled with water at high tide. It is said that the only two models of forts used at West Point for instruction are those of Wagner and Sevastopol.

Speaking of the assault on Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863, a writer in the same magazine describes Colonel Shaw as a young officer of slight and short figure, arrayed in a short jacket, with long, light hair, which fell low upon his neck and across his shoulders, and in referring to the attack says: "And conspicuous in the van, on came the little, misguided, unfortunate Massachusetts colonel, Shaw, his long hair waving behind him as he led his sable *enfant perdu*. A portion followed him over the ditch and

planted their flag upon the ramparts, where the colonel was shot and instantly killed. Conspicuous among the Federal corpses was that of a tall, superbly formed man, an officer, whose calm features, only the more clearly cut by the chisel of death, gazed toward a cloudless sky : a breathless Apollo. This was Colonel Putnam of the Seventh New Hampshire. Although, horrible to relate, the entire back part of his head had been blown off, the wonderful beauty of his face remained intact and unshadowed, evoking from his foes a sigh of pity. On the crest, surrounded by a few, a very few, of his sable troops, at the foot of the flag he had vainly planted, was the body of Colonel Shaw. One would have thought at a cursory glance that it was the corpse of a mere boy."

One of the prisoners taken at this time said that during the last night of the siege, they had heard us digging, and as they supposed we were coming directly under their works, their officers were impressed with the belief that we were constructing a mine for the purpose of blowing up the fort, which probably hastened the evacuation, for fear the garrison might be destroyed.

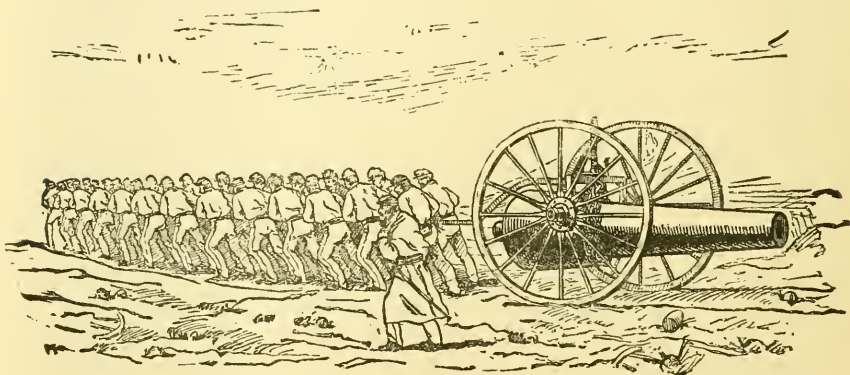
Once inside of Fort Wagner, with a chance for observation, we did not wonder that it had so long withstood the heavy pounding from our batteries, for under skillful engineering it had been made one of the strongest earth forts ever constructed. And then we could plainly see reasons why the assault made upon July 18 had so sadly been a failure, and how the general "killing," as the rebels termed it, had taken place, and to us, it now seemed very doubtful whether more troops would have helped the matter very much, except in adding to the already enormous list of casualties ; as we found the guns of the fort so mounted as to sweep every inch of earth approaching the structure. A heavy flanking breastwork, designed especially for infantry and rifle men, which if only partially

manned must have created a terribly withering cross-fire from which it would seem almost impossible to escape, and with the torpedoes planted around the approaches to the fort, and the chevaux-de-frise of sharp-pointed stakes with iron spear points between, firmly planted in the counterscarp of the ditch, and presenting their points about two feet below the crest, placed there since the second assault, it would seem almost an impossibility that another successful assault could be made from our trenches upon the front of the fort.

Our military engineers learned much from their experience against Fort Wagner, and at once became convinced of the superiority of earthworks over brick and stone structures for military defenses; it evidently surprised the educated engineer as well as the ordinary civilian, and by all it was a conceded fact that the dry loose sand of our Atlantic coast could offer the greatest resistance to the fire of heavy breaching ordnance—at least, so far as known—if we except iron or steel armor of requisite thickness. It was a demonstrated fact that the great bomb-proof of Wagner was, on the night of the evacuation, nearly as safe as when the breaching guns first opened upon it, and a few hours' labor could have placed it in good condition for another siege.

Fort Gregg was much smaller, but had the same appearance of skillful engineering in its construction. The much damaged portions of these strongholds were repaired as rapidly as possible, changing front toward Fort Sumter and the batteries around the harbor; and a battery for a three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifled gun was at once constructed at the right of Fort Gregg, which was afterwards known as Battery Chatfield, where were also mounted some heavy mortars. Our working parties were daily shelled by Fort Moultrie and the batteries on James Island, as we were now within easy range of them, and they did fearful

execution ; but we soon had our works completed, and had a two-hundred-pounder Parrott mounted at Fort Gregg. Our calcium light was now brought up to Cummings Point, at Fort Gregg, and was placed on the beach opposite that fort ; it was of great assistance to us, as it lighted up the harbor, showing our gunners every steamer or small boat that chanced to be moving around the harbor, and gave us a splendid view of Sumter, at which fort we occasionally threw a shell. It was displayed on the night of November 11, for the first time, and Maj. John Johnson, in his work on "The Defense of Charleston Harbor,"

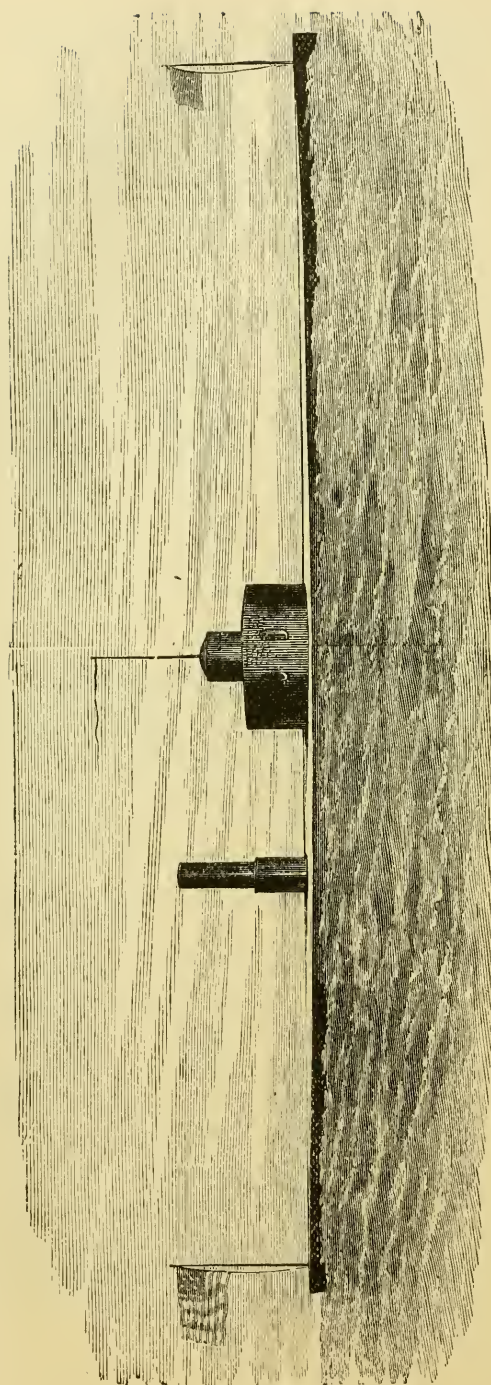


HAULING THREE-HUNDRED-POUNDER PARROTT RIFLED GUN UP MORRIS ISLAND BEACH TO BATTERY CHATFIELD.

says of our calcium light : "It was now put to use again, and very often from Cummings Point, lighting up the water between Morris Island and Fort Sumter well enough to discover small boats, but failing to illuminate the fort as brightly as it had done Battery Wagner. It was not so bright as the full moon, but one could read by it, at Fort Sumter, the large capitals of a newspaper. It was thought at first that the enemy's purpose might be to discover the parties working at repairs or placing obstructions on the slopes, or possibly to detect the passage of the transport boats to and from the fort. But observation decided that

the use of the light was rather for defensive purposes, to reveal the approach of hostile boats from the Confederate side. The importance of the light in warfare cannot be too highly estimated. At Fort Sumter the defense might have been very greatly simplified by its use; but the shining mark it would have afforded the enemy was enough, at this period of short range firing, to condemn it. This calcium light was a great annoyance to the sentinels, for it seemed to fascinate their gaze, diverting them too much from the proper objects of their watch—in fact, it blinded them no little by interposing its plane of illumination with dazzling effect between their eyes and the dark waters of the harbor around them. The appearance of the light would sometimes be striking and beautiful, as from a focus of the intensest brilliancy the rays would appear to dart forth and flash upon an expanse of inky blackness; then, touching or tipping the crest of the gorge, they would stream across the empty darkness of the interior, to be caught and reflected by the jagged pinnacles of the northern wall, standing out for a time in bold relief against the midnight sky above and the gloomy crater of the fort below. In fact, the view of the fort by night was at all times most impressive in its strange silent grandeur."

On September 8, both General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren made arrangements to assault Fort Sumter at night. It appears that after General Gillmore had arranged his plans, he asked Admiral Dahlgren to put his men under the army officer, but the latter declined, and each proceeded with and under his own plan, and consequently there was no concerted action. The monitor "Weehawken" got aground to-day and there was a lively fight between Fort Moultrie and the iron-clads that came to the assistance of the "Weehawken." During the engagement a shell from the "Weehawken" struck the muzzle of an eight-inch columbiad in Fort Moultrie, and glanced into



THE "WEEHAWKEN."

Iron-clad, 2 guns, 844 tons. Built by Secor & Co., Jersey City, 1862. Sunk in Charleston harbor, December 6, 1863. Nine vessels of this class, of which the "Pacinic" is one.

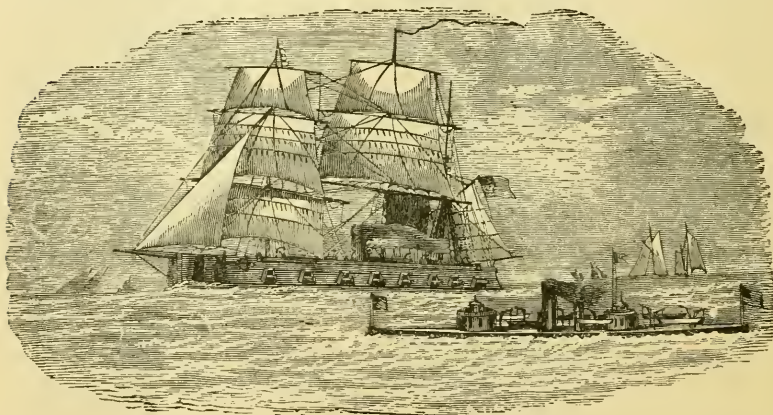
some shell-boxes which were protected by a traverse, producing an explosion, killing sixteen and wounding twelve men of Company E, First S. C. (Confederate) Infantry. The "Weehawken" got afloat about 4 P. M., and was but slightly injured.

The boat attack by the land forces was made as contemplated, by the way of Vincent's Creek, and was under command of Colonel Osborn, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and Maj. O. S. Sanford, of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers. The troops detailed for this purpose were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and the Tenth Conn. Volunteers, and one hundred additional men for oarsmen from the Seventh Connecticut, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, and the Third N. H. Volunteers. The naval contingent was under the command of Commander Thomas H. Stevens, of the monitor "Patapsco," and consisted of sailors and marines. The attack occurred shortly after midnight, and was discovered by the garrison in Fort Sumter in time to make the necessary preparations to repel the assault, and the boats were compelled to retire with a loss of about one fourth of the attacking force. It seems that our signals had been read during the day by the Confederates, who in anticipation of the attack had run an iron-clad, the "Chicora," down near Fort Sumter, under cover of the darkness, which aided materially in driving away the boats.

The Seventh was now engaged in picket duty and fatigue duty at the north end of the island, sometimes at Fort Wagner and sometimes at Fort Gregg. Our batteries kept up a constant yet slow fire upon Sumter and the batteries around the harbor, while the iron-clads engaged Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, with occasional shots at Sumter and the batteries on James Island. September 17, we had one of the highest tides of the season, occasioned by the heavy rain and storm of the

night before. Some of the camps were almost washed out, and those nearest the beach at once constructed dykes around their tents, in readiness for another storm.

September 13, which was Sunday, a large detail was made from the regiment and sent up to the front under command of Capt. G. P. Mason, of Company B, to dig out a road between Wagner and Gregg, that ammunition might be hauled to Cummings Point without so much exposure as was incurred by going up the beach. On the 20th, another detail was made for the purpose of completing the road. This detail was under command of Capt.



“NEW IRONSIDES” AND MONITOR.

Joseph Freschl, of Company I. At night when the moon was at or near its full it was almost impossible to go up the beach without being shelled by Fort Moultrie or Battery Bee, and to overcome this difficulty a road was dug through the sand-hills back of the beach. The nights were getting quite cool, but during the day we often suffered with heat.

October 4, General Terry disbanded the sharpshooters, and they were ordered to report to their respective commands. On the night of the 5th, a rebel torpedo was exploded against the “Ironsides,” but the damage was

AWARDED TO

SERGT.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS,
Co. A.

SERGT.

GEORGE F. CORSON,
Co. B.

PRIVATE

MICHAEL CAHILL,
Co. B.

PRIVATE

ZENAS P. ALDEN,
Co. C.

PRIVATE

ROBERT MILLER,
Co. C.

PRIVATE

GEORGE PARKER,
Co. D.

PRIVATE

CLINTON P. WELLS,
Co. D.

PRIVATE

HENRY KIMBALL,
Co. E.

PRIVATE

ROBERT A. BROWN,
Co. E.



GILLMORE MEDAL.
DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.



REVERSE SIDE.

CORP.

MARTIN V. B. PERKINS,
Co. F.

PRIVATE

SAMUEL P. SARGENT,
Co. F.

PRIVATE

FRANKLIN W. RANDALL,
Co. G.

PRIVATE

STEPHEN H. PRICE,
Co. H.

PRIVATE

OTIS A. MERRILL,
Co. H.

CORP.

GEORGE WEAVER,
Co. I.

PRIVATE

JOHN H. SMITH,
Co. I.

SERGT.

ALONZO G. DUDLEY,
Co. K.

PRIVATE

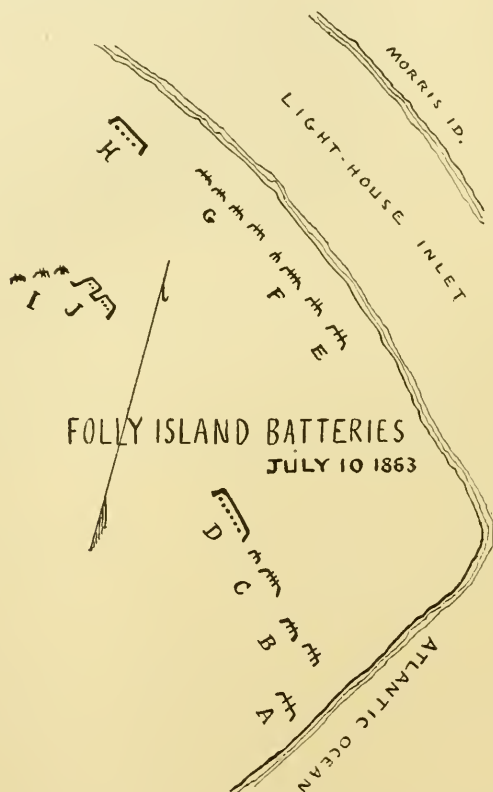
GEORGE RAINEY,
Co. K.

reported slight: the commotion incident to this attack extended to the shore, and the troops were all put under arms, the long roll calling them out about 10 P. M., and after remaining in line until midnight they were dismissed, and the rest of the night was without disturbance. October 10, a terrible accident occurred in Fort Wagner by the premature explosion of about two hundred shells, which resulted in killing and wounding six men. The real cause of this accident has never been satisfactorily explained. On the 26th, the new batteries being in readiness, firing upon Fort Sumter and all other objective points was resumed, and three shells were landed in the city. Forts Wagner and Gregg now joined in the fight, and the navy assisted in good earnest.

An order issued by General Gillmore, on the 28th, provided for medals to be given for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, to not over three per cent of the aggregate strength of the various regiments, companies, and detachments that had been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches. The candidates for these honors to be nominated by their company officers and sent through the usual military channels. The whole list to be reviewed by a board selected for the purpose, but the medals were not all given out until the next summer. The same order announced the following changes in the names of the various forts captured or built by us, in honor of the brave men who had fallen: Fort Gregg to be Fort Putnam; the new battery next on its right to be Battery Chatfield; Fort Wagner to be Fort Strong; the new battery at the south end of Morris Island to be Fort Shaw; the battery at Oyster Point to be Battery Purviance; the battery on the north end of Folly Island to be Fort Green.

On the 8th of October, while a large detail from the regiment was at Fort Gregg on fatigue duty, under command of Captain Cotton, of Company A, a shell from Fort

Moultrie exploded immediately over the fort, killing Corp. William Shaw, of Company F. The writer of this was on the detail, and very near the corporal when the piece of shell struck him. He had covered, as he supposed, when the lookout had called "cover, Moultrie," but a heavy piece of shell found him.



On the 9th and 10th, the regiment got both days in camp, which was something unusual at this time, and on the 17th, our diary says Surgeon Brown arrived from New Hampshire, where he had been on sick-leave for thirty days. The men in the regiment were very much pleased to have the surgeon with us again for he was loved and respected by the whole regiment.

On the 29th, the regiment moved their camp, which occupied the greater part of two days, and once more we got settled down under our canvas tents, and got our bunks arranged and our cook-house in running order.

There were a few changes in the regiment during the month of October among the commissioned officers. Capt. Jerome B. House, of Company C, died of wounds in New Hampshire, October 25, which he received in the second assault on Fort Wagner; and First Lieut. William C. Knowlton, of Company D, was promoted to the captaincy of Company C, to date from October 26. First Sergt. Samuel Webster, of Company F, was discharged by order of the War Department, to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the First N. H. Heavy Artillery. First Sergt. Ferdinand Davis, of Company C, was promoted to be first lieutenant of Company D, to date from October 27.

November 3, Colonel Abbott arrived from New Hampshire, where he had been on leave of absence for thirty days. On the 7th, a shell from our three-hundred-pounder Parrott gun at Battery Chatfield struck an iron column in Fort Sumter, causing a large pile of masonry to give way, and burying thirteen men in the ruins, all of whom lost their lives.

On the 5th, Private James O'Brien, of Company C, Third N. H. Volunteers, procured a large number of canteens, which he fastened around his body under his arms, and attempted to desert to the enemy; but owing to the peculiar manner in which they were fastened about him they did not serve their purpose, and he was drowned while trying to cross the creek between Morris and James Islands; his body was floated by the tide to Block Island, where it lodged, and was found by members of his own company, who were at that time cutting wood upon the island, and were temporarily quartered there for

SHOULDER STRAPS.



GENERAL-(WAR)



GENERAL-1890



LIEUT. GEN.



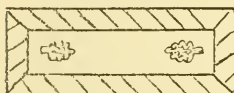
MAJ. GEN.



BRIG. GEN.



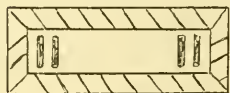
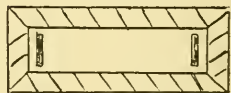
COLONEL



LT. COL. silver leaf.

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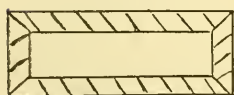
CAPTAIN
CHAPLAIN

FIRST LIEUT.

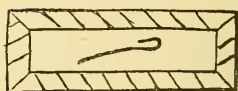
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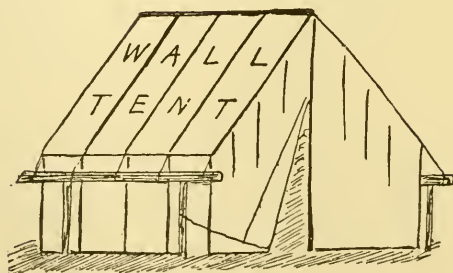
ASST. SURG.



SECOND LIEUT.

LEADER of BAND
(BAND MASTER)

CHAPLAIN 1890.



OFFICER'S TENT.

a few days. The canteens were taken from his body and broken open, and in one was found a very accurate plan of our defenses, the location and number of our guns, and gave the number and strength of the regiments upon Morris Island. He was one of the substitutes who had arrived with others in the month of October.

Our batteries at the north end of Morris Island were now trained upon the City of Charleston, and the line of fire was directed against the white spires of St. Michael's and St. Philip's, and in the neighborhood of St. Finbar cathedral, and by night the harbor was beautifully lighted by a powerful calcium light, which gave us a splendid opportunity to direct our artillery fire with accuracy against Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and other prominent objects in the harbor. The fleet had already shelled and nearly destroyed the little village of Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Moultrie.

On the 16th, the Seventh received a consignment of two hundred and sixty-eight substitutes, which were about evenly distributed among the different companies, Company D receiving twenty-four, and the other companies in like proportion, and in our diary we find the entry, "A tough looking crowd." The original men generally looked with suspicion upon all substitutes and conscripts, but above all the substitutes, and, as it was afterwards fully demonstrated, a very few proved themselves to be of good material, but a large majority were wholly worthless, as one old grizzled veteran facetiously but irreverently remarked, "they were not worth the powder it would take to blow them to h—l." Their only aim or ambition seemed to be to get out of the service as speedily as possible, but the chances for escape from Morris Island, surrounded by water as we were, proved so difficult that only in one or two instances was it ever attempted.

On the 18th, we commenced drilling the substitutes, in order that they might be made effective for duty as soon as possible. On the night of the 19th, an attempt was made to surprise the garrison in Fort Sumter by an expedition made up of the land and naval forces in boats, but the garrison was apprised of the movement by the barking of a dog belonging to one of the soldiers, as the advance boats drew near, and the alarm being thus given and the garrison found ready to receive them, the expedition was ordered back.

On the 23d, by a Department Order, the brigade formation on the island was wholly reorganized, and the Seventh was assigned to the First Brigade, together with the Third and Fourth New Hampshire, and the Ninth and Eleventh Maine, all under command of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Stevenson. The forces on Morris Island at this time were composed of two brigades of white troops and one brigade of colored troops.

November 26 was Thanksgiving Day away back in New Hampshire, and the New Hampshire contingent serving upon Morris Island were allowed to celebrate the day in such manner as was possible under the circumstances. During the forenoon we were paid, and consequently, the sutlers on the island furnished most of the Thanksgiving suppers, which were principally on this occasion canned chicken. At 1 o'clock P. M. we were formed in column by division and listened to prayers by the chaplain. Heavy firing was still kept up on Forts Sumter and Moultrie and on the City of Charleston; the forces on the island had been so much diminished in numbers that it became necessary for the remaining regiments to go to the front nearly every day, either on picket or fatigue duty.

On the 30th, the weather became quite cool, and the ground froze slightly at night; it was very uncomfortable without a fire and the men began to devise means to heat

up their tents. In the tent which the writer occupied with two others, an old sheet-iron mess kettle was made to do duty as a stove, by turning the mouth of the pail down, and setting it on a sheet of iron; we cut a small round hole in the bottom of the kettle, which was now the top of the stove, turning up a flange just large enough to fit one of the oyster cans sold by sutlers, the funnel was made of numerous oyster cans put together stovepipe fashion, and entering a chimney made by fastening three barrels together, making it somewhat higher than our tent, and then cutting a damper hole in the kettle near the ground we were ready for a fire. We skirmished far and near for every little sliver and chip of wood and every old barrel and cracker-box we could obtain; with this little contrivance we made ourselves very comfortable during the cold, chilly weather which we now began to experience occasionally at this season of the year. The only difficulty we experienced with this heating apparatus was the occasional melting of the solder on our oyster can stovepipe whenever we chanced to heat the stove a little too much; but our success was so well established in heating our tent that when, a little later, we left the island, an officer of the Third New Hampshire made us an offer of five dollars for our old mess kettle — for it was very hard to obtain one — but we could not think of parting with it, and smuggled it in with the regimental baggage when we broke camp, and that was the last we ever saw of our heater; but such losses were frequently met with during our service.

We shall never forget the terrible stench arising from dead bodies and fragments of bodies which the large shells from our monitors, Parrott batteries, and heavy mortars had unearthed from the trenches where the dead had been buried up close to Fort Wagner. It was, indeed, terrible, and, on that account alone, we never attached any blame to

the Confederates for evacuating the earthwork, even though they might possibly have held out another hour; just in rear of Wagner, on the north side, where most of those of the rebel garrison who had been killed, were buried amidst the low sand-hills, our shells had made sad havoc among the graves.

At one time when the regiment was passing up the beach toward Fort Wagner, where they were detailed to do picket duty for the night, they discovered the skeleton of a soldier which had been washed upon the beach by the tide, and around the bones there was still clinging a portion of the army blue clothing. The bones were gathered up and reverently buried in the sand-dunes farther back from the sea.

The Confederates continued shelling severely the fatigue parties who were at work reconstructing the earthworks and batteries at the north end of the island, and at times the shelling was actually terrific, keeping every one under cover except the sentries who were stationed as lookouts at convenient places for observation, and whose duty it was to watch the batteries of the enemy, and if a puff of smoke was seen to at once cry out "Cover, Bull of the Woods," or "James Island," or "Moultrie," as the case might be. So accustomed did the men get to such warnings that they would at once seek the nearest cover without looking to ascertain whether or not the lookout was right or wrong, and the habit became so confirmed, that at this day, more than thirty years after, quickly sing out "Cover, Moultrie," in the presence of a soldier who served during that memorable siege, and ten to one he will strike for the nearest cover.

Amidst all these trials and dangers to which we were so often exposed, there were many bright, sunny moments, and many jovial characters, and as memory reverts to those days, now so far away in the past, we cannot sup-

press the smile that will force itself upon us. For once, we shall never forget the difficulties which attended the efforts of some of our comrades and "chums" who endeavored to make an extra dollar in the beer business. We remember one day, a man in Company F, by some means obtained an old vinegar barrel, and put in the ingredients which were composed of Jamaica ginger, molasses, and water—with about fourteen parts of water to one part of everything else. The owner was seemingly careless about the vent, and the decoction was going through the process of fermentation, when all at once the old vinegar barrel exploded, and the beer was a total loss; the barrel had the appearance of having been struck by one of the fifteen-inch shells from a monitor. The men would manufacture the decoction and sell it to their comrades at five cents per pint, measuring it out in the regulation coffee dipper, sutler's checks being just as good as coin in payment thereof. We well remember Sergt. Lyman H. Cheney, of Company D, was in the business, his tent being next to the one occupied by the writer, and he kept his barrel between his tent and the one we occupied, so after we found he and his tent-mates were asleep, Corp. James F. Tate, of our tent,—who, by the way, was one of the best tent-mates we had while in the service,—would go to the barrel, draw out a pailful, substituting the same amount of water, which he poured in through the bung-hole at each time, until at last it got so weak that clear water was preferable, and the amount of his sales rapidly fell off; he was unable to tell why his beer was so poor and weak, as he made it according to the formula used by others who were in the same business. Then there was Musician Miner, of Company C, who was always around camp when off duty, with raisins and cigars, and did quite a thriving business. We must not forget our little tailor, William S. Roach, of Company E, always

known among the men as "Billy Roach, the Tailor." He was one of the best of workmen, who would make a large overgrown uniform fit splendidly, after cutting it over, and he could do this the nicest of any man we ever saw. He fitted up the uniforms of many of our "non-coms" so tastily and so nicely that the colonel gave them the name of "rear rank ornaments." Then there was Private William Ramsey, of Company G, whom everybody in the regiment well knew, and it would be wholly useless to attempt a description of him at this late day; even as we write his name we can seemingly hear his hearty "Aye, me bowld Amerikin," ringing in our ears. He was always getting off some quaint expressions, a good-natured yet odd character, who would always make one smile. Company G had lots of fun with him, as did, really, the whole regiment. Again, there was Charley Rideout, of Company H, who at this time run a sort of cider mill. We never knew his receipt nor saw his mill work, but from dried apples and molasses purchased from the commissary, and water from the company well, we knew he used to manufacture a pretty good article of Jersey cider. It seems as though we could hear him now selling his essence of weakness for a five-cent check.

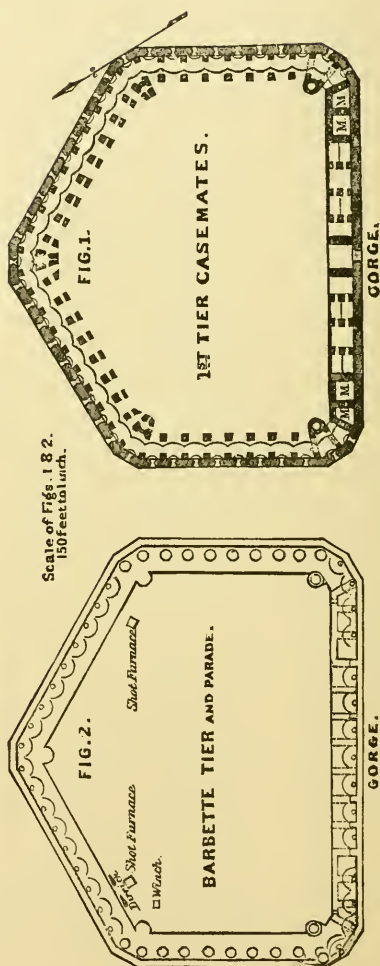
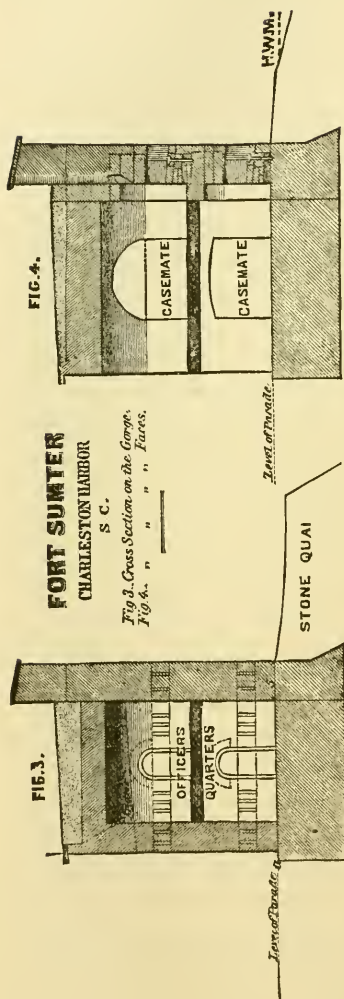
Our rations at this time were very good and we had issued to us onions, dried apple, molasses, flour, and fresh beef, in addition to the hard bread, mess pork, and salt beef, and the orders were strict that the fresh beef should be boiled and not fried, but the men loved it fried much the best, and many a time the cooks fried it, while the men stood guard for the approach of officers. Our cooks converted much of the flour ration into hot doughnuts, which were at this time quite a treat and highly appreciated, and when we got a good cook into the cook-tent we kept him there as long as possible. Sundays for breakfast we nearly always had baked beans, when it was possible to

have them, baked in iron mess kettles in the ground, and in no other way of cooking can they be made so palatable. Comrades will all admit this, as it is a solid fact, and almost every Sunday our diary chronicles "baked beans for breakfast."

December 1 at Meridian, a salute of one hundred guns was fired by our batteries in honor of glorious news from the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. On the 5th, there was a grand review by Major-General Gillmore, which included all the troops on the island. At about 2 o'clock P. M. the monitor "Weehawken" sunk at her anchorage. As nearly as could be ascertained the cause was a removal of too much ammunition from the after part, which let her down by the head without the fact being for the moment perceived. As soon as it was noticed that she had begun to settle, assistance was signaled for, but she went down in about ten minutes after the danger was discovered. The loss of life by this most singular accident was four officers and twenty men. About two feet of her smoke-stack and her flag were visible above water. On the morning of the 12th, a large detail from the regiment came down from a tour of picket duty at Fort Wagner, and encountered the highest tide we had ever seen on the island, owing to heavy rains and strong winds which blew a gale, driving the waves completely across the island in two places—one a little north of the sand-hills, and the other a little south of Wagner—and most of the men on the picket detail got into the water all over in getting back to camp, among whom was the writer of this. Those of the regiment who had to come to camp that morning will not be likely ever to forget their experience. There were places where the island was completely under water, which was half way to our shoulders, where it had been dry walking the night before when we went up; besides this the weather was quite cool and we were a cold, shivering lot of half-drowned soldiers upon our arrival at camp.

FORT SUMTER
CHARLESTON HARBOR

Fig 3. Cross Section on the Gorge.
Fig 4. " " " " Faces.



About 9.30 A. M. on the morning of December 11, a magazine in Fort Sumter was blown up, the casualties being eleven killed and forty-one injured. Among the killed was the Confederate Commissary Frost, who was in the act of distributing rations.

As soon as the sea had subsided so we could see the beach we found it to be strewn with wreckage, composed principally of the obstructions to navigation placed by the rebels across the entrance to Charleston harbor, and now released by the storm and driven upon our beach as a sort of tell-tale evidence of what had been intended by the Confederates. The beaches along the whole length of Morris and Folly Islands were thickly covered with all sorts of stuff which was supposed to be parts of the rebel harbor obstructions, which consisted in part of logs and timbers linked together, and in some places there were found eight or nine large logs, about twenty feet long by one and one half feet in diameter, fastened together by three huge iron links that were eighteen inches long. One great mass of stuff appeared to be a part of what was once a floating battery, and it was said to be a part of the floating battery built at Charleston by the rebels, to operate against Fort Sumter in 1861. Among other things in this mass of wreckage we noticed a number of heavy iron rails, from some railroad, which were twenty-two feet long, hooked or linked together by the ends being turned.

On the 14th, Captain Chase, of Company D, arrived from New Hampshire, where he had been on sick-leave since July 23, and at once assumed command of his company; on the 15th, a few more substitutes and recruits arrived for our regiment, including among them a former musician of Company D, who had been discharged at Fort Jefferson, Fla., and had again enlisted as a drummer in his old company, and who later on was mustered-out again, but in quite a different way.

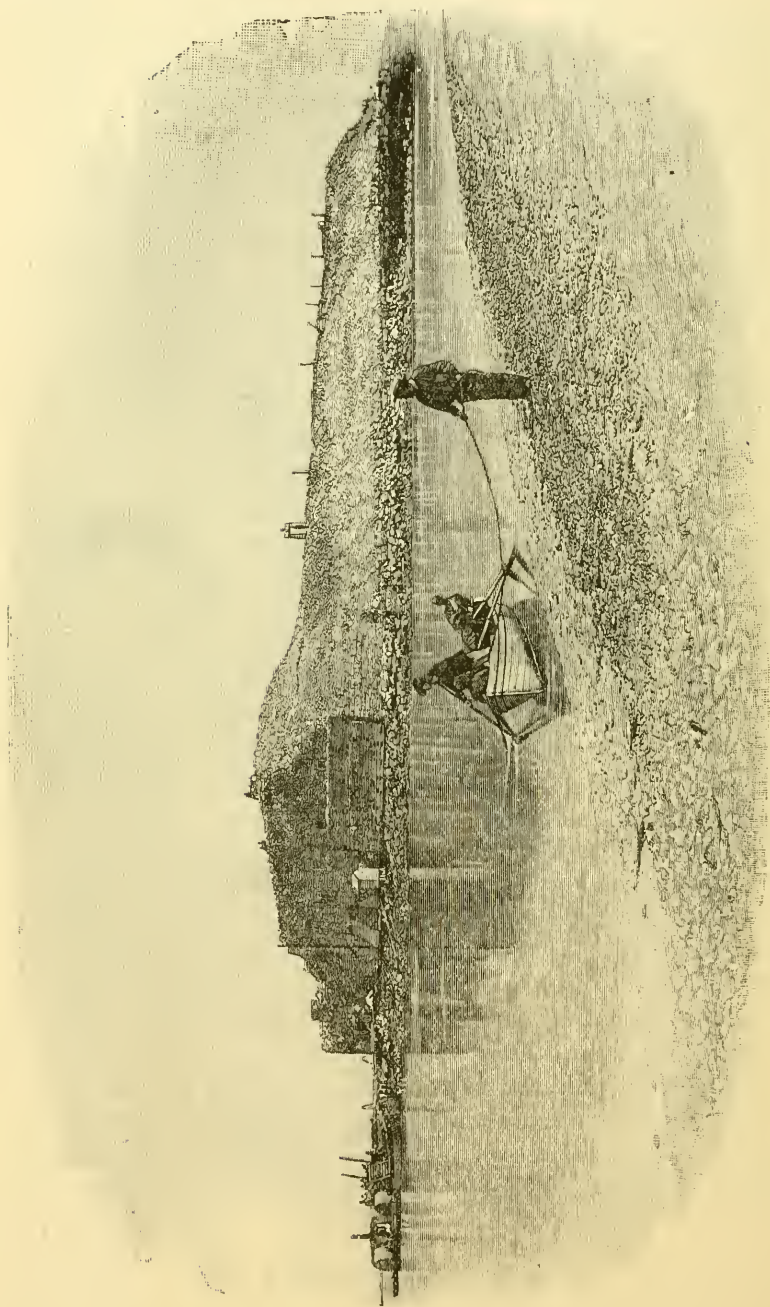
On the 17th, the regiment was ordered on grand guard, and after guard mounting at 2.30 P. M., we were drawn up in line with all the other troops on the island to witness the execution of a substitute, Private John Kendall by name, of Company G, Third N. H. Volunteers, who was to be shot to death for the crime of desertion. It seems he had endeavored to desert to the enemy on James Island, but lacking in a geographical knowledge of the country he was intercepted in the creek near Payne's Dock, by our picket boats and captured. After being taken to the provost guard tent on Morris Island, he was recognized by members of his own company, although he attempted to pass as a rebel deserter. He was promptly tried by a general court martial, and was sentenced to be shot to death. This sentence was approved by General Gillmore, who in General Orders, No. 111, December 14, directed that he be shot within forty-eight hours after the order had been received by General Terry, who commanded the forces on Morris Island. This being the first execution of this kind the Seventh had seen, it has without doubt been vividly remembered by the men who witnessed it, as at that time it created no little sensation.

The troops were drawn up in line, forming three sides of a hollow square, the open side of the square facing the ocean. It was about 2.30 in the afternoon, and the tide was at ebb, consequently the beach was very wide and roomy. Through this square was brought the prisoner in an army ambulance, reclining upon his coffin, which was a plain pine box stained red. He was drumming on the coffin seemingly unconcerned as he kept time to the dead march, and was chewing tobacco in an apparently careless manner. The ambulance was preceded by an armed platoon of provost guards headed by the provost marshal, and was followed by two firing parties and the chaplain of his regiment. The men detailed for the firing parties were

from the provost guards, who were all from the Third N. H. Volunteers, which was at that time on provost duty. Arriving near the centre of the open side of the square next the ocean, the coffin was placed upon the beach, and the prisoner was made to dismount from the ambulance, take off his coat—which revealed a white shirt with a large black ring marked over the heart as a target for the detail to fire at—then blindfolded, and made to kneel upon his coffin with his back to the sea, the first firing party taking position a short distance in front of and facing him, and taking the position of aim. The provost marshal, a short distance on the right of the prisoner, then read the finding and sentence of the court martial, at the close of which the marshal let drop a white handkerchief, as a signal to fire. The volley was fired, the prisoner toppled over, and the bullets went singing on over the incoming waves. He assumed the air of a bravado from first to last and seemed to feel proud to think he could show how gamey he could die.

At this time we experienced another heavy gale, and it was reported that six men of the navy lost their lives by the upsetting of boats. This storm was very cold and disagreeable, and until it passed away we were very uncomfortable.

Firing was still continued at intervals, and was occasionally replied to by the rebel batteries. Our batteries now commanded enough of the harbor to prevent blockade-running, for the main channels were in our possession, but owing to the obstructions the fleet was prevented from moving up to the city, and the land forces could now accomplish nothing without its aid; therefore it was found expedient to hold what we already occupied, and in the meantime organize a couple of expeditions, one to operate in the rear of Charleston and to approach by way of Pocotaligo Bridge, and another up the St. John's River to



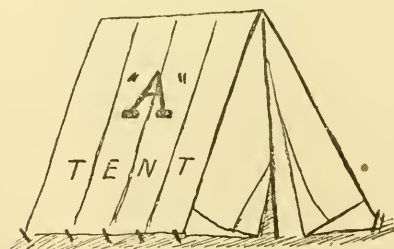
FORT SUMTER: View of the South-western Angle and the Gorge, February, 1865.
(The shoal in the foreground is covered at high water.)

Jacksonville, Fla., and up through that state toward Lake City and Tallahassee, while others of the troops not then needed, were sent to Virginia, and the siege of Charleston had practically ended until Sherman's march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas, when the city fell into the hands of the Union forces.

December 19, we learned that the regiment had been ordered to St. Helena Island, S. C., which seemed rather severe, for we had just got cosily settled down for the winter; but the men were up early on the morning of the 20th, packing and getting ready to move, as they had been told that they could take along among the baggage all of their tent furniture; at 3 P. M. the "assembly" was sounded, the line was formed, and all were "present or accounted for," and eager for a start; although the knapsacks we carried would have done credit to Patagonian giants, and many a stripling of a lad was in danger of becoming bow-legged under such a huge load of blankets and clothing. In fact, this seemed to be the experience of about every man in the regiment, as they were allowed to take nearly everything with them which they had been hoarding up on the supposition that they would remain during the winter on Morris Island, and as all these little extras would tend especially to make our camp life far pleasanter in our new quarters, for the weather was now quite cool, and it seemed probable that we might remain for some time on St. Helena Island, the officers favored us in the baggage line all they possibly could under existing circumstances. A person who was never a soldier would be very much astonished to see how great a pile of traps, consisting of tent furniture and extra clothing, soldiers will accumulate when stationed for a number of months in one place; but when ordered to field duty all this, almost invariably, had to be thrown away or destroyed. Yet, the first great problem a soldier figures

upon after going into camp is how to get everything he can possibly lay hands upon to make himself comfortable, and if there is anything within a day's march of his camp he will find it regardless of consequences, and the men of the Seventh were not much behind their neighbors in that particular.

As soon as the line was formed we were marched by flank out from among the sand-hills to the beach, and it was with sad memories that we marched down the beautiful beach to the point at Lighthouse Inlet, where we had crossed some months before with full ranks, following our victorious colors; as we cast a last, yet lingering, look behind we could still see the white smoke puffing from the embrasures of Fort Putnam, which told us that comrades were still pouring their shells into Charleston, while heavy guns still boomed an answer far away under the shadow of the white spires of the doomed city.



CHAPTER XIV.

IN CAMP AT ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C. — DRILL AND PICKET DUTY. — IN GENERAL HAWLEY'S BRIGADE. — EXCHANGE ENFIELD RIFLED MUSKETS FOR SPENCER REPEATING CARBINES. — ORDERED TO FLORIDA. — EXPEDITION UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL SEYMOUR. — THE SEVENTH ARE ORDERED ON BOARD THE STEAMER "BEN DEFORD." — THE FLEET RENDEZVOUS AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. — THE "BEN DEFORD" GETS STUCK ON THE BAR. — ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — ORDERED OUT TOWARD LAKE CITY, ON THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD. — THE BIVOUAC AT BALDWIN'S STATION. — IN CAMP AT BARBOUR'S PLANTATION ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE ST. MARY'S RIVER. — ARRIVAL AT SANDERSON'S STATION. — THE REGIMENT ORDERED ON A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD LAKE CITY.

After crossing in boats to Folly Island we marched to Pawnee Landing, a distance of four miles from Lighthouse Inlet, where we arrived about dark. In our journey across this island we could hardly recognize the place where we had been formerly drilled, and worked upon fortifications, in preparation for the battle of Morris Island, so great had been the change. That part of the island which had been heavily wooded at the time of our occupation was now wholly divested of its timber. Upon our arrival at the Landing, a portion of our regiment was ordered aboard the steam transport "Atlanta," which at once steamed out to sea; while the remainder of the regiment was ordered

aboard the steam transport "Sentinel," which, in starting out, had the misfortune to strike a mud-bar, and could not be gotten off until 10 A. M., the next day; and again at Stono Inlet we were delayed a few hours waiting for the flood-tide, that our crazy old craft might again pass a mud-bar. Passing the deserted old village of Legaresville, we got on very well and without incident, and reached St. Helena Island at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. Here we found the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, and four companies of the First N. Y. Volunteer Engineers already encamped and all under command of Col. Joseph R. Hawley, of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, in whose brigade we were at once installed. Then commenced a series of drills which were very tiresome, with an exceptional tour of target practice with our new Spencer repeating carbines, for on the 26th we were ordered to turn in our Enfield rifled muskets and to take in exchange therefor these carbines, and they afterwards proved to be one of the best arms in the service. By this change in arms it was rumored that we were to be organized as a regiment of mounted infantry.

We now settled down to drill, with a small detail each day for picket duty and camp guard. We had company drill in the forenoon and battalion drill in the afternoon, all of which kept us well occupied during six hours each day.

On the 31st of December, Second Lieut. Calvin Shedd, of Company A, resigned his commission and left the service; on January 1, 1864, Capt. William C. Knowlton, of Company C, left the regiment, and was honorably discharged from the service, to date from January 1, 1864.

January 21, we received another lot of substitutes, sixty in number, and it is only a matter of justice to say that the personnel of this lot was no improvement upon those who had heretofore joined us. They were evenly distributed



CAPT. NATHAN M. AMES,
Co. H.



LIEUT. JOHN H. WORCESTER,
Co. H.



LIEUT. CHARLES H. FARLEY,
Co. H.



LIEUT. JAMES S. FRENCH,
Co. H.

among the different companies, and quite a number were invariably in the guard-house for disobedience and unruly conduct, and being under guard seemed to have no terrors for them, in fact they rather liked it, as it took them away from all duty.

February 3, Capt. Jonathan F. Cotton, the ranking line officer of the regiment, whose company, A, in consequence thereof, had always occupied the right of the line since our entry into the service, resigned his commission, was mustered out of service, and left the regiment at this place.

By the way everything was being pushed and renovated, we surmised that an expedition was really to be sent out from our place of rendezvous, and we were not long kept in suspense, for, on February 4, we received orders to go aboard transports on the morrow, leaving all tents, baggage, and all our sick behind; much excitement prevailed, but as we could not find out the place of our destination we simply obeyed orders and awaited further developments. At 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th, we went aboard the steamer "Ben Deford," together with the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, and at once proceeded to Hilton Head, S. C., where the expedition was to rendezvous. It was here that we first learned that the Florida campaign of 1864 was about to be inaugurated and that the Seventh New Hampshire was to form a part of this expedition.

On the morning of the 6th, we weighed anchor and ran along down the coast, at night coming to, and laying off, the bar of the St. John's River on the coast of Florida, until daylight on the morning of the 7th, when the steamer tried to cross the sand-bar at the mouth of the river, but, instead of crossing, the regiment found that the steamer had got stuck so fast that she was obliged to lie there until flood-tide at night when another attempt was made to

cross the bar, but without success; to hasten matters the left wing of our regiment was placed on board the hospital boat "Cosmopolitan," which had already crossed the bar, and awaited orders to proceed up the river.

At sunrise on the morning of the 8th, the "Cosmopolitan" had orders to proceed, and we steamed up the St. John's River as far as Mayport Mills. On our journey up the river we found the water very shallow and the channel so crooked and narrow that the utmost caution was needed in the navigation of our craft to prevent running aground, which we finally did at a place called Yellow Bluffs. Here we were obliged to stop until the morning of the 9th, at flood-tide, when our steamer was again floated, and we started for Jacksonville, Fla., where we arrived without further mishap about 8 o'clock.

The journey up the St. John's River on these clear, sunny, February days was really beautiful; the green, marshy lowlands on one side reaching far inland and skirted by woodland of still darker green, while on the other hand, the low, broad landscape was frequently broken by precipitous bluffs and ranges of heavy timber on rolling upland. The channel was so narrow in places that the sides of our steamer would rub the marshy banks, and was, withal, so serpentine in its course that our boat was steered at almost all points of the compass in rotation, in its course up the river to Jacksonville.

Upon our arrival at this place, we found the city under the control of the advance guard of the expedition, which had arrived before us, on Sunday, the 7th, and greatly surprised the people who were at church when our forces landed and drove out or captured all of the rebel pickets and guards. We found the city very prettily situated; partially built of brick, and in time of peace it must have been a prosperous and lively city in point of business. A portion of the place had been burned, as we were informed

by Union troops on a former reconnoissance. Here we found the expedition was to be under the command of General Seymour, the troops consisting of the brigade to which our regiment belonged, a small portion of the First Mass. Cavalry, and one regiment (the Fortieth Massachusetts) of mounted infantry, a portion of two batteries, a part of the First N. Y. Regiment of Engineers, and a small brigade of colored troops. At dark we commenced our march in the direction of Baldwin's Station, which is a small country station on the Florida Central railroad, at the point where the railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys crossed at almost a right angle. In our march out from Jacksonville we followed the turnpike alongside and near the Florida Central railroad. We found the turnpike in very good condition excepting where it ran through a timbered portion of the country when it would be found quite muddy.

Shortly after midnight we bivouacked on the roadside near the rebel camp, "Finnegan," whose occupants had adroitly "skedaddled" at the approach of our advance, which consisted of a few companies of the First Mass. Cavalry and the Fortieth Mass. Volunteers, as mounted infantry, under Col. Guy V. Henry. The morning sun was shining brightly in through the openings of the forest to the east of us, rapidly dissolving the heavy white frost, ere we were in line and ready to resume our march, which was along the same turnpike, and making no halt until noon. We then filed into a shady grove close by a stream of clear, cold water, where we were halted and allowed "twenty minutes for lunch," which consisted of hard-tack, with water from the stream near by to wash it down. In half the time allowed we had dined, and the remainder we devoted to rest, which, with some of the men, was devoted to dreaming of "home and mother," and an occasional veteran tugged away for dear life at the stem of some old

“T. D.” or briarwood pipe filled with good tobacco, while many of the men amused themselves by reading letters from the rebel mail, which, among other things was captured back at Camp Finnegan, and had gotten promiscuously scattered about. Resuming our march we reached Baldwin’s Station in the early evening, after wading several small creeks or brooks, and wearily plodding through mud and water along some portions of the turnpike over which we had marched, and, in fact, we had tramped with wet feet nearly all day, and the men had become very tired; the weather being quite cool our condition was anything but comfortable. Here we encamped for the night, and had but just got ready to rest for a few hours when a cold, drizzling rainstorm set in, which added not the least to our comfort. It is at this place that the railway from Fernandina to Cedar Keys crosses the Florida Central, and owing to its railroad importance we had supposed or imagined that we should find a flourishing inland town; but instead it consisted of a very cheap and sadly demoralized depot, and only a few old dilapidated buildings, one of which had been used as a store. Some of our men who were never too wet or tired to forage, discovered some fine tobacco in plugs, stowed away inside the storehouse, and they bountifully helped themselves and then supplied their comrades with the weed.

At daybreak on the morning of the 11th, the regiment was again on the march, our objective point being now Lake City, Fla., — so we were quietly informed by some of our superiors who, we had reason to believe, had been correctly informed. We next reached Barbour’s Plantation about noon, where, after resting for a few moments, we resumed our march in the direction of Sanderson’s Station, which we reached about 9 o’clock in the evening, and found that like most Floridian inland towns in those days, it could boast of only a twelfth-rate depot and two

cabins. As we approached Sanderson's after nightfall, the darkness was intense, and for many miles our route lay through tall, heavy timber, mostly pine, which, perhaps, we should rightfully denominate "turpentine orchards," as nearly every tree had its pitch bowl chopped out at one side at the base, and also numerous diagonal incisions made from it up some five or six feet high in order to conduct the resinous gum to the bowl below, which in many cases was overflowing, as the pitch had not been gathered, apparently, for a number of days, owing no doubt to the near proximity of the Union forces. Ever and anon some rascally fellow would slip out from the ranks and set fire to the collected pitch, which in a few moments would be blazing up the tree to the height of forty feet or more, and would then quietly resume his place; this was repeated so often that our whole route became well lighted. The weird-like appearance of our grotesque-looking columns as they wound their way along in their serpentine course, was a sight never to be forgotten. Standing under the shadow of a tall pine by the roadside the writer took in the whole scene; and as company after company of the different regiments filed past, whole battalions would be singing "The Star Spangled Banner," "Finnegan's Ball," and "John Brown," until the air was fairly rent with the chorus. It still continued wet and rainy, and bivouacking on the ground was very uncomfortable.

On the morning of the 12th, a portion of the troops, including the Seventh, were ordered out on a reconnoissance toward Lake City. The enemy was not encountered in any great force, however, and the few pickets who were met made a hasty retreat; the expedition having fulfilled the object for which it was sent out, again reached their camp at Sanderson's at dark, and the Seventh came in very tired and hungry. A picket guard had been left

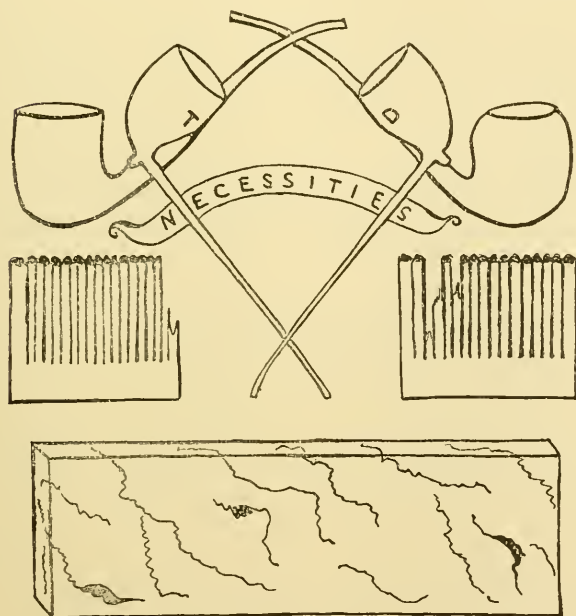
around the camp at Sanderson's during the day, and the company cooks had generally been left in camp, and had hot coffee ready for their respective companies upon their return, which at this particular time was duly appreciated.

As soon as hard-tack and coffee had been served, the men in one of the regiments began discharging their pieces in order to clean them, and the men in other regiments hearing the noise commenced discharging their pieces until, somehow, the firing became general among nearly all the regiments, and instead of discharging the single load in the piece, each man must have fired well on to a hundred rounds before morning. The camp became a perfect pandemonium.

For a time it seemed as though the officers of the different regiments had lost all control of their men. The noise was mostly confined to those regiments having muzzle-loading arms, and we were very happy to know that General Hawley's brigade, in which was the Seventh, was not concerned in this noisy demonstration, and that it was almost wholly confined to the troops belonging to the other brigade. To one on picket outside of the camp, as was the writer of this, it had all the appearance and sound of a heavy battle raging in camp, and more than once we thought the "rebs" had surely come up in our rear and struck our camp. Our orders, as pickets, were very strict, and we could not leave our picket line for a moment; but long after midnight an officer came out to our part of the line and informed us of the cause of so much tumult and firing; it was not wholly quelled until near morning, and not until General Seymour had issued orders to shoot the first man who discharged his piece without orders. If the enemy in our front did not think we had been attacked in our rear they must have thought we were having a mighty big row among ourselves. Altogether it was a disgraceful affair and reflects upon the command-

ing officers of the different regiments concerned that such a tumult and such a wanton waste of ammunition was for a moment tolerated.

Our troops engaged in this expedition had, since leaving Jacksonville, Fla., captured and destroyed large quantities of turpentine, cotton, and tobacco, besides some provisions, camp equipage, clothing, etc., back at Camp Finnegan, where a permanent camp of the Confederates had been established.



CAVENDISH PLUG.

CHAPTER XV.

THE LEFT WING ORDERED TO EXCHANGE THEIR SPENCERS FOR SPRINGFIELD RIFLED MUSKETS. — THE MUSKETS WERE WITHOUT BAYONETS AND WERE UNSERVICEABLE. — THE RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION TO BARBOUR'S PLANTATION. — AN ADVANCE ORDERED TOWARDS LAKE CITY. — THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE. — THE RETREAT TO JACKSONVILLE. — THE CASUALTIES IN THE SEVENTH ARE TWO HUNDRED AND NINE. — GENERAL SEYMOUR'S FORCES CONCENTRATE AT JACKSONVILLE AND FORTIFY. — REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE. — ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE OF THE ORIGINAL MEN RE-ENLIST FOR ANOTHER TERM OF THREE YEARS AND ARE FURLOUGHED FOR THIRTY DAYS. — THE TENTH ARMY CORPS ORDERED TO VIRGINIA. — THE SEVENTH LEAVES FOR GLOUCESTER POINT, VA.

On the 13th of February, the left wing of the Seventh New Hampshire was ordered to exchange their new Spencer repeating carbines for old and much-abused Springfield rifled muskets belonging to the Fortieth Mass. Volunteers, who were then serving as mounted infantry. This transaction had the effect of dampening the ardor of the whole battalion of the Seventh, and was anything but creditable to General Hawley, our brigade commander, who, instead of ordering the exchange to be made with his own regiment, the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, ordered Colonel Abbott to make the exchange, taking the carbines from the left wing of the Seventh New Hampshire, which,

much to the chagrin of the men, was acceded to ; and we only regretted that our colonel had not the sterling qualities of Ethan Allen, to either plead against or resist the order, which, if successful, would no doubt have been effective in preventing, in a measure, the disastrous results of the battle which followed a few days after. However, just before noon the left wing was drawn up in line, the Fortieth Massachusetts was marched in front of us, and the exchange was made: The writer, being one of those who were doomed to lose their carbines, and who was also one of the " rear rank ornaments " at that time, wearing a sergeant's chevrons, thought he would exchange with a sergeant of the Fortieth, and thereby be sure of getting a pretty good Springfield ; so selecting a good looking sergeant we at once proposed to exchange with him, and the proposition being favorably received, we advanced and made the exchange, but such an exchange ! We had not seen his gun until he extended it towards us for the exchange, — and then it was too late to back down, for the proposal had come from us, — we had sized up the condition of his musket by the appearance of the man, but how sadly we were taken in, for the old musket we got for our beautiful carbine was dilapidated in the extreme. It had neither bayonet, hammer, nor ramrod. It could neither be loaded nor discharged, nor could it be used in a bayonet charge.

Regarding the condition of those old muskets, we can only say that there was not a bayonet amongst them all ; and in one company, I, I think, thirty were reported unfit for service, while in another company, D, to our personal knowledge, there were nineteen of them deficient in either lock, hammer, or rammer, and consequently were of no more use to our soldiers than an equal number of fence stakes. We never blamed the Fortieth Massachusetts for the deplorable condition in which those old muskets were

found, for they had been roughing it, as mounted infantry, along with the cavalry since the commencement of the campaign, and had hardly been allowed time to dismount and cook a ration of coffee, to say nothing of time to scrape the mud from their arms and equipments. Colonel Abbott, in speaking of the matter in a letter to the adjutant-general of New Hampshire, near the close of the war, says:

“ I am compelled here to allude to a matter upon which it is difficult to speak, after this lapse of time, without indignation. On my return to Sanderson's on the night of the 12th of February, General Seymour directed me to turn over enough of the carbines in my possession to arm a mounted regiment (the Fortieth Massachusetts), which was in his force, and receive Springfield rifles in return. I protested, but in vain. It was to no purpose that I urged that more than three hundred of my men were recruits, that since their arrival at my camp there had been barely time to instruct them in the use of the carbine, and that they were not drilled at all in the use of the rifle. The order was issued, and the left wing of the regiment was deprived of its carbines. The arms received in return were of the Springfield pattern, and their condition may be judged from the fact that forty-two of them were pronounced unserviceable by the (brigade) inspector the day after they were turned over to my command. The men were dispirited, the officers were annoyed and chagrined, and the whole effect of the proceeding could not have failed to be embarrassing to any officer.”

Sanderson, where the whole force of General Seymour was now in bivouac, was about fifty miles from Jacksonville, and our regiment went out about ten miles, on the 12th, towards Lake City, making the whole distance that we had reached from Jacksonville, sixty miles. Upon leaving St. Helena Island, S. C., on February 4, our



SERGT. GEORGE A. BURGE,
Co. H.



CORP. JOHN W. HAYDEN,
Co. H.



SERGT. DANIEL W. HAYDEN,
Co. H (War time).



SERGT. DANIEL W. HAYDEN,
Co. H (Peace).

reports showed six hundred and fifty men fit for duty, and thus far we had met with no loss, except that of the carbines.

At noon of the 13th, the exchange of carbines for muskets having been completed, we were ordered to pack everything, and at 2 o'clock P. M. line was formed, and the column at once started on the back track towards Barbour's Plantation, a distance of about ten miles from Sanderson and forty miles from Jacksonville, which place we reached about 9 o'clock that evening. Here we extemporized a camp with rails from adjoining fences, and tarried six days, spending a portion of the time at brigade drill in the open woods near us, and raiding large turnip patches and chasing some of the razor-backed hogs which had been left in the timber around the plantation, until the morning of February 20, which brought us to the battle of Olustee.

While at Barbour's Plantation our rations gave out, owing to delay in transportation from Jacksonville, and many foraging parties were sent out, who succeeded in collecting a large lot of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, a small amount of bacon, etc.; the corn, which was on the ear, was roasted, for want of a mill in which to grind it into meal; but in a few days the commissary department got rations and ammunition to us, and we were again ready to take the offensive and attempt to carry out the object of the expedition.

We had meanwhile given the rebels plenty of time and good opportunities to spy out our position and learn the strength of our forces, besides giving them the opportunity to at once gather a large force from the Savannah and Charleston garrisons and to build fortifications, in fact, had, by thus delaying, given them every possible opportunity to contribute to our defeat.

Everything being in readiness and reinforcements having arrived, which were composed of a brigade of colored

troops, we were again ordered forward on the morning of February 20, towards Sanderson; at daybreak we quietly fell into line, and at once crossed the southern fork of the St. Mary's River and started for the front, halting for a few moments only as we gained the turnpike across the branch, to allow a battery of flying artillery to gallop past. The sky was cloudless, and as the sun appeared, it warmed up the chilly atmosphere of the early morning. It proved to be one of those beautiful Floridian days, known only to those who have experienced them in that everglade country.

We arrived at Sanderson's Station about noon, where we were halted and allowed a short rest, after which we again resumed our march in the direction of Lake City, the Fortieth Mass. Mounted Infantry and four companies of the First Mass. Cavalry protecting the flanks of the skirmish line, which was composed of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, which were thrown out in advance upon leaving Sanderson's; the order of march being, as heretofore, a column of infantry flanking each side of the artillery column as a protection against a flank movement of the enemy.

About four miles from Sanderson's we first encountered the rebel pickets, but they were driven steadily before us for about two miles farther, when the enemy was found in force. It was now about 3 o'clock P. M. as we came upon the main body, but as yet we had found no artillery opposing us, and one of our batteries getting into position began shelling the enemy, who at once replied with howitzers which they had brought down on platform cars from Lake City. Their infantry occupied a fortified position at the edge of a large swamp in front of the railroad bed or dump, which was at this place a few feet higher than the surrounding grounds, forming a ready breastwork in case they were driven out of their trenches,

and which, owing to the curvature of the road, made nearly a semi-circle around us. Their artillery fire was very inaccurate and elevated, cutting and slashing the tops of the tall pine trees in the open woods through which we were then hurrying to the front, amidst the danger to us from falling branches and tree tops. As soon as the situation was clearly defined, an attempt was at once made by General Seymour to bring the troops into line, the line formation to be a brigade in column of regiments on either side of our artillery, which was to occupy the centre of the line. The firing was now beginning in earnest, as it was the work of a few minutes only to get the artillery into battery front. The particular position of the writer, at this moment, was on the left of the Seventh New Hampshire, Company D being the tenth company, which was then marching by flank, left in front. When within two hundred yards of the enemy's works, the order was given by our brigade commander, General Hawley, to form column by companies, the order from Colonel Abbott being, "By company into line," which was rapidly executed, the company commanders repeating the order; our regiment occupying a position at this time immediately on the right of the artillery, while the brigade of colored troops was attempting to form a line on the left of our batteries. An order was then given by General Hawley, to "Deploy column on fifth company," which was the color company. Colonel Abbott, repeating the order clearly and distinctly, ordered the battalion to face to the right and left, when General Hawley, finding himself wrong, said, "On your eighth company, Colonel Abbott!" when again seeing his mistake, the General said, "On your tenth company, sir!" All the companies, except the tenth, having already faced to the right and left, were marching to get into line as though deploying on the fifth company; and under the successive change of orders the

companies who were trying to deploy into line became badly embarrassed, and being under a terrific fire from the artillery and infantry of the enemy, and the wrong orders having been given and obeyed upon the instant, and the manœuver having been partially executed before the correct order reached them, the battalion had become so badly mixed that it could not be re-formed, although those broken masses of troops bravely stood their ground.

It was impossible under the then existing circumstances to deploy other than on the tenth company, as the artillery was immediately on our left, and the companies of the left wing could not have crowded into the space between the fifth company and the artillery; and on the eighth company the same obstacle would have presented itself. But the mistake of our commanding officers could not then be remedied; the ground was becoming thickly dotted with the bodies of the fallen, yet those brave men faced to the front and did what execution was possible under the circumstances, although the whole left wing was armed with those same old muskets which had been exchanged from some of the mounted troops attached to the command but a few days before, not, however, until the guns had been completely spoiled for effective use at a time like this.

The broken column, which had now lost one third of its entire number, only gave way when a portion of the colored brigade was brought up in splendid style and filled the space.

Sergt. Otis A. Merrill, of Company H, in a letter written home six days after the battle, in regard to the attempt at the formation of the line of battle, says:

“ We had marched all day by the flank, left in front. The column was not deployed until we were all under fire, and the wrong order was given. The order was, ‘By company into line, march!’ ‘Close column!’ ‘On eighth company deploy column, battalion, left face!’

when the order should have been, 'Battalion, by the right and left flank, march!' The regiment was not fairly deployed before the men began to fall back amidst the confusion, and became more or less scattered, and could not be properly re-formed again."

He thinks General Hawley, who then commanded the brigade, blamable for the manner in which the regiment was sent into the fight, as it marched over a hundred yards under his direction before the order was given to form a line of battle. Sergeant Merrill says when the men commenced falling back, owing to the heavy fire in front, he stopped where his company stood until the bullets came faster from the rear than the front, and he had to get back. He also says:

"When Colonel Abbott saw that a mistake had been made, he added, 'As you were,' but the different companies had already begun to execute the movement to deploy, and before the tangle could be straightened out they had begun to fall back."

At the moment the command was given to deploy column the bullets were flying thick and fast from the rebel line, but their artillery fire was high and did but little execution to our infantry line on the right. The tenth company stood fast, and was the only company that formed on the line, as it so happened, and only fell back when the companies attempting to deploy had fallen back and they had no support.

Meanwhile the battle had raged fiercely on our left. The two regiments of colored troops, who had there been ordered into line, never having been under fire before, hearing the thunder of our artillery a little to the right and rear of their position, and surmising that they had been attacked in the rear, became partially demoralized, and the Confederates at that moment attempting a flank movement around on the right, they at once fell back through

the artillery. The enemy now not only outnumbered us, but had outflanked our infantry on our right, and had in a very short time killed all of our battery horses, rendering it wholly impossible to remove our artillery; and as they were constantly receiving reinforcements, which were being hurriedly brought down to the scene of action by rail in time to take part in the affray, the tide of battle soon turned in their favor, and the Union troops were obliged to retire, leaving six pieces of artillery, which had to be abandoned as we could not drive the rebels from the field; for we had no support nearer than Jacksonville or Hilton Head, S. C., and no fresh troops could be ordered up to our relief.

At the commencement of the battle, according to the statistics of both Confederate and Federal reports, the forces were about evenly divided (5,400 Confederates and 5,500 Federals), with the intrenched position in favor of the Confederates; but during the afternoon reinforcements were constantly arriving, which finally gave them the advantage in numbers.

Our forces were ordered into action by detachments and were beaten in detail, and orders were given by the commanding officers about sunset to retire from the field.

An attempt was made during the battle by the Sixth and Thirty-second Georgia regiments (Confederate) to turn our right flank; but the movement was frustrated by men from the Seventh under officers of the different companies, conspicuous among whom were Captains Chase, Ames, Mason, and Clifford.

One little incident came immediately under our eye, and is particularly worthy of mention, as it showed the coolness of some of the New Hampshire boys, and it will also be remembered by other comrades who happened to be in the same crowd. As we were leaving the field, the writer, by mere chance, came up with Capt. James M.



SERGT. WINSLOW J. SPALDING,
Co. H (War time).



SERGT. WINSLOW J. SPALDING,
Co. H (Peace).



CORP. CHARLES A. HALE,
Co. H (War time).



CORP. CHARLES A. HALE,
Co. H (Peace).

Chase, of our regiment, who by some means had, like the writer, got left, for the regiment had been gone for some moments; the captain proposed that we gather up all the men we could and act as a rear guard, as none seemed to have been detailed to perform that duty before leaving the field, and we at once commenced collecting all the men we could find as we slowly retreated. Our defeat was so severe and unexpected, and our lack of transportation so meagre, that we were compelled to leave our killed and most of our wounded in rebel hands. However, we soon succeeded in stopping and collecting nearly a hundred soldiers belonging to the different organizations, and among them we remember the faces of Sergts. George F. Robie and James H. Caldwell, of the Seventh New Hampshire. The captain, as the ranking officer present, assumed command, dressed the line, and at once advanced towards the rebel line over a portion of the field which our defeated troops had just left, until we came upon a rebel skirmish line slowly but cautiously advancing, and whose fire we at once received, at which time a Minie ball struck the captain on the instep of the left foot, but not disabling him. Noticing a heavy line of battle following close in the rear of the rebel skirmishers, we had no alternative but to retreat, which we did, firing as we went, for nearly half a mile. We had now been under fire more than three hours, and as the last rays of the setting sun shone in amongst the trunks of those tall old Florida pines, which sparsely wooded the country around us, we knew we were the last of our defeated army to leave the field; and as darkness was fast coming on, we hurried along, overtaking the Seventh Regiment, to which we belonged, although a portion of our mixed command only succeeded in finding their troops near Sanderson's Station.

The whole command was ordered back as far as Barbour's Plantation that night, the rebels not following us up

as closely during the darkness. Had they done so they might have "gobbled up" a great number of our men, who were so jaded out that they could not keep up with the column, and it was a great mistake on their part that they did not follow us very closely as far as Jacksonville.

Regarding the disastrous engagement at Olustee, there has been but little said regarding the manner in which our troops were handled. To those who were present and took part in the battle, and especially those who had been many times under fire and were veterans in service, the cause was apparent. That the commanding officer did not observe due caution is an admitted fact. Any general officer of experience would deploy one or two regiments into line when his skirmishers had developed the even partial strength of the enemy in his front. This should have been done as a precautionary measure, and should have been done as soon as the firing on the skirmish line became at all heavy. This would have prevented any confusion or excitement in attempting the formation of a battle line under a heavy fire and almost upon the line to be assaulted. With such a line already formed, our troops would have swept over the field, and could have easily pushed the enemy back beyond the railroad, capturing some of his artillery, and would undoubtedly have driven the rebel forces on toward Lake City; but this position would after a few days have been untenable, owing to the small force of the Union troops and their distance from support, which was sixty miles away. If the movement was intended for permanent occupation, then the supporting troops, many of which had not even reached Jacksonville on the date of the battle of Olustee, should have been at Baldwin's Station, Barbour's, and Sanderson's; and, largely, the Florida Central railroad, as far as Sanderson's, could have been equipped and utilized in moving our troops and supplies. Under such generals as

Strong and Terry, the results attained by such an expedition would have been far different and the engagement at Olustee would have resulted differently. However, we lost sight of General Seymour after this expedition, and were never again under his command.

The men who came out of the fight at Olustee and who were so fortunate as to be able to keep up with their commands during the retreat, will never forget the very hard march that night back to Barbour's Plantation, without a halt, making a distance marched since morning of thirty-two miles. Many comrades fell out from sheer exhaustion and were probably "gobbled up" by the enemy. The greater part of our wounded, and especially all of the worst cases, had to be left on the field, very reluctantly of course, but it was a military necessity. Some of the less serious cases were helped along until we could get them on flat cars run up from Jacksonville, and in some cases the cars had to be pushed by hand. The whole command arrived at Barbour's about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and having crossed the branch of the St. Mary's River, proceeded at once to occupy the same ground for camping that they had left the previous morning. Upon our arrival at this place the troops were about as near "tuckered" as it was possible to be, and the men were only too glad to throw themselves down anywhere to rest.

While halted at this place a list of casualties was at once made out. It was found that the loss of the Seventh was two hundred and nine killed, wounded, and missing, and of this number eight were officers, one of whom, First Lieut. George W. Taylor, of Company B, acting adjutant, was killed. First Lieut. Charles H. Farley, of Company H, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and died of wounds in Lake City four days after. Second Lieut. True W. Arlin, of Company E, was severely wounded

and died on the 23d of March following. Second Lieut. George Roberts, of Company F, was severely wounded and taken prisoner, and remained in captivity until almost the close of the war. Capt. Joseph E. Clifford, of Company C, and First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis, of Company D, acting aide-de-camp on the staff of General Hawley, were both severely wounded, but were not captured. Capt. James M. Chase, of Company D, and First Lieut. Robert Burt, of Company E, were reported slightly wounded, but remained with the regiment.

Sergt. Otis A. Merrill, of Company H, mentions a remarkable display of courage and fortitude which he particularly noticed at the battle of Olustee, by a man by the name of Heman Maynard, more familiarly known as "Shaker," of Company C. The sergeant says:

"'Shaker's' arm was broken and badly shattered, and he sat down behind a tree and shouted to the men to 'Rally around the flag!' One of the men, whose finger had been shot away, was mourning over his misfortune in the hearing of 'Shaker,' who laughed at him and told him to look at his (Shaker's) arm. The next morning I went to the hospital at Barbour's Plantation to see some of the men, and there found 'Shaker' with his arm in a sling, while with the well arm he was assisting to care for others, and cheerfully said, 'Glad it was no worse!'"

"Shaker" died long ago at Hampton, Va.

We rested at Barbour's Plantation until morning, and were busily engaged in placing all of our wounded who had been able to get back with us during the night or early morning hours, into ambulances and on board cars which had been pushed up by hand and drawn by horses and mules from Jacksonville, in case of need, and then resumed our march towards Baldwin's Station, where we arrived at noon. Here we stopped to rest a few moments, and during our halt at this place a large quantity of cotton

and five hundred barrels of resin which had been captured were ordered to be burned, together with such of our own stores and government property as it was found impossible to remove. As we got into line to resume the march, I think the comrades of our regiment will remember what a dense, black smoke-cloud the resin and cotton made, so black, even, that we could not see the sun, although the day was clear and fine. Each man was here given ninety rounds of ammunition and as much more as he chose to carry, in order to save it from being destroyed.

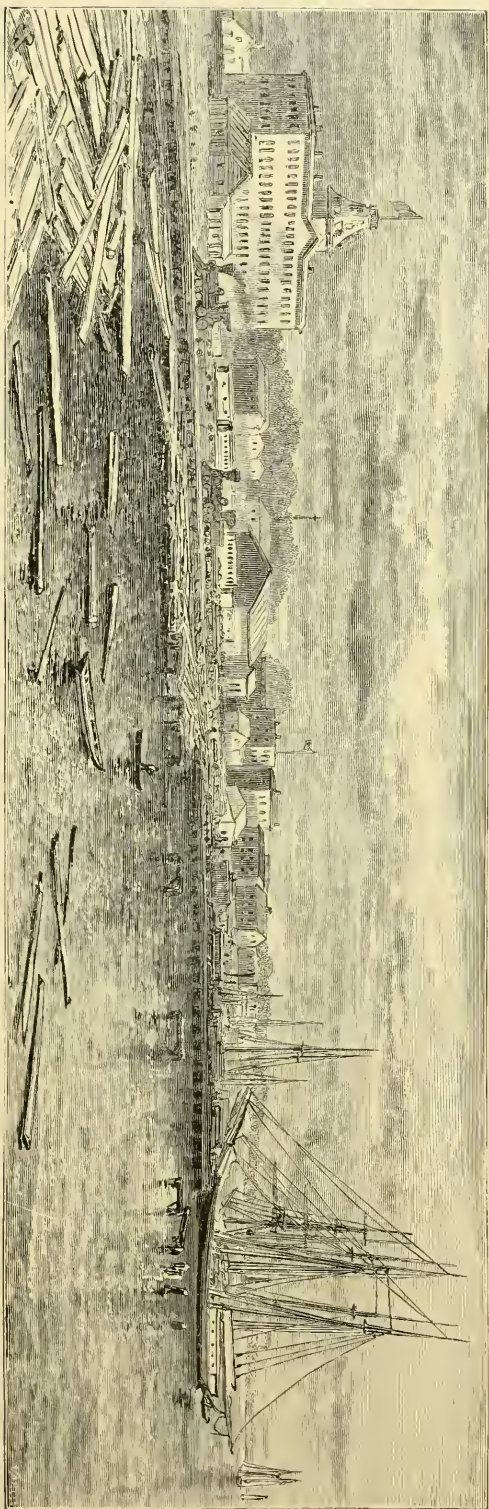
That night we stopped at Baldwin's Station, within eight miles of the rebel camp, Finnegan, which had, previous to our advance, been used as a permanent camp, and was provided with log houses for the use of the garrison, instead of tents. After a few hours' rest at this place we again started at daylight on our retreat, arriving at Camp Finnegan about noon. Here the stores which our troops had captured at the time of our advance, consisting of bacon or smoked sides, tobacco, sugar, and clothing, were dealt out promiscuously to all the troops, the men of the Seventh managing to get a goodly share of the bacon and tobacco. What was not used or taken by the men was destroyed. We rested here only a few moments, and again started on our march, reaching a place on King's Road about six miles out from Jacksonville that night, where we went into camp temporarily, and were at once ordered on picket duty.

The regiment stopped at this place until the next afternoon, when we were ordered into line of battle and were kept in line until about 4 o'clock, the pickets having reported a body of the enemy's cavalry approaching; we were then ordered into Jacksonville, where we arrived about 9 o'clock that night, and found a number of regiments occupying the place, among which was the Fourth New Hampshire, which with others had been ordered to

Jacksonville as soon as the news of the Olustee disaster had reached the headquarters of our department; but they had reached Florida too late to be of service to our expedition. We found them engaged in throwing up earthworks and otherwise fortifying the place.

On our arrival at Jacksonville we at once commenced work on the yet unfinished earthworks around that city. At sunset on the 27th of February, all of the original members of the Seventh who were then present were paraded before Col. Aaron F. Stevens, of the Thirteenth N. H. Volunteers, who had been sent out from the State of New Hampshire by the governor to offer inducements to the veterans in the field to re-enlist, and he at once proceeded to fulfill his mission by making a nice little address to the regiment. After we were dismissed and returned to our quarters, the men began to talk it over. The terms offered us were \$400 government bounty and \$2 premium, of which \$62 was to be paid upon our muster-in, together with one month's pay; and the few months we had yet to serve were given us on our first three-year term, and our second three-year term was to commence from date of enlistment, and we were to be paid the \$100 bounty on the first term of enlistment the same as if we had served out the full three years. The State of New Hampshire paid \$150 for each re-enlistment, and the bounties paid by the different cities and towns in the State varied from \$150 to \$300, and this was to be paid before the furloughed men — for they were to receive a furlough of thirty days — left the State for the front. They were also to receive commutation of rations for the time they were on furlough. Some of the men wanted the furlough of thirty days far more than they claimed they wanted the bounty, and taking everything into consideration, it was by far the greatest inducement offered; and there is no doubt but that it was largely the furlough that caused one hundred

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JACKSONVILLE, ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA.

and eighty-three of the original members to re-enlist. The re-enlistments were all made within a few days, but most of the men from the different companies, who had determined to re-enlist, marched up to the enrolling officer in squads and signed the roll on the 28th and 29th.

On the 1st of March, we were ordered into line, and a portion of the troops had a lively skirmish with the enemy a few miles out, who were reported strongly entrenched at Baldwin's Station and numbering about eight thousand men. The skirmish was confined to the picket lines and their reserves. The Seventh was not engaged at this time. Immediately after the skirmish all the troops were ordered to move their camps inside the entrenchments, except the mounted troops and flying artillery. As soon as we got again settled down inside the trenches, an oven was built, and the regiment soon had plenty of soft bread and baked beans for a change of diet.

On the 3d of March, the regiment was ordered to move its camp outside the entrenchments again, and the time was now mostly spent in drills and doing picket duty. On the 13th, we had religious services in the regiment for the first time since leaving Fernandina, Fla., in June, 1863. On the 17th, the re-enlisted men got orders to be ready to go aboard the steamer "Ben Deford" at 10 A. M. the next day, and they felt quite happy to think there was a possibility that they might see home and their loved ones once more. At the appointed time on the 18th, the veterans fell in without arms, and taking leave of their comrades, who would not and of those who had not been long enough in the service to re-enlist, marched to the wharf in Jacksonville, under command of Maj. A. W. Rollins and Captains Mason, Fogg, and Cain, and at once proceeded aboard the steamer, which started at 11 A. M. for the mouth of the St. John's River. Instead of the "Ben Deford," the steamer proved to be the "Beaufort," and

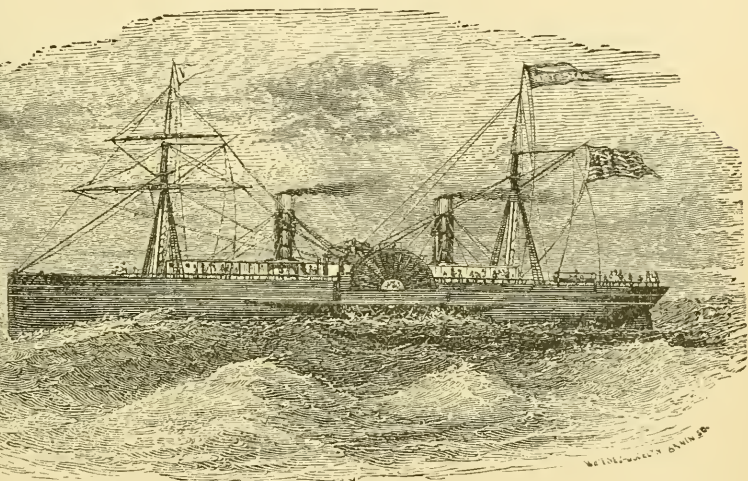
quite a different craft, a sort of a crazy old boat; and it will be remembered she struck several times in crossing the bar, but without other mishap reached Hilton Head, S. C., at 7 o'clock the next morning, where they at once went ashore and went into camp near the Sixth Conn. Volunteers, who kindly loaned them tents for shelter for the few days that they were to stop at this place while waiting to be mustered out and again mustered in for another term of three years.

On the 22d of March, they experienced an old-fashioned line-storm, making it very disagreeable to get far from the quarters. On the 24th, the re-enlisted men were all mustered and paid, and received the first instalment of their veteran bounty; and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, went aboard the large steam transport "United States," bound for New York.

On the 27th, when off Cape Hatteras, N. C., they experienced a terrible storm, and the veterans will never forget it, nor will they forget how the bunks between decks were wrenched to pieces and the lumber thrown promiscuously about the deck, and in the midst of all this tumult a barrel of mess-pork broke loose from its moorings and did much damage before it was secured. It was the greatest wonder that none of the men got broken legs by it. The captain of the steamer, in conversation with some of the men, said that he had followed the sea for thirty years, and had never been caught in so bad a blow.

The next morning the gale had broken up and the weather was clearing and cold, with a stiff, raw breeze from the northwest, and all this was found out by looking up through the hatchway from between decks, for scarcely anyone had been able to go on deck during the storm, it being almost impossible to get a permanent hold with either feet or hands; but it could be seen that the weather had cleared up, and by the middle of the forenoon some

of the men ventured on deck and took observations. Considerable debris was found to be scattered about over the face of the boiling deep, which upon a closer inspection was found to be lumber of various kinds, which had probably comprised the deck loads of some schooners which had rode out the storm in that vicinity. The steamer "Arago" was passed, from New York, bound for Hilton Head, with a large three-masted schooner in tow.



THE "NORTH STAR."

a similar type of the steamers "Arago" and "Fulton," which plied regularly between New York and Hilton Head, carrying troops, stores, and mail.

During this trip the rations consisted of hams, cooked by steam in large copper vats, and the men will remember how the meat on those hams slipped from the bones when the cook tried to take them from the vats. The coffee was cooked by the same steaming process, and for bread the well known army hard-tack was furnished, a little tougher, perhaps, for being thoroughly drenched with sea-water during the late blow.

The next day, March 29, the steamer was running along the Jersey coast, with the weather cloudy and much colder, and about 5 o'clock P. M. reached the North Hampton pier at the foot of Canal street, New York. The orders from Major Rollins were to sleep aboard the steamer that night, which a few of them did, and the next morning these men were granted passes to go ashore and enjoy themselves, which everyone did to the best of his ability. Orders were given that every man should be aboard at 4 o'clock P. M., and at 5 o'clock they were transferred to the Sound boat "City of Boston," bound for Norwich, Conn., where they arrived on the morning of the 31st. Here they found a special train awaiting to convey the detachment to Concord, N. H., where they arrived at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 1, and there found Adj. Gen. Natt Head and his assistants on the alert to receive them. The men were at once conducted to the State House, where ham sandwiches were dealt out for a lunch, and they were given shelter until daylight, when, by order of Governor Gilmore, they were conducted by General Head to the Eagle Hotel, where a substantial breakfast had been prepared. During the day the business of making out the thirty days' furloughs was properly attended to, and towards evening the men were scattering in different directions to surprise the loved ones and the "old folks at home." Every one of those veterans now living can remember to-day just how kind and generous that greeting was, and it seems to the historian, as he recalls from memory the share awarded him, that it was one of the brightest of those happy days long since gone forever. Only a comrade who had been at the front constantly since the commencement of the Rebellion could fully appreciate the amount of pleasure these veterans crowded into those thirty days, free from all of the restraints of camp life.

After the re-enlisted men had left for home, the regiment continued at Jacksonville, being employed almost constantly on picket duty until the 14th of April. The disastrous defeat of our troops at Olustee had practically ended the Florida campaign of Gen. Truman Seymour, and the larger portion of his command was soon ordered to Virginia, where, with other troops, they were to form the Army of the James, under Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler.

On the 23d of March, the regiment drilled for the first time by bugle calls, as skirmishers, which was an improvement which the men were much pleased with, and the large fields and open forest around Jacksonville made excellent drill ground. On this day the regiment turned out under arms before daylight for the last time while in Jacksonville.

April 1, the regiment received new Springfield rifled muskets of the 1863 pattern, which exchange was gladly made by the men who were in possession of the old dilapidated Springfield rifled muskets that they had received from the Fortieth Massachusetts, while the men who had the Spencer carbines (seven-shooters) were sorry to make such an exchange. The duties of the regiment during the remainder of its service at this place were quite severe, the men being on guard or fatigue duty nearly every day, and the small amount of time not so occupied was utilized in drilling. The fortifications around the city were reconstructed on a shorter line, that they might be held by a less number of troops, and the old works, to a large extent, were leveled down, to prevent their being of any use to the enemy.

On the 12th, orders were received to make preparations for leaving, and on the 13th, the regimental baggage was all placed on board the steamer "Cossack"; at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the regiment went aboard the steamer, and were soon steaming down the St. John's

River on the way to Hilton Head, S. C. At 1 o'clock P. M. we reached the mouth of the river and at once crossed the bar. The weather outside was rough and grew so much more so that the captain of the steamer decided to run into Fernandina Harbor, where we remained anchored until 5.30 A. M. on the 16th, when another start was made for Hilton Head; and as we steamed out of the harbor and down the river to the sea, we were quietly taking our last view of Florida, where we had been so much of the time during our army life that we felt quite at home within her borders, but we were destined never to return to this state during the remainder of our service.

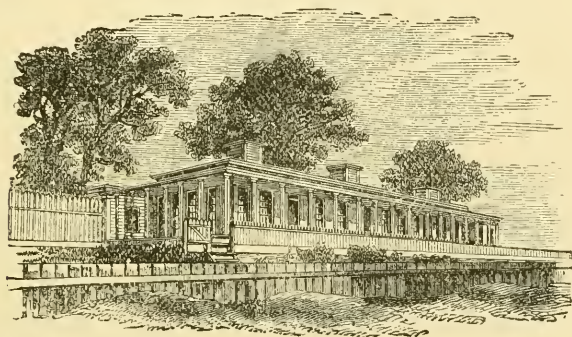
The passage from Fernandina was quite rough and just before reaching the Harbor of Hilton Head, S. C., we encountered a severe squall, and a little before sunset came to anchor in the harbor for the night. In the evening we signed the pay-rolls, and were paid for two months.

At the time of our embarkation it was generally supposed among the men that we were going to Virginia, and upon reaching Hilton Head we learned for a certainty that, with other troops, we had been ordered to Virginia; and it afterwards proved that the whole Tenth Army Corps had been ordered north, and General Gillmore was relieved of the command of the Department of the South and was ordered to accompany the troops as corps commander.

On the 17th, the "Cossack" steamed up to the wharf at Hilton Head, where the regiment with its baggage was transferred to the large Aspinwall mail steamer "Northern Light." The Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth N. Y. Volunteers also came on board to share with us the trip to Virginia to join the armies under General Grant. It took all day to get the baggage aboard and to get ready to sail.

The morning of the 18th dawned beautifully clear. Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry came on board, and at 10 o'clock the steamer swung from her moorings and started for Fortress Monroe.

As we bade farewell to Hilton Head we recalled the last two times we had sailed out of this spacious harbor — once to go to Morris Island, S. C., and again to go to Olustee, Fla., at each of which places we had left many of our brave comrades who had fallen while bravely fighting for their country; and we recalled yet one other



DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, S. C.

time when we had so happily steamed up to the beautiful little City of Beaufort, S. C., where we had lost many of our best men, who were suddenly stricken down by disease during a midsummer sojourn there, and it was with a feeling of sadness that we noticed the now fast receding shores of Hilton Head and remembered that the graves of comrades of our regiment lay scattered the whole length of the Department of the South, which we were now leaving, marking so plainly the pathway of our regiment and contributing so largely to its service record.

With the three regiments of infantry and the usual amount of baggage aboard, the steamer was fairly loaded;

the weather was beautiful, and the vessel made good headway. On the 19th, the wind began to increase about 9 A. M., and by noon it was raining hard and the wind had increased to a gale. We were now off Cape Hatteras, N. C. Many of the men were sea-sick, and most of the others were glad to get into their bunks and wait for the appearance of pleasant weather. We recall one man who lay in his bunk singing hymns and reading psalms for his own consolation and for the entertainment of sea-sick comrades, but who, when the storm was ended, at once turned his penitence into profanity and his fear into bravery.

We had a bit of excitement on this day, which was occasioned by David Burke, an exceedingly large man, a substitute belonging to Company C, getting hold of whiskey in some way and getting intoxicated. When sober he was one of the best dispositioned men in the regiment, but when under the influence of liquor he was one of the ugliest men imaginable. He commenced breaking up the Springfield rifled muskets, and at the same time threatened the life of any man who should attempt to arrest him. General Terry ordered Colonel Abbott to have the man arrested, and if he could not be arrested, to have him shot. While in the act of raising a musket over his head for the purpose of breaking it, Burke accidentally let it fall, the hammer striking him on top of the head and knocking him senseless on the deck. He was then placed in irons by Captain Freschl, who was then officer of the day, and later was court-martialed, and served out the remainder of his time at hard labor at the "Rip-Raps," near Fortress Monroe, Va.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT AT GLOUCESTER POINT, VA. — THE FORMATION OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES. — THE SEVENTH PLACED IN THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS. — THE DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT. — PROCEEDING UP THE JAMES RIVER. — DEBARKATION AT BERMUDA HUNDRED. — THE ADVANCE TOWARDS WARE BOTTOM CHURCH. — TEARING UP THE RICHMOND & PETERSBURG RAILROAD. — THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHESTER STATION AND THE BATTLE OF LEMPSTER HILL. — SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT DRURY'S BLUFF. — ERECTION OF HEAVY EARTHWORKS BETWEEN THE JAMES AND APPOMATTOX RIVERS.

On the morning of the 20th, the storm had ceased, and in the evening we reached the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and anchored for the night. On the morning of the 21st, the steamer ran up to Fortress Monroe, where orders were received to proceed up the York River to Gloucester Point, Va., where we arrived in the afternoon; and the Seventh at once disembarked and stood for the first time on the "sacred soil" of Virginia, where we bivouacked for the night.

The formation of the Army of the James was at once begun, and we found that troops enough had been ordered to this rendezvous to form two divisions of three brigades each, and the Seventh was brigaded with the Seventh and Sixth Conn. Volunteers and the Third N. H. Volunteers, under command of Col. Joseph R. Hawley, of the Seventh

Conn. Volunteers. These regiments constituted the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps; the division being commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry; Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore commanding the corps. Directly across the river from the camp of our corps was historic old Yorktown, and there other troops were already forming the Eighteenth Corps, under Maj. Gen. "Baldy" Smith, — the two army corps being styled the "Army of the James," and the new department thus created was called the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and included in its jurisdiction the small Union force in North Carolina, which was at this time occupying the eastern shore of that state, with headquarters at or near New Berne. This department was to be under command of General Butler, who made his headquarters either at Fortress Monroe or in the field with the Army of the James.

The grounds at Gloucester Point were nice and level and admirably suited to the purpose of battalion drills, which kept us constantly busy. The extra baggage of the whole command was sent to Norfolk, Va., for storage, and the troops were reduced to the use of the smallest amount of luggage possible, and were at once placed in light marching order. Much personal baggage was sent North, especially by the officers. Clothing was issued to all who required missing parts; and each man was required to have an extra pair of shoes. The regimental books and records and the dress-coats and hats of the men were placed in storage, and as far as could ever be ascertained, none of this property was ever again in the possession of the regiment. Undoubtedly, the books and records were turned over to the War Department, near the close of the war, and the other baggage and stores were very likely condemned and destroyed.

Each day was now busily occupied by drills and inspections, and we all concluded that something was about to



CORP. NORMAN R. HOWE,
Co. H.



GEORGE H. BARTEMAS,
Co. H.



CAPT. JOSEPH FRESCHL,
Co. I.



FIRST SERGT. ELWIN STURTEVANT,
Co. I.

happen, but of course we did not know exactly what. However, we were not long kept in suspense.

April 30, the regiment was mustered and inspected by Major Sanford, of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, Division Inspector, and the Tenth Army Corps was reviewed by Major-General Butler, commanding the Army of the James.

May 2, the regimental baggage was loaded on a schooner, to be sent to Norfolk, Va., for storage, and the same day we experienced a heavy thunder shower, with hail and high winds. On the 3d, orders were received for the regiment to be ready to move at 4 o'clock the next morning, with four days' rations and ninety rounds of ammunition. A few minutes past that hour the men were in line, and about 10 o'clock A. M. the regiment went aboard the steamer "Matilda," which had already taken on board the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, and then lay at anchor in York River. Early on the morning of the 5th, before daylight, the steamer left Gloucester and reported at Fortress Monroe, where, in conjunction with the rest of the expedition, consisting of about one hundred vessels of all sizes and descriptions, they at once proceeded up the James River, reaching Bermuda Hundred a little past 7 o'clock in the evening, where we anchored for the night.

The following dispatch from General Butler to General Grant gives a correct idea of the magnitude of the expedition:

CITY POINT, Va., May 5, 1864.

We have seized Wilson's Landing. A brigade of Wild's colored troops are there. At Fort Powhatan Landing two regiments of the same brigade have landed. At City Point Hinck's Division, with the remaining troops and a battery, have landed. The remainder of both the Eighteenth and Tenth Army Corps are being landed at Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox. No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise.

Both army corps left Yorktown during last night. The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gillmore are pushing the landing of the men. General Graham, with the army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels. Colonel West, with 1,800 cavalry, made several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. General Kautz left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry for the service indicated during the conference with the lieutenant-general. The "New York," flag of truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with four hundred prisoners, whom she had not had time to deliver. She went up yesterday morning. We are landing troops during the night, a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To A. F. PUFFER,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Capt. and A. D. C.

The regiment landed at daylight on the morning of the 6th, and about 9 o'clock the brigade to which we belonged was marched out about seven miles towards Ware Bottom Church, where the troops encamped for the night: and it was near this place that the main line of earthworks was afterwards constructed and known as the "Defenses of Bermuda Hundred."

When we halted that night our regiment, excepting the one on the skirmish line, was in the advance, and we had just boiled our coffee and were drinking it and eating a couple of hard-tack when General Butler and staff rode through the lines; as he passed we cheered him heartily, and he returned our cheers by taking off his hat. He continued his ride up the road and out through our skirmish line, and was soon fired upon by some Confederates, who were in ambush waiting for our men to advance. The general and staff came back much faster than they had advanced, and our regiment was at once ordered to

advance. We were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced as far as Ware Bottom Church, which was an old building situated in the woods. Some of the men of Company I captured a mounted rebel. Not finding any further signs of the enemy, we were posted as pickets and remained out all night.

At Bermuda Hundred the time was passed for the next two days in skirmishing for the purpose of finding the enemy's position, and throwing up earthworks, which the comrades will remember was no "soft job," as they worked away with pick and shovel, throwing up that peculiar red clay, which was harder and firmer than the ground around an old brickyard. But the men toiled on, and the earthworks quickly assumed fair proportions.

The cold spring water which we found at this place was a real treat, especially to those men who had so long been drinking the warm, brackish water of the more southern states. These cold springs were situated in deep ravines extending back from the James River, which were often from thirty to seventy-five feet deep, the overflow from these springs often supplying the water for a small brook. A little Scotchman in Company H described his pleasure in the following words: "I found a clear, sparkling brook, and when I saw the pure, cold water running over the pebbles, it fairly made the tears come to my eyes when I found I had no canteen to put it in."

On the morning of the 9th, the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps again advanced, this time reaching the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, which for a long distance was rendered useless by tearing up the rails, piling the ties with the rails on top, and setting them on fire; when the rails were thoroughly heated, they were crooked in all conceivable shapes.

At daylight the regiment fell into line in light marching order, with two days' rations in the haversacks. About 7

o'clock we marched with the brigade toward Chester Station on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, arriving there about noon. We were then marched toward Petersburg, but our advance was somewhat slow, as there was heavy skirmishing in our front all day. We reached Port Walthall Junction at about 2 o'clock p. m., and were stationed where the turnpike crosses the railroad; there we stacked arms and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 10th, the regiment was ordered to tear up a lot of railroad track. A break was made in the track, and the men were stationed along the side of the road, with their muskets slung over their backs; then the track and sleepers were lifted at a given signal, and turned over in about the same manner that a plow turns over a furrow of greensward. Orders soon came for the regiment to march along the turnpike toward Richmond, word having reached us that the Confederates were moving down in our rear, and a portion of our troops were already engaged in the battle of Lempster Hill.

When we arrived on the field near Chester Station, heavy skirmishing was going on to the left of the road. General Terry rode up and called for the Seventh New Hampshire, and told Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson to take his regiment to the extreme left of the line, upon a small elevation, with instructions to hold the position as long as possible. Colonel Hawley had been suddenly taken sick and Colonel Abbott was in command of the brigade, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson. With a cheer the regiment filed to the left on the double-quick. The troops already engaged were drawn up in line at right angles to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, and were at this time in a young growth of scrub oaks and other timber, which were from three to ten feet tall, and were meeting with varying success, advancing and retreating several

times through this young growth of trees, but were constantly fighting; in their rear was a large open field, in which the most of the movements of the regiment were made. After filing out of the road, we formed a line of battle behind a rail fence in the edge of the woods; then pulling down the fence, we advanced into the open field, passing a section of artillery, and changed front to the right for the purpose of supporting our forces in front and at the same time be in a position to defend the left flank. The rebels brought a field-piece into position on some rising ground across a valley on our left flank, and commenced to shell us, but without injury, as their shots were fired high. At the same time a large force of the enemy were seen forming in the edge of the woods for the purpose of attacking our flank. The regiment at once changed front to the left to meet this attack, and after tearing down one or two fences to allow any changes of position that might be required, we took position in a lane behind a "Virginia rail fence" in season to receive the attack of the Confederates. They advanced, driving in our skirmishers. We opened fire on their lines, and quickly sent them back into the woods. The enemy were now forcing our main lines back so that they were on a line with the right of our regiment, which again changed front to support them, but the rebels were driven back without our help. Then the body of Confederates on our left flank, seeing our changed position, again advanced, but were greeted with cheers by the regiment, which again resumed its position behind the fence, and had just lain down on the ground when the advancing enemy opened fire upon us, killing and wounding a few of our men. As soon as their volley was over, we returned their fire, which at once checked their advance and sent them back in confusion, our regiment meanwhile cheering lustily as they disappeared in the woods. The body of the

CHEVRONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.



CORPORAL



Q. M. SERGT.



SERGT MAJ.



PRIN. MUS.



SERGT



COM. SERGT



COLOR SERGT



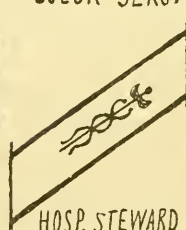
PRIN. MUS 1890



FIRST SERGT.



COM SERGT. 1890



HOSP. STEWARD



COLOR CORPL.



SIGNAL CORPS



PIONEER CORPL.



PIONEER CORPS

enemy which attacked us appeared to be about one thousand strong, while the number of our regiment engaged was about two hundred and seventy-five.

We saw many of the enemy fall, and it was reported that they had a colonel killed. However, the attack was not again renewed by them, and we remained in undisputed possession of the field until withdrawn with other troops from the position. As we were passing a battery stationed near us on our way to the rear, they loudly cheered the regiment and said they "never saw a regiment do better. General Terry said, as we passed him on the field, "They can't throw Olustee in your faces any more."

For its conduct on that day the regiment was complimented on the field by General Terry, the division commander, and especial credit was awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson for his coolness and determination. At the close of this action the Seventh again returned to camp near Ware Bottom Church. Thus ended the battle of Lempster Hill. During the past two days the men had suffered much from sunstroke.

The advance upon Drury's Bluff was commenced on the 12th, and by a circuitous route the advance works of the enemy were reached. This was on Thursday, and the regiment bivouacked for the night on the west side of the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, near a place called Purdy's. On the morning of the 13th, the Tenth Corps made a long detour to the left, crossing the railroad at the junction of the Richmond & Petersburg railroad with the Clover Hill railroad, and moving on to Chester Court House. An outpost of the enemy, captured at this place, gave information of the position of the rebels, which proved to be directly in front and strongly entrenched. It was here, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that the Third New Hampshire made a desperate and bloody charge.

The Seventh was formed in line with fixed bayonets for the purpose of charging the Confederate works in our immediate front, which were on quite high ground. The trees had been cut away for nearly a hundred yards in front of the works. While waiting for the order to assault, the heavy firing of the Third New Hampshire was heard on our left, and in a few moments we were ordered on the double-quick to their support. At the same time the Fourth New Hampshire made a terrific charge on our right (the rebel left).

The regiment was again formed in line to charge the rebel works, but as the enemy had left their works, we were happily relieved of this duty. We were then ordered on the skirmish line, which was advanced to the railroad, where a continuous firing was kept up. The men who were on the railroad will not forget the many trains that came down from Richmond heavily loaded with Confederate troops. We held our position till late in the evening, when the regiment was relieved and ordered back to rifle-pits on the hill, where they bivouacked for the night.

The Eighteenth Corps captured the entire right of the line the same evening, and the rebels were at once forced back upon their works at Fort Darling, and the first line of the outer defenses of Richmond were secured in our immediate front. On Saturday, the 14th, we had rations issued.

The next morning the regiment was again ordered to the front, and drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits and through the woods and across an open field. We advanced to the edge of the woods, where we lay on the ground nearly all day. While in this position we were much annoyed by a squad of Confederates, who were concealed in some wooden buildings which were within easy rifle range of our line. Their fire became so hot that Colonel Hawley's attention was called to their menacing position;

and after examining the situation, he at once sent an aide to bring up a piece of light artillery. A lieutenant came with it, and Colonel Hawley ordered him to fire the buildings. The lieutenant at once trained his piece in that direction, and the first shot went through one of the buildings. The second set it on fire and drove the rebels away from it, but the artillery drew such a hot fire from the enemy's skirmishers that the lieutenant of the battery soon ordered the piece removed, as it could serve no further good by remaining.

In the afternoon our skirmishers pushed the rebel skirmish line back on their entrenched batteries, and we then advanced out of the woods and formed a line in the open field for the purpose, apparently, of assaulting their works. Their batteries now opened a rapid fire on us, but the officers and men of the regiment were as cool as if on parade, and formed the line with as much precision. With the caution to "dress on the colors," we advanced across an open field, cheering as we went, to the top of a low ridge in a clover field, where we were ordered to lie down. The enemy continued to shell us until after dark, when they made an attack on us with their infantry, some of them advancing to within fifty or sixty yards of our lines, but they were quickly driven back. Between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. the Seventh was relieved by the Third N. H. Volunteers, and we were ordered to the rear, back of the woods. The loss of the regiment during the day was considerable, one company, H, having six men wounded.

Sergeant Merrill, of Company H, reports the following incident which occurred during that day :

"After the regiment had advanced across the open field and had lain down on the ridge in the clover field, many of the men dug holes with their bayonets and tin plates, throwing the earth up in front for a slight protection for

their heads against the stray bullets that occasionally went past us with a 'ping.' The sergeant, having got his hole dug, placed in it a pillow of green clover, lay down with his head in the hole on the clover, about sunset, and at once went to sleep amidst the noise and din of cannon and bursting shells, for the men were very tired and sleepy; the next thing he remembered was that another comrade of his company, by the name of Lovering, who had stood beside him all day in the front rank, was kicking him and at the same time saying, 'Merrill, are you dead? If you are not, get up here: the rebels are right on top of us! They are right there — don't you see them? I thought you were dead!'"

However, before the sergeant could get onto his feet, the rebels had commenced to retreat, yet some of them were less than a hundred yards distant and still firing at our line. Those were the last words spoken by Comrade Lovering to Sergeant Merrill, and probably the last ever spoken by him, for he was at that instant shot through the windpipe in the throat, although the sergeant did not know it at the time, as it was then quite dark; but he thought it was very strange that Comrade Lovering should leave the ranks and walk off without speaking to anyone. A few days later it was reported to the company that Comrade Lovering had died at Fortress Monroe, of gangrene in his wound.

On the 15th, which was Sunday, the firing and sharp-shooting was very heavy along a portion of the line, and all day long, in plain sight of our outposts, long trains of cars loaded with troops would come down the railroad as far as they dared, unload their troops, and go back for another load; through this channel the rebels in our immediate front were reinforced, and this was reported by Lieut. W. F. Spaulding, of Company C, to the brigade officer of the day, but no notice seemed to be taken of it.

All day Sunday the Seventh was stationed where they had bivouacked the night before, very near to the extreme left of General Butler's battle line. Monday morning, May 16, opened with a fog so dense that we could hardly see the third man on our right or left, and quite early we heard tremendous volleys of musketry away on our right. We concluded that a charge was to be made along the whole line, as a portion of our brigade had already received orders to prepare to assault the enemy's works. We soon got orders, however, to move by the right flank at a double-quick and report to General Smith of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and we hurried across fields and patches of woodland for this purpose.

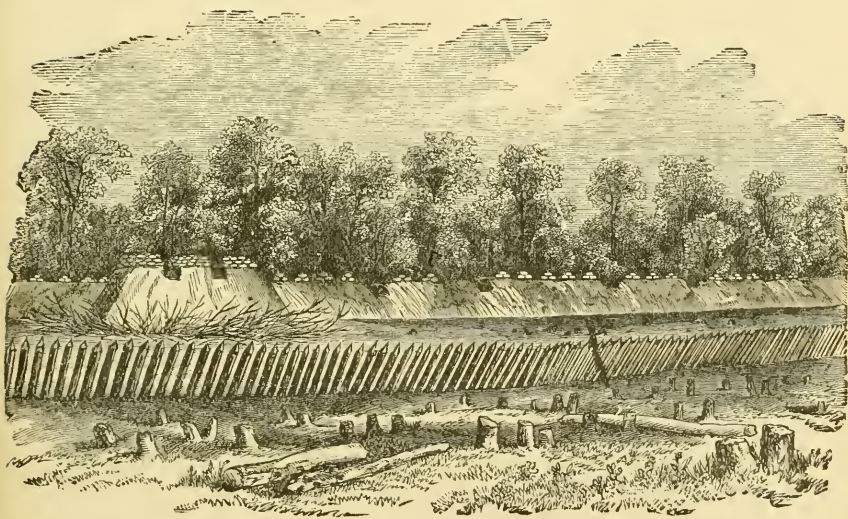
While in one of these wooded sections we heard cheering in our front, as we were then marching by the right flank. Colonel Abbott at once called out, "Cheers, boys," and we started to give them with a will, but quickly stopped as the cheering regiment opened fire on us, supposing our regiment to be the enemy in their immediate rear; but happily their fire was high, and only four of our men were wounded. Only one volley was fired, as the mistake was almost instantly discovered. We proceeded on our course until we came to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, where we were formed in line with several other regiments at right angles with and directly across the roadway, just in front of a large, old-fashioned dwelling known as the Half-Way House. Our regiment occupied the right of the line. We were to cover the falling back of our forces to the line of the Bermuda Hundred defenses. We remained here until everything had been safely removed to the rear, and just before we began to fall back as rear-guard, the rebels placed two pieces of light artillery in the road in our front and commenced shelling us. It was not pleasant to stand there on that large open plain, and watch those rebel

artillerymen load and fire their pieces, and see with each puff of smoke the shells come directly toward us; but we had not long to endure this, as a battery of our rifled artillery on a hill in our rear soon opened upon them, which caused the "Johnnies" to quickly limber up their pieces and get to the rear. Our loss on the retreat was only one man.

We now learned that the rebels had made a flank movement under cover of the dense fog then prevailing, moving a large force to the right and rear, and had also fiercely assaulted the right of our lines, which were held by the Eighteenth Corps, and which extended to the banks of the James River; they were partially successful, capturing General Heckman and nearly the whole of his brigade. The enemy at this moment pressed heavily upon our lines from the front, and there was no alternative but to draw back our lines, which movement was at once ordered, and was no sooner perceived by the enemy than they brought a force around our left flank and charged us in the rear; this movement was quickly discovered by General Terry, who rode along the line calling for the Third New Hampshire: nobly they responded, for the rebel charge was at once checked, and our lines were thus allowed to fall back slowly, fighting as they went, until they reached their former works in front of Bermuda Hundred, where we arrived at dark.

It is said that Generals Gillmore and Smith advised General Butler to fortify his position in the immediate front of Fort Darling, during the Sunday that we lay near their works, but nothing was done. It would have enabled us to hold what we had already gained by such hard fighting, for then we should have held or at least covered the railroad from Richmond to Petersburg. But General Butler said, "No, I am going right into Richmond," and took no further notice of their advice. One thing is cer-

tain, however, that some time afterwards, when he did not get into Richmond, he cleverly managed to get first one and then the other of these generals relieved of their commands under him. Any comrades of the Seventh who fully understood the situation and were present at the time, will fully appreciate the truthfulness of General Grant's remark about General Butler being "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundred, for we surely were in a very awkward position.



EARTHWORKS NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA. — ARMY OF THE JAMES.

In the battles of Lempster Hill and Chester Station, and in the advance on Drury's Bluff, the loss in the Seventh had been considerable. Among the officers, Capt. Charles Hooper, of Company A, was wounded on the 16th, and First Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company B, who was serving as an aide-de-camp on Colonel Hawley's staff, was severely wounded on the 14th; a full list and

record of all the casualties among the enlisted men will be found in the appended regimental roster.

The only change which had occurred among the officers of the regiment since leaving Florida, was the muster-out of Second Lieut. Francis Lovejoy, of Company H, who was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, to date April 28, 1864.

On the 17th, we were set at work on our breastworks, making them much stronger, and building a series of strong forts just outside our main works, and at short intervals, from the James River to the Appomattox. The rebels at the same time established their line of pickets directly in front of our own line, and in some places within a stone's throw of our posts, and farther back in their rear they were very busy constructing a strong line of heavy earthworks, parallel to those which were constructed by the Army of the James.

The following official report of Colonel Abbott will be found very interesting, and is accurate in all its details :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLS.,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., May 17, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE. *A. A. General:*

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late expedition, commencing on Thursday, May 12, and closing on Monday, May 16:

On Thursday, May 12, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, the regiment marched to the place known as Purdy's, on the turnpike, and there bivouacked: at that place I joined it during the night. The next morning, May 13, I marched towards Chester Station, passed it, crossed the railroad, and proceeded in the direction of Chester Court House: thence turning towards the right, again approached the railroad and a rebel earthwork, which it was proposed to assault. By order of Colonel Hawley, commanding the Second Brigade,

Terry's division, I took position fronting the earthwork, in order to support a battery. While in that position, the assault on that work was commenced on my left, and I was ordered to support it. I accordingly moved in that direction, across a small stream, and passed up towards the earthwork and took position in the edge of the woods fronting it. I there met the Third Regiment N. H. Volunteers falling back. An assault having been made on the opposite side of the work, and the Seventh Conn. Volunteers having come up on my left, an advance was made, and it was ascertained that the works had already been evacuated.

I was ordered by Brigadier-General Terry to proceed into a piece of wood, and from its edge obtain a flanking fire on a battery posted in a field about six hundred yards from the earthwork. I at once proceeded, skirmishing through the wood, and reached a point opposite where the battery was posted, and found that it had retired within an earthwork. I then sent forward skirmishers to examine the earthwork, and ascertained that it contained three pieces of artillery, supported by infantry. I then called in the skirmishers to the railroad, and remained until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I was relieved, and returned within the entrenchments for the night.

The next day, May 14, I occupied a portion of the front of the whole line of Terry's division, which had been advanced about a mile to the eastward. This position was directly in front of a strong earthwork. During the afternoon the line was advanced within two hundred and fifty yards of the earthwork, and at that point I held a position on the left of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers. The firing, both from artillery and musketry, was constant; after dark my position was assaulted by a heavy force which was handsomely repelled. By order of Colonel Hawley, having been relieved by the Third N. H. Volunteers, I withdrew, about 8 o'clock P. M., to a field four or five hundred yards in the rear, where the command rested until daylight on the morning of the 16th. At that time heavy firing was heard on the extreme right of the Eighteenth Corps, which gradually extended along the whole line to our front, and I received orders to form line of battle and advance toward the earthwork already

spoken of. For about an hour I occupied a position in the edge of the wood fronting the work, when I was detached from the Second Brigade, with orders to report to Major-General Smith, at the Half-Way House on the turnpike. On the way thither I met General Smith, who ordered me to take a position in the woods in front of where I then was. I had hardly reached the position when I was fired into from the rear by our own troops, and had one officer and three men wounded. I then moved to a point near the Half-Way House, and was ordered by General Smith to take command of the Tenth N. H. Volunteers and a section of a battery, and hold the approach by the turnpike. Soon after, by order of General Smith, the Tenth New Hampshire was withdrawn to the right; and it being reported by the officer commanding the skirmish line that the enemy was forming a heavy line on my left, I reported the fact to General Terry, who very soon sent Colonel Plaisted, commanding the Third Brigade of his division, with two regiments to strengthen the position. I remained at the Half-Way House, in the position which I first occupied, until about 3 o'clock P. M., when I withdrew, by order of General Terry, on the turnpike, and thence retired within the entrenchments.

Of the conduct of my command, both officers and men, during this expedition, I desire to speak with more than ordinary emphasis. Although the command was in almost constant service for five days, with unusual exposure, with short rations, and much of the time under severe fire, I know of few, if any, instances of orders which were not obeyed with cheerfulness and alacrity. And in all cases when exposed to the fire of the enemy, the command behaved with the coolness and bravery becoming soldiers.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. ABBOTT,

Colonel 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.



CHARLES A. ROWELL,
Co. I.



DANIEL L. ORDWAY,
Co. I.



CAPT. PAUL WHIPPLE,
Co. K.



SAMUEL A. SIMONDS,
Co. K.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE RETURN OF THE RE-ENLISTED MEN TO THE REGIMENT. — HEAVY FIRING ON THE PICKET LINE AND ARTILLERY DUELS EVERY DAY. — THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION ON PETERSBURG, VA. — THE EXPEDITION A FAILURE. — GENERAL GILLMORE RELIEVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE TENTH ARMY CORPS. — THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SWINGS AROUND TO PETERSBURG. — THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS DETACHED FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES AND SENT TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. — THE REBEL EARTHWORKS IN FRONT OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES EVACUATED. — THE REBEL ARMY IN OUR FRONT LEAVE HURRIEDLY, AND BETWEEN TWO DAYS, FOR PETERSBURG. — THE SEVENTH WITH OTHER TROOPS START FOR THE RICHMOND & PETERSBURG RAILROAD, AND MEET THE ADVANCE OF LEE'S ARMY ON THEIR WAY TO PETERSBURG. — THE CONFEDERATES "LOSE" GENERAL GRANT, BUT SUDDENLY FIND HIM SOUTH OF THE APPOMATTOX.

The re-enlisted men of the Seventh, who had been enjoying their furlough in New Hampshire, reported, with few exceptions, as they had been ordered to do, on May 3, at the military barracks in Concord, N. H., where the furloughs were gathered up as the men passed through the entrance to the grounds. Those who did not report at this rendezvous at the appointed time were to be considered deserters, unless a good reason could be furnished for not doing so. Here rations were issued, and at 3

o'clock P. M. a train was in readiness at the depot, aboard of which they were ordered, and immediately started for New London, Conn. Again it became a painful duty to bid their families and friends "good bye," but they assured them that as certain as they had returned to them at this time, so surely would they return to them at the termination of the war, or at the expiration of this, their second enlistment for three years. But little did they know, as they uttered those assurances, that nearly one half of these men who "veteranized" were destined never to see their New England homes again. The train made no stops at stations along the route, except for the purpose of changing engines over the different roads; they arrived at New London about midnight, and at once went aboard the steamboat "City of New London," which was to convey them to Jersey City, where they were at once transferred by the steam tug "S. A. Stevens" to the steam transport "Ashland," which was to take them to Fortress Monroe, for they were to go to Virginia, where the regiment was now stationed. They found this transport a very dirty, as well as a shaky old craft, and well crowded, as there were about five hundred men on board belonging to various regiments, on their way towards the front.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, they arrived off Fortress Monroe, but, for some reason, were obliged to remain aboard of the crazy old craft until noon, when they were ordered on board the "Ben Deford," under orders to proceed at once up the James River: at 4 o'clock the next morning they were moving gracefully up the river, passing at short intervals many fine mansions, which, from their quaint style of architecture and the size of the shade trees that ornamented the beautiful grounds surrounding them, must also have been cozy places nearly a century ago. They greatly enjoyed the ride up the James River, noting all places of interest and passing an occasional gunboat

stationed at some convenient point along the river. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon they arrived at Bermuda Hundred, and at once went ashore and camped on the banks of the river for the night. They lay in camp at this place, doing nothing, until the 11th, as there were no arms ready for them or to be had at this place: but during this time they were detailed for fatigue duty in the quartermaster's department, and were set at work unloading government stores from barges and schooners. While they were encamped at Bermuda Hundred Landing, many wounded were brought down to the hospital boats, and among them some from the Seventh. It was while at this place that many of the men were badly troubled with diarrhœa, owing to using river water, as we have always supposed. Almost every day could be heard the artillery firing at the front, and we well knew that something unusual was going on.

On the 16th, very heavy firing was again heard at the front, and during the day a lot of rebel prisoners were sent down to the Landing, and placed aboard transports, under a heavy guard, for the purpose of being sent back to the prison-camp. That night the men were ordered to join the regiment, and after marching until nearly midnight, camped in a tract of piney woods near the road until daylight, when they resumed their march, reaching the regiment about 9 o'clock the next morning, and found the men all in good spirits and momentarily expecting them. They were just in from the attack at Drury's Bluff.

Upon arriving at the headquarters of the regiment, the re-enlisted men had Springfield rifled muskets issued to them, with equipments, and were once again on a war footing; and the regiment was augmented in numbers. On the 18th, the regiment was ordered on fatigue duty at the entrenchments, but during the day the firing on the picket line became so heavy that we were ordered into line under arms, and were placed in the trenches; at

nightfall the Seventh was placed on the picket line. This kind of duty caused us to be on the advanced line every alternate day, and during the night and day spent in camp we were often called out under arms—sometimes from three to five times during a night and often two or three times during the daytime. Every day there was considerable firing along the picket line, and many little skirmishes and assaults from both sides of the line. It frequently happened that we would be ordered into the trenches for the night, to be in readiness to repel a night attack of the enemy, and at such times all the sleep we could get was taken with our equipments on; it was amusing to see the men crowding onto the highest knolls or bunches of earth at the entrenchments, to keep out of the pools of water which would fill the trenches on the nights when it rained hardest, which it frequently did at this season of the year. After such severe drenchings it invariably took us all the next day to get our clothes dried upon us, for a change was out of the question.

In the immediate front of our brigade, and in front of our works, was a large, open field, flanked right and left by woods. The rebels occupied the farther side of this field, and had erected works similar to our own, though far less formidable. This open field was debatable ground, and artillery duels across this open ground were of frequent occurrence and became daily affairs, but were devoid of interest to any except the gunners themselves. On this field the rebels would frequently charge our picket line, take a few prisoners, and hold it until our forces, a few hours later, charged the line, and recovered the lost ground and re-established our pickets.

May 20, Colonel Howell's brigade of our division charged the rebel earthworks, and captured a rebel battery of six guns and about two hundred prisoners, including a Major-General Walker, of South Carolina, in full uniform. Our

picket line ran through the centre of this field from north to south, and the rebels had established their pickets in our immediate front. On either side of this large field the woods gave a good opportunity to either army to make small flank movements and capture a few pickets.

The camp of our brigade was just in rear of this open field, and when the artillery opened, the rebel shells went through our camp, spoiling our tents, in some cases almost obliterating them, and causing the men to hustle into the trenches at double-quick; but after a time our camp was moved farther to the right and near the banks of the



HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER, NEAR DUTCH GAP, VA. — ARMY OF THE JAMES.

James River, and the pickets of our brigade extended from the James River through the woods and into the open field. Here our camp was not shelled, and we could rest in quiet whenever off duty.

May 26, a detail for fatigue was sent to our regiment, calling for three hundred men, which we could not exactly fill, as we had less than that number fit for duty at that time.

The Army of the James was largely reduced in numbers on the 28th, by detaching a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps, which was commanded by Maj. Gen. W. F.

Smith, to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, which was then at Cold Harbor, under General Grant. This decimation left the Army of the James in so weak a condition, numerically, that General Butler could do no more than hold his position, not attempting any aggressive movement whatever.

Among the troops thus detached were the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Penn. Volunteers; the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers; the Eighth and Ninth Me. Volunteers; the Fourth New Hampshire, and the Fortieth Massachusetts. These troops had served with us in the Department of the South, and at the formation of the Army of the James had been placed in the Eighteenth Army Corps.

On the morning of June 2, at 3 o'clock, the rebels opened their batteries in front of our brigade and in the farther edge of the open field, which at once brought us up from the mud of the trenches into line; at daylight they made a spirited attack on our pickets, flanking a portion of the line in the open field, and captured about one hundred and fifty of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers—including, among other officers, Major Sanford, of that regiment—who were occupying the picket line exactly in front of us. The enemy continued to hold this portion of our picket line until afternoon, when our batteries opened heavily for about a half-hour and then became silent. A battalion of the Third New Hampshire had been ordered out to the picket line under Capt. William H. Maxwell; and a few moments after our batteries ceased firing we heard cheering and musketry firing, and soon learned that the battalion from the Third had recaptured the portion of the line lost in the early morning, taking a number of the pickets prisoners—said to be about twenty-five—and killing a rebel colonel, whose body was brought into our lines. A heavy picket firing was then

kept up on both sides until dark, when the volleys became heavier, and the contest was thus fiercely kept up until morning and during the next forenoon. A detail from the Seventh was on picket in the open field where the firing was heaviest, and was kept up during the day.

In the afternoon a detail in charge of Second Lieut. Charles A. Lawrence, of Company D, of which detail the writer of this was one, was sent out to the picket line with axes, for the purpose of felling some tall trees just in the rear of our line at the edge of the woods, as they had afforded protection to the rebel sharpshooters; but upon reaching the line we found General Terry already upon the ground. He at once countermanded the order, as he thought it would draw the concentrated fire from their batteries to our picket line in our immediate front, which had just been re-established, and he wished to entrench at once in order to be better able to hold the line. That night we again manned the trenches, and got completely drowned out, for it rained hard all night, and we had no shelter of any kind except what protection our rubber blankets afforded.

Those of our regiment who were on picket during the night of the 7th were privileged to witness a beautiful display of *Aurora Borealis* (Northern Lights), the first we had noticed since leaving New Hampshire, and they were a pleasant reminder of home.

May 31, and for a few days after, both by night and day, we often heard heavy firing off in the direction of the armies of Generals Grant and Lee when in the vicinity of Cold Harbor; and we recall one night in particular, about the 7th of June, from the sound which came to our ears, it would seem that numerous assaults were being made, one after another, and the heavy and almost continuous roar of musketry, interspersed with artillery, was not unlike that of distant thunder.

On the evening of June 8, we were quietly relieved from duty on the picket line, and upon reaching camp were ordered to take two days' rations, and start at 9 o'clock that evening for the south side of the Appomattox, under command of General Gillmore. At 10 o'clock we marched over a wet and muddy road to Broadway Landing on the Appomattox, and crossed that river about 3 o'clock the next morning on a pontoon bridge, in the rear of the left of our lines. After crossing we rested about an hour to give the artillery and ammunition train time to get over, that they might not be too far away when wanted, and then started in the direction of Petersburg. After marching a few miles we encountered the pickets of the enemy, and steadily drove them towards their heavy works, which it was the intention of our commander to assault, and if the works were carried, to march directly on to the city; but for some reason the assault was abandoned, and after skirmishing about through the brush and woods until noon, we had orders to retire, being told at the time that the object of the expedition had been accomplished: about sunset we recrossed the Appomattox and returned to the camp we had left the day before, reaching there about 8 o'clock P. M., pretty well dragged out, for on the return trip we were kept constantly moving. We had been on picket the previous twenty-four hours, with little or no sleep, before leaving camp for this expedition, and for the last twenty-four hours without any sleep and on our feet most of the time, making a total of forty-eight hours of continuous service under arms.

The comrades who took part in this expedition towards Petersburg will remember how the country through which our route lay was conspicuously dotted by occasional stacks of chimneys, where the residences of planters had formerly stood — burned, we were informed at the time, by Union cavalry during a former raid — which gave the



GEORGE E. HUTCHINSON,
Co. K (War time).



GEORGE E. HUTCHINSON,
Co. K (Peace).



JOHN HUTCHINSON,
Co. K.



GEORGE C. WOODBURY,
Co. B.

country through which we marched the appearance, at this time, of almost a barren waste. But such is war, and a "military necessity" atones for it all. The failure of the expedition to capture Petersburg at this particular time was wholly owing to the inadequate force under General Gillmore. Even had we assaulted and carried the first line of works, we had no support with which to follow up the advantages we could have gained. With one whole army corps, or even two divisions, there is no doubt but that General Gillmore could have gone into Petersburg that day. Instead, however, the expedition consisted of not over two brigades of white troops and one brigade of colored troops, with one battery for each brigade and the cavalry under General Kautz. The cavalry did the main part of the service of the day, and it is said that they actually dashed into the outer streets of Petersburg. It seems, by some misunderstanding, that the dash of the cavalry and the movement of the infantry part of the force were not simultaneous, and the little expedition failed of its purpose, but it is a somewhat unsettled question as to the exact purpose. However, it is a well known fact that at that time there were no troops in and around the immediate vicinity of Petersburg; as Grant was at that time on the north side of the James, Lee could not transfer any of the troops composing the Army of Northern Virginia for the relief of the city, and the only troops of the Confederates that were available were those under Beauregard and Whiting in North Carolina and southern Virginia. It has been said that General Butler severely censured General Gillmore for the failure of the expedition, and on the 14th relieved him from the command of the Tenth Army Corps.

The following report of Colonel Abbott will be found interesting regarding this expedition :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLS.,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., June 10, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *A. A. A. General*:

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the reconnoissance of the 9th instant:

I moved from camp at about 10 o'clock P. M. of the 8th instant, and occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, marched towards the Appomattox. I reached and crossed the pontoon bridge a little before 3 o'clock A. M. of the 9th, when a halt was ordered. At about 4 o'clock A. M. the march was resumed, on the road towards Petersburg. Other troops were in advance of me. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the column had advanced about five miles, when the cavalry, which was in advance, encountered the enemy's pickets. This was not far from 7 o'clock A. M. By order of Colonel Hawley, my regiment was deployed in line of battle, and preceded by skirmishers from the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, advanced across an open field. The enemy's skirmishers retired, and by order of Colonel Hawley, I returned my regiment to the road, and proceeded through a belt of woods, across the Petersburg & City Point railroad, down a slight ravine, and came into an open meadow which extended for half a mile on the right of the road, while on the left of the road was partly open field and partly wood. The road here took a southerly direction. I was first directed by Colonel Hawley to form a line of battle on each side of the road and at right angles with it, which I did; but soon after passing about five hundred yards from the edge of the woods, I was ordered to halt. At the point where I halted there were thick woods on the left and the meadow above mentioned on the right of the road. This position I occupied until about 12 o'clock M. On the left of the road, at the distance of about five hundred yards, was an earthwork, from which spherical case shot and canister were occasionally thrown, but with little effect. At about 12 M., receiving the order to retire, I proceeded back on the road, followed by the skirmishers. I halted a short time where the enemy's pickets were first encountered, and then with several halts returned to the Appomattox.

I arrived at the bridge at about 7 o'clock P. M. After a brief halt at this point I crossed and returned to camp, where I arrived about 8 o'clock P. M. My casualties in the reconnoissance were: wounded, two.

I am, Lieutenant,

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. ABBOTT,

Colonel 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.

After resting a couple of days, and in the mean time taking occasion to fix up our camp so it would present a more comfortable appearance, at least, we were again ordered on picket duty. Nearly all day of the 14th and 15th, Grant's army, or the Army of the Potomac, was passing in rear of our camps, and marching to the left towards Petersburg. On the 15th, there were rumors of General Grant's presence at our department headquarters, and that he was really moving his whole army to the south side of the Appomattox, which proved to be true, for on the next day, at the usual hour for turning out into the trenches, we heard heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg, and soon found out that a portion of the Army of the Potomac had really crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers in the rear of our position during the night, and were already advancing on Petersburg.

In the morning, as soon as it became light enough for us to see the rebel rifle-pits and entrenchments, we ascertained that they had been silently evacuated during the night, as those forces were the nearest available troops the enemy could get into the defenses around Petersburg at the shortest notice. So quietly had they left their works that the most vigilant of our pickets only discovered their absence at daylight. The official report of Gen. R. S. Foster, who had command of the troops engaged on this day, says that the information of the evacuation of the earthworks in our front was conveyed to him about 4

o'clock A. M., but no move was made until long after sunrise. Then came the orders for us to advance, and with the Third New Hampshire we marched out to the open field in our front, and pushed on over their abandoned works, leaving a few regiments of hundred-day men to level the earthworks while we made for their second line, which was also found abandoned; again we kept on, with a heavy line of skirmishers cautiously thrown out in advance, until near the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike we found them in force, and soon became convinced that we had run against the advance guard of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, hurrying on to Petersburg. That portion of our brigade which consisted of the Third and Seventh N. H. Volunteers, which were at the front at this time, was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson, of the Seventh. As soon as we struck the enemy, we at once engaged them, and heavy skirmishing commenced; but as their forces were all the while pressing up to the assistance of their advance, our small force was driven slowly back toward the rebel entrenchments, which we had first occupied in the early morning, but we disputed every inch of the way. We were kept out at this place until 1 o'clock the next morning, at which time we were ordered into our camp, behind our earthworks which we had left in the morning; but we had already reoccupied and established our old picket line.

The force we had struck so suddenly near the turnpike proved to be Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, of Lee's army, on its way to the assistance of General Beauregard, and backed by the whole Army of Northern Virginia. Beauregard was in command of the Confederate forces in Butler's front and also of the defenses of Petersburg. However, we had the satisfaction of knowing afterwards that we had in this spirited fight, in which our loss had been considerable, especially in wounded, held in check



SERGT. OTIS A. MERRILL,
Co. H.

nearly all day the main column of the enemy in their transit from the north side of the James to the south side of the Appomattox, an affair in which less than four full brigades participated. A portion of the troops engaged tore up a section of the Richmond & Petersburg railroad.

We reached our most advanced position about noon. We were in the edge of a piece of woods, and in our front was an open field, while to the right and front was a young growth of wood. The bullets were whizzing fast about our heads when the order came for us to advance across the field; as we moved to execute this order, the fire of the enemy increased, wounding some of our men, and when we had nearly reached the woods on the opposite side of the field, we could see the enemy at our right in a long line of battle in the young growth of wood, their colors and the heads of their men being in sight in places where the growth of wood was not as tall. The right of their line that was in sight was within rifle range. Before we came to a halt, we were ordered to about face and return to the cover of the woods we had left, where we lay on the ground for some time. While in this position a young soldier of Company B was instantly killed, and others were wounded.

I think the men who were with the regiment at this time will well remember the stand our little brigade made just at dark and just before we got back to the rebel earthworks, which we had left the hundred-day men to level that morning. The regiment was in line of battle, with the right resting on the road leading from Bermuda Hundred to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. In less time than it takes to write it, the writer noticed several men wounded in his immediate vicinity, and casualties all along the line were frequent at that time; for we were receiving a severe fire, and only for our stubborn front the rebels would have charged our line. But finding us so

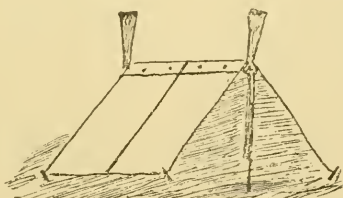
bold, they supposed we had a heavy reserve, while the facts were that twelve thousand five hundred men from the Army of the James had been sent to reinforce the Army of the Potomac and had not yet returned, and we had no reserve, excepting a few hundred-day regiments, which had lately joined our forces and had never been under fire. They were raw, green troops, just from home, and were in the service for one hundred days only. Those that we particularly noticed were Ohio troops.

A little later we made the last stand of the day. One wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and one wing (the right) was held in line as support in the woods between the rebel picket line and their main line of works, which had that morning been evacuated. In the rear of the rebel works (which had been partially leveled by our troops at this place) was an open field. The enemy advanced across this field on the double-quick, with their peculiar yell, and opened fire on us as soon as they reached the line of their main works. A number of our men were here wounded and some of them mortally. The regiment stubbornly held its position until about midnight, when it was ordered to retire. The casualties for the day were reported to be twenty-two, of which eight were killed or mortally wounded.

One particular scene that occurred about the time we made our last stand that evening, and one that causes us to smile now as we refer to it, was the manner in which some of our cooks broke for the rear at that moment. Just as we had reached the place, in the edge of some timber, a few of our company cooks had arrived with the customary two mess-kettles of coffee, strung on poles and carried stretcher-fashion by two men. The firing getting particularly heavy at that moment, they grabbed up their kettles and broke for safety. I can yet remember how the spray from those coffee kettles was dashed as high as

the heads of the men carrying them. As we held the ground where we then were until after midnight, we saw no more of our cooks or coffee until near morning. We never thought any the less of them, however, for leaving us so abruptly under such circumstances, for they got into that scrape before they were aware of the dangerous proximity of the rebels, and they had, really, no business there; but at such times our cooks were generally on hand with coffee and rations when they thought the regiment could be reached in safety, and the men supplied.

The next morning we were occupying our old picket line, and found that the rebels had not yet fully occupied their old earthworks in our front, although there had been heavy firing at intervals during the night. Our forces kept them back nearly all day, but it was not a permanent victory, for they persisted, and finally reoccupied their works. We were then again ordered into our trenches, as it was feared that in case the rebels succeeded in retaking their old works, they might feel sufficiently elated and encouraged to make an assault upon our lines. The Confederates were at a loss to locate General Grant and his army, but when he struck the outer line of works around Petersburg with the advance troops of the Army of the Potomac, then they located him: but as a matter of fact, General Grant "located" himself.



SHELTER TENT
EACH PART 5ft 2 X 4ft 8

CHAPTER XVIII.

ARRIVAL OF ONE DIVISION OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS AT BERMUDA HUNDRED FRONT. — THEY DEPART FOR PETERSBURG THE NEXT DAY. — GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC “LOST” TO THE CONFEDERATES. — CONFEDERATE DISPATCHES. — THE REBELS REOCCUPY THEIR LINES NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED. — REORGANIZATION OF THE TENTH ARMY CORPS. — VISIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. — ON THE PICKET LINE NEAR THE JAMES RIVER. — SWAPPING PAPERS WITH THE REBEL PICKETS AND TRADING JACK-KNIVES FOR TOBACCO. — ORDERS ISSUED TO STRICTLY PROHIBIT ALL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OUR PICKETS AND THOSE OF THE ENEMY. — TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF POWDER BARGES AT CITY POINT.

On the morning of the 17th, a division of the Sixth Corps arrived, and was ordered up to our entrenchments, as it was expected that the enemy might attempt an assault on our entrenched position. This division was among the last troops in the Army of the Potomac to leave the north side of the James River for Petersburg. In the evening, about 10 o'clock, this division was silently marched outside our works and formed in three lines of battle in the open field just in rear of our pickets, their lines extending nearly the whole width of the field. They slept on their arms, and just before daylight were quietly withdrawn. As an assault was not made, they departed at once for Petersburg to join the rest of their corps.

Those of our men who happened on picket in the open

field that night expected to see lively work about daylight, but felt sad for the troops that were to be engaged.

That the rebels had "lost" Grant may be inferred from the following dispatches of the day :

General Lee to General Beauregard :

6 A. M., 17 June, 1864.

Am delighted at your repulse of enemy. Endeavor to recover your lines. Can you ascertain anything of Grant's movements? I am now cut off from all information. At 11 P. M. last night we took the original line of works at Howlett's house. . . . Have directed that battery of heavy artillery re-established and rails replaced on railroad.

General Lee to Superintendent Richmond & Petersburg railroad :

6 A. M., 17 June, 1864.

. . . Replace the rails and open the road at once.

General Lee to President Davis :

10.30 A. M., 17 June, 1864.

. . . Pickett's division now occupying trenches from Howlett's to front of Clay's. Field's division is on the right, but I believe whole front of line not reoccupied. . . . Saw five vessels of enemy sunk in Trent Reach. Behind lie the monitors. Counted ten steamers within the Reach. Enemy made two attacks on Beauregard last night, but were repulsed.

General Lee to General W. H. F. Lee, Malvern Hill :

3.30 P. M., 17 June, 1864.

Push after the enemy and ascertain what has become of Grant's army.

General Lee to Wade Hampton :

[No hour given.] 17 June, 1864.

Grant's army is chiefly on south side of James River.

General Lee to General Hill :

4.30 P. M., 17 June, 1864.

As soon as you find Grant has crossed the James, move up to Chaffin's Bluff and be prepared to cross.

General Lee to President Davis :

5 P. M., 17 June, 1864.

Assaulted and drove enemy. . . . We have now entire line, Howlett's to Dunn's Hill.

The same was repeated to Beauregard at Petersburg, adding, "All prisoners from Tenth Corps."

The substance of all this was that the rebels had got back their entire line, but didn't know where Grant was.

Having gotten back their line, it would seem that Butler made preparations to drive them out ; but he got no further than to mass a considerable force in the open field that night, ready to go forward at the word, which for some reason never came.

We have sometimes surmised that this was one of General Grant's ideas, to make a feint at this point with a part of the Sixth Corps, to lead the rebels to believe that the Army of the Potomac would strike here, while he was gaining time at Petersburg and at the same time obliging Lee to keep a large force in front of Butler's entrenchments.

The following official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson will be read with interest :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLS.,

NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., June 17, 1864.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS, *A. A. General*, 1st Division, 10th A. C.

CAPTAIN, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh N. H. Volunteers in the action of the 16th :

At about 7 o'clock A. M. the regiment, together with the Third New Hampshire, proceeded to the works left by the enemy in the open field opposite batteries four and five. At about 8 o'clock the regiment, by order of Brigadier-General Foster, moved to the right, and then advanced a considerable distance, forming line of battle along the edge of certain woods. Soon after, the regiments were moved forward on the road leading from Bermuda Hundred to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike; advancing by the right flank along the road, the skirmishers of the enemy were encountered in the woods near a small shed. A line of battle was formed, and considerable skirmishing ensued.

By order of Brigadier-General Foster the regiment was moved back, first a distance of one hundred yards, and shortly after, still further back, beyond the ravine, the enemy's skirmishers following and the enemy appearing in force, both in front and on the flanks. Remaining in this position some time, by order of General Foster the Third New Hampshire moved to the right, and advanced to connect with the left of Colonel Howell's brigade; the Seventh New Hampshire formed on the left of the Third New Hampshire, and proceeded to engage the enemy, who appeared in front with a strong skirmish line and indications of a large force behind it. After about an hour, the enemy appearing in force on the left flank, by order of General Foster the regiment was withdrawn a short distance to a line of rifle-pits abandoned by the enemy; after remaining here a short time, the regiment was withdrawn further to another abandoned line of the enemy's works, and from thence still further, to the edge of a piece of woods, where a line of battle was formed, the right of the Seventh New Hampshire resting on the road, and joining the left of the Third New Hampshire. In this position the line was vigorously attacked by the enemy, but the regiment held its ground. Skirmishing continued until sunset, at about which time, by order of General Foster, the regiment was moved to the rebel works, where it had been stationed early in the morning as a reserve for that portion of the picket line.

The regiment remained in this place till about 1 o'clock A. M. to-day, when it was relieved and returned to camp.

I append hereto a list of casualties which occurred during the day.

I am, Captain,
Very respectfully,

T. A. HENDERSON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel 7th New
Hampshire Vols. Commanding.*

On this date Asst. Surg. Moses S. Wilson was honorably discharged; the only other change that had occurred in the field and staff of the regiment since April 1, 1864, was the promotion of Private James M. Seavey, of Company F, to be commissary sergeant, April 12, 1864.

It was on the evening of this day that the rebels reoccupied their "gopher-holes" in front of their works, which was their old picket line. This was the last act in the reoccupation of their abandoned lines. They first commenced by sending one or two men at a time; this, of course, drew the whole fire of our picket line on these men, and the chances were that one or both of them would get hurt before reaching their "gopher-holes." This was found very unsatisfactory; and after a short halt in the proceedings, a long line of men, spread apart like skirmishers, leaped over their works and ran for the "holes." It was a race for life. The bullets flew thick and fast. Many were shot and lay where they fell, and others fell dead into their "gopher-holes"; but the majority reached them in safety, and quickly disappeared from view, lying very low until the leaden storm was over. Then at intervals a head could be seen looking up and out. After this matters were more quiet, and there was very little firing on the picket line. Their pickets could easily and quietly have taken possession of their "gopher-holes" at any time after dark, without the loss of a man, which would have prevented a needless sacrifice of lives on their part.

On the morning of the 18th, when it was light enough for the pickets to see each other across the open field, they opened fire from their "gopher-holes" on the first man they saw sitting upon our embankment in front of the pit. We soon found they were not going to be on friendly terms, for they opened upon every one of our men who in any way could be seen. Previous to the last few days, there had been, as a rule, a kind of mutual understanding between the pickets on both sides not to fire on each other unless an advance was attempted, and the courtesy had extended to an almost daily exchange of papers and even coffee and tobacco. But they now opened in earnest and kept up a steady fire all day, and we had lively times along the whole line. The rebels charged portions of our picket line twice in the latter part of the afternoon, but were handsomely repulsed. A part of the Seventh was on the picket line at this time in the open field, where the rebels, late in the afternoon, reinforced their picket line under rather hazardous circumstances. At first two or three men jumped over their earthworks, advanced a few steps, and returned. A few minutes later a strong skirmish line appeared, and rapidly advanced until their picket line was reached. We supposed this was the beginning of an attack, and consequently opened a rapid fire on them. One officer was seen to fall, and others were apparently wounded, but the line was not stopped. A few minutes later several men were seen to come out from their earthworks and carry the wounded officer back.

All troops not on the picket line were under arms all day in our main line of earthworks. The killed and mortally wounded during the day were four, besides several who were severely wounded, among whom were First Lieut. William A. Hill, of Company K, who was on the picket line in the open field, in our rifle-pits. He was badly wounded in the face, the wound being such as

to disfigure him for life, and was never able to again do duty with the regiment on account of his wound. He was a brave officer, and one who never flinched in time of danger. Second Lieut. Charles A. Lawrence, who was also severely wounded, was sent to the hospital.

The following dispatches will be read with interest at this time :

General Lee to Wade Hampton :

18 June, 1864.

If Sheridan escapes you and gets to his transports at the White House, lose no time in moving your troops to our right near Petersburg.

General Lee to General Early :

18 June, 1864.

Grant in front of Petersburg. Will be opposed there. Strike as quick as you can.

On the 19th, there was considerable firing on the picket line. An order was received at this time, giving permission for the transfer of all seamen who might be found in the army, at their option, to the navy. After such hardship and exposure, and such constant fighting and marching as we had seen for the past month, and with such splendid prospects for its continuance during the summer, it was no great wonder that many men of the regiment imagined that they *had been* sailors or *should be*; and all at once conversation became loaded with sea phrases, and everything around us seemed to pitch and roll, besides having a seemingly bad smell of salt water. But as far as could be learned, very few were transferred to the navy from our department, and quite naturally the whilom sailor turned soldier again.

On this date General Butler reorganized the Tenth Army Corps, and placed it under command of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks. It was composed as follows :

First Division: Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, with three brigades, the Second Brigade being Colonel Hawley's old brigade of the Sixth and Seventh Conn. Volunteers and the Third and Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

Second Division: Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, with three brigades.

Third Division: Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, with two infantry brigades and one of artillery.

Cavalry Division: Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, with two brigades.

There were also several unassigned cavalry and artillery detachments and regiments.

On the 20th, a forward movement or an assault on the enemy's position was surely contemplated, for during the evening of that day there was a large force massed in the open field, just in the rear of our pickets; but no further movement was made, and the troops were all ordered back to their camps. During the night a large force was sent from our vicinity to Petersburg.

On the evening of the 21st, the Seventh had orders to pack up and move out to the north redan, just outside our entrenchments, which movement we promptly executed; on the 22d, we were ordered back behind our earthworks again.

President Lincoln and General Butler passed along our line of heavy earthworks about midday. The president seemed very much careworn, even to haggardness. The summer weather had now come on in earnest, and quite frequently the thermometer stood at 100 degrees. Artillery duels were a daily occurrence, but the firing upon the picket lines had now almost ceased, and the rebels seemed contented and happy since they had recovered their lines. We learned on this date that more troops had been sent from our forces to some point for special work.

On the 25th, another expedition left, and among the regiments were the Third New Hampshire and Sixth Connecticut of our brigade, who were ordered to Wilcox Landing, down the James River and below City Point, for the purpose of supporting the embarkation of Sheridan's cavalry, who were hard pressed by the enemy. They returned in the evening, reaching their camp about 9 o'clock.

The Seventh was now allotted the camping-ground recently occupied by the One Hundredth N. Y. Volunteers, which regiment had been sent away upon one of the recent expeditions sent out from the Army of the James. We noticed particularly much heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg during the 25th and 26th, and also on the 27th, the firing in that direction was considerable.

Owing to the reinforcements sent to the Army of the Potomac, and to the various expeditions being continually sent in different directions, our duty became severe. We were now on picket every alternate day, and the day spent in camp was largely spent in erecting shade bowers over our tents. We found that by taking a little pains we could make them look beautifully, besides making them very useful in keeping the sun away from our tents, for we had "A" tents provided at this place for shelter. About this time our brigade band was reorganized, and practised every day in the woods just in rear of our camp. We shall never forget the clear, cold spring of water in a ravine back of our camp-ground, the supply being enough for a whole army. When we came into camp on those hot, sultry nights, after a twenty-four hours' turn on picket, it was a rich treat to get down to that spring and get a good draught of that pure, cold water; and no better water could be found on earth than that from the springs found in the ravines along the banks of the James River.

There were many places along our picket line where the videttes thrown forward at night would be only four or

five rods from those of the enemy, and it sometimes happened that after a very dark and rainy night one of these videttes would find that he occupied one end of a log, while a rebel would be found at the end opposite, and both unconscious of each other's presence until the fog had lifted and daylight appeared. On this part of the picket line, which was nearest the James River, we often found in our immediate front the Sixth and Twenty-fifth North Carolina, with whom we soon got upon good terms, frequently visiting back and forth on each other's posts, unbeknown to our officers, as we supposed, trading jack-knives and such other trinkets as we had about us for the very best Virginia plug tobacco, which seemed to be about all the stock in trade that the Confederates owned. Our pickets soon established a mutual understanding with those of the enemy, that when their batteries were to open, they would inform us, that we might resort to cover, and we returned the compliment in full.

We were stationed most of the time, while doing duty on this line, at the right, near the banks of the James River, which was really the pleasantest part of the picket line. We witnessed some very severe artillery duels during these days, as we lay out on the picket line, about half way between the batteries of the opposing sides; and sometimes we were in almost as much danger as though we had been back at the batteries themselves. We used to "swap" papers with the rebel pickets, and our men were always on the alert for the latest news from Richmond. After a time, our men began playing a few of their Yankee tricks, by taking a large New York daily and tearing the pages off, making four papers of each one, which in exchange would bring four Richmond papers. But the most of us were afterwards ashamed of such unfairness on the part of our men. One picket post with which we had traded or exchanged papers, and

imposed upon in this way, quietly rebuked us by sending a man over to us to give us back our parts of newspapers, as he said they were of no use to them. We at once supplied him with good whole ones, and so keenly felt the reprimand that none of the comrades who were knowing to the facts ever afterwards allowed such a breach of good faith to take place. Our picket line was a long one, and by changing positions occasionally, as we relieved the line, we got a change of scenery, which made the duty much more agreeable. On the right, near the James River, we had deep, dark, and shady ravines, sometimes so thickly shaded that the rays of the sun never penetrated below the tree tops: occasionally a small brooklet, fed by the overflow of a good, cold spring of water, would wind its way along the bottom of the ravine towards the river, and sometimes a brook which had water enough to carry a mill would be found, as was the case on the extreme right, in a ravine which was just in front of the first two picket posts on the banks of the James. At these posts we frequently witnessed a little artillery firing between the Howlett House battery on the rebel side, and our monitors and gunboats in the James River. The heavy guns of the Howlett House battery were in a position to fire directly down the river to the advance vessels of our fleet, being situated at a sharp bend of the river and in a direct line.

Farther towards our left, where we were sometimes stationed, we found ourselves in piney woods, which had the appearance of being a second growth of pines upon old, played-out tobacco lands, and occasionally we came to timber dotted quite thickly with hard-wood trees, which showed a stronger and better soil; still farther to our left, was a large, open field, part of an old plantation, and as we neared the Appomattox, the ravines became more frequent and their banks more abrupt.

The comrades of the Seventh who did picket duty on

this line in front of Bermuda Hundred, will all remember the deep well dug by some of the regiments while on picket. It was in the woods, about midway between the large open field and the James River, and was rigged with a windlass, rope, and bucket. Sometimes we would find little miniature forts, almost exact in all details and perfect in construction, that some genius had whiled away his time upon during the twenty-four hours preceding the commencement of our tour.

When relieved from one of these tours of picket duty, we were marched back to our camp, and got food and a little rest; at night we were generally ordered into the trenches under arms, where we got what sleep we could until 3 o'clock in the morning, when we were awakened and kept in line until daylight, which was done as a precautionary measure to prevent any sortie the enemy might make in the early morning hours, before the break of day. I hardly think we will ever forget the ludicrous appearance we must have presented as we stood shivering in line on some of those cool, foggy mornings until daylight.

Dr. Sylvanus Bunton, who had formerly served in the war as an assistant surgeon of the Second New Hampshire, was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventh, to date from June 24, 1864, and at once reported to the regiment for duty. Daniel K. White, of Manchester, was also appointed sutler of the Seventh Regiment, and at once came to our camp with the usual stock of canned goods, tobacco, cakes, and cheese. We had been without a sutler since the regiment was stationed at Fernandina, Fla., where our original sutler left us, preferring to stop at that post rather than be at the expense of being obliged to move so frequently to keep with the regiment.

July 18, Gen. A. H. Terry was placed in command of the Tenth Army Corps, relieving Gen. W. T. H. Brooks.

On the 18th of July, Colonel Abbott was granted a leave of absence for twelve days. The night before starting he came out on the picket line where the regiment were on duty, to bid them good bye, and asked them in case of an attack to hold their ground, and keep up the good name the regiment had received at Chester Station (Lempster Hill) and Drury's Bluff.

On the 22d of July, Surg. W. W. Brown resigned, which was really a serious blow to the regiment, for he was loved by all of the officers and men, was a good, kind, fatherly man, and had the largest amount of sympathy for those who chanced to be sick and had to place themselves under his care.

On the 23d, Maj. Gen. David B. Birney assumed command of the Tenth Army Corps, relieving General Terry, of the First Division, who was temporarily in command. General Birney had been assigned to this command by General Grant on the 21st.

On the 25th, the badge of the Tenth Army Corps was designated by General Birney, and was to be the "trace of a four-bastioned fort," to be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat; to be cut from red cloth for the First Division, white cloth for the Second Division, and blue cloth for the Third Division; the baggage and wagons of the divisions to be marked in stencil with the same colors.

Among the men who were wounded in our regiment on the 16th of June, we had occasion particularly to notice the case of Private Jacob Follansbee, of Company D; as we record his name, even at this late day, memory brings to our mind a laughable incident in which Comrade Follansbee bore a conspicuous part, and, in fact, was the chief figure-head. He was a genuine Yankee, tall, stoop-shouldered, with an awkward gait, sometimes termed a hunter's lope, and had a fist, as the men used to say, as

BADGES OF THE DIFFERENT ARMY CORPS.



1st A.C.



HANCOCK'S



2nd A.C.



3rd A.C.



4th A.C.



5th A.C.



6th A.C.



7th A.C.



8th A.C.



9th A.C.



10th A.C.



11th A.C.



12th A.C.

(NO BADGE)

13th A.C.



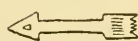
14th A.C.



15th A.C.



16th A.C.



17th A.C.



18th A.C.



19th A.C.

SAME
AS
12th

20th A.C.

(NO BADGE)

21st A.C.



22nd A.C.



23rd A.C.



24th A.C.



25th A.C.



CAV. CORPS, A.P.



WILSON'S CAV



ENG. & MECH



SIG. CORPS



ENGINEERS



ARMY OF WEST VA. (1 DIVISION RED) (2 DIVISION WHITE) (3 DIVISION BLUE)



ugly looking as a hedge fence; but withal, a heart as large apparently as some men's whole body. His disposition was one of the best we ever knew. He was a first-class shot with a rifle, and he was one of those fellows whom, in cases of emergency, you could always depend upon. He had served one term of imprisonment, having been captured near St. Augustine, Fla., in the early part of the war. One evening while stationed at the above-named city, a small row occurred over in the quarters of Company F, owing, perhaps, to the presence of too much "black-strap." Jake thought he would go over and see the fun, and mixing with the crowd, was soon, as he supposed, a "casual observer," when someone gave him a blow square between the eyes and powerful enough to fell an ox. Picking himself up quite a distance from the crowd where he had been standing, he started for his quarters, where he found some of his comrades, to whom he related his adventure, and requested them to do all in their power to prevent his eyes from showing the effects of the blow, as he thought the men might laugh at him for getting mixed up in the row when they saw the effects. Therefore, after trying various things, one comical fellow proposed that a piece of "old salt horse," raw, be brought from the cook-house, split, and bound across the bridge of his nose, and should be worn until morning. An eight or ten-pound chunk was produced and properly bound over the huge proboscis; for a couple of hours he bravely endured it, the drippings of brine from it filling his eyes and making him howl fearfully, besides getting into his mouth and at times nearly suffocating him. Every time Jake howled, the men in the room where he quartered would stuff another corner of blanket in their mouths to keep him from mistrusting that anyone had put up a job on him.

Any comrade who ever knew Jake will never forget

him, for he was as quaint a land-mark as was Corp. Heber C. Griffin, of our regiment, who went by the singular cognomen of "God's tongs." Why he was dubbed thus we never knew, but it was said that he was one of the tallest men and had the longest legs of any man in the regiment. He was also of Company D, and was discharged at Beaufort, S. C., in the early part of our service.

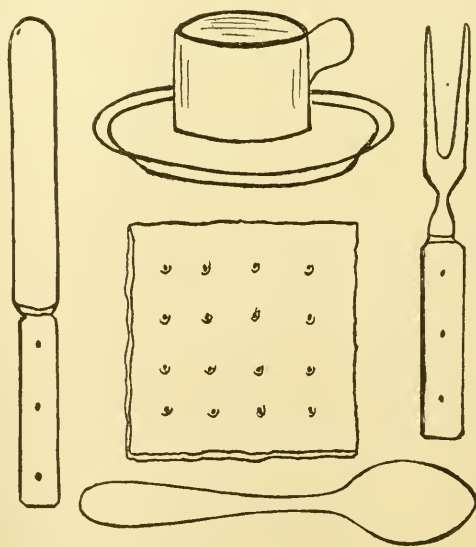
August 1, Edwin D. Rand, of Company F, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, in place of William McL. Moore, who had been discharged from the service.

Nothing of any material consequence occurred to break the monotony of our regular tours of duty on the picket line, until August 9, when we heard a terrific explosion down the river in our rear, and surmised that rebel torpedoes had destroyed some one of our large gunboats that lay in the James River; and from the way the Confederates cheered along their line, we thought it possible. We were on picket, and the explosion occurred about noon; but we soon learned that the report was caused by the explosion of a government ammunition barge at City Point, killing and wounding about 200 men. The cause of this explosion has never been fully explained.

Nearly every day we could hear heavy artillery firing south of the Appomattox, near Petersburg. It was the Army of the Potomac gradually closing in on the Cockade City, and it had advanced about two miles beyond the lines occupied by General Gillmore on the 9th of June. In justice to General Gillmore, we could now see the excellent judgment displayed by that officer at that time, although it is said he was severely scolded by General Butler for not doing what General Grant with the Army of the Potomac and assisted by the Eighteenth Army Corps, from the Army of the James, had thus far failed to

accomplish, namely, the capture of Petersburg, although many lives had been sacrificed in the attempt.

The rations we had been receiving during the months of May, June, and July were what were styled half-rations, but such as were generally served to men during a campaign. Each five days' rations consisted of soft bread one day and hard-tack four days; fresh beef one day and the remaining four days salt beef, pork, or bacon, with one ration during the five days of potatoes, sour krou, vinegar, sugar, and coffee. There was enough to satisfy our hunger, but more vegetables would have been acceptable.



VERY IMPORTANT PART OF A SOLDIER'S KIT.

CHAPTER XIX.

DUTCH GAP CANAL. — THE REGIMENT ORDERED TO DEEP BOTTOM. — DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. THOMAS A. HENDERSON. — RETURN OF THE REGIMENT TO BERMUDA HUNDRED. — ORDERED TO PETERSBURG. — LIFE IN THE TRENCHES. — AT PITKIN STATION. — EN ROUTE TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES RIVER. — THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON AND NEW MARKET HEIGHTS. — OUR CHAPLAIN TAKEN PRISONER. — THE SEVENTH WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF RICHMOND. — THE BATTLE OF LAUREL HILL. — AFTER THE BATTLE. — CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR.

About the 10th of August, those of the regiment who were fortunate enough to get on picket away on the right, on the south bank of the James, could see the details of men working away on General Butler's Dutch Gap canal, and could also plainly see the rebel rams which would steam down from the direction of Richmond, and attempt to shell out the working parties. Sometimes a gun from the Howlett House rebel battery, which was only a short distance in front of our picket posts on the river banks, would be trained in the direction of the canal, but an ever vigilant Union gunboat in the James would almost immediately silence it. The rams were too far away for the ordnance of our gunboats to reach. Meanwhile the troops detailed for fatigue duty at this place, which comprised both white and colored troops, kept steadily at work, and it seemed to us that the canal would surely be a success.

Upon our arrival in camp from the picket line on the evening of August 14, we found that marching orders awaited us, and after a hasty preparation the regiment was ordered into line at 11 o'clock on that evening, and marched towards Deep Bottom. Somehow an understanding seemed to prevail among the men that the regiment was to go to Bermuda Hundred Landing, and there



PONTOON BRIDGE AT JONES'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.

go aboard transports; consequently many men fell into line that were on the sick-list and did not wish to be left behind, yet could not endure a march, and who were obliged to fall out of the ranks after going a short distance. The regiment, however, marched to Jones's Landing, on the James River, and crossed the pontoon bridge at that place with less than three hundred men for duty.

As soon as we were over on the north side of the river, we were ordered to the right of Hawley's brigade, and, passing the earthworks at Deep Bottom, formed in line of battle at 4 o'clock the next morning on the left of a road, where we remained until after daylight, when the First Brigade of our division drove in the pickets of the enemy, capturing quite a lot of prisoners, and were advanced to an open field, where, by order of Colonel Hawley, we were formed in double column, *en masse*. We remained nearly in this position until about 4 o'clock P. M., when we moved to the right about a thousand yards, and there rested in line of battle. During the hours that we lay in that open field it seemed one of the hottest days we ever experienced in the South. Many of the men were carried to the rear from the effects of the sun, and one man died. About this time General Terry rode along our lines, and when opposite our regiment said, "Boys, I am going to put you in by and by and give you a chance, and I want you to do as well as you did up at Chester Station" (Lempster Hill).

In our front was a large fort and a line of earthworks, with abattis in front, and it did not seem to us as a very inviting point at which to make an assault. (General Paine took this line of works with colored troops, September 29, 1864.)

While lying here on the ground General Grant rode past, stopping a few moments to survey the situation. This was the first time most of us had seen the great leader of the Union forces.

About 10 o'clock that night we were marched to Deep Bottom, and there rested for the night; about 9 o'clock the next morning we proceeded along the New Market road for about three miles, and again rested in line of battle until 4 o'clock P. M., when we were ordered about two thousand yards to the right, and took position behind slight entrenchments for the night.

On the morning of the 16th, our troops were formed in three lines of battle, and about 9 o'clock our regiment was ordered out on the right, and at the same time our artillery opened on the Confederate works. Upon arriving opposite their lines, we found skirmishing going on quite briskly in our front. We were halted, and a few moments later we heard cheering amidst the volleys of musketry, which came from our men who were engaged in capturing the Confederate picket line. Our regiment was then hurried forward in line of battle through the woods, and as soon as we had pressed their picket line in to their main works, we were ordered to lie down on the ground for the purpose of being in readiness to support an assault on the works in our immediate front.

While here General Hawley addressed us in substantially these words :

“Attention, Second Brigade! There is a division in our immediate front that are about to assault the rebel works. You are to lie down on the ground, and in case they are repulsed and fall back, you are to let them pass over you; in case they are followed by the enemy, you are to rise and to withstand, if necessary, the whole world.”

In a few moments we received the order, “Attention, Second Brigade! Forward march!” and our brigade at once moved forward, our regiment still remaining on the ground while the others advanced (there were no other troops in front of us). When the advancing line reached the slashing in front of the enemy's works, the bullets whistled past our heads as thick as ever hailstones were seen to fall. The Confederates held their works until our men were on top of their parapets, and then retreated to their next line of defenses. We were then advanced to the front and right for the purpose of protecting the right flank. As we passed through the slashing,

it seemed by the number we noticed that there was a dead or wounded man for every tree. The troops in our front were finally driven back, and while we were holding the earthworks just captured, the rebels made two assaults for the purpose of retaking their line, but failed to dislodge us; but we were soon outflanked, and were ordered to fall back, the bullets at that time coming from three directions.

It was during one of these assaults that Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson fell, struck near the hip by a rifle-ball, from which wound he died in about four hours, having literally bled to death, falling while faithfully performing the duties of his office. We then retired across some ravines, and with the remainder of the brigade reformed near the entrenchments we had occupied on the night of the 15th.

While we were on the rising ground in the open field, a rebel sharpshooter took a position in a pine tree top in our front, and every time he fired his rifle a man was sure to fall inside our lines. His place of concealment was soon discovered by the little puffs of smoke that were seen to rise from each discharge of his piece. A section of light artillery was at once brought to bear on the tree, when he was seen to beat a hasty retreat.

We again advanced, crossing a ravine in the direction of the enemy's works, where we at once took position and commenced to entrench. During all this time the regiment had performed its share of picket and fatigue duty. About dark on the 18th, the rebels made a fierce assault upon our lines, in order to dislodge us, but were handsomely repulsed.

During the night the Seventh was withdrawn from this position, and was ordered, with the rest of Hawley's brigade, about two miles in a southeasterly direction, on the Chickahominy road, where we remained until 5 o'clock

P. M. on the 20th, when we were again ordered back to a point on the New Market road, where we had rested on the night of the 15th. Upon our arrival at this place, our regiment was immediately detailed for picket duty, and in conjunction with the Fourth New Hampshire and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, held the front of the Tenth Corps. The day had been cloudy and muggy, and at night a drizzling rain set in, making it anything but comfortable or pleasant for the whole expedition.

About 10 o'clock that night orders were received from Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, who was now in command of the Tenth Army Corps, to withdraw the pickets and retire by regiments to the lower pontoon bridge, and recross the James River. As one of those on picket at that time, we can remember just how very difficult a matter the withdrawal of that picket line seemed, and it is really a great wonder that one half the men were not left to be captured by the enemy the next day. The night was so dark and foggy that it was almost impossible to see any object three or four feet away, and how we managed to find all those picket posts during such darkness is surprising, for a person passing from one post to the other was more than liable to get off in a wrong direction. However, none were left who belonged to the Seventh. How it fared with the other regiments we never knew.

The order for our departure was quietly executed, and the troops were put in motion, the Seventh bringing up the rear, covered by a detachment of the Fourth Mass. Cavalry. Just rain enough had fallen to make our route to the river very disagreeable. The clayey consistency of the soil made the marching extremely hard, and the men went slipping along, gaining headway slowly. After crossing the pontoon below Jones's Landing, we marched up to Jones's Landing on the south bank and made a halt, where we rested until daylight, when we again renewed

our march, reaching our former camp in the rear of the defenses of Bermuda Hundred early on Sunday morning, the 21st, having lost, since leaving camp on the 13th, one officer and two men killed in action and thirteen men wounded and missing.

Sergt. Frank W. Shannon, of Company C, in a letter regarding the assaults made by the enemy on our lines at Deep Bottom, on August 16, says that he was in command of his company that day, and he had but a few men who were on duty with the company at that time, among whom was Fred W. Sleeper, who was for a long time company clerk, and says that later in the day he was severely wounded, and that Corp. Harrison W. Mann, of that company, who was with the colors, was killed during one of these assaults. Sergeant Shannon received a furlough for thirty days from General Gillmore, while on Morris Island, S. C., for good conduct in the assault upon Fort Wagner.

The following report of this movement will be read with interest, as it will be found to be correct in details, although not made until the third day after our arrival back at our old camp at Bermuda Hundred :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLS.,

August 24, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General* :

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh N. H. Volunteers in the movement on the north side of the James River, commencing August 13 and ending August 20 ultimo :

At 11 o'clock P. M. of August 13, with twenty-one officers and three hundred and sixty men. I marched from camp at Bermuda Hundred, and took the road to Deep Bottom. Owing to an understanding that the corps was to march to Bermuda Landing, and there embark on transports, many men were reported for duty who were not able to endure a march or a campaign. In conse-

quence there was an unusual amount of straggling, and I crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom with less than three hundred men. After passing over the pontoon bridge, my regiment, occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, passed by the earthworks at Deep Bottom, and formed in line of battle on the left of a road. At this time the Seventh Conn. Volunteers formed on its left, and my line was a prolongation of Pond's brigade, which was on the right of the road. Soon after daylight, our forces having pressed in the enemy's pickets, I advanced to an open field fronting a line of the enemy's earthworks, where, by order of Colonel Hawley, I formed in double column, en masse, on the right of the brigade. Nearly this position I occupied until about 4 o'clock P. M., when I moved to the right about one thousand yards, and rested in line of battle. This position I left at about 10 o'clock P. M., and marched to Deep Bottom, where I bivouacked for the night. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, I marched from Deep Bottom along the New Market road about three miles, and rested in line of battle in the rear of a piece of woods, my front being towards the west. At about 4 o'clock P. M. I moved about two thousand yards to the right, and took position behind slight entrenchments during the night. On Tuesday, the 16th, I was detailed and entered upon duties as corps officer of the day, the command of the regiment thereby devolving on Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson; but at the request of Colonel Hawley, I was present with the regiment, and did in fact exercise the command during the day. At about 10 o'clock A. M. of the 16th, still occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, I moved about one thousand yards to the right by flank, and then advanced in line of battle, changing the point of direction gradually to the left, across a ravine, where the whole was halted. The assault on the enemy's works having been commenced, and the outer works carried, I advanced to the line of those works. Upon reaching the works, by order of General Terry, I passed beyond them, changed front to the right, and advanced about one hundred yards, taking position so as to intercept a flank movement of the enemy from that direction. As the action progressed, finding that the brigades that had advanced were falling

back, and that there were movements of the enemy on my left flank which promised to be serious, while there was very little in my front, I recrossed the entrenchments and took position on a line with it. The position I occupied during the remainder of the fight. While here portions of Hawley's brigade retired from the advanced position and took position on my right, while portions of other brigades occupied the line of works on my left. Nearly all the time while in this position my command sustained an annoying fire on the left flank, with some slight fire from the right. Two distinct charges were also made by the enemy in my front, which were handsomely repulsed. At length, finding the extreme left of the line giving way, and myself the ranking officer on the line, I became solicitous for orders. Accordingly I passed a short distance to the left, then through the slashing to the rear, with the design of finding either General Terry or General Birney. Not succeeding, I was returning by the same path, when I found that the enemy were already occupying that portion of the entrenchments. Making a detour to the right, I reached the slashing, where, finding an aide of Colonel Hawley, I sent the order for the line to retire. Thus my regiment was one of the very last to retire from the line of rebel works. While at these works Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson fell, having been struck near the hip by a rifle-ball. He died in about four hours. He was a most valuable and useful officer, and fell in the faithful performance of his duty. The regiment retired across the ravines, and with Hawley's brigade reformed near the entrenchments, which they occupied on the night of the 15th. Thence advancing again across one ravine in the direction of the enemy's works, my regiment took position, erected entrenchments, and remained until about 11 o'clock P. M. of the 18th. During the time it did its share of picket and fatigue duty, and in repelling the attack made by the enemy on the works about dark of the 18th. Withdrawing from this position, as above stated, I took position with Hawley's brigade about two miles to the southeast, on the Chickahominy road, where I remained until 5 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 20th. Having been detailed as corps officer of the day, I again marched to the point near where I rested on the night of

the 15th, where my regiment was placed on picket, and in connection with the Fourth N. H. Volunteers and One Hundred and Fifteenth N. Y. Volunteers, held the front of the Tenth Corps. At 10 o'clock P. M., by order of Major-General Birney, I withdrew the pickets, re-formed the regiments, with my regiment in the rear, covered by a detachment of the Fourth Mass. Cavalry, retired to the lower pontoon bridge, and crossed it, making a halt near Jones's Landing until daylight. I reached my former camp at Bermuda Hundred early on Sunday morning, the 21st. It is gratifying to be able to speak in terms of commendation, both of officers and men, during this brief period of somewhat severe service. Upon the whole, I do not know that any regiment could be expected to perform its duties more faithfully or with more alacrity under like circumstances. My loss during this movement (a list of which is hereto appended) was as follows: killed, one officer and two men: wounded and missing, no officers and thirteen men.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

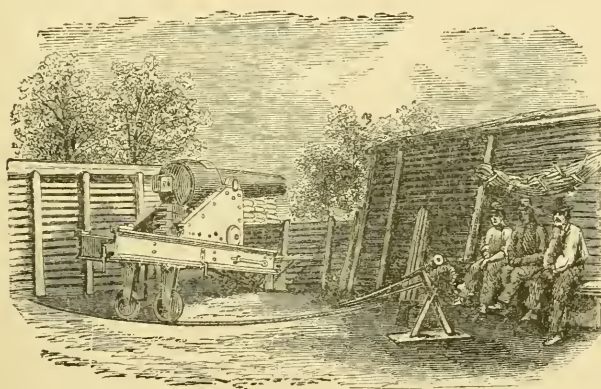
JOS. C. ABBOTT,

Colonel Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

On the morning of August 22d, we were again ordered out with one day's rations; but whatever enterprise was intended for us was given up, for after waiting in line an hour we were informed that our marching orders had been countermanded, and we were again dismissed to our quarters.

On the morning of the 24th, we received orders to have everything in readiness, with two days' rations and in heavy marching order, to move at any time after 12 o'clock M. At 3 o'clock P. M. we began our march to Petersburg to relieve the Eighteenth Army Corps, crossing the Appomattox River above the Point of Rocks on a pontoon bridge. After dark the marching was very hard, as the

roads were wet and muddy, and many troops belonging to the Tenth Corps were in advance of us. We finally reached our destination on the line of our entrenchments about midnight, nearly exhausted, having marched ten or twelve miles. As soon as we arrived the regiment was detailed for picket duty. The picket lines of each side at this place were within a few rods of each other, and in some places not more than ten or fifteen feet apart, and the earth which was thrown out from the pits on each side almost touched at several points. We had been



BATTERY NEAR DUTCH GAP, VA.

in the trenches but a few moments before the rebels wanted to know what regiment we belonged to, etc. A continuous fire was kept up between the two opposing lines, and it was not safe for a man to show any portion of his body above the top of the trenches or pits, and one man from Company B was about this time shot through the head. The regiment was relieved from the picket line about 10 o'clock P. M. on the 25th, and were obliged to remain in the main earthworks for several days before we had any tents which we could pitch.

The night of the 23d, a large detail from the Seventh went on picket at the front, between the James and Appomattox Rivers, near Bermuda Hundred, and when relieved in the early evening of the next day, they found, upon arriving in camp, that the regiment had been gone since 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having been ordered to Petersburg; a half-hour later found our picket detail on its way to the same destination. After crossing the pontoon bridge at Broadway Landing on the Appomattox River, we bivouacked on the heights above until 2 o'clock the next morning, when we were again routed up, and started on the trail of the regiment, whose headquarters we reached about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. The men were at once ordered into the main line of earthworks, and about dark orders were issued to prepare for an assault, but for some reason it was deferred.

Those who were present with the regiment at this time will not forget the duel between the coehorn mortar batteries on both sides on the evening of the 27th, when there seemed to be one or more shells constantly in the air making their passage to the opposite lines. One man was killed and one wounded in Company I at this time.

Asst. Surg. Sylvanus Bunton was promoted to surgeon, to date from August 24, 1864. No better arrangement could have been made to fill the position which had been vacated by Surg. W. W. Brown, whose continued ill health had compelled his retirement from active service; and it was with sadness that the men took their leave of Doctor Brown when, after his resignation had been accepted, he hastily made preparations to go home, for he had been with us from the first and was well known to many of the comrades previous to the war, as he had been a physician for many years, and had attended many of us in sickness in our schoolboy days and long before our enlistment. He was one of the kindest-hearted men

we ever knew, always so kindly disposed toward the sick, and ever watchful over the health of the whole command; and so much were such rare qualities in the service appreciated, that the men respected to the utmost the fatherly care and attention which they received from him. A better successor than Doctor Bunton could not have been appointed to fill the vacancy, for he, too, had been a good physician before the war, and had been somewhat known to many of the men or their families back in New Hampshire. He, also, had a kindly disposition, and took great pains in caring for our sick and wounded men, and in turn they appreciated his kindness and loved him for it.

Captain Freschl was another officer whom the whole regiment had learned to love. Owing to ill health he had been compelled to resign his commission, his condition being such as not to permit further service in the army. Regretfully we had parted with him, for he, like Doctor Brown, had been with us since our organization, and was a favorite among both officers and men.

George T. Perry, a civilian and a resident of New Hampshire, was commissioned as assistant surgeon, in place of Assistant Surgeon Bunton, promoted.

On the 30th, we moved to the left, and went into camp in the woods. One of the peculiarities of this camp was the constant patter of the leaden bullets against the trees, from the rebel picket line at night, while none were heard during the day, showing conclusively that the firing of soldiers at night is invariably high.

On the 31st, the regiment was mustered for pay for the months of July and August.

We were on duty in the trenches constantly during all of our stop at Petersburg, and a portion of the time were in the trenches by night as well as during the day; were subjected to heavy artillery fire a large portion of the time, and the sharpshooters on either side kept nearly every-

thing down below the top of the entrenchments. It was almost sure death to raise one's head above the earthwork during daylight, and the pickets or videttes could only be relieved after dark; on a bright moonlight night they could not on some portions of the line be relieved at all, and at such times had to take rations and water enough to last for two or three days. The lines of heavy earthworks were, at some points along the line, but a short distance



EARTHWORKS AND ABATTIS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.

apart: both lines had heavy batteries built at short intervals, and quite often indulged in some of the heaviest artillery duels ever heard. In many places it was difficult approaching the earthworks from the rear, as the artillery and sharpshooters of the enemy so effectually swept the ground. During our duty here the weather was quite showery: when not raining it was intensely hot, with heavy dews at night, and the puddles of rain-water stood almost constantly in the trenches.

Many nights, as we sat in the trenches, with our equipments on, our rifles in our hands, and with our backs against the immensely solid earthwork, we would get so drowsy, and the zip and ping of the rebel bullets was the weird music that sang us to sleep, to be awakened later in the middle of the night or in the early morning hours before daylight, by the screeching and bursting shells from some rebel battery close by, which made further sleep an impossibility.

September 14, Capt. Granville P. Mason, of Company B, left for the North on recruiting service, and the same day Second Lieut. Charles A. Lawrence, of Company D, was wounded in the hand by a piece of shell, as he sat just outside his tent reading a newspaper, and a man in Company E was also wounded at this time.

On the 18th, Asst. Surg. George T. Perry reported to the regiment, and was assigned to duty under Surgeon Bunton.

While in front of Petersburg our whole brigade (Hawley's) was turned out to see Private John Rowley, of Company D, Seventh Conn. Volunteers, hung for murder. It was indeed a sad sight. It was said that this man had shot and killed a fellow-soldier during the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, and his conscience smote him so that he confessed his crime, and sentence of death had just been pronounced.

Besides our picket and trench duty we had plenty of fatigue work, as our line of advanced trenches were being considerably straightened and otherwise improved. Much time had also been consumed in constructing a line of railroad along the rear of our lines. It was called the military railroad, and was built without constructing any grade, but running the rails through fields and ravines, selecting the route wherever the grade would be the easiest, and connecting with the City Point railroad. It

was really a great factor in moving the supplies for the army: and as our lines were being constantly extended around towards our left, a distance of about nine miles, its construction was of the greatest importance in placing troops, ammunition, or rations at any point along the line.

Another novel feature witnessed by our brigade was the "drumming out of service" of a man belonging to the Sixth Conn. Volunteers, who had a large placard fastened to his back, with the word "coward" prominently thereon, which to the whole brigade was self-explanatory. It was here that we first found out that what was called the "Petersburg Express" was a thirteen-inch mortar, mounted on a platform car, which was fired nightly, changing its position occasionally along the line of the military railroad in the rear of our works.

About 5 o'clock on the 21st, the big mortar was fired several times in quick succession, and then every battery took it up in regular order, and the banging that occurred for about an hour was only occasionally heard during the war. This was a salute intended to celebrate recent Union victories in the Shenandoah valley, but the rebels thought it must be simply announcing an intended attack, and at the first sign of cessation they sprang to their guns, and replied quickly and fiercely. But as they found there was no stir among the troops, the firing soon died away, except the frequent popping of small arms along the picket lines.

About this time Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry was brevetted a major-general of volunteers, which seemed a very deserving compliment to a very deserving and efficient officer.

On the 24th, Second Lieut. Joseph A. Jacobs, of Company G, resigned his commission, and was honorably discharged from the service. On this day we had orders to move, and about 10 o'clock in the evening we were marched to the rear about three miles, near a place called

Pitkin Station, where the whole of the Tenth Army Corps went into camp. While here we again exchanged our Springfield rifled muskets for Spencer carbines (seven-shooters), on September 27.



ENFIELD RIFLED MUSKET — BRASS MOUNTINGS.



SPRINGFIELD RIFLED MUSKET — STEEL MOUNTINGS.



SPENCER CARBINE (SEVEN SHOOTER).

Here we pitched tents the next morning, and were preparing to get our camp-ground in fair shape again, when, on the 28th, we got orders to move with two days' rations; at 3 o'clock P. M. were again headed for the Appomattox River, and in the evening of that day we reached Broadway Landing, where a pontoon bridge was kept laid, on which we at once crossed, and pushed for the James River, our route lying in the rear of our former position in the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, we halted inside the fortifications on the north side of the James, having crossed that river on a pontoon bridge laid at Jones's Landing. The Tenth Corps, under General Birney, crossed at this place during the night, while the Eighteenth Corps, under General Ord, crossed at Aiken's Landing, eight miles above. This heavy movement of troops was conclusive evidence that some aggressive expedition was intended. At daylight we moved out on the New Market road, the regiment at this time occupying the left of the Second Brigade of Terry's division, our lines in front of both corps being about ten miles in length, and our brigade occupied the right of the line.

Line of battle was at once formed, and the troops advanced upon the enemy's works at New Market Heights, which offered but slight resistance, their artillery being withdrawn as our skirmishers advanced. We had one man wounded while the regiment was crossing a ravine and brook. Meanwhile the battle raged fiercely on our left, and we could plainly hear the heavy firing, and soon learned that our forces had assaulted and carried Fort Harrison and the rebel entrenchments at Chapin's Farm, our losses being quite heavy. This assault, made by General Paine's colored troops at New Market Heights, was one of great importance as it effectually demonstrated that they could fight well. A portion of our command

could plainly see them as they were starting in; but they were soon out of our sight owing to the unevenness of the ground. Among the general officers killed was General Burnham. Generals Ord and Stannard were among the wounded, the latter losing an arm, and Colonel Donohoe, of the Tenth New Hampshire, was severely wounded.

Pushing on toward Richmond, the Tenth Corps was halted just outside the enemy's second line, which had then been abandoned by them, near Laurel Hill; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were marching out on the Darbytown road, and arrived at a point within three miles of Richmond, but returned during the evening to the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near the place where we had halted earlier in the day. During the dash on New Market Heights the chaplain of our regiment, Joseph C. Emerson, was captured near the right of our lines, he by mistake taking a road or path which led him into the rebel lines, which were but a few rods away at that time.

The following dispatch was sent from General Grant to General Halleck :

CHAPIN'S FARM,

10.45 A. M., 29 September, 1864.

Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried strongly fortified, long lines of entrenchments below Chapin's Farm, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and about three hundred prisoners. Ord wounded. Birney advanced at same time from Deep Bottom. Carried New Market road and entrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, but captured but few. Birney now marching toward Richmond. Whole country filled with field fortifications thus far.

The following day, the 30th, the regiment was moved about a half-mile to the left and just outside the enemy's abandoned line, which had been temporarily altered and reversed by our troops. Maj. Augustus W. Rollins was at this time promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt.

Jeremiah S. Durgin, of Company E, was promoted to major.

On the 1st of October, the regiment took part in a reconnoissance towards Richmond, and being deployed as skirmishers, one pace apart, advanced under a very sharp artillery fire to within about one and one-half miles of the city, and within a few hundred yards of its defenses, where it was halted in a position partially concealed by woods until ordered to fall back. We were in sight of Richmond, but owing to the dense fog could not discern anything. It was on this reconnoissance that First Sergt. George F. Corson, of Company B, one of the best men in the command, was severely wounded, losing his left foot by a solid shot from artillery. He was in the act of lacing his shoe, had stepped out of the ranks for a moment for this purpose, and had raised his foot to facilitate the operation, placing it upon a log or stump, when it was struck by the solid shot. Private John Brown, of Company D, better known among the men as "Whitehead," on account of the color of his hair, lost his left arm, and Sergt. Charles B. Wallace, of Company E, was severely wounded, these men being noticed in particular by the writer. Among those who were captured by the enemy from our regiment on that day, we remember Sergt. Charles J. Bickford, of Company F; Cyrus G. Caverly, of Company A; Augustus H. Green, of Company I, and Sergt. Charles H. Worcester, of Company H. The cases we have cited were only those whom the writer happened to know personally, but our total loss on that day was six wounded and eleven missing.

The regiment marched back inside the breastworks at Laurel Hill that night, wet and hungry, for during the afternoon it had rained quite hard, completely drenching us. Here the regiment labored for the next few days building and strengthening a line of earthworks that

extended from Laurel Hill away to the left towards Fort Harrison, which had been captured by our forces on the 29th of September.

On the 6th of October, we were paid, and the paymaster was not quite done paying some of the troops at this place on the morning of the 7th, when the enemy was reported as advancing on our position in force. The men who were present on that particular morning will remember that the first alarm was given while the different companies in the regiment were at breakfast, which, by the way, the men always spoke of as "being at grub," the principal dishes of such a feast being invariably "hard-tack" and coffee, with occasionally a small piece of "salt horse"; and sometimes, for a change, "soft-tack," which was in reality hard-tack softened by the "gentle rain from heaven," while carted about in an uncovered wagon in the rear of some expedition for perhaps a week or more.

About the first notice we received regarding the alarm was the cavalry pickets coming in at full gallop, some of them bare-headed and minus a portion of their clothing. The outposts were about a mile and a half from our main body of troops, and were out on the Charles City road on our right. They consisted of a portion of Kautz's cavalry, and were supposed to be strong enough to make considerable opposition to an advancing force, thus giving the troops back at the main line ample time to get prepared to resist an assault. We soon began to hear scattering shots far out in front near the picket line, and knew then it was the enemy's skirmishers advancing. The cavalry came rushing in without as much as an attempt at opposing their skirmish line, and without apparently trying to dispute a single rod of the ground over which they were stampeding.

As soon as the cause of all this tumult was ascertained, our forces were quickly disposed along our earthworks,

extending from Fort Harrison northward to Laurel Hill and on to the Charles City road and beyond. At the point where the New Market road came in contact with the line of Confederate works as we found them, a new line of works was thrown up across an open field, at right angles to the old works, and running in a northeasterly direction to the edge of a piece of woods, the old works having been reversed by our forces. In front of the new line across the field, the ground was clear for about a third of a mile to some farm-buildings, near which some rebel artillery was afterwards placed. General Terry's division, to which we belonged, was taken from behind the earthworks, and its place was made good by the men stretching out their line so as to be only one rank deep. We were marched to the right of, and continued the line beyond, the breastworks; the left of our regiment rested on the breastworks, which were also defended by the Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers.

It was in this open field that our artillery was placed; on the right of the artillery was a tract of timber of very thick growth, and this part of our line was near a slight elevation called Laurel Hill. In the edge of this timber was posted the Seventh New Hampshire, as the left regiment of Hawley's brigade; on our right was the Third New Hampshire; still further along the One Hundred and Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers, a new regiment temporarily attached to our brigade; and on their right were posted the Sixth and Seventh Conn. Volunteers and the Sixteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery. We had but one line of battle, and no troops in rear of us for support; if this line was broken, it would let the enemy in our rear to the James River, giving them a fine opportunity to capture everything in their way.

As soon as we could form our regimental lines, a line of skirmishers was at once sent forward, the different

regiments were placed in position along our line, facing to the northward, all our artillery was at once ordered up, and our skirmishers were soon disputing the advance of the enemy; but on they came, charging in two solid lines by brigades, developing two heavy lines of battle, supported by artillery on their right and about opposite our own artillery, which was posted on our left. The assaulting columns were composed of the Confederate brigades of Field's division of Longstreet's corps, and nobly they performed their work, charging up to within nearly a hundred feet of our line at some points, which was pouring in a rapid and destructive fire from the Spencer carbines or seven-shooters, with which our brigade was armed. Their right advanced through an edge of an open field until they struck a belt of woods in front of our regiment, while their left was under cover of thick woods much of the time.

The advance of the rebels was so rapid as they gained the cover of the dense growth of pines in our immediate front, that many men of our brigade on the skirmish line failed to get back to their different regiments. As soon as our own line of battle began firing, the only safety of our skirmishers from the shots of their own men was in seeking such cover as they could find, and many lay flat on their faces and let the charging columns pass over them. Some were seen and captured; others, as soon as the rebel onslaught was repulsed, arose from their cover and captured many prisoners.

As soon as the rebel line had emerged from the thick undergrowth which partially concealed them from view, they received a terrific fire from our brigade, on whose front the rebel brigades were pitted. Upon receiving our fire they faltered just a moment, and then lay down behind stumps and fallen trees, for they found it as difficult to retreat as they did to advance, and were apparently

waiting for us to stop and reload, when they could get a chance to withdraw with less danger ; but finding that our fire did not in the least slacken, they broke for the rear as fast as they could, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. It was at this moment that an order for our line to advance quickly for a few hundred feet would have given us many prisoners, but the order to advance just this short distance was not given, and the golden opportunity to gather them in was lost.

Just across the field obliquely on our left, and partially concealed in the edge of another piece of woods, we could plainly see the colors of still another division of Confederates drawn up in line, said to be Hoke's division of Longstreet's corps, apparently ready to rush into the break which they expected Field's division to make ; but as that division failed to break our line, they took no active part. The attack took place just east of and at right angles with, and at the right of, the New Market road. The rebel artillery fire was principally directed against the Union batteries stationed on our left, in the open field, who lost some men and a number of horses. But little attention was paid to our infantry lines, and very few shells were exploded near us, as the rebels supposed our forces were outflanked and routed at the first onset, and that they would have nothing to do but pass around our right and attack us in the rear ; and when a regiment broke farther upon our right, their advancing column saw the opening and at once made for it, but the gap was quickly closed and the enemy repulsed. Their infantry fire was heavy, although the majority of their shots seemed to pass over the heads of the men in our line.

Nobly our brave brigade held its ground, and by its rapid and steady fire repelled the assault upon its line. It was a real "stand-up-and-take-it" fight, for we had no earthworks in front of us, and there was not a company

but felt the effects of the Confederate fire. As soon as the charging columns of the enemy began falling back, many of their men, rather than retreat under such a deadly fire, came into our lines and surrendered. This first assault being over, we calmly waited for another attack, which we felt sure would be made; but finding our opposition so determined, no further advance was attempted by the enemy, who at once began their retreat in the direction of the Darbytown road and the outer defenses of Richmond. During the afternoon the regiment was moved out to a point about a mile from our main line, but did not again come in contact with the enemy. During the night we were ordered back to the position where we had fought, and at once commenced the erection of a line of earthworks for the further protection of our lines. The Army of the James continued to hold the line which they had gained, running from the left bank of the James River across Chapin's Farm to Fort Harrison, northeasterly across the New Market road, and then retiring until the right again rested on the James River at Deep Bottom. The casualties of the Seventh New Hampshire in the battle of Laurel Hill were three killed and fifteen wounded.

Sergt. Otis A. Merrill, of Company H, relates the following incident:

"After the assault of the enemy on our lines at the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., October 7, 1864, an incident occurred, which for coolness and bravery I think was not often excelled, although it was performed by a 'Johnny Reb.' I was a witness to all that transpired, except that I did not hear the conversation, but give it as reported at the time. The enemy had fallen back out of sight in the woods beyond the open field, and left their dead and wounded on the ground where they had fallen. Immediately in our front was a slight hollow, beyond which and

about a hundred yards distant the ground again rose to about the same height as where we were stationed; on the edge of the ridge was a narrow strip of old-growth woods, which was the nearest point the enemy reached on our left. Beyond and to our left was an open field, over which the artillery duel had taken place. Some of our men had volunteered to bring in the wounded and prisoners who had preferred remaining behind stumps and trees, rather than retreat under the fire from our repeating carbines. The rest of us were standing on or near the line where we had just repelled the attack. General Terry was sitting on his horse a short distance in our rear, when a handsome young 'orderly,' dressed as a Union cavalry sergeant (but who was a rebel spy), who was mounted on a fine dark horse, rode up, gave the military salute to the general, and said: 'General Birney sends his compliments, and wishes to know what your losses are and how many horses you have lost that belong to the artillery. He wishes to have your division ready to move at a moment's notice, as he is going to advance upon the enemy at once.' The sergeant spy politely saluted the general, and turning his horse rode away towards the front, and rode through the right wing of our regiment, out among the men picking up the wounded, until he was clear through the strip of woods; he was still going on when someone told him that he had better come back, or the 'Johnnies' would get him. He was not afraid of that. He then lay flat upon his horse's back and neck, and putting spurs to his horse galloped across the field to where the enemy's artillery was stationed, and was safe. But few shots were fired at him, as our skirmish line had not yet been sent out, and most of the men bringing in the wounded were unarmed, and those of us back on the line dared not fire for fear of shooting our own men who were between the spy and ourselves."

At the battle of Laurel Hill most of the enemy's artillery was placed behind and between some farm-buildings about a third of a mile from our lines, across an open field. In the house there lived a woman and her little boy, about six or seven years old, who remained there during the battle. The shells from our batteries repeatedly went through the house, and one of them shot off a hand of the woman. After the battle she and her son were cared for by our men, and were taken aboard our hospital steamer on the James River, where she remained for a long time. The reason given by her for remaining in the house during the battle was, that if she left the house, the rebel soldiers would steal her chickens, which they afterwards did, as well as the buildings, with which to build winter quarters.

This movement made by the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps to the north of the James River on the 28th of September was, undoubtedly, an attempt to enter Richmond by surprise. The plan appears to have been well laid, but seems to have failed through some unaccountable accident, such as often disturbs the studied calculations of the most efficient generals. The defenses north of Richmond had been guarded for some months by less than three thousand Confederate troops. The number and position of every regiment and company was well known at the headquarters of the army, and having been unmolested by our troops for a long time, they had fallen into that loose and careless discharge of duty which the absence of a foe is liable to engender.

It was supposed that the capture of the line of works across Chapin's Farm had opened the door to the Confederate capital; but unfortunately for the enterprise, General Ord, who was in command of the Eighteenth Corps and of the movement on the left by the Varina road, fell, wounded by a Minie ball, a moment after his first division

had entered Fort Harrison. By the delay of a day, caused by General Ord's severe wound, he having in his pocket the orders for the Eighteenth Corps, the chance of success was gone, for the rebel generals, Hoke and Field, with their divisions, had been hurried from the south of Petersburg to the north of the James; and after a vain attempt to regain their lost position, at once guarded the various approaches to Richmond by new lines of great strength, which were deemed wholly impregnable to assault.

Early on the morning of the 8th, having a few moments of spare time, the writer improved the same by going over the battle-field of the day before and in the heavy growth of pines in our immediate front, giving us a rare chance to see what havoc our brigade of seven-shooters had made on the rebel lines that had so gallantly charged down upon us. We found the ground in the woods along our whole brigade front thickly dotted with the bodies of the Confederate slain, which as yet our forces had not had time to bury. The dead lay in the same position in which they had fallen, and the weather being quite cool, the bodies were in a much better condition than is usual under such circumstances. The death wounds we found were received in a great variety of places. A few we particularly noticed were shot through the head, in some cases the bullet going through the right or left eye, which, from the number so shot, seemed quite remarkable. Some we found had been shot directly through the heart, and only a little red spot, about the size of the tip of a person's little finger, marked the entrance of the bullet. Many of the trees in our immediate front, which were seven or eight inches in diameter, had received from five to eight bullets below the height of a man's head, as the scars very plainly showed, and nearly all the trees were badly scarred and cut by the bullets from three feet to ten feet

above the ground. While the fire of our troops at this short range had been very effective, it plainly showed that there was a tendency to fire high, as is generally the case in all battles. We found the victims in great variety, from the small lad of scarce fifteen summers to the gray-haired sire of threescore years, and from the short, stoutly built form, which in most cases seemed to have been sailors or foreigners, to the tall, lank form of the native Southerner from the back country.

One of the Confederate regiments which charged directly in our front seemed to have been from South Carolina, and contained one company called "Palmetto State Sharpshooters." Many of the dead in our immediate front had marks about their clothing showing that they belonged to that organization, and one in particular so marked we found to be a Captain Joab Quattlebaum, whose body was sent for by his friends, under a flag of truce, two or three days after it had been buried.

During the battle of Laurel Hill Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins was in command of the regiment, Colonel Abbott having been that day placed in command of the brigade. It was while in command of the regiment that the large gray horse rode by Colonel Rollins was shot, and in falling he severely injured the colonel's leg and ankle, causing him to retire temporarily from the command of the battalion. The colonel's "old gray" was a conspicuous mark, and it was a wonder that the colonel was not dismounted in previous engagements.

During the 8th and 9th, we were busily engaged in throwing up heavy earthworks and making our line as nearly impregnable as possible.

The following report of Colonel Rollins will be found interesting, and, being official, is herewith published in corroboration of our historical matter upon this subject :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,

LAUREL HILL, Va., October 12, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh N. H. Volunteers in the recent actions north of the James River :

Striking camp near Pitkin Station at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th ultimo, the regiment marched to Deep Bottom, halting inside the fortifications at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 29th. Moving out at daylight on the New Market road, the regiment occupying the left of the Second Brigade, Terry's division, line of battle was formed, and the troops advanced upon the enemy's works at New Market Heights, which offered but slight resistance, their artillery being withdrawn as the skirmishers advanced. One man alone was wounded while the regiment was crossing a ravine or brook. Marching on towards Richmond, we halted during the forenoon just outside the enemy's second line, then abandoned by them, near Laurel Hill. At about 3 o'clock P. M. we were marched up the Darbytown road to within about three miles of the City of Richmond, returning during the evening to the vicinity of Laurel Hill. The next day the regiment was moved about half a mile to the left, immediately outside the enemy's abandoned line, which had been temporarily altered and reversed. On the 1st of October, the regiment took part in a reconnoissance toward Richmond, and being deployed as skirmishers, advanced under a sharp artillery fire to within about one and a half miles of the city, and within a few hundred yards of its defenses, when I halted in a position partially concealed by woods until ordered to fall back. I marched back inside the breastworks that night. The loss that day was six wounded and eleven missing. Nothing further of moment occurred until October 7, when the enemy being reported as driving in the cavalry on the right, the brigade was moved to a point just beyond the fortified line, its left connecting with them. The enemy opened briskly with artillery, which did but little injury to the regiment, most of their shots passing over or to our left. Towards noon a line of battle advanced rapidly

against us, but the fire of the line was so destructive as to stop them almost immediately after it was opened; many of the enemy came in and surrendered in preference to retreating. My horse being shot under me, injured my foot and leg in such a manner as to oblige me to go to the rear, and the regiment remained in the command of the senior captain. The casualties during the engagement were three killed and fifteen wounded. During the afternoon the regiment was moved out to a point about a mile distant, but being a part of a reserve did not again encounter the enemy. They returned during the night to the position at which they had fought, and still remain there entrenching.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. ROLLINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel

7th New Hampshire Volunteers.

The senior captain mentioned as being in command of the regiment when Colonel Rollins was disabled was Capt. James M. Chase, of Company D, who, with Captain Ames, of Company H, were the only two remaining original officers of that rank. Among the casualties in our regiment which the writer personally noticed during the engagement at Laurel Hill, was the wounding of Privates James M. Lamos and Freeman Ferrin, of Company D; Corp. Edwin F. Warren, of Company K: Privates William Sabine, of Company G, and Benjamin W. Silloway, of Company B; and the writer also noticed the death of Private Frederick Olson, of Company A, who was struck and instantly killed by a fragment of a shell.

An order published at "Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Army of the James," dated "Before Richmond, October 11, 1864," and signed by "Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department

of Virginia and North Carolina," contained the names of the following comrades of the old Seventh, who were honorably mentioned for gallant and meritorious services in the field and for coolness and bravery before the enemy :

"Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, is recommended for brevet for his gallant and soldierly conduct since the campaign commenced, and for the skillful and able manner in which his brigade was led to the rebel works within two miles of Richmond, on October 1 instant."

"First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis, Company D, Seventh New Hampshire, acting aide on Brigadier-General Hawley's staff, is recommended for gallantry."

"Sergt. William Tilton, of Company C, Seventh New Hampshire, in command of pioneers, has special mention for gallantry, and is recommended to the secretary of war for a medal of honor."

"Sergt. Henry F. W. Little, of Company D, Seventh New Hampshire, for gallantry on the skirmish line on the reconnoissance towards Richmond, is recommended to the secretary of war for a medal of honor, and is appointed first lieutenant in United States Colored Troops."

"Sergt. G. Frank Robie, of Company D, Seventh New Hampshire, for gallantry on the skirmish line, is recommended to the secretary of war for a medal of honor."

"Sergt. John A. Coburn, of Company H, Seventh New Hampshire, was in command of his company in the reconnoissance towards Richmond, and is recommended to his excellency the governor of New Hampshire for promotion."

"Sergt. George P. Dow, of Company C, Seventh New Hampshire, was in command of his company in the reconnoissance towards Richmond, and behaved with gallantry. He is recommended to the secretary of war for a medal of honor."

AWARDED TO



1ST SERGT.

George P. Dow,
Co. C.

1ST SERGT.

George F. Robie,
Co. D.

SERGT.

William Tilton,
Co. C.

SERGT.

H. F. W. Little,
Co. D.

U. S. MEDAL OF HONOR.

There is a fact connected with the award of those medals of honor, of which the comrades of the Seventh who were the recipients may ever feel proud. They were authorized to be issued under resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, and in each case were appropriately engraved on the reverse side, and were presented by the secretary of war to the soldiers who had been recommended for such distinction by their regimental, brigade, division, corps, and department commanders. Four of these medals were awarded to the Seventh New Hampshire, and two of these four were awarded to men of Company C, the other two being awarded to men belonging to Company D.

The heavy line of earthworks which had been constructed along the line of our front occupied the exact position where our men had stood in line and so handsomely repulsed the Confederate attack on the 7th. All the troops in our division had pitched their tents by regiments and brigades, just in the rear of the line, and everything had the appearance of our passing the coming winter at this place.

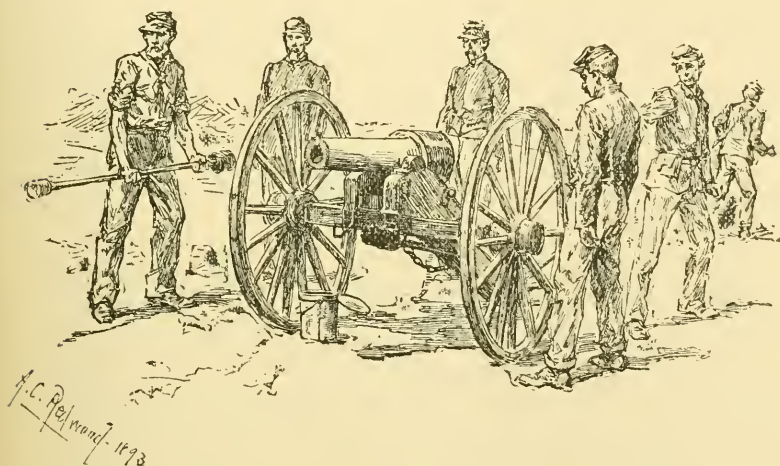


CHAPTER XX.

RECONNOISSANCE ON THE DARBYTOWN ROAD. — ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS. — DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. D. B. BIRNEY. — ERECTING WINTER QUARTERS. — DEMONSTRATION ON THE DARBYTOWN AND CHARLES CITY ROADS. — PROMOTIONS IN THE SEVENTH. — THE SEVENTH ORDERED TO NEW YORK TO ASSIST IN QUELLING RIOT, IF ANY OCCURRED AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. — THE SEVENTH RETURN TO LAUREL HILL, VA. — THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS. — THANKSGIVING IN THE ARMY. — EXECUTION OF A MAN OF THE NINTH ME. VOLUNTEERS. — THE TENTH AND EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS DISCONTINUED, AND THE TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS ORGANIZED. — THE SEVENTH TRANSFERRED TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS. — AN ATTACK ON OUR PICKET LINE NEAR LAUREL HILL.

October 12, we had orders to go out on a reconnoissance, with two days' rations in our haversacks. We were routed out at 3.30 o'clock A. M., on the 13th, before the dawn of day, and at once started for the front, outside our pickets, towards the Darbytown road; but after getting out about four miles, the orders for the movement were countermanded, and the whole expedition, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, again started for camp, where we remained until the next morning, when we were again ordered into line with the whole of the First Division of the Tenth Army Corps. We moved by

the right flank to a sally-port on the right of the Third Brigade, and thence to an old rebel earthwork on the Darbytown road. The brigade was there formed in two lines of battle, our regiment being in the second line and closed en masse, in which position we were advanced about four hundred yards into a piece of woods, after which a halt was made; in this position we remained until about 3.30 o'clock P. M. During all of this time the



A SECTION OF A LIGHT BATTERY.—SERVING A TEN-POUNDER
PARROTT GUN.

[By courtesy of "Youths' Companion."]

enemy kept up a desultory fire upon us. At the same time our skirmish line was developing, and an attempt was made by the First Brigade to force the enemy's lines, but to no purpose. We then had orders by Brigadier-General Hawley to retire, which we did in the best manner possible under the circumstances. Our casualties on this day were only two or three slightly wounded.

At about 3 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 12th, our picket line had been attacked, and we were all turned out into the trenches, but it amounted to very little. These attacks were frequent, and but few days passed that did not see us turned out in the early morning and under arms until daylight.

The following official report of the reconnoissance on the 13th will be found correct, as it is the official report of Colonel Abbott :

HEADQUARTERS 7TH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,

LAUREL HILL, Va., October 14, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the movement of the 13th instant :

My regiment was in line and reported to Brigadier-General Hawley, commanding the Second Brigade, at 4 o'clock A. M. By his order I moved by the right flank to the sally-port on the right of the Third Brigade, and thence to the old rebel earthwork on the Darbytown or Central road. The brigade was then formed in two lines at right angles with, and on the north side of, the road, my regiment being in the second line and in double column, en masse. Still in this order and relative position and with little delay, I advanced three or four hundred yards into the woods, my left resting near the north side of the above named road, when a halt was ordered. In this position I remained until about 3.30 o'clock P. M. — during which time the skirmish line was developing, and the First Brigade attempted to force the enemy's line — when I received orders from Brigadier-General Hawley to retire. I then retired to a line about three hundred yards in front of the old rebel earthworks; thence, by order of General Hawley, moved with the brigade to the entrenchments from which I marched, arriving at sunset. While at a halt in the woods, the fire of the enemy which reached me was at times considerable, but fortunately only two of my

men were struck at all, and they so little injured as not to have been reported in the list of casualties.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. ABBOTT,

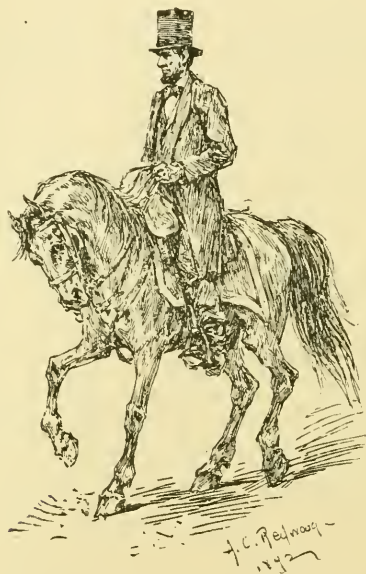
Colonel 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Another important event of the day should not be overlooked. General Butler, in an order of the 13th, said that, having learned that Union prisoners in Confederate hands had been set at work in the trenches in our front at Chapin's Farm (about one hundred and fifty men), he directed a like number of their prisoners in our hands, and preferably the Virginia Reserves, be treated likewise, with same rations—one pound flour, one third pound bacon daily—and ten hours' work in the Dutch Gap canal and other works.

On the 14th, all the regiments in our brigade had to move their camps a little to the rear, in order to conform to the new line of works, as the old line had been straightened and strengthened, and it began to look as though we should pass the winter here. On this day we received another squad of substitutes, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, which were to be apportioned among the different companies.

October 16 was Sunday, and for the first time for many months the usual fatigue detail was omitted, but for what reason was not known. On the 17th, the regiment commenced fitting up quarters for the coming winter by building a log hut, plastering up all the chinks between the logs with mud, building a mud chimney with the aid of sticks, and then covering the hut with our shelter tents. We also commenced drilling, mostly for the benefit of the newly arrived subs, and were ordered out for this purpose twice each day.

On the 19th, we learned with regret of the death of General Birney, who had been taken suddenly ill on the 10th, and had been sent to Philadelphia on a sick leave of absence. He was a fine officer, and was greatly respected by the officers and men in his command.



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AS HE APPEARED RIDING
ALONG OUR LINES IN THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

[By courtesy of "Youths' Companion."]

As a sequel to the order of General Butler of the 13th, regarding the working of prisoners, General Lee notified General Grant, in substance, that he had relieved our men who, as prisoners, had been placed at work in the trenches.

The weather had now become quite cool, and the nights were cold and often frosty, so that a fire in each log hut seemed quite comfortable, and at the same time appeared

cheerful. Each hut had its open fireplace, which gave a home-like look to the interior of the little houses, which we made very comfortable by building bunks and making chairs and stools; by the aid of hard-tack boxes we made stands and tables, with which to furnish these little homes.

During all this time, when not occupied on reconnoissances, we were doing regular tours of picket duty at the front, and were often called upon for large fatigue details. The service was very severe, and none but a rugged person could possibly survive for any great length of time such hardship.

On the 26th, we received orders to march in the morning, at 4 o'clock, with two days' rations. Regarding this movement and under this date, General Grant says, in the *Century War Book* :

“To-morrow the whole Union army is to be set in motion, and leaving only a small garrison along its thirty miles of fortifications, is to make the most powerful demonstration yet attempted on the enemy's present lines; if possible, to turn his right flank south of Petersburg, and gain possession of the southern railroads. The purpose of this demonstration is to gain the nearest possible point to Richmond, and to prevent the transfer of Lee's troops from there toward his Petersburg lines; and if his left wing can be turned, to march into Richmond. The Tenth Corps, General Terry, is to make a demonstration on the Charles City and Darbytown roads, while General Weitzel's force of the Eighteenth Corps is to push through the White Oak Swamp at Hobson's Crossing, move up to the Williamsburg turnpike, and then attack; consequently the Eighteenth Corps will post to the rear of the Tenth Corps, and along to the right of it, then face to the left and advance.”

In compliance with orders we were promptly in line, with our rations in our haversacks, and at once marched

with the Second Brigade out through the sally-port to the northward, proceeding over about the same course as had been taken on the 13th, out towards the Darbytown road. We followed up this road until we came to the earthworks of the enemy, when a line of skirmishers was sent forward from our brigade, all the rest of the troops in our division forming in two lines of battle just in the edge of a piece of woods, only a few hundred yards from the rebel works, which were found to be almost impregnable, with a heavy force of Confederates near and behind them : consequently it was decided by the commander of our expedition to hold our ground until morning, and then see what the chances might be. At dark it commenced raining, and continued to rain heavily all night. The men who were in the line on that memorable night of October 28, 1864, will never forget how cold and wet they got, with no chance for any fire. The orders were that no man should leave the line, and there they stood or sat upon the ground during the seemingly long hours of that night. The morning was so long in putting in its appearance that we thought we should never have a chance to dry our clothes, for they were wet completely through ; but towards morning it cleared up cold, and made us very uncomfortable. As soon as it was light enough for us to see the rebel earthworks, we found they had been hurrying up reinforcements during the night, for large bodies of troops were now visible who were not in sight the night before. We lost a few men from the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, among whom we noticed in particular Corp. Wilmot J. Upham, of Company F, who was shot through both hips and died soon after. The loss on our brigade skirmish line was also considerable.

The writer of this remembers distinctly how suddenly he was awakened once during that night. He was in a sitting posture, with the breech of a Spencer carbine resting

between his legs, with the muzzle pointing upward over his shoulder, on the right of the regiment; and being hungry and very tired, and so cold that he was almost completely chilled through, he had quietly gone to the "Land of Nod," perfectly unmindful of the noise and tumult around him, caused by the shrieking of shells overhead every few moments and the continual popping of musketry on the skirmish line in our immediate front. All at once a Minie ball struck the breech of his carbine, and buried itself in the ground beneath him, just grazing his thigh in its course. Lieut. George F. Robie, at that time in command of Company D, also had a narrow escape from a sharpshooter's bullet. It seemed the rebel sharpshooters got their range before dark, and kept up a desultory fire during the night.

During the early morning hours, and while we were patiently waiting for the sun to warm up the atmosphere, that we might get a little benefit from it in drying our wet clothing, a captain of our line came along and persuaded the writer of this to take four canteens, the requisite amount of money, and the captain's order for a gallon of "government commissary" — which always, in army parlance, was known as whiskey — go back until he found the commissary wagon, and have the canteens filled. Thinking the journey might tend to warm him up, the writer consented to go. After tramping about a mile, we found the wagon, which was in charge of the brigade commissary, to whom we presented the order and money, got the whiskey, and started back immediately for the line. After proceeding a short distance, we fell in with some men of the Fourth Mass. Cavalry whom we knew, and after the greetings were over, it was quite natural that they should wish to know what we could possibly be doing with so many canteens. The consequence was that, as a matter of military courtesy, we had to stand

treat. After a few moments of friendly chat, we again bade each other adieu, the cavalymen going in the direction of our right flank, while we steadily began our journey once more to the front, busily studying how it would be possible to make four half-filled canteens take the place of four full ones when presented to the captain. As we came to a piece of woods, we noticed a small brook wending its way seaward, and we instinctively stopped, ducked each and every canteen till they bubbled full, and then went on our way rejoicing. Arriving at the line, we found the captain patiently awaiting our arrival, and we at once turned over the full canteens to his possession, which he immediately sampled, pronouncing it excellent, and requested us to keep one canteen for our trouble. We had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that the mixture must have been a pretty fair temperance drink.

While back near the wagons we learned that the whole of the Eighteenth Corps had been operating in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp, but had not met with the success expected; therefore, a short time before noon, we had orders to retire behind our works, which we accomplished during the afternoon.

During the 27th, Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company A, who was an aide on the staff of General Hawley, was severely wounded while carrying orders from one part of the field to another.

Under date of October 28, commissions were issued, upon the recommendation of Colonel Abbott, to the following sergeants: First Sergt. Paul Whipple, of Company K, to be first lieutenant of Company A; First Sergt. George F. Robie, of Company D, to be first lieutenant of Company G; Sergt. H. F. W. Little, of Company D, to be second lieutenant of Company E; First Sergt. Calvin Brown, of Company I, to be second lieutenant of Company G; First Sergt. Charles P. Dennison, of Company

A, to be second lieutenant of Company H; First Sergt. John A. Coburn to be first lieutenant of Company H.

On the 29th, the rebels drove in our pickets for a short distance on our right, but a small cavalry charge regained the lost ground, and our picket line was re-established; but during the excitement all the troops fell in at the earthworks.

On the 31st, Capt. Granville P. Mason was mustered out of service, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain Mason had been with us from the formation of the regiment, having been mustered into service as first lieutenant of Company A. He was a zealous and faithful officer, and was popular with the men of his company.

While at the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, a new sutler was appointed to our regiment, the one who had been with us preferring to remain in the Department of the South. The newly appointed man was Daniel K. White, of Manchester, N. H., and as he had many acquaintances in the regiment, he soon got on friendly terms with the men, and we found him a very accommodating man. While with the Seventh he did a thriving business.

We now commenced a series of drills, extremely long and hard, which were supposed to be mostly for the benefit of the "subs" and recruits; but on November 3, orders were received to pack up and be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The morning of November 4 opened rainy, but the men were routed out early, and received their two days' rations from the cooks, who had been up all night to prepare them. Line was formed at 4 o'clock, and we at once started for Jones's Landing on the James River, where we arrived about daylight. Here we heard that, with other regiments, the Seventh had been selected, and had been, with others of Hawley's brigade, ordered to New York on

the occasion of the coming presidential election, this precaution having been taken to prevent an election riot in New York city, which seemed just upon the eve of breaking out, and which had been feared by the citizens at the North; as our brigade was armed with seven-shooters or Spencer carbines, it had been selected as one of the most effective for such an emergency. We stopped near the landing until dark, when we were ordered aboard the steamer "Thomas Powell," and at once started for Bermuda Hundred; from there the steamer dropped down to City Point, where we anchored for the night. Early the next morning we started down the James River, and found that the Third New Hampshire was on board the same steamer with us. We arrived at Norfolk, Va., at dark that night, the 5th, and were immediately transferred to the steam transport "United States."

Here we lay at anchor all night, and early on the morning of the 6th started for New York, passing Fortress Monroe on our way out to sea. As soon as the men found out that we were surely on the way north, they began speculating as to our destination, and many were the stories rife about our going on the frontier, along the line between Canada and the United States.

On this steamer with the Seventh was the Third New Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut, of the Second Brigade, First Division, and the Thirteenth Ind. Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, temporarily attached to our brigade, which was under command of Brigadier-General Hawley. Major-General Butler, commanding the Army of the James, was present with the expedition.

On the evening of the 7th, we arrived off Fort Richmond, Staten Island, in New York Harbor, and disembarked about 10 o'clock P. M., the little steamer "Houston" taking us from the steamer "United States" to the wharf; from there we were at once marched to some wooden bar-

rack buildings, where we were quartered until the morning of the 8th, when the Seventh Connecticut and the Seventh New Hampshire were ordered aboard an old ferry-boat, rigged up as an iron-clad and named "Augusta." The old ferry-boat at once proceeded up to the city in East River, near the foot of 14th street, where we lay at anchor between New York and Brooklyn from the morning of November 8 until the evening of the 11th, prepared for any emergency which might require our services. Other regiments who had come north were placed on other boats, and were anchored at intervals along the water front of the city, ready to effect a landing at any moment. We had extra ammunition issued, and were well prepared for any emergency that might arise. On the evening of the 11th, we were ordered back to Fort Richmond, and were marched into the fort and given quarters in some of the casemates.

The first three days on the old "double-enders" ferry-boat were rainy, cold, and disagreeable; besides, we were so crowded for room that we had hardly room to sit down. The way they crowded our soldiers into such a small space showed conclusively that the authorities were very short of transportation. With all this inconvenience we were without rations, and were nearly starved before we got anything to eat; and then not until we had gone without food for a whole twenty-four hours, at the end of which time a small ration of soft bread, a few hard-tack, and a small ration of boiled fat pork were issued us once each day. We were required to keep under cover as much as possible, and were in line most of the time, night and day; so we shivered and starved it through. We were so uncomfortable that we really began to have a longing to get to the front again. We have not the least doubt but that it was necessary at that time that we should remain cooped up in such small quarters as we were,

and that under such circumstances we should suffer intensely with cold; but we can never believe that there was even the shadow of an excuse, other than sheer negligence on the part of our commanding officers who were at the head of this expedition, for half-starving the men while on board this boat, especially with Uncle Sam to pay the bill, and taking into consideration that a bountiful supply of food was always obtainable in such a city as New York. At the extreme front, amidst all the hardships and horrors of war, we could always overlook such inattention on the part of our commissariat, but the circumstances attending this case rendered complaint perfectly justifiable. We never fully knew whether the other regiments of the expedition fared better or not, but they could not have fared worse.

On the 8th, those of the regiment who desired to exercise their right of franchise and cast a vote for president, were given the privilege to do so, and the ballots were marked, sealed, and forwarded to commissioners appointed to receive them from the State of New Hampshire. The ballot taken from the Seventh was quite small, however, there being fourteen for Lincoln and two for McClellan, many not caring to exercise the privilege.

On the "double-ender" steam was constantly kept up in order that we might be taken up to a wharf at a moment's notice, and imperative orders were given to the file-closers to shoot every man who stepped from the ranks without leave, an order which we always supposed was for the benefit, more especially, of our "subs" and "bounty jumpers," of whom each company had more or less.

On the first day of our arrival at Staten Island, First Lieut. and Adjt. Henry G. Webber was placed under arrest, and Second Lieut. James A. Cobb, of Company B, was detailed as acting adjutant.

While we were quartered in the casemates at Fort Richmond, after leaving the "Augusta," we were kept closely in quarters, and only a few passes were given each day in the different companies, giving such lucky ones a chance to visit the little village of Clifton. In all cases a non-commissioned officer was obliged to accompany the squad; yet, with all these restrictions and precautions, we lost during the last three days of our stay, from desertion, about one hundred and fifty, all "subs" or "bounty jumpers."

On the afternoon of the 15th, we were again ordered aboard the transport "United States," and with other regiments of the expedition, started about 3 o'clock the next morning for Fortress Monroe, where we arrived on the morning of the 17th, and at once proceeded up the James River as far as Fort Powhattan, where we anchored for the night; at daybreak next morning we started for Jones's Landing, which we reached about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, disembarked in the afternoon, and immediately proceeded to our old camp-ground at Laurel Hill, reaching there at 4 o'clock, having been absent two weeks.

On the 19th, Horace P. Buel was appointed principal musician.

We now commenced anew to erect log huts for winter quarters, for every log and, in fact, everything large enough for a club or splinter for kindling, which we had left at our camp when we started for New York, had been carried away and utilized by troops who camped in the vicinity; in other words, our old camp had been "gutted," and we were obliged to rebuild our camp for winter quarters, and had to commence, as the men used to say, "barefooted"; that is, every log or stick of wood which we might want was yet growing, and must be cut and brought to our camp, which was by no means a soft job,

for the wood and timber had been cut for a long distance outside our earthworks, and had been used by the troops who camped along the line. By Christmas, although the weather had been much of the time unfavorable, we had about completed substantial winter quarters, consisting, as before, of square log huts provided with a canvas roof made from our shelter tents, each hut having a chimney, built in southern style, outside, plastered inside and out with clay, and built of sticks, "cob-house" style. These chimneys were all built for fireplaces, and when completed and provided with a fire, made the inside of these huts look cheerful indeed. Clay was also used to plaster the chink-holes between the logs. We were all, from the rank of colonel down, very proud of our new habitations, and only wondered how many days would elapse before we might be obliged, under circumstances over which we had no control, to build another camp for winter quarters.

The writer will never forget his first attempt, after having completed the chimney to the hut in which he was quartered, at cooking in the new fireplace. We had hunted around and found money enough with which to purchase a few Irish potatoes, some onions, and a little butter at the sutler's, and at once became oblivious of everything except the preparation of a good square meal. We had the potatoes and the onions nicely done, using a tin plate with a split stick for a handle, which made a good frying-pan; had just finished seasoning with salt and pepper, and had also added a small bit of the butter, and was about to take the dish away preparatory to making an attack upon it with knife and fork, when there was an explosion as of a two-thousand-pound shell, the atmosphere seemed suddenly to change, daylight turned to darkness, and we could hardly breathe or see for ashes. Our first impression was that we had inadvertently built our chimney directly over a volcano; but somehow it did n't seem exactly

like an earthquake, but it came so suddenly that we were conscious of being the least bit bewildered. As the smoke cleared away and the ashes settled enough to allow us to see clearly, we found the plate in one corner, the handle in another, and fried potatoes and onions, our salt, pepper, and butter, together with half-burned fire brands, about as evenly scattered over our eight-by-ten floor as could well be imagined. Our uniform was on fire in half a dozen places, and a look into the fireplace revealed about a peck of metallic cartridge shells. Then we at once divined the cause of the trouble. Some person outside, just for pure "cussedness," had deftly tossed a bag of those cartridges down our chimney from the top. Of course the circumstances attending the case did not allow of our getting out quite quick enough to detect the culprit, but if we never got square with him, it was because he left the service before we did, for we had our suspicions down pretty fine. Anyhow, we dined on hard-tack and cold water that day, and we have been shy of fireplaces ever since.

November 24 was the day appointed up in New Hampshire as Thanksgiving by the governor, and well we remembered the meaning of the word, according to usage among the people away in the old Granite State. But with us in the field there was little significance attached to that particular day. We fondly remembered the Thanksgiving fare with which we had been familiar before the war, and it is barely possible that the comparison with our present "grub" influenced the writer to enter in his diary that we had for our supper on that day what the "colored troops charged on," which, according to the interpretation of the men, was "nothing."

The Sanitary and Christian commissions we always got confounded, one with the other, but we gave the most credit to the Sanitary Commission, for the reason, prob-

ably, that we oftener came in contact with that body. We shall never forget their style of giving out tobacco, pin-cushions, needles, thread, and other small articles, and which would often cause much sport among the men along the line. An agent or employé of the commission would sometimes go along the line of our works with a haversack full of navy tobacco, little circular pin-cushions, and writing paper and envelopes, carrying a knife in one hand and a large plug of navy tobacco in the other. When he found a man who used the weed, he would cut him off a very small "chew," while to everyone who did not use it he generally presented a pin-cushion about as large as an old "bung-town" cent, or, if they preferred, a few sheets of writing paper and as many envelopes, all of which were necessities, and were gladly received by the men. At first some of the men would ask the privilege of cutting off their own "chews" of tobacco, and would then cut off a "chew" and tender it to the agent, quietly marching away with the remainder of the plug. But after this trick was played a few times, the agents did their own cutting and delivering, and would often appear along the line with the tobacco already cut into nice little "chews," ready to be given away. But we well remember that it always came most opportunely, as we often received it from the commission when the sutlers were away at the rear and had not got up with us, or when sutlers and soldiers were completely out of the article. Again, one of these agents would visit the commander of each company, and leave a small order for beef tea, condensed milk, or corn-starch, old newspapers and other reading matter. The writer of this remembers being detailed to go to the tent of the Sanitary Commission with one of these orders, for the purpose of having it filled. We got our cans of beef tea and corn-starch, but the only reading matter they had on hand at that time was a small

lot of old back numbers of Parson Brownlow's "Knoxville Whig." However, we gladly took them, for the men were always thankful for anything that constituted a change. We will never forget the great benefit, also, of the Christian Commission, whose stamp was always ready for use upon the letters of comrades; for there were many men who never had postage stamps with them, and, in fact, never seemed to have money to buy them with.

About this time the War Department issued an order permitting officers in the field to dispense with shoulder straps, the designation of rank, however, such as stars, eagles, leaves, and bars, to be worn; and they were also permitted to wear overcoats like enlisted men. We now began to have some cool weather, with an occasional snow squall or a storm of sleet, and water froze a half-inch in thickness.

On the 25th, a man from the Ninth Maine was shot, having been sentenced by a court martial. On this day we received some Thanksgiving "goodies" that had been sent out to us from the good people at home. It was mostly turkey and chicken meat and fruit, and it is needless to state that the men appreciated the donation, and did it ample justice.

In one of the diaries kept by someone in the Third New Hampshire, this entry was made:

"Sunday (27th), rain; in the woods getting out logs for our house."

They were in the same brigade, and this was a sample of the way we were obliged to put in our time, for the weather was beginning to be severely cold.

The monthly return for November of this year shows a little less than three hundred men present fit for duty, though the effective strength of the regiment had been considerably increased by recruits the previous month. First Lieut. and Adj. Henry G. Webber was dismissed

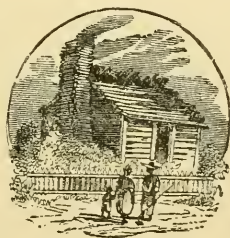
the service by sentence of court martial, to date from November 12, 1864.

December 1, John Greene, of Company H, was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant. The regiment began to have dress parades, and the men were obliged to brush up and brighten up in order to make a good appearance; therefore there was plenty of work for each man, and our time was well employed in our various duties almost constantly.

On the 3d, the Tenth and Eighteenth corps were discontinued, but the order did not reach us until the 5th, when we found ourselves in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. General Order, No. 297, from the War Department, dated the 3d, made important changes in the Army of the James. The white infantry of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were to constitute the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; the corps staff and artillery of the Eighteenth to belong to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; the corps staff and artillery of the Tenth to belong to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord was assigned to the command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. The Seventh still remained in the Second Brigade, First Division, but in the Twenty-fourth Corps. The Twenty-fifth Army Corps was composed of the colored troops belonging to both the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps.

On the 5th, our brigade got marching orders, with two days' rations, but for some reason the order was countermanded. Upon further reflection, we are inclined to believe this order to be ready to move was in anticipation of sending us with the expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C. On the 10th, the rebels came down upon our pickets from the direction of the Darbytown road, and drove our cavalry pickets on the right back to our infantry support.

During the morning a corporal of the Third New Hampshire captured a rebel lieutenant, who had accidentally wandered inside our lines while scouting. For this piece of gallantry the corporal was allowed to keep the crest-fallen rebel's sword and belt. The enemy continued to press our lines all day, and in anticipation of an attack the troops were all ordered into the trenches. It was a cold, sleety day, dismal in the extreme, but we fell in lively and manned the formidable breastworks in our immediate front. Quickly pushing out a heavy skirmish line, the lost ground was regained, and the cavalry outposts once more established, although three successive attacks were made on different portions of our line, resulting only in a loss to the enemy of quite a number killed and wounded and some prisoners. The Seventh remained out that night in the breastworks, and were only dismissed after daylight on the morning of the 11th, and after everything at the picket line was reported quiet.



A NEGRO HUT.

CHAPTER XXI.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO FORT FISHER. — ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS. — THE EXECUTION OF FIVE MEN BY SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL. — THE LAST DRESS PARADE OF THE ORIGINAL SEVENTH N. H. VOLUNTEERS. — THE FAREWELL ORDER OF COLONEL ABBOTT. — PROMOTIONS IN THE REGIMENT. — EXECUTION OF A MAN IN THE THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE. — THE SECOND EXPEDITION TO FORT FISHER. — THE SEVENTH UNDER MARCHING ORDERS. — ON BOARD TRANSPORT EN ROUTE TO FORT FISHER. — GEN. A. H. TERRY IN COMMAND. — THE ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET. — LANDING ON THE BEACH. — DESCRIPTION OF FORT FISHER. — OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL BUTLER. — THE SECOND ASSAULT ON FORT FISHER. — THE CAPTURE OF THE FORT. — OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL TERRY.

On the 13th, a portion of the Army of the James, consisting of General Ames's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and General Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps (colored), or about sixty-five hundred in all, were ordered to Fortress Monroe to take part in the expedition to Fort Fisher. They were to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, there to be joined by Admiral Porter with thirty-seven vessels, carrying an armament of five hundred guns, which made the most formidable fleet assembled for any special expedition during the war. This was the first expedition to Fort Fisher. This expedition sailed on the 18th for its place of rendezvous twenty-five miles

east of Fort Fisher. General Butler went with the expedition, and placed Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel in immediate command.

The weather had now become quite cold, and was at times severe, and a good fire seemed our only comfort. We had commenced drilling again, and on the 20th, one hundred and eleven recruits arrived for the Seventh; among them were a few drafted men for one or two years' service, the rest being "subs," of about the eighteenth grade, as we judged by their appearance—at any rate they were bad enough. These recruits were about evenly distributed among the different companies—the company to which the writer belonged received thirteen. The prevailing custom in such distributions was for a non-commissioned officer from each company to report to the adjutant, who would count off the number to be assigned each company, commencing on the right, delivering each squad in turn to each of the non-commissioned officers, who at once marched his particular assignment to his company quarters, where they were apportioned quarters, and at once became part of the company.

On the morning of the 21st, three brigades, including ours, were ordered into line under arms, and were marched outside the earthworks into a large open field to witness the execution of five men who belonged to the First Connecticut Battery, who were to be shot for the crime of desertion, they having been tried and sentenced by court martial. Arriving at the allotted place we were placed in such manner that our lines formed three sides of a large hollow square, one end remaining open. Shortly after getting into position we heard the rattling of chains, and soon saw the condemned men marching in at one corner of the square, carrying the heavy iron balls and chains which were attached to their persons, and also upon one of each of the prisoner's shoulders rested one

end of his coffin, the other end being supported by one of the provost guards, a detail of which, under the direction of the provost marshal, were escorting the prisoners to their several positions beside the newly dug graves at the open end of the square formed by the troops.

As we gazed upon that sad-looking procession, trudging along down through the centre between the long lines of troops, with the mud ankle deep at every step, the sky overcast and gloomy, the atmosphere chilly and damp, with not a single ray of sunshine to light their way — for the sunlight had really gone out to those condemned men forever — no friend near to say “farewell,” we thought it really a most dreary and dismal time for a mortal to look his last upon life and the face of mother earth. Upon their arrival at the place where five graves had been newly dug, each prisoner was assigned a position beside one of these open graves. The charges, findings, and sentence of the court martial were then read by the provost marshal. The prisoners were then blindfolded, while the detail for the execution, consisting of exactly a dozen men, were quietly marched into position under command of a corporal, some thirty paces in front of and facing the prisoners, while a reserve detail of the same number was posted a few paces to the right and rear in order to be readily accessible in case the fire of the first detail did not prove fatal. A chaplain then invoked a blessing upon their souls, at the conclusion of which the provost marshal dropped a white handkerchief from an extended hand, the carbines belched forth as one report, the echo resounding on either side, and the bullets went singing on their errand of death. It seemed like a different song from that we had ever been accustomed to hear in the trenches and on the skirmish line. We remember, as though it was but yesterday, just the sound those bullets made. We looked towards the graves, but to our astonishment each man yet

remained standing, showing conclusively that the detail had fired high. The second or reserve detail was at once marched into position while the first detail retired to the place occupied by the reserve, and at the same signal the smoke puffed from their carbines, and their fire proved more accurate, but not entirely effective. The prisoners all fell. Three were dead, while two were trying hard to rise again, and one of them even got upon his knees, when a bullet from the revolver of the provost marshal sent him down. Again he attempted to rise, getting upon his elbow and raising his body nearly to a sitting posture, when a second bullet in the head from the marshal's revolver suddenly extinguished what little life was left and a third shot put out the life of the second prisoner, thus ending the execution. It seemed sad for us to witness such scenes, but the regiment was occasionally ordered out for this purpose during that winter in Virginia.

On the evening of this day, December 21, 1864, all those original members of the Seventh, both officers and men, numbering in all one hundred and ninety-five, and of which number some were absent sick, who had not re-enlisted, and whose term of service had expired were ordered into line without arms, forming on the left of those at dress parade who were to stay, which was to be really the last parade of the old Seventh ever to be held by the comrades who had known each other so long and well, and who had so thoroughly proved each other on many a hard-fought field, in some reckless charge, in a forlorn hope, or at the extreme front, in the deadly skirmish, shoulder to shoulder, supporting each other with patriotic enthusiasm even unto death. And as the men stood in that line patiently awaiting the orders to be published by the adjutant, hardly a visage belonging to the men who were to remain and see the war to the end, but was down-cast with sorrow, and tears copiously trickled down those

bronzed weather-beaten, manly faces, at the thought that the time had come when they must bid "farewell" and and perhaps "forever farewell," to those who had become endeared through associations formed amidst the trials and dangers of warfare, and which it seemed almost impossible now to break asunder.

The following was Colonel Abbott's farewell order :

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,

LAUREL HILL, Va., December 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, — The term of the original members of this regiment having expired, they are about to be mustered out of the service of the United States. Companions in arms for three years, that relation now ends, and you look back upon an experience as honorable as it is varied. Since that night when the first tap of the drum was heard in Camp Hale, you have traversed twenty degrees of latitude, and performed duty from New Hampshire to the Gulf of Mexico. This rent standard, these thinned ranks, these browned faces, are witnesses alike of the conflicts in which you have participated, and the hardships which you have endured. It is now your undisputed privilege to know that you have served your country when her safety was menaced, and that you have thereby contributed to the support of good government, of liberty, and the rights of men, and you now bequeath to history and tradition the story of Wagner, Chester Hill, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run, New Market Heights, Richmond, Laurel Hill, and Darbytown Road, as well as those skirmishes, marches, and bivouacks, running from the 17th of June, 1863, down through an almost uninterrupted campaign to the present date.

To those officers and men who, having thus faithfully performed their duty for three years, now return to their homes, I bid God speed in their after journey of life. When you return to the duties and opportunities of citizenship, I admonish you not to forget what, to each free man, to each commonwealth, to the continent, to letters, to the

arts, to civilization, is involved in this great controversy of arms; to cherish still recollections of this old standard; of the number now faintly emblazoned upon it; of that gallant and intrepid spirit who led us to the tragedy of Wagner, and those who there fell with him; of others still who have fallen upon other fields, and whose bones now lie scattered in distant and remote places; of the weary marches by day and by night, the flaming line and the ensanguined sword; and, lastly, of us who remain, still following in the path which you have trod, until we may return, as you now do, to the pursuits of peace, but in a country which is at peace.

This is not the occasion to advert in detail to merits or deficiencies. It is rather proper for me to say that in those three years I have witnessed so much in you of patience in hardships, so much of fidelity in duty, so much of cheerful obedience to authority, and so much of genuine bravery in the field, that I sink all of criticism and proffer to you unreserved thanks. Officers: I thank you for the uniform courtesy of your official and social intercourse with me. Men: I thank you for numberless acts of personal kindness, and for that confidence which has enabled me, through you, to serve our country without reproach.

It is thus that I address those of this regiment who now return to their homes. You who remain demand no word from me now, for before you is still that duty which no soldier can mistake, and that honor to which all can confidently aspire.

And upon all I invoke the aid of that God who rules in the affairs of men, and in whose trust these words of parting are uttered.

By order of the Colonel,

(Signed) JOHN GREEN,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The officers who fell in to go home with these men were: Company A — Capt. Charles Hooper, Second Lieut. Mansel Otis; Company B — Second Lieut. James A. Cobb; Company C — First Lieut. William F. Spalding;

Company D—Captain James M. Chase, First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis; Company E—First Lieut. Robert Burt; Company F—Capt. Charles Cain; Company G—Capt. Penuel C. Ham, First Lieut. William W. W. Walker; Company H—Capt. Nathan M. Ames; Company I—First Lieut. Hazen G. Dodge; Company K—Capt. Leander W. Fogg, First Lieut. William A. Hill, Second Lieut. George M. Chase.

Of these officers, First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis, of Company D, had been continually on General Hawley's staff since the Florida campaign of February, 1864, and was severely wounded at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; First Lieut. Robert Burt, of Company E, was detailed with the ambulance corps during the campaign in Virginia; First Lieut. William A. Hill, of Company K, had been severely wounded June 18, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Second Lieut. George M. Chase, of Company K, served for a long time in the signal corps, on detached service; Captain Hooper, of Company A, and Captain Ham, of Company G, had both been wounded. Captain Chase, of Company D, and Captain Ames, of Company H, were the only two officers in the regiment at this date who were mustered in as captains at the organization of the regiment. It was with feelings of regret and sadness that the officers and men of the original Seventh saw these comrades depart.

Immediately after dress parade on the evening of December 21, the men whose term of enlistment had expired at once filed off toward Jones's Landing, on the James River, under command of Captain Ames—Captain Chase, the senior officer, being on the sick list—and as the men filed past us, each gave some parting word; and as Sergt. "Tom" Langlan and Corp. "Sheltie" Burt, of Company D, in particular, bade us a cheerful "good bye," we more emphatically remarked the smiling faces and lighter step of the comrades who would be with us no more.

As a matter of courtesy to the original members of the Seventh who were about to leave the service, we will leave the regiment in the field and proceed homeward with the detachment in order that the incidents and events of their journey and muster out may be duly chronicled, and may become a part of the history of this regiment.

A drizzling rain had set in during the afternoon of the 21st, and the road to the landing, over which the detachment had to pass, had become a perfect mud-hole. The only and easiest way to get to the river was to go across lots, and by marching in single file on either side whenever they came to the roadway, they managed to pull through. This mud was nearly half-knee deep for a large portion of the way, and the men carried no small quantity of that mud, which so tenaciously adhered to their clothing, to their New Hampshire homes. About the only way to get it off their boots was to let it wear off. About dark the landing was reached, and there a steamer was found in waiting to convey them to Fortress Monroe, where they arrived the next day; here a stop of two or three hours was made. While at this place, the officers had to hunt around considerably for something to eat, but were fortunate enough to fall in with some of the employés of the Sanitary Commission, and finally got a good square meal. The detachment was then ordered aboard the regular Baltimore boat, arriving in that city early the next morning. Upon learning that they would have to wait some hours before they could take the cars for New York, many of the men devoted this time to "seeing the sights," while others who were just as anxious to see as much as possible, but could not do so without bidding everybody "good bye," did not forget, in the short time allowed, to visit and take a parting drink at nearly every "gin-mill" within reach, and in most cases everything was free to these returning veterans. Finally the train was made up

about the middle of the forenoon, and the men were marched aboard the cars—and such cars! Old cattle-cars that had been constantly in use for a fortnight would have compared favorably with these, and for cleanliness would certainly have surpassed them. In these filthy pens called passenger cars, the detachment went directly to Philadelphia, arriving there that evening. They were at once transported across the city in horse-cars, again taking steam cars for New York city, which place was reached shortly after midnight, when they were at once marched through the city to the Harlem depot, which was found to be closed for the night. The men then scattered, piling into saloons, hotels, or any other place where they could get in. They found the hotels generally full: but they were allowed the privilege of lying upon the floor, thereby getting a few hours' sleep or rest until morning, when they again took the cars direct for Worcester, Mass. From there they went directly through to Concord, N. H., by rail, without accident or delay, reaching there at midnight. Here they found Adj. Gen. Natt Head awaiting their arrival, who at once escorted the detachment to a hall where they were furnished rations and a place where they could rest until morning, when they were given a substantial breakfast, after which came the business of mustering-out, discharging, and paying off the men. By order of the mustering officer in the field the rolls had been made out with only the names of those men upon them whose term of service had expired. These rolls the mustering officer at Concord, Capt. A. B. Thompson, would not accept, although he said he would muster-out and discharge the men on them. So the men were discharged, to date December 22, 1864, and paid; then the officers had to send one of their number back to the front to make out a new set of muster-out rolls, which had to have upon them the name of every man who had

ever belonged to the different companies. First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis was detailed for this duty, and not until his return and the acceptance of the new rolls by the mustering officer, could the officers be mustered out. This was finally accomplished, and the officers were mustered out and paid, and this detachment of the original Seventh became a matter of history.

Returning to the camp of the Seventh at Laurel Hill, Va., we find them still engaged in drill and frequent tours of picket duty. As soon as the men and officers whose term of service had expired had left the regiment, arrangements regarding promotions began at once to be made, in order to fill the vacancies which had been caused by muster-out. Second Lieut. Henry F. W. Little, of Company E, had been promoted to first lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, to date from October 7, 1864; Second Lieut. Calvin Brown, of Company G, had been promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, to date from December 13, 1864; Second Lieut. Charles P. Dennison, of Company H, had been promoted to first lieutenant of Company A, to date from December 13, 1864.

The new recommendations made to fill these commissions were nearly all from the non-commissioned officers who had re-enlisted. The following recommendations for promotions were made, and the commissions issued accordingly :

First Lieut. Charles P. Dennison, of Company A, to be captain of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

Second Lieut. George F. McCabe, of Company C, to be captain of same company, to date from November 30, 1864.

First Sergt. Grovenor A. Curtice, of Company D, to be captain of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

First Lieut. John A. Coburn, of Company H, to be captain of Company E, to date from December 12, 1864.

Second Lieut. George Roberts, of Company F, to be captain of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Lawrence, of Company D, to be captain of Company G, to date from November 2, 1864.

First Lieut. William W. W. Walker, of Company G, to be captain of Company I, to date from October 28, 1864.

First Lieut. Paul Whipple, of Company A, to be captain of Company K, to date from December 12, 1864.

First Sergt. Clement F. S. Ames, of Company C, to be first lieutenant of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

Sergt. Charles B. Wallace, of Company E, to be first lieutenant of the same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

First Sergt. George W. Dicey, of Company G, to be first lieutenant of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

First Sergt. Josiah H. Gage, of Company K, to be first lieutenant of same company, to date from December 22, 1864.

Private James A. Hills, of Company K, was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, non-commissioned staff, to date from December 22, 1864.

On December 25, Christmas Day, we were visited by Adj. Gen. Natt Head, of New Hampshire, who was very popular with all the soldiers from the old Granite State. We were all very glad to see him, and made his visit of a few hours as pleasant as possible. On the 26th, a man belonging to Company G, Third New Hampshire, was shot for the crime of desertion. In the afternoon of this day the news of the fall of Savannah reached us, and we learned that General Sherman had "marched to the sea."



MAJ. GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER.



GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHELL.



GEN. DAVID HUNTER.

Such good news caused much shouting and cap-throwing, and we knew that General Sherman had grappled the throat of the Confederacy with an iron hand.

On the 30th, the troops who went on the first expedition to Fort Fisher were arriving back to their camps, the expedition having proved a failure. Owing to a severe storm and other delays, it seems the troops were not landed until the 24th; and then, after a careful survey, General Weitzel had decided, with the approval of General Butler, that the fort was impregnable by a direct assault, the terrible precedents of Fort Wagner and Port Hudson being strong arguments to substantiate his opinion. Badly mortified by this unexpected result, after so much preparation, the expeditionary corps returned to their former positions north of the James River. General Grant, however, not feeling disposed to acquiesce in the decision in regard to Fort Fisher, had ordered a second expedition to be prepared, which was to be under the supervision of Gen. A. H. Terry, while Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames was to personally command the troops, which, as far as we knew, were to be augmented by Colonel Abbott's brigade, which was entirely armed with seven-shooters.

On January 3, 1865, the regiment received orders to be ready to march at 11 o'clock A. M., with five days' rations, and the orders for our departure stipulated that we should take only efficient men; therefore the sick were to be left behind in our camps. At just 11 o'clock A. M., the regiment quietly fell in, with three hundred and one men, rank and file, and were marched to Jones's Landing, where they crossed the James River on the pontoon bridge, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred Landing, near which place they arrived at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in a driving snow-storm, and were marched back about a mile into a piece of woods, where they bivouacked for the night.

The night was very cold and disagreeable, and it snowed quite hard all night. We now learned that the supposition was that we were a part of another expedition to Fort Fisher. During the 4th, the troops began to embark. We found the expedition consisted of Ames's entire division and Abbott's brigade (1,501 men) of Terry's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, in all about eight thousand men, besides the Sixteenth N. Y. Independent Battery, with four three-inch guns, and Light Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, with six light twelve-pounder guns. The transports did not arrive as soon as expected, and the embarkation of the troops was not completed until the morning of the 5th, the Seventh being routed out about 2 o'clock to go aboard the steam transport "General Lyons"; by 5 o'clock A. M. the regiment was all aboard, and the "General Lyons" pulled out into the stream with other loaded transports, and anchored for a short time in order to give the transports not yet loaded a chance to get up to the wharf. On our transport we found the Third New Hampshire of our brigade, which made the journey much more agreeable. At sunrise the transport upon which the Seventh had embarked weighed anchor, and proceeded with others down the river, arrived at Fortress Monroe about 5 o'clock P. M., and anchored. Here we lay for about twelve hours, during which time we noticed great activity among the assembling fleet of naval vessels. The fleet was an enormous one, and composed of every kind of a vessel — large and small, steam and sail, armed and unarmed, side-wheelers, propellers, and tugs. The expedition was said to have received sealed orders here, to be opened off Cape Henry.

The vessels all put to sea very early on the morning of the 6th, ours leaving at 4 o'clock A. M., passing Cape Henry at 7.30 o'clock. The orders being now read,

directed that the fleet should rendezvous twenty-five miles off Beaufort, N. C., and that the object of the expedition was for a second demonstration against Fort Fisher. On the morning of the 7th, we found the fleet still heading in a southerly direction. The weather was very rough indeed and continued so until the 9th. A large quantity of the government stores provided for this expedition had to be stored on each vessel, and many of the packages broke loose on board the different vessels, barrels and boxes being thrown with such violence from side to side as to break open packages of sugar, coffee, bacon, etc., so that much of our provisions became lost in this way.

On the morning of the 8th, we arrived off Beaufort, N. C., the appointed rendezvous. The sea was so rough that we found it impossible to anchor, and consequently were obliged to cruise about, laying off and on all day, waiting for orders. We were close to the naval fleet of Rear Admiral Porter, but the weather continued so rough that we could not anchor until the night of the 9th. On the 10th, General Terry ordered the plan of proceeding to Fort Fisher, and he directed that the transports follow the naval vessels in the following order :

GUNBOATS.	TRANSPORTS.
"McClellan" . . .	by the "Euterpe."
"Livingstone" . . .	" "Atlantic."
"Verona" . . .	" "Prometheus."
"Tonawanda" . . .	" "General Lyons."
"De Molay" . . .	" "California."
"Thames" . . .	" "Weybosset."
"Champion" . . .	" "North Point."
"Commodore Dupont"	" "Russia."
"Montauk" . . .	" "Blackstone."
"Idaho."	

The "North Point" and "Blackstone" were hospital vessels. The gale which had been continuous thus far now started in afresh; the transports were obliged to put to sea for safety, and occupied the time by cruising about. Indications looked very much like a regular "norther," as was sometimes the case in this climate during the colder months of the year. The sea was so rough that the "General Lyons," on which were the Third and Seventh New Hampshire, was obliged to cruise about all night. During the night one man from the Third New Hampshire was lost overboard, by a sudden lurching of the vessel; the vessel was turned about and a search made, but under the existing circumstances it was wholly useless and of no avail. The name of the man was Charles Brown, a substitute recruit.

Of this storm Commissary Sergt. James M. Seavey, in his diary kept at the time, says:

"January 10, commenced blowing last night at 12 o'clock. Has blowed ever since. Sea runs very high. Weighed anchor at daylight and stood out to sea. Have been running south all day. The gale has not abated yet (3 P. M.). Could not set the table in the cabin to-day. Had to eat our 'grub' sitting on the floor. The waiter who brought us our food would come from the pantry with a plate of food for someone, when the ship would give a sudden lurch, and away would go the waiter—plate, 'grub,' and all—across the cabin floor into someone's lap or into someone's stateroom, head foremost. One waiter who was carrying a rice pudding was pitched headlong into a stateroom in such a manner that the pudding completely covered his face, and as he picked himself up he was a ludicrous sight to behold. Potatoes were rolling in all directions, making it dangerous to step upon one.

"A captain was seen trying to eat his dinner sitting at the table, when all at once a crash was heard, and upon

looking in that direction the captain was seen lying on his back, with his head and shoulders in someone's state-room and his feet and legs out in the cabin, with his food spread over his face and body. As I am writing this, I can hear the dishes and all moveable things about the cabin going from one side of the ship to the other every time the vessel makes a lurch, at railroad speed, and it is death and destruction to all glassware and frail things."

On the morning of the 11th, as the storm had somewhat abated, our vessel ran in near the shore and anchored. During the afternoon we had three days' rations issued, and were ordered to be ready to go ashore the next morning. We were tumbling about on the water in this way until the 12th, when, the weather having changed and the



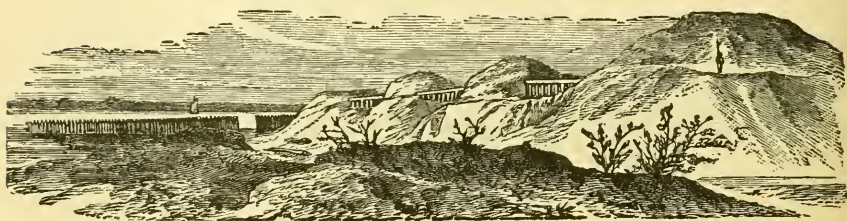
FORT FISHER WHEN IT FIRST APPEARED IN SIGHT.

water having become smoother, the naval fleet started for Fort Fisher, the war vessels in advance, and each of the ten gunboats having its accompanying transport.

It was a grand sight. The leading vessels were out of sight before ours had started, and still there were others to follow. It was the best illustration we ever saw of what we learned in our schoolboy days regarding the rotundity of the earth, the last thing visible of the more distant vessels being the tops of the masts just before they disappeared from view. The next morning the continuous mounds of Fort Fisher appeared in sight.

At daybreak on the 13th, our gunboats began shelling the woods and shore north of the fort, in order to clear those places of rebels, that our troops might effect a land-

ing, which was begun about an hour later. We were in plain sight of the fort, which presented a sight never before seen by us. It had the appearance of a long row of immense hay-cocks, and we wondered sometimes where so much sand could have been found with which to construct such great mounds and in such numbers. On the 13th, the troops commenced to land at 8 o'clock A. M., and before night were all landed on the beach above the fort, in small boats manned by sailors from the fleet, and many amusing incidents occurred during the landing. As the boats were rowed up to the beach, the heavy waves would recede, and for an instant the bow of the boat would rest upon the sand, when the order would be



A NEARER VIEW OF FORT FISHER.

given to jump, which order was supposed to be executed on the instant, in order to be out of and clear of the next incoming wave. The men being in heavy marching order, and judging from the size of their knapsacks, perhaps a little top-heavy, could not all execute the movement promptly at the right moment, and those who were late in the execution of the command would invariably be caught by the next big roll, when they would find themselves in water perhaps ten feet deep. Many came near being drowned, and were very fortunate in getting off with only a thorough drenching. A very broad smile was caused by those who witnessed the misfortune which befell

an officer, in a brand new uniform, whose foot slipped just as he was ready to jump, sending him headlong into the water. The sailors pulled him out by the collar, and seemed much pleased at the opportunity to lend a hand at his rescue. The officer did not belong to the Seventh, but was, we were informed later, a newly detailed staff officer. Again, two company cooks, who had been closely watching this operation of jumping, were anxiously waiting their chance to land. They were in charge of quite an accumulation of sugar and coffee belonging to their company, and resolved to keep it dry if possible; in order to do so, one fastened the bag of sugar around his neck, and the other secured the bag containing the coffee in a like manner around his own. They jumped just quick enough to get caught in one of the largest of the incoming waves. The one having charge of the sugar was fished out just in time to save his life, while the one having the coffee came near being drowned, but was finally rescued in an exhausted condition by one of the sailors belonging to the boat, but the sugar and coffee were spoiled.

The comrades of our regiment who were with that expedition will never forget the comical attempts they were compelled to make on the beach on that cold January day at wringing the salt water from their clothes. The landing of the troops occupied the time and attention of everybody while it was in process, and the operation was not completed until about 5 o'clock, after which the gunboats devoted their undivided attention to the fort, pitching in their shells until long after dark.

As soon as the whole of Colonel Abbott's brigade was landed they were formed in line with the troops under General Paine, when General Ames proceeded to form a line across the peninsula, about two miles above Fort Fisher to prevent the rebel troops from reinforcing their garrisons at Fort Fisher and Fort Buchanan. On this

line, which extended from the Atlantic Ocean to Cape Fear River, earthworks were at once thrown up, facing outward from the direction of Fort Fisher, and the pickets in front had some slight skirmishes with a small body of Confederates, but as yet no considerable force had appeared from the direction of Wilmington.

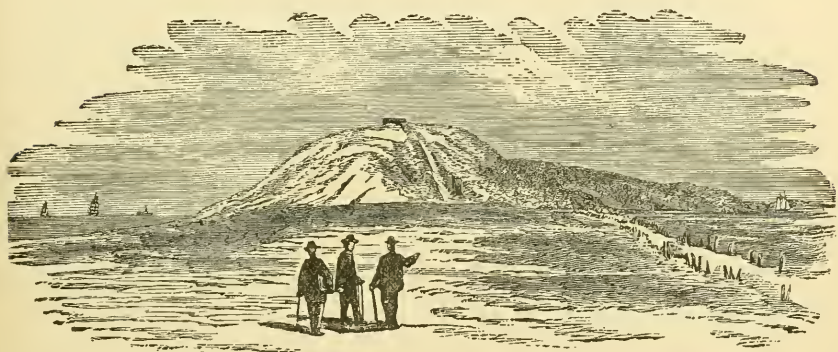
The 14th was occupied by the navy in shelling the fort, and from the transports were landed artillery, mules, ammunition, rations, and other paraphernalia, which betokened siege operations, should the coming attack fail to give us possession of the stronghold; and at night General Terry and Admiral Porter arranged the details of the battle which was to be participated in on the morrow by both land and naval forces.

There is so much regarding the taking of Fort Fisher to be carefully weighed and understood—the matter having led to many long controversies and even to a congressional investigation—that it is next to impossible to write about the capture of this noted earthwork and not include an account of both attacks, General Butler, General Terry, Admiral Porter and the navy, and the famous powder-boat. To do this I shall quote from the official reports, first giving a description of the fort. The following description is from the Third New Hampshire Regimental history:

FORT FISHER.

“A cursory description of the fort, and its value to the Confederacy, will first be of interest. It was located on the southerly end of a long and narrow spit of land, lying on the easterly side of the entrance to Cape Fear River, the latter being the highway, by water, to Wilmington. There was a pretence, to be sure, of blockading this port, but to no purpose. It was notoriously true that blockade-runners went in and out, almost at will, with the result to be expected: the rebels traded all they chose, and Wilmington was their chief port of entry.

“In general shape, looking at it from a more southerly point, the fort looked like an immense figure ‘7’: while a view from the other point—say from the point of attack—had one been ‘up in a balloon,’ the appearance would have been like a huge letter ‘L.’ The fort was not a continuous work, but rather a series of works, and a bird’s-eye view resembled a row (shaped as described) of immense hay-cocks. The top of the ‘7’—or the bottom of the ‘L’—formed the land face, which was the point of approach and attack, while the longer remaining part formed the sea face. Along the land front (which practi-



THE MOUND BATTERY.

cally extended from Cape Fear River to the sea) was a strong palisade (some call it a stockade), extending from water to water, near the centre of which was a sally-port. At the extreme point of the spit of land was Fort Buchanan, a strong work; while opposite to it (across the mouth of the river) lay Fort Caswell, of no mean calibre. At the extreme southerly point of the fort itself was an extra large work called the Mound Battery. With this general description, the reader must for the present be content, as he will obtain further descriptions in the account itself at various points of its narration.”

Although the Seventh was not present at the first attack on Fort Fisher, the official reports of the engagement will be the more interesting as many reasons have been published as the cause of the failure of the expedition to accomplish its purpose, and again for the reason that the second expedition was successful.

The forces composing the first expedition were: First Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. N. M. Curtis; which was on the Steamers "C. Thomas" and "Weybosset." About five hundred of this brigade landed first, and quite precipitately, and a little later the remaining portion of this brigade landed more deliberately. This five hundred consisted of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, and about fifty of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York. It was a portion of this brigade that was left on shore till the 27th. The place of landing was about three miles north of Fort Fisher, and was made under the supervision of Brigadier-General Graham's Naval Brigade. The Second Brigade was under command of Col. Galusha A. Pennypacker, on the steamers "Perrit L. Moore" and "Idaho," and was landed. The Third Brigade was under command of Col. Louis Bell, on the steamers "Baltic" and "Haze," and was landed. The Sixteenth New York Battery, Captain Lee, was on the steamer "Starlight."

The following is the official report of General Butler to General Grant, of the first attack, and will be found quite explanatory regarding the result and very interesting:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA
AND NORTH CAROLINA.

ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1865.

GENERAL.—On the 7th of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of six thousand five hundred efficient men, consisting of General Ames's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and General Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Major General

Weitzel, to an encampment near Bermuda. On the 8th, the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe. On the 9th (Friday), I reported to Rear Admiral Porter that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed. We waited there till Saturday, the 10th, Sunday, the 11th, and Monday, the 12th. On the 12th, Rear Admiral Porter informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort to take on board ammunition for the monitors. The expedition having become the subject of remark, and fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to divert from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac, during the day, to Matthias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the northern neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

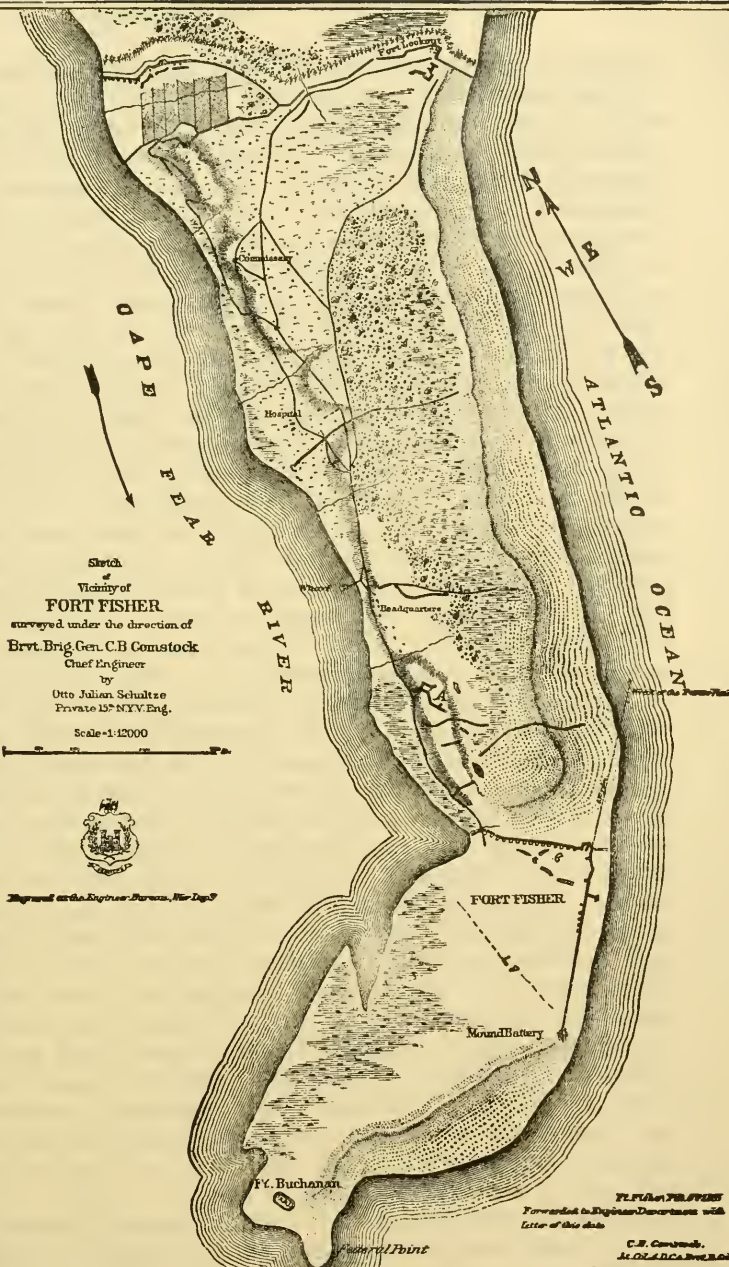
Having given the navy thirty-six hours' start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th, Wednesday, I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th, Thursday. We then waited for the navy Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea. On the evening of the 18th, Admiral Porter came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops; by the advice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transport fleet, being coaled and watered for ten days, had already waited that time, to wit: from the 9th, the day on which we were ready to sail, to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday), and 23d (Friday), it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The "Baltic," having a larger supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous, with a brigade on

board of twelve hundred men, and General Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would coöperate with him.

On the 23d, I sent Captain Clark, of my staff, from Beaufort on the fast-sailing, armed steamer "Chamberlain," to Admiral Porter, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous with the transport fleet, for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, I came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about 1 o'clock. Through General Weitzel I arranged with Admiral Porter to commence the landing under cover of the gunboats as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, if possible, as soon as the fire of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher. Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher. He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then the troops could land and hold the beach without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats, the "Tallahasse" being seen in the river. It is to be remarked that Admiral Farragut even had never taken a fort except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of reinforcement, as at Fort Johnson and Fort Morgan, and that no casemated fort had been silenced by naval fire during the war; that if the admiral would put his ships in the river, the army could supply him across the beach, as we had proposed to do Farragut at Fort St. Philip; that, at least, the blockade at Wilmington would be thus effectual, even if we did not capture the fort. To that the admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment with the lives of the men. The admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 25th (Sunday), Captain Glisson, commanding the covering division of the fleet,



Engineer at the Engineer Bureau, War Dept.

Y. L. Fisher
Forwarded to Engineer Department with
letter of this date
C. B. Comstock,
Lt. Col. & D. C. Eng. B. Co.



reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet, following my flag-ship, stood in within eight hundred yards of the beach, and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitering party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, who deserves well for his gallantry, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the Half Moon Battery and its men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, protected by the glacis, which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover, the garrison being completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, which was very rapid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy. At this time we lost ten men, wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flag-ship, I went on board the "Chamberlain" and ran in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square-bastioned work of very high relief, say fifteen feet, surrounded by a wet ditch some fifteen feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade which extended from the fort to the sea on one side and from the marshes of Cape Fear River to the salient on the other. No material damage to the fort as a defensive work had been done. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proof shelters for the garrison. With the garrison kept within their bomb-proofs, it was easy to maintain this position; but the shells of the navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep my troops out. When those ceased falling, the parapet was fully manned. Lieutenant Walling, One Hundred and Forty-second New York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch, and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the navy. It is a mistake, as was first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort, and his horse taken.

In the meantime the remainder of Ames's division had captured two hundred and eighteen men and ten commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves and other prisoners. From them I learned that Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades of Hoke's division had left the front of the Army of the James, near Richmond, and were then within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged; that the remainder of Hoke's division had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march, if they had not already arrived. I learned also that these troops had left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's division, I found a force opposed to me, outside of the works, larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult. At this time General Weitzel reported to me that to assault the work, in his judgment and in that of experienced officers of his command, who had been in the skirmish line, with any prospect of success was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own, and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the path of duty was plain. So strong a work as Fort Fisher had not been taken by assault during the war, and I had to guide me the experience of Port Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault, and the double assault on Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fisher, after it had been subjected to a more continued and fully as severe fire. And in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy, larger than itself. I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and that the troops should re-embark. While superintending the preparation for this, the fire of the navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape, and canister swept the plain over which the column must have advanced and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops again on board before the sea ran so high as to render further re-embarkation, or even the sending of supplies on shore, impossible. I lay by

the shore until 11 o'clock the next day (Monday, the 26th), when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders for the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the lieutenant-general.

I learned from deserters and prisoners captured that the supposition upon which the lieutenant-general directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose General Sherman, was correct; that at the time when the army arrived off Wilmington, there were less than four hundred men in the garrison of Fort Fisher and less than one thousand within twenty miles. But the delay of three days' good weather—the 16th, 17th, and 18th—waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay of the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road. The instructions of the lieutenant-general to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege-trains nor supplies for such a contingency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to wit: the larger reinforcement of the garrison. This, together with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me with no alternative but to return with my troops to the Army of the James.

The loss of the opportunity of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient. I am happy to bring to the attention of the lieutenant-general the excellent behavior of the troops, both officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under special obligations to Captain Glisson, of the "Santiago de Cuba," for the able and efficient manner in which he covered our landing; to Captain Alden, of the "Brooklyn," for his prompt assistance and the excellent gunnery with which the "Brooklyn" cleared the shore of all opposers at the moment of debarkation. Lieutenant

Farquhar, of the navy, having in charge the navy boats which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due Brigadier-General Graham and the officers and men of his naval brigade for the organization of his boats and crews for landing and the untiring energy and industry with which they all labored in re-embarking the troops during the stormy night of the 25th and the days following. For this and other meritorious services during the campaign since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the lieutenant-general in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend General Graham for promotion. The number of prisoners captured by us was three hundred, including twelve officers: also two heavy rifled guns, two light guns, and six caissons. The loss of the army was one man drowned, two men killed, one officer captured, two accidentally wandered through our pickets, and ten men wounded while upon the picket line by the shells of the navy. Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and daring of Lieut. Sydney B. DeKay, aide-de-camp, in landing on the night of the 25th, and remaining aiding in re-embarkation on the 27th.

For the details of the landing and the operations, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Major-General Weitzel, commanding the division landed. Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the lieutenant-general, the report is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Major-General.

Commanding Armies of the U. S.

By the official reports of Rear Admiral Porter during these operations against Fort Fisher, it will be readily seen that he was anything but friendly toward General Butler, and did not use that courtesy, in speaking of the part taken by the army, that should have been accorded a commanding officer, and we have failed to see the



GEN. QUINCY A. GILLMORE.



GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.



GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY.



GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

hearty coöperation by the naval commander of the expedition that was expected by General Butler. As a sample of his daily reports, we give the following, which will explain the feeling which existed and to which we have referred :

FLAG-SHIP "MALVERN,"

OFF NEW INLET, N. C., December 27, 1864.

SIR, — My dispatch of yesterday will give you an account of our operations, but will scarcely give you an idea of my disappointment at the conduct of the army authorities, in not attempting to take possession of the forts, which had been so completely silenced by our guns. They were so blown up, burst up, and torn up, that the people inside had no intention of fighting any longer. Had the army made a show of surrounding it, it would have been ours; but nothing of the kind was done. The men landed, reconnoitered, and hearing the enemy was massing troops somewhere, the order was given to re-embark. They went away as soon as a majority of the troops were on the transports; and it coming on to blow rather fresh, about seven hundred were left on shore. They have been there ever since, without food or water, having landed with only twenty-four hours' rations. I opened communication with them this morning, and supplied them with provisions. To show that the rebels have no force here, these men have been on shore two days without being molested. I am now getting them off, and it has taken half the squadron, with the loss of many boats, to assist. I can't conceive what the army expected when they came here. It certainly did not need seven thousand men to garrison Fort Fisher. It only requires one thousand to garrison all these forts, which are entirely under the guns of Fort Fisher. That taken, the river is open. Could I have found a channel to be relied on in time, I would have put the small vessels in, even if I had got a dozen of them sunk; but the channel we did find was only wide enough for one vessel at right angles, and we were not certain of soundings. There never was a fort that invited soldiers to walk in and take possession more plainly than Fort Fisher; an officer got on the parapet even, saw no

one inside, and brought away the flag we had cut down. A soldier goes inside, through a sally-port, meets in the fort, coming out of a bomb-proof, an orderly on horse-back, shoots the orderly, searches his body, and brings away with him the horse and communication the orderly was bearing, to send up field pieces. Another soldier goes into the fort, and brings out a mule that was stowed away; another soldier, who went inside while our shells were falling, shot his musket into a bomb-proof, where he saw some rebels huddled together, and was not molested. Ten soldiers who went around the fort were wounded by our shells. All the men wanted was an order to go in. We have been shown the weakness of this work. It can be taken any moment in an hour's time, if the right man is sent with the troops. They should be sent here to stay; to land with a month's provisions, intrenching tools, guns, and cohorn mortars. Ten thousand men will hold the whole country. The rebels have been able to send here, all told, about four thousand men. Seventy-five of them gave themselves up to the navy, and two hundred and eighteen gave themselves up to the reconnoitering party. If I can't do better, I will land the sailors, and try if we can't have full credit for what we do. If General Hancock, with ten thousand men, were sent down here, we could walk right into the fort.

I am, etc.,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.

General Whiting, the Confederate commander says he had, on the 18th of December, six hundred and sixty-seven men, and on the 23d was reinforced by four hundred and ten men; that on the 24th the fire of the fleet disabled five guns, and on the 25th four guns, two of the latter being on the left, looking up the beach, leaving nineteen in position. The mines were undisturbed.

In a later report on December 30, speaking of the troops composing the garrison, General Whiting says he had to

coax the Junior Reserves, a body of troops of two hundred and fifty men, to come out from the bomb-proofs to repel a possible assault: that the heavy weather of Wednesday and Thursday, after the arrival of the fleet, was the salvation of the fort.

General Weitzel testified before the Congressional Committee that among the troops he found opposing him were the Thirty-fourth North Carolina of Kirtland's brigade of Hoke's division of Longstreet's corps, which the soldiers from the Army of the James had been fighting in Virginia since the previous May.

The following communication from General Butler to Admiral Porter is interesting:

25 December, 1864.

Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnaissance of Fort Fisher, both General Weitzel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured, as a defensive work, by the navy fire. We found seventeen guns protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing up the beach, and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not more than wide enough for one thousand men in line of battle. I shall therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

The troops of the first expedition were landed by the naval brigade,—a well drilled and disciplined body of sailors under General Graham. The troops composing the second expedition were not landed by this brigade, although landed by naval boats and crews.

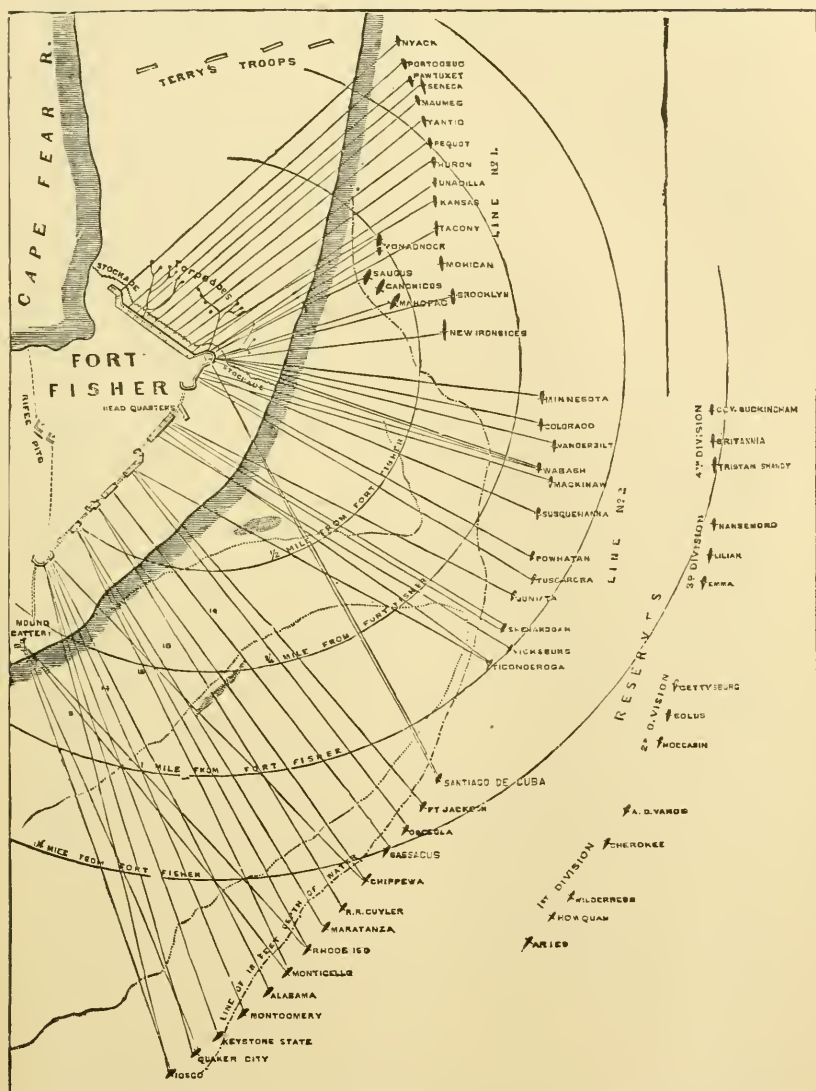
The northern or land face of the fort, covering four hundred and eighty yards, had twenty-one guns; the sea face, thirteen hundred yards, seventeen guns. The parapets were twenty-five feet thick and averaged twenty feet high; while the traverses were higher by about ten feet and sloped back to about eight or twelve feet thick.

There were thirty bomb-proofs, with a floor area of fourteen thousand five hundred feet.

Thus ended the first attack, and the results were quite discouraging; the troops were returned to Virginia, and Admiral Porter feelingly wrote the Department that he was very sure the fort could be taken with a force under a competent officer.

Secretary Welles of the Navy Department telegraphed General Grant on the 29th of December, urging him to furnish a sufficient force to insure the fall of Fort Fisher, and says that the telegram "is sent at the suggestion of the President." And finally says that "if the requisite force cannot be furnished, the fleet will have to disperse and cannot be again assembled"; on the same day Admiral Porter wrote the Navy Department that he had sent most of his fleet, for deception purposes, to Beaufort, one or two at a time, to look as if going away for repairs, and further says that could he depend upon the sailors, he would ask no army force; but he says a large part of the crews are green, and that sailors cannot stand the concentrated fire of regular troops. He again refers to his original proposition for twelve thousand men. In concluding, he begs that the fleet be not broken up, but permitted to remain until found impossible to take the fort.

December 31, Secretary Welles informed Admiral Porter that a competent force, properly commanded, was to be sent immediately by General Grant, and would probably be ready to leave Hampton Roads the following Monday or Tuesday, which at once signified that a second attack on this stronghold was about to be made and that every available means was to be used to make an assault successful. In this second expedition was Hawley's brigade, which was the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. On this expedition this brigade was commanded by Col. Joseph C. Abbott, of the Seventh New Hampshire.



PLAN OF THE NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT FISHER, N. C.

The Seventh from the time of its landing, on the 13th, was fully occupied in skirmishing, doing picket duty and entrenching until the 15th, on which day, everything being in readiness, the attack upon Fort Fisher commenced by a heavy bombardment by the fleet about 9 o'clock in the morning, a desultory fire having been kept up during the night by a portion of the naval vessels. It had been arranged that the assault should be made at 3 P. M., by both the land forces and the navy; the column from the navy consisted of four hundred marines and sixteen hundred sailors, and was to assault on the sea face of the fort, while the troops were to assault from the land side. The bombardment by the navy was terrific, and it is doubtful if there ever was a naval engagement in which such a storm of shells were thrown into a fort as were thrown into Fort Fisher between 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., averaging seventy or more per minute, and at 2 P. M. preparations were made for the attack. At 3 P. M. the order to assault was given and the column of marines and sailors moved up the beach in the direction of the fort, while Curtis's, Pennypacker's and Bell's brigades attacked from the land side in the order named. The naval column was quickly repulsed, but the troops approaching from the land side were successful, and about dark Abbott's brigade, which had been left on the picket line to prevent reinforcements from reaching the rebel garrison from the direction of Wilmington, were ordered into the assaulting column as a support for the troops already engaged, who had as yet been only partially successful, making the fourth brigade engaged in the assault. The Seventh entered at the gates and openings in the palisades, and passed around the foot of the mounds until opposite those which had not yet been captured, and were then ordered to march by the right flank and begin to ascend the mounds. A charge quickly drove the rebels

from their breastworks, on reaching which we immediately jumped inside, and soon had the Confederates on the run for Fort Buchanan, which was situated still farther down on the peninsula; those who could not get to Fort Buchanan took refuge in the many bomb-proofs with which this fort abounded. The troops in the fort successfully charged one mound after another until everything was in our possession, and the rebels who had taken refuge in the magazines and bomb-proofs surrendered. Many prisoners were taken, and many deeds of personal valor were performed by men of the different companies. It was about 10 o'clock at night when the whole of the fort was in the possession of our troops. Sergeant-Major Rand compelled several rebels to surrender to him, and First Sergeant Curtice, of Company D, captured a rebel captain of a North Carolina regiment, who very reluctantly surrendered his sword and belt to the sergeant.

The attention of the commanding officer was then turned toward Fort Buchanan, and the whole of Abbott's brigade and one colored regiment, the Twenty-seventh United States, were at once ordered outside and south of the fort, and formed in line of battle facing Fort Buchanan which was to be the objective point. The men, flushed with recent victory, hailed with cheers the order of "forward." The commander of this earthwork finding further contention useless, quickly surrendered, and this fort and its garrison, and all those who had escaped from Fort Fisher, fell into our hands. This fort mounted two heavy guns. This completed the surrender to the Union forces of these immense fortifications, which had been considered impregnable. It was a crushing blow to the Confederacy, as it completely closed the Cape Fear River and effectually closed the port of Wilmington.

Altogether our forces had captured at this second attack on Fort Fisher, one hundred and twelve commissioned

officers, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one enlisted men, one hundred and sixty-nine pieces of artillery, nearly all of which were heavy guns, over two thousand stand of small arms, full supplies of ammunition, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The guns were mostly of English manufacture, and of the very best pattern. Some of them were found boxed just as they had been imported. Those which had been mounted around the fort were badly knocked to pieces, showing the accuracy and effect of the fire from our fleet. Around one gun of very heavy calibre lay its entire crew, having been killed by one of our shells, which was the more noticeable from the fact that this was a very unusual casualty; some of these immense guns were literally thrown from the parapets down inside the fort, and were broken and otherwise injured by the shot and shells thrown by our fleet. The quartermaster's and commissary's buildings had been knocked into very small pieces of kindling wood.

After the battle was over, and during the night, a magazine was blown up inside the fort, by which many soldiers lost their lives. The Fourth New Hampshire was a heavy loser by this explosion, being stationed in its immediate vicinity. It will probably never be known just how this explosion happened, although it was thought at the time that some rebel had caused it for the sake of revenge, but the writer has always surmised that it might have been some thirsty "Yank," foraging for whiskey, perhaps, who accidentally did the mischief.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher could not reach those vessels already on the way to run the blockade; as we had captured the rebel signal-service men who had been stationed at Fort Fisher, they were brought forward and compelled to signal every vessel which appeared, just as was customary when the fort was in possession of the rebels. The consequence was that for some days the

blockade-runners continued to come in, and the reader can imagine for himself the complete surprise of the officers and crews of those vessels when they found into whose hands they had fallen.

As General Terry was entrusted with the immediate command of the second and successful expedition to capture Fort Fisher we give his official report, without which any account of the taking of this noted stronghold would be sadly incomplete :

GENERAL, — I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher and the recapture of Fort Caswell, and the other works at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

On the 2d instant, I received from the lieutenant-general, in person, orders to take command of the troops destined for the movement. They were: Thirty-three hundred picked men from the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Brig. Gen. (now Brevet Maj. Gen.) Adelbert Ames: the same number from the Third Division of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine: fourteen hundred men from the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Col. (now Brevet Brig. Gen.) J. C. Abbott, Seventh N. H. Volunteers; the Sixteenth N. Y. Independent Battery with four three-inch guns; and Light Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery with six light twelve-pounder guns. I was instructed to move them from their positions in the lines on the north side of the James River to Bermuda Landing, in time to commence their embarkation on transport vessels at sunrise on the 4th instant. In obedience to these orders the movement commenced at noon of the 3d instant. The troops arrived at the landing at sunset, and there bivouacked for the night. The transports did not arrive as soon as they were expected. The first of these made its appearance late in the afternoon of the 4th. One of them, the "Atlantic," was of too heavy draught to come up the James. Curtis's brigade, of Ames's division, was therefore placed on river steamboats and sent down the river

to be transferred to her. The embarkation of the remainder of the force commenced at sunset of the 4th, and was completed at noon of the 5th. Each vessel, as soon as loaded, was sent to Fortress Monroe, and at 9 p. m. of the 5th the whole fleet was collected in Hampton Roads. The troops were all in heavy marching order with four days' rations (from the morning of the 4th instant) in their haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes. No horses, wagons, or ambulances were taken and the caissons of the artillery were left behind, but in addition to the ammunition in the limber chests, one hundred and fifty rounds per gun in packing-boxes were embarked.

I went down the river personally with the lieutenant-general, and on the way received from him additional instructions and the information that orders had been given for the embarkation of a siege train to consist of twenty-four thirty-pounder Parrotts and twenty cohorn mortars, with a detail of artillerists and company of engineers, so that in case siege operations should become necessary, the men and materials for it might be at hand. These troops, under command of Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbott, were to follow me to Beaufort, N. C., and await orders. It was not until this time that I was informed that Fort Fisher was the point against which I was to operate. During the evening of the 5th, orders were given for the transports to proceed to sea at 4 o'clock next morning; and accompanying these orders were sealed letters to be opened when off Cape Henry, directing them to rendezvous, in case of separation from the flag-ship, at a point twenty-five miles off Beaufort, N. C. The vessels sailed at the appointed hour. During the 6th instant, a severe storm arose, which so much impeded our progress that it was not until the morning of the 8th instant, that my own vessel arrived at the rendezvous. All the others, excepting the flag-ship of General Paine, were still behind. Leaving Brigadier-General Paine to assemble the other vessels as they should arrive, I went to Beaufort Harbor to communicate with Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with whose fleet the forces under my command were destined to coöperate.

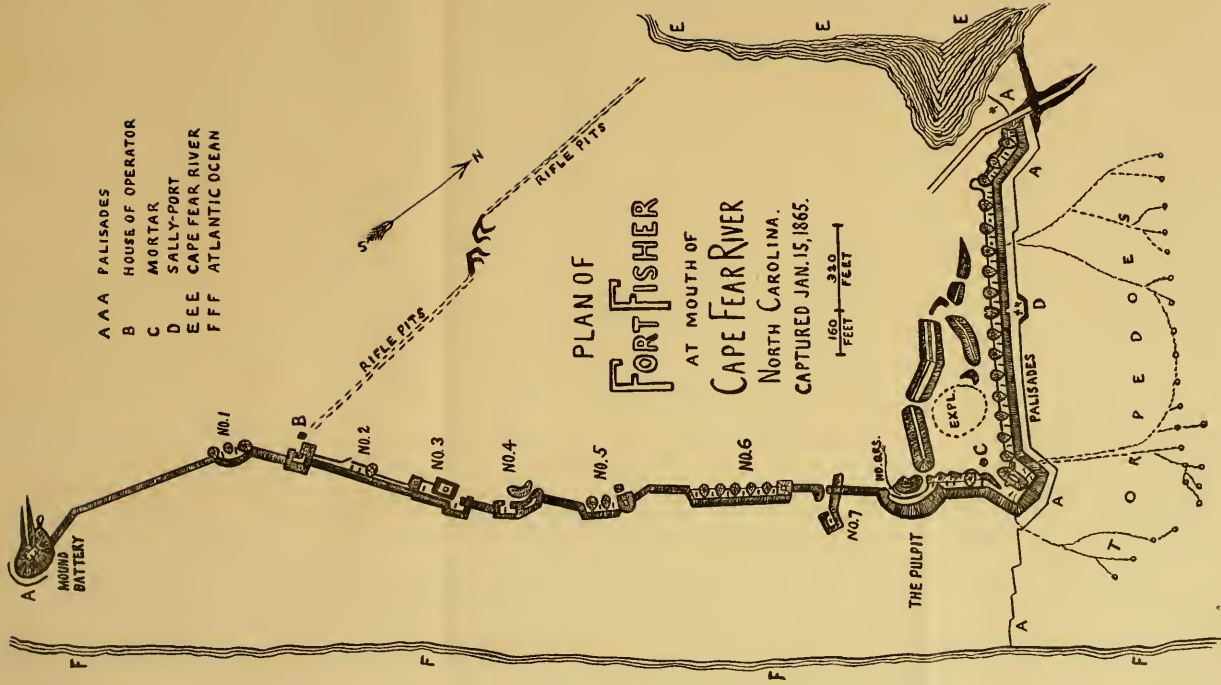
During the 8th instant, nearly all the vessels arrived at the rendezvous; some of them required repairs to their hulls, damaged by the gale; some repairs to their machinery; others needed coal or water. These vessels were brought into the harbor or to the outer anchorage, where their wants were supplied. All the others remained, until the final sailing of the expedition, some twenty or twenty-five miles off the land.

The weather continued so unfavorable as to afford no prospect that we would be able to make a landing on the open beach of Federal Point until Wednesday, the 11th instant. On that day Admiral Porter proposed to start, but at high water there was still so much surf on the bar that the iron-clads and other vessels of heavy draught could not be gotten over it. Our departure was therefore delayed till the next day. On the morning tide of the 12th, the vessels in the harbor passed out, and the whole fleet of naval vessels and transports got under way for this place. As we were leaving, the vessels of General Abbott's command came in sight, and orders were sent to them to follow us. We did not arrive off Federal Point till nearly nightfall; consequently, and in accordance with the decision of the admiral, the disembarkation of the troops was not commenced until the next morning. Our subsequent experience fully justified the delay. It would have been extremely difficult to land the men at night.

At 4 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, the in-shore division of the naval vessels stood in close to the beach and to cover the landing. The transports followed them, and took position as nearly as possible in a line parallel to and about two hundred yards outside of them. The iron-clads moved down to within range of the fort, and opened fire upon it. Another division was placed to the northward of the landing, placed so as to protect our men from any attack from the direction of Masonboro Inlet. At 8 o'clock nearly two hundred boats, besides steam tugs, were sent from the navy to the transports, and the disembarkation of men, provisions, tools, and ammunition simultaneously commenced. At 3 o'clock P. M. nearly eight thousand men, with three days' rations in their haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes, six days' supply of hard-bread in bulk, three hundred thousand

additional rounds of small arm ammunition, and a sufficient number of intrenching tools, had been safely landed. The surf on the beach was still quite high, notwithstanding the weather had become very pleasant, and owing to it some of the men had their rations and ammunition ruined by water. With this exception, no accident of any kind occurred. As soon as the troops had commenced landing, pickets were thrown out. They immediately encountered outposts of the enemy, and shots were exchanged with them, but no serious engagement occurred. A few prisoners were taken, from whom I learned that Hoke's rebel division, which it was supposed had been sent further south, was still here, and that it was his outposts which we were meeting.

The first object I had in view after landing was to throw a strong defensive line across the peninsula, from the Cape Fear River to the sea, facing Wilmington, so as to protect our rear from an attack while we should be engaged in operating against Fisher. Our maps indicated that a good position for such a line would be found a short distance above the head of Myrtle Sound, which is a long, shallow piece of water separated from the ocean by a sand-pit of about one hundred yards in width, and communicates with it by Masonboro Inlet. It was supposed that the right flank of a line at that point would be protected by the sound; and being above its bend, that we should be able to land supplies in quiet water there. Our landing-place was selected with reference to this idea. An examination, made after we landed, showed that the sound, for a long distance above its bend, was so shallow as to offer no obstacle to the passage of troops at low tide; and as the further down the peninsula we should go, the shorter would be our line across it, it was determined to take up a position where the maps showed a large pond occupying nearly one third of the width of the peninsula, at about three miles from the fort. Shortly before 5 o'clock, leaving Abbott's brigade to cover our stores, the troops were put in motion for the last named point. On arriving at it, the "pond" was found to be a sand-flat, sometimes covered with water, giving no assistance to the defense of a line established behind it. Nevertheless, it was determined to get a line across at this place, and



Paine's division, followed by two of Ames's brigades, made their way through. The night was very dark. Much of the ground was a marsh and illy adapted to the construction of works, and the distance was found to be too great to be properly defended by the troops which could be spared from the direct attack upon the fort. It was not until 9 o'clock P. M. that Paine succeeded in reaching the river. The ground still nearer the fort was then encountered, and found to be much better adapted to our purposes; accordingly the troops were withdrawn from their last position, and established on a line about two miles from the work. They reached their final position at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 14th instant. Tools were immediately brought up, and entrenchments were commenced. At 8 o'clock a good breastwork, reaching from the river to the sea, and partially covered by abattis, had been constructed, and was in a defensible condition. It was much improved afterwards, but from this time our foothold on the peninsula was secured.

Early on the morning of the 14th, the landing of the artillery was commenced, and by sunset all the light guns were gotten on shore. During the following night they were placed in the line, most of them near the river, where the enemy, in case he should attack us, would be the least exposed to the fire of the gunboats. Curtis's brigade of Ames's division was moved down toward Fisher during the morning; at noon his skirmishers, after capturing on their way a small steamer which had come down the river with shells and forage for the garrison of the fort, reached a small unfinished outwork, in front of the west end of the land front of the work. General Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) Comstock, the chief engineer of the expedition, and myself, under the protection of the fire of the fleet, made a careful reconnoissance of the work, getting within six hundred yards of it. The report of General Comstock, which, with its accompanying map, is appended hereto, gives a full description of it and its condition at that time. As a result of the reconnoissance, and in view of the extreme difficulty which might be expected in landing supplies and the material for a siege on the open and tempestuous beach, it was decided to attempt an assault the next day, provided that

in the meantime the fire of the navy should so far destroy the palisades as to make one practicable. This decision was communicated to Admiral Porter, who at once placed a division of his vessels in a position to accomplish this last named object. It was arranged, in consultation with him, that a heavy bombardment from all the vessels should commence early in the morning and continue up to the moment of the assault; and that even then it should not cease, but should be directed from the point of attack to other parts of the work. It was decided that the assault should be made at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the army should attack on the western half of the land face, and that a column of sailors and marines should assault at the north-east bastion. The fire of the navy continued during the night.

At 8 o'clock A. M. of the 15th, all of the vessels, except a division left to aid in the defense of our northern line, moved into position; and a fire, magnificent alike for its power and accuracy, was opened. Ames's division had been selected for the assault. Paine was placed in command of the defensive line, having with him Abbott's brigade in addition to his own division. Ames's first brigade, (Curtis's), was already at the outwork before mentioned and in trenches close around it, his other two brigades (Pennypacker's and Bell's) were moved at noon to within supporting distance of him. At 2 o'clock P. M. preparations for the assault were commenced. Sixty sharpshooters from the Thirteenth Ind. Volunteers, armed with the Spencer repeating carbine, and forty others, volunteers from Curtis's brigade, the whole number under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lent, of the Thirteenth Ind. Volunteers, were thrown forward at a run to within one hundred and seventy-five yards of the work. They were provided with shovels and soon dug pits for shelter, and commenced firing at the parapet. As soon as this movement commenced, the parapet of the fort was manned, and the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery, opened. As soon as the sharpshooters were in position, Curtis's brigade was moved forward by regiment at the double-quick into line at about four hundred and seventy-five yards from the work. The men there lay down. This was accomplished under a sharp fire of

musketry and artillery, from which, however, they soon sheltered themselves by digging shallow trenches. When Curtis moved from the outwork, Pennypacker was brought up to it. Bell was brought into line two hundred yards in his rear. Finding that a good cover for Curtis's men could be found on the reverse slope of a crest fifty yards in the rear of the sharpshooters, they were again moved forward, one regiment at a time, and again covered themselves in trenches. Pennypacker followed Curtis, and occupied the ground vacated by him, and Bell was brought up to the outwork. It had been proposed to blow up and cut down the palisades. Bags of powder, with fuses attached, had been prepared, and a party of volunteer axemen organized; but the fire of the navy had been so effective during the preceding night and morning that it was thought unnecessary to use the powder. The axemen, however, were sent in with the leading brigade, and did good service by making openings in portions of the palisading which the fire of the navy had been unable to reach.

At 3.25 o'clock P. M. all the preparations were completed, the order to move forward was given to Ames, and a concerted signal was made to Admiral Porter to change the direction of his fire. Curtis's brigade at once sprang from their trenches, and dashed forward in line. Its left was exposed to a severe enfilading fire, and it obliques to the right so as to envelope the left of the land front. The ground on which it moved was marshy and difficult, but it soon reached the palisades, passed through them, and effected a lodgement on the parapet. At the same time the column of sailors and marines, under Fleet-Capt. K. R. Breeze, advanced up the beach in the most gallant manner, and attacked the northeast bastion; but exposed to a murderous fire, they were unable to get up the parapet. After a severe struggle and a heavy loss of valuable officers and men, it became apparent that nothing could be effected at that point, and they were withdrawn. When Curtis moved forward, Ames directed Pennypacker to move up to the rear of the sharpshooters, and brought Bell up to Pennypacker's last position; and as soon as Curtis got a foothold on the parapet, sent Pennypacker in to his support. He advanced, overlapping

Curtis's right, and drove the enemy from the heavy palisades, which extended from the west end of the land face to the river, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Then pushing forward to their left, the two brigades together drove the enemy from about one quarter of the land face. Ames then brought up Bell's brigade, and moved it between the work and the river. On this side there was no regular parapet, but there was abundance of cover afforded to the enemy by cavities from which sand had been taken for the parapet, the ruins of barracks and storehouses, the large magazines, and by traverses, behind which they stubbornly resisted our advance. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character ensued, the huge traverses of the land face being used successively by the enemy as breastworks, over the tops of which the contending parties fired in each other's faces. Nine of these were carried, one after the other, by our men.

When Bell's brigade was ordered into action, I foresaw that more troops would probably be needed, and sent an order for Abbott's brigade to move down from the north line, at the same time requesting Captain Breeze to replace them with his sailors and marines. I also directed General Paine to send me one of the strongest regiments of his own division. These troops arrived at dusk, and reported to General Ames. At 6 o'clock Abbott's brigade went into the fort. The regiment from Paine's division — the Twenty-seventh United States (colored), Brevet Brig. Gen. A. M. Blackman commanding — was brought up to the rear of the work, where it remained under fire for some time, and was then withdrawn.

Until 6 o'clock the fire of the navy continued upon that portion of the work not occupied by us, after that time it was directed on the beach to prevent the coming up of reinforcements, which it was thought might possibly be thrown over from the right bank of the river to Battery Buchanan. The fighting for the traverses continued till nearly 9 o'clock, two more of them being carried. Then a portion of Abbott's brigade drove the enemy from their last remaining stronghold, and the occupation of the work was completed. The same brigade, with General Blackman's regiment, was immediately pushed down the point to Battery Buchanan, whither many of the rebels had



GOV. NATHANIEL S. BERRY.



GOV. JOSEPH A. GILMORE.



GOV. FREDERICK SMYTH.



NATT HEAD, ADJT. GEN.

retreated. On reaching the battery, all of the enemy who had not been previously captured were made prisoners. Among them were Major-General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort. About 4 P. M. Hoke advanced against our north line, apparently with the design of attacking it, but if such was his intention, he abandoned it after a skirmish with our pickets. During the day Brevet Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbott, chief of artillery, was busily engaged in landing artillery and ammunition, so that if the assault failed, siege operations might at once be commenced. Consequent to the fall of Fort Fisher, the enemy during the night of the 16th and 17th blew up Fort Caswell and abandoned both it and their very extensive works on Smith's Island, at Smithville and Reeves Point, thus placing in our hands all the works erected to defend the mouth of the Cape Fear River. In all the works were found one hundred and sixty-nine pieces of artillery, nearly all of which are heavy, over two thousand stands of small arms, considerable quantities of commissary stores, and full supplies of ammunition. Our prisoners numbered one hundred and twelve commissioned officers and nineteen hundred and seventy-one enlisted men.

I have no words to do justice to the behavior of both officers and men on this occasion. All that men could do they did. Better soldiers never fought. Of General Ames I have already spoken in a letter recommending his promotion. He commanded all the troops engaged and was constantly under fire. His great coolness, good judgment and skill were never more conspicuous than in this assault. Brigadier-General Curtis and Colonels Penny-packer, Bell, and Abbott, the brigade commanders, led them with the utmost gallantry. Curtis was wounded after fighting in the front rank, rifle in hand. Penny-packer, while carrying the standard of one of his regiments, was the first man in a charge over the traverses. Bell was mortally wounded near the palisades. Brigadier-General Paine deserves high praise for the zeal and energy displayed by him in constructing our defensive line, a work absolutely essential to our success. Brevet Brigadier-General Blackman deserves mention for the prompt manner in which he brought his regiment up to the

work and afterwards followed up the retreating enemy. To Brevet Brigadier-General Comstock, aide-de-camp on the staff of the lieutenant-general, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations, the country is more indebted to him than to me.

Col. George S. Dodge, chief quartermaster, Army of the James, accompanied me as chief quartermaster of the forces under my command. His able and energetic performance of his multifarious duties was all that could be wished for, and reflect the highest honor upon him. Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, medical director, and Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzell, Third N. H. Volunteers, medical inspectors of the expedition, discharged their laborious duties on the field and in the hospital in a manner most creditable to their ability and humanity. I desire to express my highest appreciation of the services of these officers. I shall have the honor to submit a supplementary report in reference to those subordinate officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I should signally fail to do my duty were I to omit to speak in terms of the highest admiration of the part borne by the navy in our operations. In all ranks, from Admiral Porter to his seamen, there was the utmost desire not only to do their proper work, but to facilitate, in every possible manner, the operations of the land forces. To him, and to the untiring efforts of his officers and men, we are indebted that our men, stores, tools, and ammunition were safely and expeditiously landed, and that our wounded and prisoners were embarked for transportation for the North. To the great accuracy and power of their fire it is owing that we had not to confront a formidable artillery in the assault; that we were able, with but little loss to push forward the men, preparatory to it, to a point nearly as favorable for it as the one they would have occupied had siege operations been undertaken and the work systematically approached. The assault of the sailors and marines, although it failed, undoubtedly contributed somewhat to our success; certainly nothing could surpass the perfect skill with which the fleet was handled by its com-

mander. Every request which I made to Admiral Porter was most cheerfully complied with, and the utmost harmony has existed between us from the outset to the present time.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.

The following are extracts from the landing orders of the naval column :

“ Land out of gunshot of fort. Boats when unloaded to be pulled off and hung to the stern of the “ Nansmond,” (anchored), Lieutenant Preston to have charge of the men with shovels; he to run up as near fort as he can without risking a single man, then rapidly throw up rifle-pits, three and a half feet deep, same height in front (seven feet in all). The marines then go into them in three squads. Advance again, dig another trench, while another line of sappers reaches the first line and digs it deeper; and so on, alternating. These trenches to flee to in case of grape and canister by the enemy. No move forward to assault until army moves to assault. The sailors to go on parapet with a rush, cutlass and revolver in hand; marines to follow closely; and when reach parapet, lie down and pick off the enemy. The sailors then to charge the field pieces and kill the gunners. Sailors to then secure the mouths of the bomb-proofs, giving no quarter if the enemy fires after they get into the fort. Flags to be kept rolled up till parapet is reached. If the Mound Battery fires into Fisher after the sailors get in, every three men will seize a prisoner, pitch him over the walls, then get into the bomb-proofs or behind the works for protection.”

This naval column was made up of small details from the different war vessels of the fleet. A portion of this force was supplied with shovels and picks, and was in command of Lieut. S. W. Preston, of the navy. The marines who were to act as skirmishers were under command of Second Lieut. L. E. Fagan, of the U. S. Marine Corps. The column landed about a mile up the beach, and marched to the fort along the beach in column by the left flank, keeping this formation until reaching the palisades, which proved a serious obstruction. During all this time they were subjected to a terribly effective fire from the fort, and had lost heavily, both in officers and men. Lieutenants Preston and Porter were killed early in the assault, and the fire from the fort was so heavy that the column was forced to retreat, with a loss of about sixty-five killed and two hundred wounded. The lack of success on the part of this column seems to be largely due to the fact that their assault was made a little too early, as the land forces had not yet reached the fort, and probably to the fact, in part, that the column had no previous organization and drill as an assaulting column, and owing to this condition confusion could hardly be avoided, although there seemed to be no lack of valor.

Towards night the naval column was ordered to relieve Abbott's brigade, on the right of the line towards Wilmington, as that brigade had been ordered into Fort Fisher.

From Confederate reports and from Colonel Lamb's statement, we learn that he got about three hundred and fifty men as reinforcements, January 15, from General Bragg, these men being from Colonel Graham's brigade, and that they arrived via Battery Buchanan, where they were landed from a steamer. He had about fifteen hundred and fifty before these reinforcements arrived. At 6 o'clock P. M. Friday, the 13th, the rebel losses to that time

had been two killed and forty-one wounded. On the 14th, the casualties were more than double the previous day, and more than ten per cent of the garrison had been killed or wounded by 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, the 15th. Colonel Lamb wired General Bragg at 1.30 P. M., Saturday, the 14th, that he (Bragg) ought never to have allowed the enemy to extend his lines to the river bank; and if permitted to remain there, the reduction of the fort was only a question of time. Before the assault every gun, save one ten-inch columbiad, was destroyed, the use of all but one Napoleon rendered impracticable, every wire leading to the mines ploughed up, and the palisade such a wreck as actually to offer a protection to the assailants. On the 13th, Colonel Lamb says he had twenty guns bearing on the beach, supplemented by one mortar and four Napoleons; a palisade in front, pierced for musketry and constructed in irregular lines, and numerous sub-terra mines, capable of blowing up the beach from river to sea for more than a hundred yards in front of the works. At 1.25 o'clock P. M. of the 15th, Colonel Colquit was assigned to the command of Fort Fisher, but did not report, as Colonel Lamb says, until after the fort had been taken; but he was told that even then the fort could be retaken if Bragg could land a fresh brigade, as the enemy was more or less demoralized by the resistance they had met.

Previous to the attacks by the Union forces, Colonel Lamb's command extended over a line twenty miles in length, from New Inlet to Masonboro. He took command of the works July 4, 1862. When he fell he turned the command over to Captain Munn. The reinforcements of the 15th were the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth South Carolina, who arrived just previous to the assault. In his report Colonel Lamb says:

“There were three lines of mines in front of the work,

and I intended at the moment of assault to explode one of them, and thus paralyze the assailants, giving me time to man the parapet with all my reserves. At the final rush I gave the signal, but there was no response, the tremendous fire of the fleet having ploughed up all the connecting wires and rendered the mines harmless. As that was their main defense and it failed, I rather expected the men would be disheartened, but they fought with redoubled vigor. As soon as the sailors and marines retreated, I moved the whole of my available infantry, some eight hundred men, to dislodge the enemy, who had captured the left salient, two gun chambers adjoining, and were busy entrenching inside my work. The heroic General Whiting, who had rushed to the parapet and encouraged the troops to repel the naval brigade, now led the van: and receiving two wounds in endeavoring to reach a Federal standard bearer, was carried to the rear. A hand-to-hand fight on the parapet and over a traverse ensued: while in the work, from behind everything that would yield the slightest protection to my men, a rapid fire was poured into the advancing three brigades. The enemy halted in the face of our desperate assault. I then had the two heavy guns on the mound, and two from another battery on the sea face, turned on this column; and these, with the two guns of Battery Buchanan, seemed to have a demoralizing effect, as their fire slackened and their flags disappeared from the tops of the traverses. Believing that General Bragg would now attack, I felt that a determined charge on our part would cause a retreat of the enemy, and we could regain the work. I passed down the lines, and officers and men with the wildest enthusiasm promised to follow me. The forward movement stopped with my fall, and afterward the enemy, having been strongly reinforced, began an advance, which, though stoutly and even recklessly resisted for five hours (until all of the ammunition

had been expended), resulted in the capture of the whole work. My appeals to the officers and men to continue the struggle after I had fallen, was because General Lee had sent me word that the fort was necessary to keep open the gateway to supply his army with food and clothing from abroad; and I desired to prolong the resistance so long as there was a chance for Bragg to come to our assistance and recall the enemy to its own defensive line."

General Whiting and staff arrived at the fort on Friday afternoon, the 13th, amidst a terrific bombardment. To the charge of Bragg, that the garrison of Fort Fisher had a pecuniary interest in the blockade-running business, Colonel Lamb, after denying the charge, says at one time he was notified that ten bales of cotton were at Liverpool subject to his order, and he immediately ordered it sold and the proceeds to be used in buying two one-hundred-and-thirty-pounder Whitworth rifled guns, and ammunition for the same for Fort Fisher. He got part of the ammunition, but the guns only got as far as Nassau. After the repulse of the first expedition under Butler, Colonel Lamb asked Bragg for hand grenades, and submarine torpedoes to place where the fleet had anchored, neither of which he ever got. During the sixty hours of continuous battle his men were unable to provide a single meal, but subsisted upon uncooked rations and corn-meal coffee. They had lost their blankets and overcoats at the attack of the first expedition, by the destruction of their quarters, and requisitions for their replacement were unheeded.

One account of the assault on Fort Fisher says: "About the time that it was evident that the naval attack was not to succeed, there emerged from the scrubby wood north of the fort the troops destined to assault the place. These were veterans from the Army of the James. Rough-looking, with frowsy clothing and disheveled hair and

beards, after long and hard experience on the transports, these soldiers had their arms clean and bright and cartridge boxes filled with forty rounds, while they aligned and dressed in line of battle as coolly and precisely as if on parade. Probably not a man among them who had not been 'in' a dozen times before. There was but little fuss about it, and no noise of either bugling or verbal commands. Then suddenly at a 'right shoulder shift' and a 'double-quick,' the line swept across the sandy plain."

Ames's division was selected for the assault. Paine's division and Abbott's brigade were with the defensive line. (Abbott's brigade was withdrawn from the defensive line and put into the fight at the critical moment and completed the victory.)

In Major Trickey's (Third New Hampshire) account of the assault, speaking of the assaulting column, he says: "Night was now closing around them. Curtis, Penny-packer, and Bell have fallen — the latter died next morning; the others are thought to have received their mortal wounds. The commander of nearly every regiment is killed or wounded. The desolation among the heroes in the ranks is frightful. Fighting ceases for a moment from mere exhaustion. Reinforcements are now the one thing needful, and speculation as to the result without that important element will do no sort of good. Terry is equal to the emergency. With the sailors and marines he relieves on the right of Paine's line his old brigade, veterans of twenty bloody battles and four desperate assaults. [This was Abbott's brigade, and was composed in part of the Seventh New Hampshire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins.] This brigade enters the fort by the postern gate just as darkness is shutting down. Upon arriving inside the fort we open fire with our Spencers (seven-shooters), soon silencing the enemy in our immediate front. Then charging the rebels we drove them

from one traverse to another until nine more are in our possession. The brigade was now placed in proper position and charged the whole line, with a momentum no power could stop."

According to the report of Admiral Porter the fleet fired about fifty thousand shots and shells and had as many more on hand. His source of supply was Beaufort, N. C., which could be reached by two different ways in ten hours. He claims that he was very short of coal, and had he not been supplied by the army transports the expedition would have been a failure. Nearly every rifled gun in the fleet burst. Two fifteen-inch guns burst on the monitors. A few days after the surrender of Fort Malakoff to the combined armies of the French and English, which they had been months in capturing, he visited that stronghold, and says it was not to be compared with Fort Fisher. It is said the "Ironsides" did the most accurate firing.

To prevent the rebels reinforcing the garrison of Fort Fisher, eleven of the gunboats were directed to greatly elevate their guns so as to drop shells into the river beyond the fort.

The historian of the Third New Hampshire says:

"It was currently reported at the time that 'Private Miles O'Reilly' was in New York city when the good news reached there. He was now a citizen, but full of military spirit—and possibly of other kinds. [He was formerly Lieut. Col. Charles G. Halpine, of the Forty-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, and was at one time acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the South, and well known in the old Tenth Corps.] He at once courted the muses and produced a quantity of poetry [for which he had always been especially noted] apropos to the occasion:

SHERRY — TERRY — PORTER.

“ Let us drink in golden sherry,
As we oft have drank before,
Let us drink to General Terry,
Long of head and body — very ;
To our own dear Alfred Terry,
Of the old Tenth Army Corps.

Fill to Porter and to Terry —
They are names that we adore ;
From Connecticut to Kerry,
Some in grog and some in sherry —
To the admiral and Terry ! ”
Deep libations let us pour.

“ ‘ Private Miles O’Reilly ’ led a large crowd of adherents into a convivial place ; and though the police had been sent for, they kindly permitted him to repeat his poem, treat his personal admirers ; and then, forming a procession, they (and he) marched to the police station ! ”

At the terrible explosion in the fort early on the morning following its capture, it is reported that upwards of a hundred of Bell’s brigade were killed, and many were buried never to be exhumed. There were also about thirty wounded rebels. Besides these, there were about ninety wounded by the explosion, not buried by it. The One Hundred and Sixth-ninth New York was the greatest sufferer, losing about forty killed and sixty wounded.

It was reported that the price of flour in Richmond the day before the capture of Fort Fisher was \$1,000 per barrel ! This had advanced to \$1,250 on the 18th, while gold was \$70 and calico was \$25 per yard.

The part that the Seventh New Hampshire took, particularly in this second attack upon Fort Fisher, is also told by the adjutant of the regiment, First Lieut. John H. Horsfall, in his diary written each day. It is an authentic record, and commences with the regiment settled down

quietly in camp at Laurel Hill, Va., and as was at that time presumed, in winter quarters. It gives the position of the regiment on January 1, 1865, as in camp near Laurel Hill, Va., on the left of the line of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, joined on our left by Ames's division of the same corps, and situated about five miles from Jones's Landing on the James River. The Seventh was in the First Division (Terry's), while Ames's division on our left was the Second Division. Our camp was about seven miles from Richmond, on the right of the New Market road. We picketed our own front. We were also the left of the Second Brigade (Hawley's). On January 2, the diary states that the troops composing the first expedition to Fort Fisher had just settled down again in camp, having been unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock A. M. on the 3d, marching orders were received, and the company commanders were notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, in his quarters. The diary says that at 11 o'clock A. M. the line was formed in heavy marching order, each man taking a piece of shelter tent; at 12 M. moved by the right flank, passing brigade headquarters, marching towards Jones's Landing, the brigade under command of Colonel Abbott, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins in command of the regiment. Crossed the pontoon bridge at 2 o'clock P. M., and here a heavy snow-storm set in, which made the march very uncomfortable. Bivouacked in the edge of a piece of woods at 5 o'clock P. M., near Bermuda Hundred, and about two miles from the landing. The night was cold and uncomfortable, and the men got very little sleep. The regiment lay in the edge of the wood all day on the 4th, waiting for orders. The troops of the Second Division and the colored troops were embarking all day at the landing. On the 5th, at 3 o'clock A. M., received orders to "fall in": did so, and marched to Bermuda Hundred Landing, where the regi-

ment arrived about 7 o'clock A. M., and at once embarked on the steamer "General Lyons." Just previous to the embarkation, Adjutant Horsfall says he visited a place called "Union Dining Saloon," and found five men of our regiment in bed, who were taken on board, losing their arms and equipments, which had been left in the bivouac in the woods. Sailed at 9 o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. arrived off Fortress Monroe. On the 6th, sailed from Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock A. M., and passed Cape Henry Light at 8 o'clock A. M., with a steady sea, but towards evening the sea became heavy, causing much sea-sickness among the men.

On the 7th, still at sea and very rough, causing the steamer to roll considerably. Guards were mounted daily, the Seventh and Third New Hampshire furnishing them alternately. The Third were aboard the steamer with us. It was found that clothing and sutler's stores were disappearing rapidly, and also commissary stores in the hold, especially sugar, and everyone seemed to be eating it below. Still at sea on the 8th: arrived off Beaufort, N. C., about 7 o'clock A. M., and a portion of the naval fleet were in full view to the southeast, the remainder being in Beaufort Harbor. At noon received orders to anchor until further orders. Received a signal from the steamer "Eliza Hancox," if rough, to move nearer the bar. The weather was very cold, and the steamer rolled heavily. Several cases of fever and ague were reported among the men.

On the 9th, weighed anchor at 7 o'clock A. M., and steamed around nearly all day, keeping about twenty-five miles from and south of Beaufort, N. C., and about fifty miles from New Inlet, Cape Fear River. Had inspection by companies on board, and some of the ammunition was found to be wet and in bad order. Furloughs were received for J. Lynch, of Company G, and J. A. English,

of Company E. to go to Massachusetts to testify in regard to enlistment frauds. The sky was clear overhead, and a slight swell of the ocean was noticeable at noon. Cape Lookout Light was in plain view at 4 o'clock P. M., as was also Fort Macon. Still at sea on the 10th, with rising wind from the southeast at noon, with a very heavy sea. Still at sea on the 11th; at 2.30 o'clock A. M. the cry was raised of a man overboard, which proved to be a man named Brown, belonging to the Third New Hampshire. He was lost. At sunrise slight westerly wind, with sea not so rough. Clear sky and quite pleasant. At 10 o'clock A. M. anchored off Beaufort, N. C., and at 2.30 o'clock P. M. the steamer "C. W. Thomas," General Terry's dispatch boat, came alongside and announced "Dispatches," which were received by Captain Moore, of our brigade staff. The orders were to sail in line, preceded by the steamer "Prometheus"; also to land the men in heavy marching order, with three days' rations. Anchored all night by order. Still at sea on the 12th. At 7 o'clock A. M. naval fleet in full view, the monitors taking the lead out of Beaufort harbor. A smooth sea and fine overhead. At 9 o'clock A. M. received orders for our steamer to get into line, which was done. A man in Company K, Charles A. Norton, shot himself through the hand and wrist, and the forearm was amputated by Assistant Surgeon Kimball, of the Third New Hampshire. The transports and naval fleet in line were a fine sight. Anchored about midnight at a distance of about seven miles from shore.

On the 13th still at sea. Raised anchor and steamed into line as before. Came in sight of Half Moon Battery, on the North Carolina shore, about six miles north of Fort Fisher, about 7 o'clock A. M.; at 8 o'clock A. M. the navy opened on the battery and woods adjoining. The firing was very rapid for a short time. At 11 o'clock A. M. the

regiment was transferred to the gunboat "Nansemond." Were landed about noon from surf-boats, and many got completely wet through. The regiment was at once formed on the beach and moved to a point near the Half Moon Battery, and in the evening were moved nearer Fort Fisher and bivouacked. A heavy bombardment of Fort Fisher was kept up by the naval fleet. On the morning of the 14th the weather was cloudy. The regiment lay about five miles from Fort Fisher. The bombardment of the fleet continued. Our forces captured a small stern-wheel steamboat on Cape Fear River, loaded with ammunition and corn meal, and was a novel looking craft. The siege train was being landed to-day. The regiment is stationed about a half-mile from the picket line facing Wilmington. A little firing occurred on the picket line during the day, but three shots fired from a gun in the Half Moon Battery silenced the firing on the picket line. At night the detail for fatigue was two hundred men. At 11.30 P. M. the regiment bivouacked for the night. The detail for fatigue was for the purpose of assisting in the construction of a heavy line of breastworks, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Cape Fear River.

Sunday, the 15th, the weather was fine and warm. The morning report showed eight commissioned officers and two hundred and ninety-seven enlisted men present for duty. At 8.30 A. M. the regiment was moved towards Fort Fisher, and at 10 A. M. the regiment was deployed in single file in the breastworks running across the peninsula, and facing north towards Wilmington, relieving the Third Brigade (Colonel Bell), Second Division (Ames's), at 12 M. The fire from the fleet on Fort Fisher was very heavy. The skirmish line of Curtis's brigade within one hundred feet of the fort, and commanding the enemy's guns. The sally-port of the fort cannot be closed on account of the heavy fire from the navy. The inside of

the fort can be seen by the advance line. At 3 P. M. the Thirteenth Indiana with Spencer carbines on the counter-scarp of the fort, and the guns in that portion of the fort cannot be fired in consequence. The enemy were discovered landing troops at Battery Buchanan from Cape Fear River. Some of our gunboats commenced shelling their advance, thereby preventing the landing of all of them. About 4 P. M. the fire from the fleet slackened. The marines and seamen in line and form a part of the assaulting column. Have just visited the flying hospital near by, and found the surgeons and their assistants very busy with lance and saw.

Noticed a newspaper correspondent (Merriam), glean- ing information from one of General Ames's staff officers who had been wounded in the leg. About 5 P. M. received orders to "fall in," which we did at once, the Seventh and the other regiments of Abbott's brigade, leaving their knapsacks, marched out of the works down the beach toward Fort Fisher. Were relieved in the breastworks by the remnant of the body of marines and sailors who had survived the assault. Arrived at the sally-port of the fort about 7 P. M., having moved rapidly, where we were halted to await further orders. Here three men were wounded on the bridge crossing the ditch, which sur- rounded the fort. At 10 P. M. received orders to enter the fort, where dismounted cannon, dead bodies and wounded men met our gaze; in fact, it was sickening, but we could not linger, as we had orders to move rapidly. The Seventh ascended the stairs over the fifth traverse, and moved inside the stockade. Charged the northeast angle and three traverses in good shape, driving the rebels out and capturing many prisoners. Corporal Peterson, of Company B, here captured a flag. At the base of the last traverse formed in line and were joined by the Sixth Conn. Volunteers, when we moved on the Mound Battery,

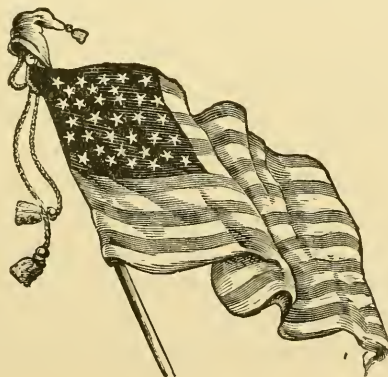
where Captain Edgerly, of the Third New Hampshire, hauled down and captured the garrison flag and gave it to Colonel Abbott, he gave it to General Terry, who accompanied us. The Seventh then advanced on Battery Buchanan, throwing out Lieutenant Whipple and ten men as skirmishers. Arriving at the battery it was at once surrendered by one of General Whiting's staff officers, with its guns (four spiked), and about fifteen hundred officers and men as prisoners. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins and Adjutant Horsfall each procured a horse, formed the prisoners in line and marched them to General Terry's headquarters, arriving in camp at 5 A. M., of the 16th. There were fifty-six guns captured in the fort proper, one of which was an Armstrong, one-hundred and fifty-pounder, reported to have been a present to Jeff. Davis. The rebels had comfortable quarters in the bomb-proofs, and their rations consisted of one third of a pound of bacon or pork and one pound of flour or corn meal. The prisoners expressed themselves, generally, as tired of the war. The Seventh lost in the action of the 15th: two men killed, eight wounded, and one missing, supposed killed. An explosion occurred in the fort early on the morning of the 16th, caused either through carelessness or electricity by the enemy, resulting in the loss of over two hundred men, one hundred and seventy-five of whom belonged to Colonel Bell's brigade. They were, as far as practicable, taken up and buried. The Seventh is still in the line of defensive works, facing Wilmington.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the weather was fine and clear. Visited Fort Fisher, and saw large fatigue parties removing the sand and debris caused by the explosion. So far they had got out about one hundred and fifty bodies which were being buried. One of the traverses was completely filled with sand. Some of the bodies were quite warm. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers suffered

the heaviest by the explosion. Saw a large number of naval officers visiting the fort; on the 18th, the diary says that Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins visited Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan; he had a conversation with Major-General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, of the Thirty-sixth N. C. Volunteers, who were prisoners of war, and who expressed themselves as very much surprised at our daring attack, and could not imagine what our hopes were; but he told them it was our way of doing things.

After the battle of Fort Fisher the Seventh was busily engaged for some days guarding prisoners who were awaiting transportation north, after which they were engaged in skirmishing and doing picket duty. Fort Anderson on the Cape Fear River, and nearer to Wilmington, was still in the hands of the Confederacy. Sherman was then on his way up through South Carolina, and would advance on the east side of the river, our troops being on the same side; it was also necessary that the gunboats, the best flankers that an army ever had, should advance up the river about the time the troops moved, but the gunboats could not run up until the torpedoes and other obstructions had been removed from the river and its several approaches. Meanwhile many blockade-runners were being signaled in, and had to be taken care of.

26



"OLD GLORY."

CHAPTER XXII.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT HALF MOON BATTERY. — MARCHING TOWARD WILMINGTON. — ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, OF SHERMAN'S ARMY. — THE SEVENTH ENTERS WILMINGTON. — PAROLED PRISONERS. — BATTLE OF NORTH EAST FERRY. — THE LAST BATTLE. — A FLAG OF TRUCE. — GENERAL ABBOTT APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER FOR THE EXCHANGE OF TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS OF WAR. — GRAND RECEPTION OF OUR UNION PRISONERS FROM THE REBEL PENS. — ORDERED INTO WILMINGTON. — RELIEVING TROOPS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS. — REVIVAL OF THE OLD TENTH ARMY CORPS. — PROMOTIONS.

Adjutant Horsfall's diary further informs us that on January 19 the Seventh received orders at 10.30 A. M. to "fall in," in light marching order, and moved out of the line of works and up the beach on a reconnoissance, and were halted near Half Moon Battery, where a full supply of ammunition was procured and distributed to the men. The rebels on the other side of the lagoon to which the Seventh had arrived, moved rapidly into their rifle-pits. Colonel Abbott immediately communicated with a naval officer whose vessel was on his flank, who at once opened fire upon the enemy's works. Companies H and K were, with fifty men of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, at once deployed as skirmishers, being armed with Spencer carbines, and they immediately commenced crossing the lagoon; upon reaching the opposite side, the firing became

quite rapid, and two men of the Seventh Connecticut were wounded on the skirmish line. Our regiment was moved nearer the skirmish line, with the left near a piece of woods. Arriving near a small collection of buildings, about one and one half miles from the beach, our advance engaged the rebels, and drove them into their rifle-pits. Our men got near their lines, and Lieutenant Whipple was ordered to take seventy men and flank the enemy's position; Companies A, B, H, and E were detailed, advanced rapidly along the edge of the woods, and on the double-quick flanked the rifle-pits, capturing fifty prisoners and driving the remainder into their main works, killing and wounding several. The remainder of the regiment immediately advanced into a cornfield, and formed line facing the woods; here pickets were posted, and the regiment remained until 6 o'clock P. M., when orders were received to fall back. The pickets were at once relieved, and after burning a house near our lines, the regiment started on the return, reaching camp about 7.30 o'clock P. M., in a heavy rain. At 3 o'clock P. M. Sergeant Dickey, of Company D, had been sent to communicate with the right of General Paine's division, who were supposed to be on our left; he found them some two miles distant and falling back, which, of course, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops on his right. The Seventh lost seven men wounded and two missing.

The 20th was very wet and uncomfortable. The capture of two blockade-runners was reported, which was accomplished by means of a pilot of a captured vessel, who knew the code of signals used by the Confederates. The detail for picket duty on this date was one officer and ninety men. The 21st was very wet and showery. The men began feasting on fried mullet, which were caught in large quantities by fishing parties detailed for the purpose. On the 22d, the regiment was engaged in rebuilding

their quarters. There was some firing on the picket line. Commenced placing abattis in front of the line of breastworks facing Wilmington, which have been rebuilt and put in good shape for defense. On the 23d, the regiment was engaged on their quarters and on the breastworks. The detail for picket was two officers and sixty men. On the 24th, it was fair and cool. Private Thomas Smith, of Company C, deserted from the picket line, and is supposed to have been killed while doing so, as he was shot at several times by Sergeant Brown and other pickets near by. The regiment was still at work on the breastworks, engaged in covering the works with turf, on the 25th, and the picket detail was two officers and sixty men. On the 26th, the regiment was at work on the breastworks and abattis. The detail for picket was twenty men. From the 27th to the 31st, there was nothing of any particular interest, the regiment furnishing the usual details for picket and fatigue duty, and through the success of the fishing detail were furnished with plenty of fresh fish almost daily.

The commissions issued during the month of January were: Sergt. Maj. Edwin D. Rand, to be captain of Company B, to date from January 1, 1865; Sergt. George W. Page, of Company B, to be first lieutenant of same company, to date from January 1, 1865; Sergt. John A. Rand, of Company F, to be first lieutenant of same company, to date from December 29, 1864. Henry S. Bunton was enlisted and appointed hospital steward, to date from December 28, 1864.

It seemed as though we had never seen our troops in such good spirits as we noticed during the past month. On the other hand, we found the rebel prisoners generally down-hearted and tired of fighting. Many of them said they had done their last fighting, and were ready to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Among

other troops captured at Fort Fisher was the remnant of the Twenty-first S. C. Volunteers (Confederate), which had fought us at Morris Island, Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, and Deep Bottom. Whenever we had captured prisoners from this regiment, they had always been strong rebels, and seemed to sincerely and heartily espouse the cause of the Confederacy, and were ready to fight the Union armies to the last; but when we captured the remainder of this regiment at Fort Fisher, we found there had been a great change with them in this respect, and most of those with whom we conversed were ready to take the oath of allegiance and come back into the Union.

Again in the adjutant's diary we find that February 1 the weather was fine and warm, the usual details for duty were made, and that owing to the success of the party detailed for catching fish, the regiment had fried mullet and garfish for supper. Corp. Matthew Brady, of Company A, and Private Charles Moore, of Company E, deserted near Fort Fisher, and were supposed to have got off on some of the vessels in the river.

On the 2d, commissions for Captains Coburn, Whipple, Lawrence, McCabe and Lieutenants Dennison and Brown arrived. The regiment still at Federal Point. The weather was colder; owing to a northeast wind, the water was quite rough, and the fishing detail caught only catfish and garfish, these fish driving away the mullet. Twelve men were detailed to cut abattis for the earthworks. No detail for picket; on the 3d, an application was made to have all members of the regiment who were on detached service relieved and returned to duty. One officer and sixty men detailed for picket. There was some shelling between one of the monitors and a rebel battery on the south side of the river. Privates Patrick Curtis, of Company A, and Henry McCabe, of Company D, deserted

from the picket line. February 4, the weather was quite warm. An order was issued for all pickets and guards who had been relieved from a tour of duty, to discharge their pieces at 9 o'clock A. M. A detail to cut abattis and for fishing purposes was made as usual. Nothing of material interest occurred from this date until the 7th, when a large number of transports appeared off the shore, loaded with United States troops, which proved to be the Twenty-third Army Corps, under command of Major-General Schofield, whose flag-ship was the steamer "Atlantic." On the 8th, Company C and Privates Henry Jones, of Company I, and John M. Wilson, of Company E, were ordered to report to Captain Lamb, assistant quartermaster, for detached service to guard a wagon train. Two officers and sixty men were detailed for picket duty. One and one half hours' drill in the morning and the same for afternoons was ordered daily. Privates Peter Sinclair, of Company H, and John Gannett, of Company B, deserted from the picket line. On the 9th, Captains Lawrence, Whipple, and Coburn were mustered, according to their respective commissions, by Capt. F. A. Kendall, of the Fourth N. H. Volunteers, who was acting chief mustering officer on the staff of General Ames. On the 10th, Lieutenant Dennison was mustered on his commission. The regiment still at Federal Point. At 11 o'clock P. M. received orders to move in heavy marching order, with three days' rations.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the regiment fell into line with the other troops and marched up the beach, the Third New Hampshire and Seventh Conn. Volunteers, being deployed as skirmishers. They drove the rebel pickets in and took fifty-four of them prisoners. At this place our troops lay before the rebel works all day establishing a line of pickets where the rebel picket line had been. At night the troops fell back to Flag Pond

and established a new line of works. It had been found impracticable during the day to make an assault upon the rebel works, as there was a creek running through a swamp which extended all along their front—to cross which would necessitate wading up to our waists in water, besides there were bushes and briers to impede our progress, all this would have to be done under a heavy fire from the enemy. This line of works extended from Cape Fear River to an inlet from the ocean, and separated from it by a narrow strip of land. The Cape Fear River being in our possession we had the advantage of a flank fire from our gunboats on the rebel lines. Major-General Schofield with the larger part of the Twenty-third Army Corps were on the west side of the river, while the forces that came with Brigadier-General Terry were on the east side of the river, and all were under command of General Schofield. The forces on the west side were very successful.

Again turning to the adjutant's diary we find that on February 11, at 8 A. M., the regiment broke camp and formed line and filed out of the breastworks and moved across Flag Pond, with the Seventh Connecticut as skirmishers in advance. The Third New Hampshire captured about sixty of the enemy in their rifle-pits. The regiment was then moved up to a piece of woods, and Companies F, I, G, E and K, were ordered out as skirmishers. Captain Lawrence advanced with Companies G and I, and, with Captain Whipple with Company K, found the enemy and drove them into their main works. Captain Coburn commanded the reserve for the skirmish line. Skirmished all day, when we had orders to fall back to Flag Pond, at 6 P. M., leaving the Third New Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut and Sixteenth New York in the rifle-pits. The casualties were: Privates Louis Herpin, Company G, wounded in the wrist; Abel A. Hibbard, Company G,

wounded in the head; William Hugo, Company I, wounded in the side; Corporal James F. Spiller, Company I, wounded in the ankle. The regiment bivouacked that night upon the beach.

On the 12th, the regiment was ordered on picket, relieving the Third New Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut, and Sixteenth New York. There was no firing on the picket line, from which we got a good view, and could see them making embrasures in their works. About 9 o'clock P. M. the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps were seen moving down the beach, which caused considerable alarm until it was learned who they were. The weather was very cold. On the night of the 12th, an expedition was sent up the beach for the purpose of getting in the rear of the enemy, but were prevented from accomplishing their purpose owing to the depth of water in the inlet. Later, a portion of a pontoon bridge was sent up for their use, but getting stalled on the beach before reaching its destination, it was ordered to be returned, and the troops of the expedition returned before daylight on the morning of the 15th.

While encamped at this place, an incident occurred that was quite interesting at the time. Colonel Rollins wanted to get hold of a rebel newspaper, and as the pickets seemed on good terms he shook a paper over the breastworks to call their attention; they held up a newspaper in answer to the colonel, who asked his orderly to go out and make the exchange. The orderly was a "sub," but was a good man, had been severely wounded through the shoulder, and had once been a lieutenant in the Prussian army. He took the paper, jumped over the breastworks, and started to meet a "Johnny," as he supposed, from the other side, when the crack of a rifle was heard and a bullet plowed through the orderly's hair on top of the head, causing him to return at once to the colonel, who

coolly remarked, "I guess the 'Johnnies' don't like Dutchmen"; while the orderly was indignant and thought the remark "poor pay" for the danger he had just experienced.

On the 13th, the regiment was relieved from the picket line by the Sixth Connecticut, and went into camp at Flag Pond, between the pond and the beach, which was a very uncomfortable place. On the 14th, the morning report showed eight officers and two hundred and fifty-two men for duty. Detail for picket was three officers and one hundred and fifty men. Quite a body of troops were moving up the beach, with a pontoon train, and it looked as though they were to attempt to cross a lagoon beyond our right. On the 15th, Surg. Sylvanus Bunton was detailed at the Base Hospital by Special Order No. 32, February 14, 1865, Headquarters U. S. Forces, Federal Point, N. C. On the 16th, the Twenty-third Army Corps moved across the river, and the pontoon train moved from our left. Detail for picket, three officers and one hundred and fifty men. On the 17th, the regiment received orders to be prepared to move at a moment's notice, and on the 18th, had a detail for picket of five officers and two hundred men.

At daylight on the morning of the 19th, our pickets found that the Confederates had evacuated their works during the night. About 2 o'clock A. M. our pickets were advanced beyond our lines, and took five prisoners. The regiment broke camp at 10 o'clock A. M., and moved to the picket line; about 2 o'clock P. M. advanced in force, the Second Brigade marching over the Masonboro Sound road, and occupied the right of the Union lines, while the colored troops who marched over the Telegraph road occupied the left. During this march Company D was on the advance guard as far as the bridge, about ten miles from Wilmington, but found no enemy. Along the

line of our march we passed many houses, the occupants being mostly women and children, who largely professed to be on the Union side. One hundred and fifty men were detailed for picket duty, but were relieved about 8 o'clock P. M., when the regiment fell back a short distance and entrenched, completing the earthworks at midnight.

On the morning of the 20th, the regiment had breakfast at 4.30 o'clock, and formed line at 7 o'clock A. M.; at 9 o'clock A. M. moved across the bridge, marched about four miles on the Masonboro Sound road, then crossed over the Telegraph road on the left, over which we marched in rear of the Second Division. General Ames's and Paine's divisions were in advance. The regiment formed line of battle about four miles from Wilmington, bivouacked for the night, and were held in reserve. Earthworks were thrown up by Ames's and Paine's divisions. There was some skirmishing and some artillery firing by the rebels.

February 21, an issue of fresh beef was made to the regiment, and we moved into the line of works constructed the previous night. Ames's division moved to the left, and advancing, found the enemy, who at once retired.

In the direction of Wilmington dense clouds of smoke could be seen rising all the afternoon, and a few shells were fired by the rebel artillery, who seemed to think they annoyed us in that way.

On the 22d, Washington's Birthday, the regiment fell in at 7 o'clock A. M., and advanced with other troops toward Wilmington, our brigade at the head of the column, the Third New Hampshire in advance and on the skirmish line, and the Seventh next in line. We entered Wilmington about 10 o'clock A. M. without opposition, passing through the heavy fortifications, which seemed to us to be the strongest field works we had seen during the service. They were constructed with a broad, deep moat in front, which was filled with water, and the works were

very heavy. The white inhabitants seemed apparently enthusiastic, and the colored people, who were the first to greet us, were jubilant. We entered the city with colors flying and music from our drum corps, and General Terry and staff rode at the head of the column. The streets through which we marched were lined with people — both white and black, of all ages and conditions — and at two different houses on our line of march the women hung out the stars and stripes, which were heartily cheered by our men as they passed by. The owners said they had kept them hidden away since the commencement of the war. One woman was noticed with a large tray filled with cooked sweet potatoes and fried ham, which she dealt out to the men as they marched by.

We found the government property, such as machine-shops, most of the saw-mills, and military stores in ashes, the ruins of some of them still smouldering.

We were halted on the north side of the city for a short rest when skirmishers were thrown out and advanced to Smith's Creek, and soon discovered the bridge at this point to be on fire : our skirmishers at once became engaged with the rebel rear guard who had been left to insure the destruction of the bridge. A couple of pieces of artillery were sent forward and soon sent the rebels away. The fire on the bridge was soon extinguished by the skirmishers of the Third New Hampshire, and the troops soon crossed over in pursuit of the retreating enemy. After crossing the bridge and advancing a short distance we were halted for about two hours, and the Third New Hampshire was relieved on the skirmish line by detachments from the Sixth Conn. Volunteers, and from the Seventh New Hampshire.

When within about a mile of the river at North East Ferry, skirmishing had commenced and lasted until about 8 o'clock in the evening. In the rear guard of the Confederates were about fifty cavalry. Our skirmishers reached

the river about 7 o'clock P. M., but the railroad bridge at this place had been burned, and the enemy's pontoon bridge was not to be seen, the rebels having cut it loose on our side and the current of the river had swung it around to the opposite side where it was discovered next morning. For an hour the firing was kept up by the skirmish line at the river.

That portion of the regiment not on the skirmish line was halted in line of battle a short distance before reaching the river, on the right of the road and in a cornfield. After stacking arms the men built up fires and began cooking their coffee preparatory to eating their supper which consisted of hard-tack and coffee. Many of the men had not yet finished their frugal meal, when, about 9 o'clock P. M., the rebels opened on us with a heavy volley of musketry from the opposite side of the river. Undoubtedly the men were a tempting mark as they stood around the bright fires in the darkness. The men were not long in putting out the fires and getting into line. Fortunately the fire of the rebels was high, and but one man was slightly wounded. Colonel Rollins at once took a detachment of one hundred men down to the river bank but found no enemy and soon returned to the bivouack in the cornfield. On the 23d, the regiment lay on the bank of the North East River all day. Received orders at night to go into camp where breastworks were thrown up, and had the usual picket detail. At night it commenced raining.

Resuming the narrative of our history, we find that when everything was in readiness an advance was ordered, and kept up until Wilmington fell into our hands, February 22, 1865, the Seventh New Hampshire being the second regiment that entered the city. The sights we saw that day are seen but once in a lifetime, and then only by a few. One little Union flag particularly, genuine stars and stripes, was seen timidly fluttering from the

second-story window of a house, and was lustily cheered by the troops. We really wanted to know the history of that flag — exactly how it came there, just when it last saw the sunlight, and who it was that had so sacredly kept it for so many years, fondly hoping for just such an event, that it might once again wave “o’er the land of the free.” But the orders to “keep the ranks” were strictly enforced, consequently our curiosity was never satisfied. Again, the unbounded joy of the colored people could only be appreciated by being seen. It was expressed according to their different temperaments; some by sitting on the ground, rocking to and fro, lustily shouting, “Bress de Lord! Bress de Lord! We knowed you’s comin’! We knowed Massa Linkum’s sojers would come!” Others were shouting and singing, dancing and hugging each other, and showing the gladness of their hearts in various ways; while many, and by far the most intelligent of the race, exhibited their happiness in a more business-like manner, by confiscating all the tobacco they could get their hands on and at once giving it to the “Yankee soldiers.” Some were noticed, who stood like posts and seemed utterly dumb with amazement. And all this demonstration brought forcibly to mind that during the entire period of the war no colored man ever played a Union soldier false, for they were instinctively our friends.

On this march the rebels who were retreating had a strong rear guard of cavalry, which gave us considerable trouble by dashing suddenly down on our skirmish line, often causing our reserves to be brought up on the double-quick. Several companies of the Seventh were upon this skirmish line all day, as they pushed on and through Wilmington, Company D occupying a position on the extreme right; many times they were compelled to go on more than a double-quick, as the line of skirmishers went swinging around to the left at different times on the

course of its march, as it followed the retreating rebels out beyond Wilmington. When the regiment started out in the morning on this skirmish and march, many of the men were without shoes, and this we noticed in particular in Company D; but before night most of these men had supplied themselves from the rebel cavalymen who had been killed during the day on the skirmish line.

Skirmishing along in this manner, North East Ferry, on North East River, ten miles above Wilmington, was reached about dark, and just as our line was nearing the banks of the river, they received the first infantry fire they had encountered that day. Our line at once dropped upon the ground and did some rapid firing, which seemed a fitting ending of the day's work, for they had been constantly marching and fighting since sunrise in the morning. The attack by the rebels was a determined one, and the volleys of musketry were quite heavy, but fortunately did very little harm, as the rebel bullets went singing on over our heads on their way to the rear, for which we were profoundly thankful. It soon became apparent that something more than a skirmish line was in front of us to dispute the passage of the river; the brigade supporting us at once formed in line of battle, charged over us to the front, and soon had the rebels flying across their pontoon bridge, barely allowing them time enough to cut loose the end of the bridge, which was swung around by the current to their side of the river.

This was really the last fighting the Seventh ever did, and their carbines belched forth their deadly contents towards the enemy for the last time as the men lay on the ground near the banks of the river that night, just as the darkness was gathering around, and they were doing their level best to drive the enemy "over the river." We did not realize this fact at that time, for it seemed so foreign to the events to which we had become so well accustomed.

After stopping at North East Ferry a short time, doing picket duty and building earthworks, the regiment, with the rest of General Abbott's brigade, was ordered back to Wilmington to form a part of the provost guard in that city. The men were allowed to pull down some old unoccupied buildings, and use the lumber for camp purposes, consequently we soon had very comfortable quarters, which seemed a great luxury; for during the past year we had lived a large portion of the time under a shelter tent, and much of the time without even that, being many times compelled to lie down, after a weary march, on a muddy roadside or on the edge of some old plowed field, where the ground was nearly as soft and muddy as the roadway; and as we are often reminded by cringing pains and stiffened joints of the exposures and hardships of those campaigns, it does not seem so very strange that the survivors look old and gray, and doubled up in a crooked way — a twinge of rheumatism in each limb, every inch of mucous membrane catarrhal, with dyspeptic stomachs, and chronic diseases which must hurry them to the grave.

While the regiment was stationed at North East Ferry, negotiations were carried on by a flag of truce, for the bringing in of a large lot of Union prisoners, as it was said that arrangements had been made for the exchange of ten thousand prisoners; our troops made quite extensive preparations to receive them, building arches which were appropriately trimmed with flags at the landing connected with the pontoon bridge, which had now been properly replaced, and by the advance of the Twenty-third Army Corps on our left, the enemy had continued their retreat, leaving us in full possession.

It appears that the rebels had concentrated at Wilmington a large number of our men, transferring them from prison pens farther south, on account of the advance of

Sherman, and just before the evacuation of Wilmington they sent a flag of truce to General Terry offering to exchange a few hundred. Supposing it a ruse to gain time, and not knowing there were any prisoners there, Terry declined to negotiate; therefore, upon the advance of our forces, all who could walk were started further north by the rebels, the others, numbering about three hundred, were paroled and were in hospitals or cared for by citizens. General Schofield made arrangements to exchange ten thousand, and appealed to the Sanitary Commission and others North to prepare for them.

We now witnessed one of the most pitiful sights which it was our lot to look upon during the whole war, as those prisoners, mere shadows and skeletons, came hobbling along we fervently thanked God that we had escaped their hardships and privations. Not one of them was completely clothed. A few had on the top of what was once a pair of shoes; others had their feet wound with rags, while many were barefooted. A few had on a small part of a pair of pants, and a blouse, many were without hats or caps, but they all seemed happy to get once more into "God's country," as they expressed it. That they felt a sense of relief and safety as they passed under the old flag, for which they had endured so much, was apparent to all spectators. So enfeebled and reduced was their condition, that, for several weeks following their arrival inside our lines, the death-rate was fearful.

Our chaplain, the Rev. Joseph C. Emerson, who came from Fisherville, now Penacook, N. H., and who had been continually with us until his capture at New Market Heights, Va., on the 29th of September, 1864, was exchanged and returned to the regiment January 14, 1865, while we were near Fort Fisher, and on the 20th of the same month, he was mustered out of the service. His treatment during captivity had so affected his health that

he found it an utter impossibility to further follow the fortunes of the regiment. He was a good man, and at the commencement of the war was a Methodist clergyman. The men all loved him as a good, honest man; faithfully he performed the duties of chaplain and postmaster in the regiment, at times having in his charge large sums of money, which our soldiers were sending to their families and relatives at home. After the close of the rebellion he settled in Florida, where he was the presiding elder of the East Florida district. A few years later he was drowned by the capsizing of his skiff, while crossing the St. John's River.

February 24, the adjutant was sent, by General Abbott, outside the lines under a flag of truce, with dispatches for Major-General Hoke, of the rebel army. He met the rebel vidette on the railroad, about two and one half miles out; saw Lieutenant Butler of the Second S. C. Cavalry, who was very courteous and desired to talk very much. Returned to camp all right. General Abbott was appointed commissioner for the purpose of exchanging ten thousand prisoners. Colonel Hatch was the rebel commissioner who came in to see General Abbott regarding the exchange of prisoners. On the 25th, it was rainy and disagreeable. One hundred men were detailed for fatigue duty to construct earthworks. On the 26th, it was also rainy. Major Durgin, Captain Dennison, and fifty men were detailed as a guard in Wilmington. On the 27th, the detail for picket was three officers and one hundred and twenty-five men; on the 28th, the regiment was mustered by Colonel Rollins.

On March 1, many of the officers and men went out to the railroad bridge to meet a body of one thousand paroled Union officers. On the 2d, the whole brigade was ordered to Wilmington, and at once broke camp and proceeded on our march over wet and muddy roads, arriving at our

destination about noon, and went into camp at the north end of the city. We found the Twenty-third Army Corps encamped about the city and being paid. The Fifth Tennessee was encamped near our left. The men found a place where they could buy soft bread — the first they had seen since leaving Virginia.

A portion of our brigade was at once detailed for provost duty, and the several duties which had devolved upon the Twenty-third Corps were assumed by Terry's troops.

On the afternoon of the 4th, all of the men of the Seventh who were in camp and not on duty, numbering about one hundred, were detailed with Captain Paul Whipple, of Company K, to go on a tour of picket duty across Cape Fear River, two miles west of our camp. They relieved a detachment of the Twenty-third Army Corps who had fixed up quarters in splendid style, expecting to remain for a long time. One of the comrades who was on the detail describes the quarters as follows :

"We found good shanties built of boards, with floors laid, and bunks for four in each, and all we had to do was to put our shelter tents on for a roof to make the thing complete. I had better quarters than I had before seen during my service. My shanty was furnished with a small mahogany centre-table, three cane-seated chairs, one office chair, numerous kettles to cook with, and straw to sleep upon. The living was equally good, of which the following bill of fare is a sample :

"Yesterday for breakfast and dinner we had sausages and sweet potatoes, cider apple-sauce, hard-tack, butter, and coffee. To-day we had baked beans for breakfast; for dinner, beef's liver and heart with sweet potatoes. We expect to have lamb and chicken to-morrow."

At the end of a week the detail again returned to camp.

On the 5th, the Twenty-third Corps moved from the city to the outskirts. Our men now had considerable leisure

time, and devoted a large share of it to getting passes, which were given to the men quite freely, and strolling about the city, frequently attending the theatre in the evening and making acquaintances among the inhabitants. But go wherever we might, a military guard or patrol was ever present to preserve order and discipline, but this did not deter the men from having a good time and enjoying themselves hugely. On the 14th, a mass meeting was held by the Union people of the city to discuss the situation; on the same date a large number of refugees came in from Fayetteville. On the 15th, a large quantity of commissary stores passed through the city en route for Sherman's army. On the 17th, three hundred wounded men from Sherman's army arrived in the city.

On the 19th, the regiment had dress parade, and had orders to continue them. In the forenoon many of the men availed themselves of the opportunity to attend church, and obtained passes to do so. It had been a long time since we had enjoyed the privilege of attending divine services in a church or "meeting-house," and it seemed like "home once more" to have the chance to attend church, and see women and children, and hear the singing of sacred music by the choir; and it seemed so homelike to go into houses inhabited by families, and to see citizens walking in the streets.

Another large lot of Union refugees came in from Sherman's army on the 22d and 23d, and Goldsboro was reported captured. On the 24th, firing was heard up the river, and on the morning of the 25th, the city became wildly excited over a large fire which was discovered at the corner of Market and Front streets. On this date two steamers laden with exchanged prisoners left Wilmington for the North, and on the 26th, another steamer departed with our own sick and wounded soldiers for Northern hospitals.

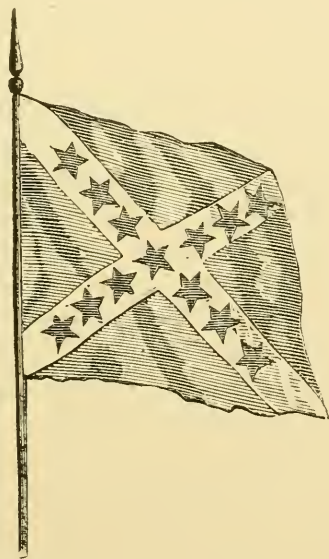
A part of the Thirteenth Corps of Sherman's army arrived from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 27th, and at once left for the interior. On the evening of the 28th, Doctor Buzzell, the surgeon of the Third New Hampshire, died of disease. The loss was deeply felt, as he was well known throughout the whole brigade.

A War Department order, No. 49, dated the 27th, placed all troops in North Carolina not belonging to corps in General Sherman's army, under command of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, to constitute the Tenth Army Corps. This corps had lost its identity when merged with other troops to make up the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. This order revived the old Tenth Army Corps, which had long been the pride of Gillmore, Birney, and Terry.

During the month of March the following commissions were issued in the Seventh New Hampshire :

Col. Joseph C. Abbott, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from January 15, 1865 ; Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins, to be colonel U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865 ; First Lieut. and Adjt. John Green, to be captain U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865 ; Sergt. Eri Poor, Jr., of Company A, to be first lieutenant in same company, to date from March 1, 1865 ; but for some reason Sergeant Poor declined to be mustered, and was afterwards promoted to first sergeant of his company, which position he held until the muster-out of the regiment. Sergt. James S. French, of Company H, was promoted to first lieutenant of same company, to date from March 7, 1865. Second Lieut. George Roberts, of Company F, who had been severely

wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Olustee, Fla., was exchanged March 1, and came back to the regiment at North East Ferry while we were in North Carolina, having been about a year in rebel prisons. He had in the mean time been promoted to the captaincy of his company, F, but having suffered severely during his captivity, the state of his health forbade further active service, and consequently he was mustered out of service March 12. His commission as captain was dated December 22, 1864. On the 27th, First Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company B, who will be well remembered as a former sergeant in Company K, and who had been severely wounded on two different occasions, was honorably discharged on account of wounds.



THE STARS AND BARS, FLAG
OF THE SOUTHERN CON-
FEDERACY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A PORTION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY ARRIVES FROM HILTON HEAD, S. C.—THE FALL OF RICHMOND.—THE STARS AND STRIPES AGAIN FLOAT OVER FORT SUMTER.—NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER.—THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—GENERAL SHERMAN VISITS WILMINGTON.—THE SEVENTH IN THE "ARMY OF THE OHIO."—RECRUITING ORDERED STOPPED.—DEPARTMENTS TO REDUCE EXPENSES.—RECRUITS WHO ENLISTED IN 1862 ORDERED TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—ARRIVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT WILMINGTON.—THE SEVENTH ORDERED TO GOLDSBORO.—THE RECRUITS OF 1862 FINALLY MUSTERED OUT.—BATTALION DRILLS.—MUSTER-OUT ROLLS ORDERED TO BE MADE OUT.—THE SEVENTH MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE JULY 20, 1865.—THE LAST DRESS PARADE IN "DIXIE."—THE REGIMENT ORDERED HOME.—BREAKING CAMP AND EN ROUTE TO RALEIGH, N. C.—ARRIVAL AT REAM'S STATION, VA.—THE MARCH TO PETERSBURG.—ARRIVAL AT CITY POINT, WHERE THE REGIMENT EMBARKS FOR NEW YORK.—ARRIVAL AT NEW LONDON, CONN., EN ROUTE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.—ARRIVAL AT CONCORD, N. H.—THE RECEPTION.—FINAL PAY AND DISCHARGE.—DISSOLUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION.—THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE NO MORE.

On the 2d of April, 1865, there was another arrival of a portion of Sherman's army from Hilton Head, and, like the previous portion, it at once pushed out into the

country. On the 4th, we were paid for four months, although the government was owing us for six. On the 6th, we received the news of the fall of Richmond, and everyone was jubilant. On the 7th, orders were issued to be ready to move with three days' rations, but this order was countermanded on the 8th. On the 9th, Capt. Paul Whipple and Lieut. George F. Robie were sent with a detail of seventy-three men to guard the railroad above a place called North East Ferry. During this day a salute of two hundred guns was fired from Fort Fisher to celebrate the fall of Richmond. On the 14th, General Schofield directed that a salute of one hundred guns be fired—rebel guns and rebel ammunition—in honor of the restoration of the stars and stripes over Fort Sumter, and on this day we learned of Lee's surrender. On the 18th, we learned of the assassination of our beloved president, Abraham Lincoln, at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, D. C., which cast a gloom over all the troops; and it was not safe for anyone to express their approbation of the deed to a Northern soldier. On the 21st, the citizens of Wilmington held a public meeting to express their sympathy and sorrow over the death of the president. On the 22d, the troops were again elated by receiving news of the fall of Mobile. On the 28th, General Sherman passed through Wilmington on his way to Charleston, and there was a great rush to see the hero of the "March to the Sea."

On the 30th, the regiment was mustered for pay and for one instalment of bounty for the re-enlisted men. An order issued by the War Department, No. 58, during the month of April, required that all company funds exceeding the sum of \$100, should be turned over to the Subsistence Department, but whether this was to be forfeited to the United States or was merely placed for safe keeping we could not learn. An order was also issued directing all bureaus of the War Department to reduce expenses.

The regiment was engaged on duty in the city and on picket duty at different stations along the lines of railroad, and the details were sometimes quite heavy, but the duties were not severe. The pickets established along the line of the railroads were merely as a safeguard to the trains running between Wilmington, Goldsboro, and other points. May 2, the regiment exchanged their Spencer carbines for Springfield rifled muskets.

May 4, almost everything in the property line, of little or no real value, was condemned by an officer especially charged with that duty. About the 7th of May, Maj. H. L. Grant, of the Sixth Conn. Volunteers, was appointed provost marshal of Wilmington, and Capt. George F. McCabe, of Company C, Seventh New Hampshire, was appointed assistant provost marshal; one hundred and twenty-five men from the different regiments of our brigade were detailed as provost guard, and remained on that duty until relieved by the colored troops on June 7, previous to our departure for Goldsboro.

On the 8th, Chief Justice Chase arrived in Wilmington, and was received at the wharf by a detail from the provost guard, who acted as a guard of honor.

On the 15th, we learned that we were in the "Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio." On the 25th, General Schofield promulgated a War Department order, that troops ready to be mustered out in the Department of North Carolina rendezvous at New Berne and Wilmington, and instructions were issued that muster-out rolls and all other papers and records be boxed up and placed in command of an officer, who shall attend the boxes to the place of discharge at state rendezvous, and there deliver them to the mustering officer of that place. At 4 o'clock P. M. on this day, General Hawley reviewed the regiment.

By General Order No. 79, of the War Department, issued during the month of May, it was directed that the resignations of general, field, and staff officers be received until the 15th, and after that date the adjutant-general to begin mustering out those unemployed or not needed. During this month all recruiting was ordered stopped, expenses were ordered to be reduced, and preparations were made to greatly reduce the army in the field. The only commission issued to the Seventh Regiment during May was to Commissary Sergt. James M. Seavey, of the non-commissioned staff, who was promoted to first lieutenant in Company A, to date from May 1, 1865.

On the 1st of June, lists were ordered to be made of all men whose term of service would expire before September 30, 1865, and an order was issued to at once muster out all men who had enlisted in 1862.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, arrived at Wilmington on the 2d, and received marked attention from both the army and navy.

On the 3d, our brigade was placed under heavy marching orders, and on the afternoon of the 4th, the Third New Hampshire started for Goldsboro. Our regiment was ordered to strike tents, and all our company and regimental baggage was loaded aboard steamers, in readiness to proceed to Smithville at the mouth of Cape Fear River. On the morning of the 5th, the Seventh New Hampshire started for Smithville, colored troops having arrived in Wilmington for the purpose of relieving our brigade. On the 6th, the Seventh Connecticut followed us to Smithville, and on the 7th, the Sixth Connecticut arrived, leaving the city of Wilmington wholly in charge of the colored troops.

On the 8th of June, the three regiments of our brigade stationed at Smithville received orders to proceed to Goldsboro, and the next day were conveyed to Wilming-

ton by steamer. At daylight on the 10th, our regiment went aboard cars which were to take us to Goldsboro. This was the first opportunity for transportation by rail which had been accorded the regiment during our service in the South. The coaches were not elegant, as most of them were platform cars, but it was a far easier and more comfortable way of getting to our destination. We arrived at Goldsboro about 1 o'clock P. M., and found it to be a very pleasant town, situated about eighty miles from Wilmington, at the junction of four railroads. The streets were regularly laid out, the dwelling-houses looked pleasant and neat, and were mostly constructed of wood and well shaded with trees. The location was healthy, but the sanitary condition of the town was very poor at the time of our arrival there.

We found the Third New Hampshire had arrived some days previously, and with the Seventh came the rest of our brigade, the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, and once more General Abbott's brigade was all together.

The tents of our regimental camp were pitched around the court house, the building itself being occupied by the line officers as quarters, while the tents of the field officers were in front of the court house and on the opposite side of the street. The men might have been perfectly contented here, but their anxiety to get home predominated. Everything at this post was favorable for us — good rations, the best of water, and light duty, and the country around abounded in blackberries, which could be had for the picking. But alas for poor human nature! Our "subs" and weaker men could not stand the prosperity offered, and on the 14th, a considerable quantity of whiskey was stolen, and a wild time was the result.

It seems that a platform car, on which, among other stores, was a barrel of whiskey, had broken loose from a train about a mile out on the railroad toward New Berne,

and come to a standstill on the track; some of the men in the Sixth Conn. Volunteers discovered it, and getting under the car bored a hole up through the car and whiskey barrel. The result was that all lovers of the ardent were soon supplied with a full canteen free of cost. The indiscretions committed by the more worthless portion of our men, caused the regiment, later on, to be ordered out about two miles from the city.

Our 1862 recruits were mustered out at 10.30 A. M. on the 20th, with their discharges dated the 26th. Scarcely a third of the original number were present with the regiment, some of them having been killed and others mustered out previously on account of wounds, while others had suffered and died in rebel prisons. It is worthy of note that a better class of men than the recruits we received in 1862, never went into the service, and a perusal of our regimental roster will show the reader how exceedingly well and how faithfully these recruits served their country, and fulfilled their enlistment contract with the United States.

On the 25th of May, they bade us farewell, and took the 1 o'clock P. M. train for the muster-out camp at New Berne, N. C., where they arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., the same day.

The men thus discharged, who were to be sent to Concord, N. H., from our brigade, consisted of twenty-nine men from the Third New Hampshire and thirty men from the Seventh New Hampshire. Adj. Lemuel N. Jackman, of the Third N. H. Volunteers, was detailed by Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox to conduct these discharged men to New Hampshire.

They remained in camp at New Berne until the 27th, when they were sent by rail to Moorehead City, N. C., reaching there about sunset, at once went aboard the steamer "Starlight," a very slow tub of a boat, and the

next morning at 4 o'clock put to sea. The weather was hot and still. They reached Fortress Monroe, Va., at noon on the 29th; at 5 o'clock P. M. left for New York, where they arrived and anchored at quarantine at 2.30 A. M. on the morning of July 1, and at 7 o'clock A. M. landed at pier No. 11, in the City of New York. Here they were marched to the Battery and waited until 4.30 o'clock P. M., when they went aboard the Sound steamer "City of Boston"; a half-hour later left for New London, Conn., where they arrived early the next morning, and at once took the cars for Worcester, Mass., where they arrived at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, July 2. They went to the Soldiers' Home where they were well fed and cared for during the day by the good people of that city, and on the morning of the 3d took the 6.30 train for Concord, N. H., reaching there at noon.

With the Fifth Regiment of N. H. Volunteers, they marched to the state house, then to the American House, where they were furnished an excellent dinner. They then reported at Camp Rendezvous and got passes to go home—for the next day was the Fourth of July, and, of course, everybody went home to celebrate that day among their families and friends. The passes were granted to July 7, when the men reported back to camp at Concord, were paid in full and received their discharge from the service of the United States, after having faithfully performed their part in the restoration of the Union, which they had so solemnly promised to do three years before.

On the 30th of June, the regiment was mustered for pay and for an instalment of bounty for those who had veteranized.

General Order No. 114, from the War Department, dated the 5th, permitted discharged soldiers to retain their knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens without charge.

During the month of June, Augustus L. Litchfield, of Company F, was promoted to be sergeant-major, to date

from June 15, and Thomas Bush, of Company I, was promoted to be commissary-sergeant, to date from June 15.

As the morning of the 1st day of July dawned upon our camp we knew we were surely getting near the end of our military life. General Abbott, who had been granted leave of absence to bury his wife, returned on the 5th, and assumed command of the brigade. On the 6th, we were ordered to appear on battalion drill twice each day; to these drills the men did not take kindly. The hours for these drills were from 5 to 6 A. M., and from 5.30 to 6.30 P. M. On the 8th, an order was read at dress parade, stating the order in which the various regiments were to be mustered out. On the 10th, work was commenced on the muster-out rolls; the necessary papers were made out for turning over to the quartermaster's department, all ordnance, camp and garrison equipage, except that which each man carried, and after long and tiresome labor the rolls were completed, examined, and approved.

On the 19th, we had our last battalion drill, and on the 20th, the regiment was formally mustered out of service, and the war service of the gallant old Seventh New Hampshire was ended. It was a great day with us, and will linger long in memory. We shall never forget the date, and after our muster-out the regiment formed on dress parade, which was held for the last time in "Dixie."

On Saturday, the 22d, the regiment broke camp for the last time, at 2 o'clock P. M., and started by rail for Raleigh, N. C., where we arrived at 5 o'clock P. M. and bivouacked for the night. Probably most of the survivors of the regiment will remember some of the "larks" in which some of them took a conspicuous part at this place. As we were entering the city, with the train moving very slowly, someone noticed a small grocery on one of the streets running alongside the track, and about fifty of the men jumped off and went into the store; in a few moments

they came out loaded with goods, and if the proprietor had anything left after that visit, it must have been because he carried a tremendous stock of goods to begin with. But as near as we were able to judge, the store was cleaned out, even to the wrapping-paper. At about the same time a darkey with a mule and cart loaded with melons hove in sight on the other side of the train, and another fifty jumped off and went for the melons, which were all landed on the cars, but somehow we quickly lost sight of the driver and team.

All day Sunday the regiment stopped in Raleigh, and on Monday left for Petersburg, Va., via Gaston. The rails from Gaston to Ream's Station had been relaid from the old rails, which had been torn up and bent by our cavalry during the war to prevent their being relaid, and consequently they were very crooked after they were down, it being almost an impossibility to straighten such terribly crooked rails so as to make them of much use permanently. But for the time being they were made to answer, although the trains were obliged to proceed very slowly and cautiously in order to keep on the irons at all. From Ream's Station to Petersburg, a distance of thirteen miles, the rails had not then been relaid, consequently the regiment was obliged to march that distance, arriving in Petersburg at 9 o'clock that evening. At noon on Wednesday, the 26th, the regiment left Petersburg for City Point, where they embarked on the steamer "Norfolk" for New York, where they arrived at quarantine at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 28th, and the next day the steamer proceeded up to the wharf for coal and water.

While the "Norfolk" lay in quarantine off New York, some of the men managed to get ashore, as they sometimes will do, even though very strict orders may be issued and the utmost vigilance observed: however, they got pretty happy by the time they were again aboard, and

those who were on the "Norfolk" that night will never forget the antics of the man belonging to Company K, who went up to the masthead. The orders of the officers for him to come down availed nothing, until an order was issued to shoot him if he did not come down at once, when he descended pretty lively, not even stopping to take a last look around the harbor before commencing his descent. And then there was a little "unpleasantness," caused by a couple of "non-coms," who refused to obey orders, thinking they were so near home that they were no longer under military restraint or discipline. Again there was "old Burke," of Company C, who wanted to fight the whole regiment, as usual when he got pretty happy. He somehow got hold of an old sword and a ramrod, and felt equal to any emergency; and the officer of the day, at that particular time, can vouch for the fact that Burke was a very ugly customer to handle that night. But like all other seemingly long nights it came to an end, and at 7 o'clock the next morning we were in New London, Conn., the steamer having had orders to proceed to that place in the early part of the evening. Here we were again in old New England, returning over the same route we had traveled when we went to the front, a full regiment strong.

How gladly the old veterans welcomed the sight of the hills and stone-wall fences of our dear old New England! How really good it seemed to look once more upon such old-time familiar landscapes! It had been a long three years since many of us had seen New England scenery, and many an eye, that had been as dry, apparently, during the whole enlistment, as the sands of Morris Island, moistened at the sight.

Here we at once took cars, which were found in waiting, and proceeded via Worcester, Nashua, and Manchester, arriving in Concord, N. H., at 3 o'clock P. M., where

we were met by the state officials and the many friends of the regiment, and were given a hearty welcome, and an address tendering the thanks of the State, by Gov. Frederick Smyth. The regiment then went into camp to await final discharge and payment, which was not accomplished until August 8, 1865; and then, bidding each other an affectionate good-bye, the comrades separated, going "hither and yon," each in the direction of his respective home, to meet again *never*, with few exceptions, on this side of that mysterious river which all must sometime cross, and where many of our comrades, who came not then with us, had long been awaiting our arrival "over the river," and undoubtedly those comrades are yet watching the ferry until the last one of our old regiment shall have crossed over, and the formation again be complete on the "other side." And one by one we are surely going, but a few more years at most will be needed to accomplish the purpose. The Seventh New Hampshire had ceased to exist as quickly and quietly as though each comrade had "folded his tent and silently stolen away."

The regiment had been in twenty-two engagements, besides numerous skirmishes, which, at times during our service, were of almost daily occurrence. These engagements and skirmishes were fought in Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. But one other regiment from New Hampshire suffered as severely in loss of officers killed in action, during its entire service, as the Seventh New Hampshire; only two other regiments from the State lost as many men killed in action; more men from the Seventh died in rebel prisons than from any other regiment from New Hampshire; the Seventh lost more officers than any other Union regiment in any one engagement during the war. The whole number of men mustered into the regiment was seventeen hundred and nineteen, of which five hundred and ten were mustered

out at the expiration of their term of service ; two hundred and eleven died of disease. The regiment on its return to Concord numbered three hundred and twenty men and twenty-two officers, and of these less than one hundred were original members who left the State in 1861. Of the original field and staff only one remained.

The following members of the Seventh were commissioned into other organizations :

Private John M. Thompson, of Company E, commissioned as first lieutenant First S. C. Volunteers (colored), March 19, 1863 ; Private H. H. Summers, of Company H, as second lieutenant Fifth N. H. Volunteers, July 24, 1863 ; Private Mahlon E. Davis, of Company C, as captain First S. C. Volunteers (colored), June 5, 1863 ; Private C. A. Dow, of Company C, as second lieutenant U. S. Colored Troops, August 1, 1863 ; Sergeant George W. Darrah, of Company K, as second lieutenant Eighteenth N. H. Volunteers, October 20, 1864 ; First Sergeant John Brown, of Company G, as captain of the Sixteenth N. H. Volunteers, December 12, 1862 ; Corporal Thomas F. Dodge, of Company B, as second lieutenant of the Eighteenth N. H. Volunteers, November 11, 1864 ; Second Lieutenant H. F. W. Little, of Company E, as first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, October 11, 1864, and first lieutenant and adjutant Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, January 1, 1865, breveted captain and major ; Sergeant William J. Harding, of Company A, as first lieutenant Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, March 8, 1865, and was afterwards promoted to captain.

During its service the Seventh New Hampshire was at Camp Hale, Manchester, N. H., from October 16, 1861, to January 14, 1862 ; at White Street Barracks, New York city, 79 White street, from January 15 to February 13, 1862 ; at Fort Jefferson, Fla., from March 9 to June 16,

1862; at Beaufort, Port Royal Island, S. C., from June 22 to September 1, 1862; at St. Augustine, Fla., from September 3, 1862, to May 10, 1863, (five companies, under Colonel Putnam, were attached to the Second Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Army Corps, from April 4 to 12, 1863); at Fernandina, Fla., from May 10 to June 7, 1863; at Hilton Head, S. C., from June 8 to 16, 1863; at Folly Island, S. C., from June 17 to July 10, 1863, (attached to the First Brigade, Vodge's Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 20, 1863); at Morris Island, S. C., from July 10 to December 20, 1863, (attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, July 19, 1863; and First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, November 23, 1863); with the United States forces at St. Helena Island, District of Hilton Head, S. C., from December 21, 1863, to February 4, 1864; in Florida, from Jacksonville to Olustee, from February 8 to April 14, 1864, (attached to the Second Brigade, First District of Florida, February 4, 1864); in Virginia from April 21, 1864, to January 5, 1865, (attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, May 3, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864); in North Carolina from January 13 to July 24, 1865, (attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, March 27, 1865). During the regiment's service in Virginia, it was in the Army of the James, and during a portion of the time the Seventh was in North Carolina, it was in the Army of the Ohio.

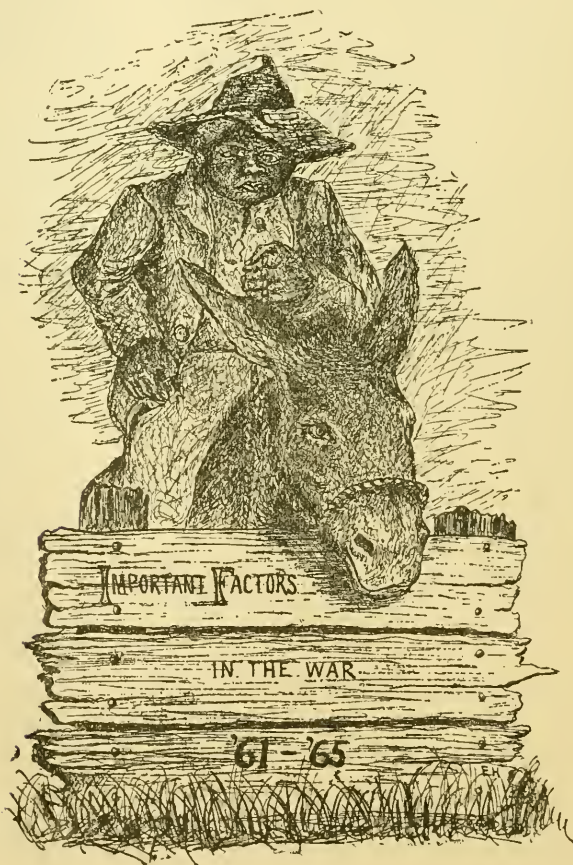
OFFICIAL LIST OF BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH
THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE PARTICIPATED.

Morris Island, S. C.	July 10, 1863
Fort Wagner (first assault)	July 11, 1863
Fort Wagner (second assault)	July 18, 1863
Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.	July 10 to Sept. 7, 1863
Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C.	Sept. 7 to Dec. 20, 1863
Olustee, Fla.	Feb. 20, 1864
Chester Station, Va.	May 9, 1864
Lempster Hill (near Chester Station), Va. .	May 10, 1864
Drury's Bluff, Va.	May 13-16, 1864
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 20, 21, June 2-4, 18, 1864	
Near Petersburg, Va.	June 9, 1864
Ware Bottom Church, Va.	June 16, 1864
Deep Bottom, Va.	Aug. 16, 1864
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	Aug. 24 to Sept. 28, 1864
New Market Heights, Va.	Sept. 29, 1864
Near Richmond, Va.	Oct. 1, 1864
New Market Road (near Laurel Hill, or near Chapin's Farm), Va.	Oct. 7, 1864
Darbytown Road, Va.	Oct. 13, 27, 28, 1864
Fort Fisher, N. C.	Jan. 15, 1865
Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, near Federal Point, N. C.	Jan. 18, 19, 1865
Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.	Feb. 11, 1865
North East Ferry (near Wilmington), N. C.	Feb. 22, 1865

In concluding the history of the Seventh New Hampshire, I again cordially thank those veterans and comrades who have so kindly rendered me all the assistance in their power, and I am under great obligations to the comrades of the regiment for the patience they have manifested toward me while I have been preparing the book, which I

can well assure them is a work of no small magnitude. The history has been accomplished under almost unsurmountable difficulties, in order that the surviving members of our regiment and the families of our deceased comrades may have an historical record of the regiment, the memory of which will ever be dear to their hearts, and will be fondly cherished by their posterity.

SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE, the regiment of PUTNAM and ABBOTT, and, dear reader, YOUR regiment and MINE, FOREVER FAREWELL.



CHAPTER XXIV.

ODD CHARACTERS. — ESCAPE FROM ANDERSONVILLE. — DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE CHARLESTON EXPEDITION OF APRIL, 1863. — GILLMORE MEDALS. — LIEUT. JOHN H. WORCESTER'S SWORD. — THE RECRUITS OF 1862. — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. — EXPERIENCES IN REBEL PRISONS.

The men will nearly all remember Private Charles G. Pyer, of Company D, who was one of the original members of the regiment and stuttered badly; in fact, his was one of the worst cases we ever knew. He once very earnestly requested us to assist him in breaking the habit, and we commenced by advising him to hold a small stick firmly between his teeth while attempting to converse. He got along very well until the conversation became exciting, when he would invariably drop his stick, and return at once to the old jaw-breaking method. Once while the regiment was at Fort Jefferson, Fla., he happened on a guard detail of which Sergt., afterwards Lieut. William F. Spalding was in charge. It was at that time customary for the newly mounted guard to appear in their dress uniforms; after guard-mount the first relief would at once be posted, and the second and third reliefs would go to their quarters two or three at a time, with the permission of the officer of the guard or of the sergeant in charge of their respective reliefs, and don their fatigue dress for the remainder of the day. The first relief was allowed the same privilege upon being relieved at the end of the first tour. On this day Pyer

had been posted with the first relief, and was, of course, off duty as soon as the second relief was posted. Sergeant Spalding being in charge of the first relief, Pyer went to him for permission to go to his quarters to change his dress, and approaching him and saluting, began as follows :

“ S-s-s-s-sergeant, c-c-c-c-can I g-g-g-g-go — ”

The sergeant, who quickly anticipated what was wanted, and who was too nervy to desire the prolongation of the query under existing circumstances, at once replied when Pyer had proceeded thus far :

“ Yes, for God’s sake, go ! ” which answer was taken by Pyer in good part, as it saved him much time and lots of chin-work.

There was also, in Company H, a man by the name of Dwinnells, who had an impediment in his speech, which was not in the form of stuttering, but in the shape of horrid contortions of the mouth before articulation of the words he was about to speak ; and really, he could not get over the English language much, if any, faster than Pyer. It was very amusing to see those two men get together at Fort Jefferson, Fla., and attempt conversation.

Private Pyer was mustered into the United States service November 6, 1861, and re-enlisted February 28, 1864 ; while on his furlough he was taken sick and never returned to the regiment, and was afterwards discharged. Private Warren P. Dwinnells was mustered into the United States service December 14, 1861, and was discharged for disability at Fort Jefferson, Fla., June 20, 1862.

SWAIN, OF COMPANY D.

His rank was that of private ; a generous, good-hearted fellow, whose motto was, “ My comrades first, myself and strangers afterwards.” His was not an isolated case, for we frequently met similar characters in the different

branches of the service; but his peculiarities went far toward making the soldier-life of his companions merry in the extreme, both on the march and in the field, and caused many a ray of sunlight to flit across the dull, monotonous routine of camp and garrison duty. Many times after a long and tiresome march have we been induced to forget our weariness and indulge in a hearty laugh at some of the many mishaps of this mischievous fellow. Nothing suited him better than an order to forage upon the enemy, and a brigade composed of men of his stamp would have sufficed to transfer the whole South to the Provinces at short notice. He was one of the very few in our corps who, when the army was on the march through some of the dreary portions of the enemy's country, always put in an appearance with his haversack and canteen filled with the best the country afforded for miles around; and if extra or fresh provisions were called for, he could almost invariably furnish them.

At one time when we had been at the front constantly driving the enemy, and having no facilities for obtaining rations, after suppressing our hunger thirty-six hours, we were regaled by Swain with a feast consisting of raw ham, uncooked rice, and broken corn cake, all of which he had filched from the retreating enemy, who in their hurried flight had divested themselves of everything but gun and ammunition. Whenever we pitched our camp in any settled portion of the country, or as soon as we would become settled down in garrison, his quarters were sure to be furnished at once with all the delicacies of the season, without regard to the markets. We can never forget the hearty laugh at his expense, and the mingled look of regret and chagrin which pervaded his countenance one night down in Florida, where our command was at that time doing garrison duty. It was in old St. Augustine.

Our company had conceived the idea of keeping a few swine for the benefit of our larder, and Swain was deputized to procure them as best he could.

In one of his private scouting expeditions he had discovered the coveted porkers at a place about two miles out, the owner of which had peremptorily refused to sell anything to a "mud-sill." But armed with an old flour barrel, our man started one dark night on his "confiscation" errand, and deftly eluding our picket posts, was soon on his way back with two little porkers nicely ensconced in the barrel; but when nearing our lines some unusual noise elicited a challenge from the nearest picket, when his haste caused him to make some evolutions not laid down in the regulation tactics; the bottom of the barrel at that moment dropping out gave the porkers their liberty, and our hero, after wading a half-mile of saltmarsh, fording a creek, and tearing his uniform into tatters in trying to force his way through the chaparral and Spanish bayonet, found his way into the barracks just in time to answer to his name at reveille in a hurried and crestfallen manner.

At another time, one of the companies belonging to the command had arranged to have a barbecue, after a nearly obsolete Southern fashion, and had procured a medium sized pig, which, after being dressed, was to be roasted whole in the large garrison oven; but just before the feast the oven was found to be empty, and not the least clue to the whereabouts of their property. But it was a remarkable fact that the company to which Swain belonged, had roast pork for two or three days after.

Having been stationed at old Fort Marion one winter, it so happened that on the detail on one of the tours of guard duty, our name and that of Swain chanced to appear upon the same relief, or division, which, in a military manner, was promptly posted, and during the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," we took occasion to visit each sentinel in

an official capacity. Arriving at post No. 12, at the basin or boat landing, we found the only resemblance to anything on duty was an Enfield rifled musket sticking by the bayonet in the sand, fitted up with cap, blouse, and equipments, and one of the boats was found missing. Knowing our man so well, the misdemeanor was not reported, and taking the musket we stood duty in his stead until about time for a relief, when a commotion was observed on the water-side, and we captured the runaway sentinel and a large boat load of fresh fish. For the largest one in the lot we agreed to be silent, and the men had as many dishes of fish that day as the cooks could devise ways to serve.

At this fort there was also a large oven, where the different companies of the command put in their pork and beans, brown bread, etc., each Saturday night, that they might have a real New England breakfast on the following Sunday morning, each company contributing its share of the wood for heating. The beans were always placed in large iron mess-kettles, and the letter of each company chalked thereon. Now it so happened that on one particular Saturday night the kettles marked "D" were the last ones put in the oven, unknown to Swain, prior to sealing the door for the night. In the early morning, before daylight, Company D was quietly awakened and invited to partake of hot baked beans and bread. They did the repast justice, and then threw the kettles into the sea to obliterate all chances of detection. When our cooks went for rations in the morning there was nothing for Company D, and the joke was so good there was never anything said about that breakfast afterwards. A portion of the brown bread stolen belonged to Company A.

In astonishment we saw Swain drive up to the quarters one day, after one of his usual scouting expeditions, in possession of a mule team and a load of wood which he captured ten miles outside of St. Augustine, Fla.

At the battle of Olustee we missed him. He was taken prisoner early in the fight, and after undergoing the starvation process which was so cheerfully meted out by the so called Confederate Government to our men in the prison pen at Andersonville, he succumbed to disease, and grave No. 7,040 marks the last resting place of Private Charles Swain, of Company D, of the Seventh New Hampshire, whose memory will ever be cherished, his many adventures kept fresh in mind at the annual reunion of our command, and forgotten only when the last comrade shall have passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

SERGT. MARTIN M. BOWLES, OF COMPANY C.

A very quiet, as well as unique, character was Sergt. Martin M. Bowles, who enlisted as a private in Company C, was mustered into service in that company December 3, 1861; was promoted to corporal July 4, 1862; was wounded on Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863; was promoted to sergeant December 28, 1863; was captured at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; escaped from Andersonville prison, and returning to his regiment was mustered out with the original three years' men, December 22, 1864.

The following account of his escape from the prison pen at Andersonville will be very interesting to the survivors of our regiment, among whom Sergeant Bowles was well known, and will, perhaps, refresh the memory of many of the comrades who were at that time captured, and were fortunate enough to live to be eventually exchanged or paroled, and as very few ever succeeded in escaping we will relate the incident as Sergeant Bowles related it to the historian.

At the battle of Olustee, Fla., it was the misfortune of Sergeant Bowles to be taken prisoner of war by the rebel soldiery, the situation at that moment being such that he

was obliged to submit quietly, although very reluctantly ; and with many others of the Union army was marched to the rear of the rebel lines under a strong escort, after having been robbed of their money and other personal effects, and having undergone the usual catechism of interrogatories by those who seemed to be in authority, being heartily cursed, of course, for the very unsatisfactory replies made thereto, and subjected to many gross insults, unbecoming even a military rabble, and especially the representatives of the so called Southern chivalry. He was then ordered to be confined in the nearest jail, from which, after a few days, he was taken to Andersonville and duly incarcerated within that noted prison stockade, where the worst of trials and hardships were forced upon the prisoners ; and as the days passed wearily by, many of them became convinced that a sentence to the infernal regions could not have been a worse fate.

After a time, being placed in command of a "squad" of prisoners, according to the prison rules, he was entitled to an extra ration ; but a double dose of the uncooked, filthy stuff issued by the rebel government to the prisoners was not enough to half satisfy the hunger of a sick man, to say nothing of a healthy person. After a few weeks of this duty he was fortunate enough to get detailed as one of a party to collect wood and unload and deliver rations ; and had the privilege granted him, while on this duty, of sleeping near the garrison cook-house, just outside the stockade. While on this detail he made the acquaintance of a sergeant belonging to a Georgia regiment at that time composing a part of the rebel garrison, who, in a very gentlemanly sort of way, furnished many little courtesies whereby he was enabled to gather much information regarding the topography of the country about him, the direction of certain routes, and the distance to the Union lines or outposts, etc. Recruits were coming in, also,

from Sherman's army, from whom he gathered much information, all of which was carefully stored in his "knowledge box" to serve on a future occasion.

After a time an order for exchange for those from Sherman's army was issued, and a copy of a newspaper was placed in his way by one who was friendly inclined towards him—for the prison rules strictly prohibited papers—and he learned that a train would be dispatched upon a certain night and would arrive at Andersonville, to be at once loaded with the required freight, viz., Sherman's men, and started immediately for the front, where, by the cartel, the prisoners were to be exchanged. Upon mature deliberation he thought this might be his only chance, and at once determined to take advantage of it. Accordingly he made all the arrangements possible under the circumstances, taking good care, meanwhile, to avoid suspicion, and having been presented with a small pocket compass by a Western soldier who had been exchanged, he hoped by its aid and the information already gathered, to be able to make his way through the country to Atlanta, Ga.

The train arrived at the appointed time, and it so happened that his detail was at work at a storehouse near by loading rations, it being quite dark ere the duties were completed and the storehouse locked. While marching from there to the quarters in the darkness, which was the more intense owing to a fine, drizzling rain, three of the detail, including Sergeant Bowles, who had resolved to make the attempt, took advantage of this favorable opportunity while crossing the railroad, and ensconced themselves in one of the many freight cars comprising the train, which was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners; finding a long, wide board lying loose upon the bottom of the car, they very quietly placed themselves under it and on the side farthest from the open door, and soon had the

pleasure of hearing the roll-call of the prisoners to be exchanged. From the noise without Sergeant Bowles became convinced that guards were searching the cars to see if all were empty. They soon appeared at the car door, and his courage went down below the freezing-point, but again revived as he saw the guard make a hurried search, occasionally thrusting his bayonet into the remotest corners, while the dim flashes of the corporal's lantern outside but partially lighted up the interior. The car was pronounced empty, and the prisoners crowded in, but the three escaping prisoners kept very quiet until the train was under full headway and well away from the stockade, when they quietly raised themselves to a "living perpendicular" and mingled with the crowd. They hoped their absence from their usual quarters would not be ascertained until morning, as kind comrades had volunteered to personate their voices at roll-call, and by that time they would be on their march beyond the terminus of the railway.

Shortly after sunrise the train was stopped, and all hands were ordered out and given in charge of a cavalry escort, who were to march them to the place of rendezvous. The appearance of this cavalry was extremely wretched, but they carried a sort of a self-confident air, and seemed to borrow no trouble about any of the prisoners trying to make their escape.

At noon they were halted near a plantation for a short rest, and to give the guards time to eat a lunch of corn-meal porridge and refill their canteens with water from the plantation well. Sentinels were stationed around them, the time being occupied by the prisoners about as they pleased. Going to the well for water, someone carelessly asked the guard stationed over the bucket how far they were from Atlanta. Upon learning the distance, one of the prisoners asserted that it was in a certain direction, while another

purposely disputed it; the guard innocently settled the dispute by pointing in the right direction. This was enough, and the three supernumerary prisoners at once started out awkwardly to see how railroads were constructed in the South, as one lay near them, although it had long since been useless on account of some of the rails being gone and others partly twisted and crooked in various ways, they were told, by raids of the Union cavalry. Almost before he could realize it, Sergeant Bowles and his two companions had carelessly blundered outside of the line of sentinels, and the attention of those nearest having been called in another direction, they were not for the moment noticed, and at once took advantage of these circumstances to secrete themselves in a low culvert, which extended under and across the railway. Once under cover they made the quickest possible time until they reached the bank of a small creek a few hundred yards away, when, proceeding a small distance up stream, they crossed and struck out for a small piece of woodland, closely following a line of hedge for better concealment. Upon reaching the cover of the woods they stopped a few moments to rest, and, from their hiding-place, could plainly discern the party they had so unceremoniously left about twenty minutes before. With much gratification they heard distinctly the orders given them to "fall in," and watched them move slowly away. As soon as the column had disappeared the fugitives commenced their journey, relying wholly upon the compass in possession of Sergeant Bowles for direction; proceeding cautiously forward they kept under cover of woodland by day and avoided roads by night. Finding a turnip patch, adjoining a large plantation, they confiscated all the rations they could conveniently carry after appeasing their hunger. Thus fortified they made the best of their way, crawling into some dense thicket for sleep at midday.

Twice they narrowly escaped capture. Once when they had just stowed themselves away for sleep, a large cavalry patrol passed in the immediate vicinity. At another time, coming to the brow of a hill at midnight, and taking observations from one of the tallest trees, they found, to their astonishment, a long line of picket fires in their front, which caused them to make a long detour to the left, and they only managed to pass them after many observations by working their way through a piece of marshy ground, lying between two picket posts, which, upon closer investigation, they found to be picketed by rebel cavalry. They had now to proceed with greater caution for fear of meeting their videttes.

After some hours of tedious travel they noticed what appeared to them to be a picket of the Union army, and upon nearer approach at daylight, from a perch in a tree, they saw a line of bluecoats as far as the eye could reach, and even then they dared not trust their eyes until some of the officers were seen moving about, when they became convinced that they were near the Union outposts. With lighter steps they then approached one of the picket posts near a deserted plantation house, for they had resolved to defer their usual midday sleep until they were inside of those lines, and although the course led them directly across an open field, they were not discovered until a detour had been made to the right and around the house, and they came up in the rear of the pickets, who were as much astonished on seeing them as the escaping prisoners were upon observing the lack of good discipline under which the pickets were laboring, as Sergeant Bowles affirmed that he could easily have captured the whole picket post which comprised a sergeant and three men belonging to an Ohio regiment which had been mustered for one hundred days' service.

Being now safe from recapture or starvation, they greedily partook of rations offered, and after a short rest were conducted to the rear where they were delivered to a provost officer who duly receipted for, and at once sent them into Atlanta, feeling highly jubilant to find that they had out-marched the prisoners for exchange with whom they had started from Andersonville, who arrived twelve hours later. After the usual trials and tribulations of being knocked around provost guard-houses, and of being turned over and receipted for from one officer to another, each one was, as soon as circumstances would permit, forwarded to his respective command, thereby saving the so called Confederate Government the trouble of exchanging them or making a record of the number of their graves.

WILLIAM MASON.

Private William Mason, of Company D, was one of the unique characters, who, at the commencement of the war, drifted into the army. He was mustered in with Company D, November 6, 1861; and at Fort Jefferson, Fla., was detailed to act as regimental armorer; was for a time detailed as fireman to run one of the huge "condensers," with which the garrison was provided with fresh water. He was detailed as regimental armorer on Morris Island, S. C., and re-enlisted for another term of three years on March 14, 1864; served with his company during the summer of 1864; was promoted to sergeant, January 1, 1865; was mustered out with his company, July 20, 1865, and died at Great Falls (now Somersworth), N. H., a few years ago.

At the time of his enlistment we remember his hair was partially gray, and it was said that he was an old man-of-wars-man, having served many years in the British navy, and he had all the appearances that went to make up such a character.

At one time when we were in Virginia, and after a hard day's labor in rolling up ponderous logs with which to build a line of breastworks — for we had just established a new line of defense, after severe fighting on the north side of the river James — we gathered around our camp-fire, and it being in the month of October, the heat from the fire of hard-wood logs was quite comfortable, for the evenings were beginning to be rather chilly. After partaking of our coffee and “munching” a few old “B. C. 1” hard-tack, with a goodly slice of salt pork, fried or broiled on the end of a ramrod, we took to our pipes and story telling; as we had quite a number of new men who had lately joined us — mostly “subs,” however — some one of them had brought with him a couple of pairs of boxing-gloves, and by the light of our fire some of the men proposed that we have a little sport with them. Many of the “subs,” being from the large seaport cities and generally hard tickets, had been somewhat familiar with the rules and exercises of the prize-ring before their entry into the service. Of course such sport soon gathered a crowd from all the regiments near us. A man would step out, put on a pair of the gloves, and call upon anyone to put on the other pair and stand before him, when one or the other would soon get knocked into the middle of the regiment next to us, when the standing man would call for another comrade to come before him. So the sport went on until a good share of the crowd around the fire had been the standing man, and in turn been unceremoniously knocked out of time, when a tall, sinewy, hard-looking “sub” had the “floor,” and kept it for several rounds. Finally, after much persuasion, Private Mason, who had been sitting quietly by the fire enjoying the sport, consented to put on the gloves. As he had been in the navy before the war, we mistrusted that he pretty well understood the “manly art of self-defense,” but as yet he had

kept "shady," not caring, evidently, to take part in the programme. He had alway complained of partial blindness after dark, and by daylight was rather short-sighted, having to wear glasses to aid him most of the time. After making some remarks about not seeing his adversary very plainly, owing to the darkness, he squared off, and after a few parries made a quick pass, knocking his man end over end for a number of rods, with a blow that would have stove in the end of a Dutch regiment, at the same time saying that if he had his spectacles along with him, he thought he could do better. This highly elated the men, and now, having found that he was an expert, no one cared to face him, and our "Bill" was "boss of the yard," and was never afterwards bantered to put on gloves.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER, IN APRIL, 1863.

The following description of this expedition is given by Sergt. Otis A. Merrill, who was present with his company, H, one of the companies of the Seventh New Hampshire ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., where the regiment was at that time stationed, under Colonel Putnam, to join the expedition :

"On Friday, March 27, 1863, the steamer 'Cossack' arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., from Hilton Head, S. C., with orders for Colonel Putnam to take five companies of his regiment and proceed at once on the steamer to Hilton Head, to join an expedition, the objective point being, as we supposed, Charleston, S. C., Companies B, F, H, I, and K, were selected and ordered to be in readiness for inspection the following day at 10 o'clock A. M., and go aboard the 'Cossack.' Adj't. H. G. Webber and Asst. Surg. Henry Boynton of the regimental staff were to accompany the battalion. The men were ordered to take,

besides their arms and equipments, one change of under-clothing, their overcoats, and blankets, leaving their dress coats, hats, and other things at St. Augustine. The weather was so rough on Saturday that the battalion did not go on board the steamer until Sunday afternoon, when they at once started for their destination. They had proceeded but a short distance when a severe squall came up, and, before they had reached the bar, they were obliged to anchor. As soon as the squall had abated so that it was safe to raise the anchor, the steamer was taken back to St. Augustine, and anchored off Fort Marion, where she remained until toward night on Monday. In the mean time the storm had been very severe and the water on the bar was exceedingly rough. Colonel Putnam was very anxious to obey orders and report promptly at headquarters of the department, and on this account, no doubt, the steamer started sooner than her captain or the pilot thought it prudent. The 'Cossack' was a crazy old boat, and the rough sea outside was liable to materially change the channel over the bar, which was composed of quicksand and liable to change under such circumstances.

"The captain of the steamer, who seemed to be a rough old sea-dog, desired to wait a day or two longer for the sea to become smoother, but the colonel was bound to go, and the old native pilot said he would pilot them over. On reaching the bar, the waters were white with foam as they rolled up the shallow channel, which was only eleven feet deep at high tide, while the steamer, which was quite heavily loaded, drew nine feet.

"The pilot got into his dory to 'flag' the steamer along the channel over the bar. The engineer of the boat was heard to say, 'Shall I put on all steam, captain?' the captain in his gruff voice replying, 'Yes, if we've got to go to hell, let us go quick!'

“Twice the old steamer struck on the sand-bar with a thump, as she came down in the trough of the sea, and the men began to wonder if this was to end their soldiering. The steamer and the pilot were alternately hidden from each other as they were tossed up and down on the rough waves, which frequently broke over the deck of the steamer. Getting safely over the bar, they at once proceeded on their rough voyage toward Hilton Head, stopping at Fernandina, Fla., the next day, long enough to take on board five companies of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers (Colonel Hawley’s regiment).

“They arrived at Hilton Head about noon, Wednesday, April 1, and were at once ordered ashore. New ‘A’ tents were issued to the men, and they went into camp near and north of the hospital. Sunday morning, April 5, the battalion left Hilton Head on the new headquarters dispatch steamer ‘General Hunter,’ and proceeded at once to Stono Inlet, S. C., to await the result of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the iron-clads of our navy.

“It was a beautiful sight to see the sixty government vessels of which the expedition was composed, as they steamed along toward Charleston. The vessels arrived at Stono Inlet about dark or a little after, and went in over the bar as fast as they could be piloted.

“Tuesday, April 7, was a beautiful spring day, and one in which the iron-clads of our navy were to be severely tested by the forts in Charleston Harbor. The attack of the iron-clads, consisting of the ‘New Ironsides’ and eight monitors, on Fort Sumter commenced at 3 o’clock P. M., and continued for about two and one half hours. Stono Inlet is about ten miles from Fort Sumter, and each discharge of the artillery and the bursting of the shells could be distinctly heard, and at that distance at times seemed like one continuous roar. The discharge of the heavy guns jarred the steamers at Stono Inlet the same as a house is often jarred by heavy thunder.

“The attack by the navy on Fort Sumter and the other forts in the harbor was a failure, but not a disaster. We lost but four men and one vessel, the ‘Keokuk.’ All the other vessels could be easily repaired. Two guns on Fort Sumter were disabled, one burst, and the rebels had one man killed and a few wounded. On the fleet engaged there were about one thousand men and thirty guns, fighting against several times as many men, in what was probably the best fortified harbor in the world at that time.

“The men remained on board the transports several days, expecting the attack on the forts to be renewed again, and were much surprised when they received orders to return to Hilton Head. The battalion of the Seventh was transferred to the steamer ‘Convoy,’ and at 8 o’clock on Wednesday morning, April 15, Colonel Putnam with his men returned to St. Augustine, Fla. They sustained no loss and appeared in good order, and all seemed to have well enjoyed the trip.

“While at Hilton Head on the return trip, the men saw the yard-arms manned on the U. S. steam frigate ‘Wabash,’ which is at present the receiving ship at the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard. There were about one hundred and seventy-five in number. At the word of command they ran up the rigging at almost lightning speed, collected around the masts, and in an instant, at another word of command, deployed out on the yard-arms, each of which had the appearance of having a company of soldiers upon it in perfect line, and some of them were nearly an hundred feet in the air. It was a sight that but few of our men ever saw except at that time, and we were told that it was done in honor of the admiral, who had come on board the frigate at that time.”

GILLMORE MEDALS.

On the 28th of October, 1863, General Gillmore, full of gratitude to the rank and file of the regiments which had taken so prominent a part in the siege of Morris Island, issued General Order No. 94, Headquarters Department of the South, providing for department medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, to not over three per cent of the aggregate strength of the various regiments, companies, and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches. Candidates for these honors were to be nominated by the company officers, and sent through the usual military channels.

The following named men of the Seventh New Hampshire were recommended for Gillmore medals by a board of officers appointed in orders of November 25, 1863, from Headquarters U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C., under the provisions of General Order No. 94, Headquarters Department of the South :

Sergt. Brainard Cummings, Company A : Sergt. George F. Corson, and Private Michael Cahill, Company B : Privates Zenas P. Alden and Robert Miller, Company C : Privates George Parker and Clinton P. Wells, Company D : Privates Henry Kimball and Robert A. Brown, Company E : Corp. Martin V. B. Perkins and Private Samuel P. Sargent, Company F : Private Franklin W. Randall, Company G : Privates Stephen H. Price and Otis A. Merrill, Company H : Corp. George Weaver and Private John H. Smith, Company I : Sergt. Alonzo G. Dudley and Private George Rainey, Company K.

No record of the dates of the issue of the medals recommended by this board of officers can be found in the records of the War Department.

These medals were called "Gillmore Medals," and were of bronze, and bear on one side a representation in

relief of Fort Sumter in ruins, and upon the other a *fac-simile* of the general's autograph, while upon the bar above the medal, to which the medal is attached, appears the name, rank, company, and regiment, of the soldier receiving the same. A certificate was also issued with each medal. Those awarded to the men of the Seventh were not all issued and presented while our regiment was on Morris Island, some of them being received by the men during the summer of 1864.

Though all regiments participating in the siege were invited by General Gillmore to send in the names of deserving soldiers, a few regiments declined the offered honor on the basis that every man of the regiment had been "gallant and meritorious." However this may be, the recipients of those medals may proudly wear them, for they were faithfully earned.

LIEUTENANT WORCESTER'S SWORD.

A SOUVENIR RETURNED.

After the muster-in of Company H, and just before its departure for the front, friends of Lieutenant Worcester, appreciating his patriotism, bought and presented him a sword, which, at the time of his capture at Fort Wagner, fell into rebel hands, and nothing was ever heard from it until the winter of 1887, when the following letter came one day to the postmaster at Hollis :

PLANTERSVILLE, S. C., February 23, 1887.

To the P. M. of Hollis :

DEAR SIR, — I am anxious to be put in communication with Lieut. John H. Worcester, of Company H, Seventh Regiment N. H. Volunteers, for so he was December 20, 1861.

If he is not alive, can you give me the address of any member of his family? I have just come across a sou-

venir that may be valued by himself or his family, and will be obliged to you if you will assist me.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. HARLESTON READ.

Plantersville P. O., Georgetown, S. C.

This letter was at once referred to Mr. Franklin Worcester, of Hollis, a brother of Lieutenant Worcester, who at once replied and received the following letter:

PLANTERSVILLE, March 4, 1887.

Mr. Franklin Worcester:

DEAR SIR.—Your prompt and satisfactory answer to my letter of the 23d was received last evening, and in reply I will state it is a sword of your brother's that I have.

My husband, while on service in the Confederate army, was stationed for a time on Morris Island, near Fort Wagner, and while there bought the sword from a private who had no use for it. After the war it was put aside in a lumber room, with his other army luggage, and there it has been forgotten until my boys grew old enough to take an interest in such things, when they brought it to me and drew my attention to the inscription on the band of the scabbard:

“PRESENTED TO
LT. JOHN H. WORCESTER,
CO. H, 7TH REG'T N. H. V.,
BY HIS FRIENDS IN HOLLIS,
DEC. 20, 1861.”

When we read it we felt that there must have been true worth in Lieutenant Worcester to be so valued by “his friends in Hollis,” and so with my husband's consent I decided to write as I did for some information.

We feel sad to think it is not to be returned to the lieutenant himself, as we had hoped, but as he is now “at rest,” I will send it to you as soon as I hear from you, if your express address is the same as your post-office one, or like ours, entirely different, the express office being seventeen miles away.

Not from curiosity, but with real interest I ask, was Lieutenant Worcester a young man, and did he leave a widow and children?

The sword is of no value in itself, as the handle is broken, and the brass tip at the end of the scabbard is broken off, but the inscription, showing how he was appreciated in his home, touched me, and I felt it would still be valued by "someone" for his sake. I will forward it to you as soon as I am sure of your express address.

Respectfully yours,

ANNIE E. READ,
Mrs. J. HARLESTON READ,
Plantersville P. O., Georgetown, S. C.

The sword was received in due time, and although "shattered and torn," it is sacredly kept in memory of the one who so bravely lost his life in the defense of his country and on the field of honor.

OUR RECRUITS OF 1862.

The recruits that came to the regiment in 1862, while the regiment was at St. Augustine, Fla., were the equal of any body of men that helped to form the organization. Most of them were led to select the regiment through personal friendships. These men voluntarily enlisted, and made the best of soldiers. The first squad that came to us left Concord, N. H., August 27, 1862, en route for New York, via Boston and Fall River, Mass. Arriving at Fall River, they went aboard the steamer "Metropolis," and when near New York, they passed the English steamer "Great Eastern," which was aground at the time, and was the largest vessel in the world.

Upon landing in New York, September 28, the men were marched up to the White Street barracks, and in the afternoon were marched aboard a small steamer, and

taken over to Fort Hamilton to await transportation to the Department of the South. September 4, the men went aboard the steamer "George C. Collins," and the next morning started for the South. The steamer was a round-bottom propeller, and was a regular transport, fitted up with bunks each six feet square, designed to accommodate four men in each bunk. There were on board about one hundred and fifty men bound for New Hampshire regiments (Third, Fourth, and Seventh), two hundred for Massachusetts, and some for Rhode Island regiments. At Beaufort, N. C., the men went ashore for one day, and the Third New Hampshire men buried one of their number who had died on the voyage. On the morning of September 10, they left for Port Royal, S. C., and arrived there on the evening of September 11. The next morning the men were all allowed to go ashore, and those who had not reached their destination went into camp for a few days to await transportation. While here the men availed themselves of the opportunity to visit friends in the New Hampshire and other regiments. On September 16, the men for the Seventh Regiment were ordered to go aboard the steamer "Cossack," on which the journey to the regiment was to be completed. The steamer stopped at Fernandina part of one day, and ran up the St. John's River a short distance the same evening to enable Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry to enquire as to the result of a bombardment of a rebel battery by our gunboats.

On September 18, the recruits arrived at St. Augustine, and were sent to the barracks at the south end of the city; later were attached to Company E, and quartered with them at the old Planter's Hotel for the purpose of drawing rations. Lieutenant Baker, of Company E, was detailed to drill them until they could be assigned to their respective companies, which occurred about October 1.

October 3, another squad of recruits arrived and were at once assigned to the companies for which they enlisted, except some who had enlisted for Company E, who could not be assigned to that company as the maximum number for that company had been reached by the men who were assigned from the previous squad. From both squads Company D received seven; Company E, sixteen; and Company H, twelve.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. HALDIMAND SUMNER PUTNAM.

This lamented officer, who was killed in the charge upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, S. C., on the 18th day of July, 1863, was born in Cornish, N. H., October 6, 1836; was the son of Hon. John L. Putnam, of that town.

After receiving the general advantages for education which could, at that time, be obtained in the public schools of his native town, and a neighboring academy, he, when a little more than sixteen years of age, received an appointment as cadet at the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1857, with high honors, very near the head of his class. He was at once attached to the regular army, and from that time until a few months previous to the rebellion he was stationed at different localities on the western frontier. In all positions he proved a brave and faithful officer, and invariably won the highest esteem of his superior officers. He was called upon at various times while in the far West to endure long and tiresome marches, and on one occasion the forces to which he was at the time attached, were required to make a forced march from the coast to the Utah country. It being in the winter season the troops suffered intensely from cold and hunger, their last ration having been consumed the day before they reached the vicinity of their destination, which was Salt Lake City. In all these trials Colonel Putnam (then a lieutenant) exhibited superior courage and a fixed determination to brave manfully all the dangers of his lot.

When the dark clouds of secession raised their gloomy forms in the Southern horizon, Lieutenant Putnam was at once summoned to Washington, and was twice entrusted with verbal messages of the highest importance to carry to Fort Pickens, Fla. He traveled by rail through the South, accomplished his task, and was returning the last time to the North, when he was seized at Montgomery, Ala., by the military authorities of that State and detained several days. He was finally released and came back to Washington. Soon after he was given an important position on the staff of General McDowell, where he remained until October 15, 1861, when he was commissioned by the governor of New Hampshire as colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers, which was being organized at that time for the war.

While on the staff of General McDowell he performed many arduous and responsible duties, and his superior military talent was universally recognized and admitted. In the first battle of Bull Run he was in the thickest of the action, but escaped uninjured. When his services were asked to take command of a regiment from his native State, his heart filled with pleasure, but he modestly stated that he thought himself too young for the responsible position. Upon being further urged, however, he consented to the proposition, and with the permission of the War Department, at once hastened to the old Granite State, where a thousand brave men welcomed their young commander with the greatest enthusiasm.

In relation to his regiment Colonel Putnam, though a strict disciplinarian, ever secured and retained the warmest affection of his men. The soldiers who served under him knew that in his heart there was love for each and all of them, and in whatever position they were placed they had implicit confidence in their commander. From the day of his assuming command of the regiment, until he

fell upon the field of glory, not a single murmur or complaint came back to New Hampshire from either officers or men.

Among the most intimate of Colonel Putnam's classmates was Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and afterwards a noted general of the rebel army. That intimacy was never broken until the commencement of the war. At the time of General Fitzhugh Lee's marriage, Colonel Putnam was in the West, yet he procured a leave of absence and repaired to Virginia where he witnessed the imposing nuptials. Just before the war commenced, the colonel received his last letter from young Lee, in which the writer stated that he was discouraged and disheartened and hardly knew what course to take. "I want to stand by my country," he said, "yet I believe the South has been wronged." Colonel Putnam, in answering the communication, implored his long cherished friend and classmate to oppose the principles of secession, and stand up for his country and her flag. This was the last of their correspondence.

In religious connections he was an Episcopalian, and in none of the eventful scenes of his life did he forget the religious teachings of his youth.

Most of the time since the first attack on Sumter he had been acting as brigade commander, and was so acting at the time he fell.

On the night of the charge on Wagner, General Gillmore—who was at that time in command of the forces on Morris Island, and who had been watching the effect upon Fort Wagner of the shot and shell, which were fired by the navy and land batteries, since noon of that day—called up his division and brigade commanders for consultation; upon Colonel Putnam's return to his brigade it was learned that an assault had been determined upon, contrary to his advice, as he said. "I told the general," said he, "I did

not think we could take the fort so, but Seymour overruled me. Seymour is a devil of a fellow for dash." As a topographical engineer, to which corps he was attached in the regular army, his quick eye detected the utter impossibility of rushing through a mile and a fourth of the heaviest fire of shot and shell, and upon an earthwork strong enough to hold twelve hundred men a whole day under the concentrated fire of our fleet and land batteries as safely as though they had been miles away.

His exact position on the parapet of Fort Wagner, at the time of his death, as near as could ever be ascertained by any of the Seventh Regiment, was near the southeast angle, where, above the first line of parapet, was what seemed to be another line of works just a few feet recessed from the first and rising much higher, but which was afterwards found to be the immense roof or covering of the large bomb-proof with which the fort was provided, on the top of which he was killed by a bullet through the head. In the tumult and the darkness, and the almost utter impossibility of crossing the line of fire between the fort and our line of entrenchments, over a mile away, with such a burden, it would have been impossible to have the body removed. The rite of burial was therefore left to rebel hands.

GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

Gen. Joseph C. Abbott was the son of Aaron Abbott, of Concord, Merrimack County, N. H., and was born in that city on the 15th day of July, 1825. He attended the public schools of that city, and subsequently fitted for college under a private instructor, and attended school at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Instead of entering college, as he had designed, he read law with Hon. L. D. Stevens, who was afterwards mayor of Concord; subsequently he studied with Hon. David Cross, of Manchester, and for a time with Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord.

Having a very decided taste for literary pursuits he was employed as editor of the "Manchester American," for six months from April, 1851, and for the following six months was editor of the "New Hampshire Statesman," published at Concord. On the 1st of May, 1852, he removed to Manchester, and became permanently connected with the "American" as its editor and proprietor, until 1857, when he disposed of his interest in the paper and the printing establishment connected with it. In May, 1859, General Abbott became one of the editors and proprietors of the "Boston Atlas and Bee," and so continued until May, 1861. He was chairman of the committee that reported the resolutions in the Whig Presidential State Convention of New Hampshire, in 1852, and was a member of the Whig State Central Committee two years, the last of which he was chairman.

In July, 1856, General Abbott was appointed by the governor and council, adjutant-general of the State, which office he held until July 1861, when he resigned. For several years he was an active and useful member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and always took a lively interest in whatever related to the welfare of the State. In 1858, while adjutant-general of the State, being without any effective military organization, and feeling that in time of peace we should be prepared for war, he drafted an elaborate bill providing for a thorough organization of the volunteer militia of the State, and through his activity and influence secured its enactment into a law, which is, with some slight modifications, the law of New Hampshire upon that subject still.

On the 2d day of September, 1861, General Abbott received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of infantry in the State of New Hampshire. About that time the State authorities were organizing four regiments of infantry, a battery, a company of sharpshoot-

ers, and a battalion of cavalry, making a very heavy draft upon its available men. It was with some difficulty that General Abbott could get the governor and council to extend to him such assistance as was necessary to secure the success of the undertaking, absorbed as they were in other matters more immediately pressing upon them. By his indomitable perseverance, however, he succeeded in securing the requisite number of men and established the headquarters of his regiment, which had been numbered as the Seventh, at Manchester. Determined as he was that this should be the model regiment from the State, he desired that it should be commanded by a man with a thorough military education, who had seen service in the field; hence he asked only for the lieutenant-colonelcy for himself, and nominated Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam, a graduate of West Point, a native of Cornish this State, and who had been in a responsible position on the staff of General McDowell since the breaking out of the rebellion, to the governor for colonel. Lieutenant Putnam was accordingly commissioned, and General Abbott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Early in 1863, Colonel Putnam was placed in command of a brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott commanded the Seventh Regiment. At the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th day of July, 1863, while bravely leading his brigade, Colonel Putnam was killed. The Seventh Regiment was in his brigade, under command of the lieutenant-colonel, and suffered a loss of two hundred and twelve officers and men — killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 22d of July, soon after this disastrous engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott was promoted to be colonel of his regiment, and commanded it in most of its severe marches and bloody battles until the summer of 1864, when he assumed command of a brigade, after which he was nearly all of the time, until the close of the war,

acting brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Fort Fisher, N. C. : was brevetted for gallant services on that occasion, to date from January 15, 1865. General Abbott was mustered out of the United States service with his regiment : returned to the State with it and was discharged in August, 1865.

After the close of the war, General Abbott, in company with other gentlemen, purchased valuable timber lands in North Carolina, removed to Wilmington, and engaged actively in the land and lumber business. He was a member of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Raleigh in November, 1867, and took a leading part on committees and in debate, showing an intimate knowledge of the political affairs of the country : and felt a deep interest in the action of his adopted State, in the condition in which the war had left it. In April, 1868, he was elected to the legislature, and in June, 1868, General Abbott was elected United States Senator from North Carolina, for the term ending March 4, 1871, in which capacity he served faithfully and well.

As a political and general newspaper writer, General Abbott had few superiors in New England : as a politician, he was active, careful, and conservative : as adjutant-general of the State when the war first broke out, he exhibited true patriotism, the utmost energy and perseverance in raising and putting into the field in the best possible condition for efficient service, the troops called for by the president. As a regimental and brigade commander, in the field he was always cool and prudent, careful of his troops, gallant and fearless of consequences to himself, and scrupulously faithful in the discharge of every duty. As a true friend and thorough gentleman he had no superior in the country. He died suddenly at Wilmington, N. C., of brain disease, October 8, 1881, at the age of fifty-six years. His remains were brought to Manchester, N. H.,

for final interment, March 30, 1887, and were received by Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., escorted by the War Veterans Drum Corps, and a delegation of the old Seventh New Hampshire, consisting of Capt. J. F. Cotton, Capt. Joseph Freschl, Lieut. H. F. W. Little, Sergt. M. H. Johnson, Corp. C. C. Bunce, N. R. Bixby, C. A. Jones, Samuel McElroy, D. L. Ordway, and Robert Alsop, who acted as pall bearers. His remains now rest in the Valley Cemetery, one of the most beautiful in New England, and each Memorial Day his grave is fittingly decorated by the Grand Army of the Republic. His widow resided at No. 1,328 I street, North Washington, D. C., and had a position in the Treasury Department in 1892.

LIEUT. COL. THOMAS A. HENDERSON.

Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson was a son of Capt. Samuel H. Henderson, and was born in Dover, Strafford County, N. H., December 1, 1833. He completed his preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1851, graduating with distinction, at the head of his class, in 1855. During the three succeeding years he was principal of the Franklin Academy, in Dover, where he was a popular and successful teacher. He read law in the office of Messrs. Woodman & Doe, of Dover, and finished his course at Harvard Law School in 1861, where he exhibited marked ability as a scholar and debater. He won the highest prize for a legal essay, and received the degree of LL. B. Soon after his graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, of Massachusetts, with every prospect of success in his chosen profession. The dark war clouds of secession gathering away on the Southern horizon had broken in all the fury of a terrible devastating rebellion, and believing that every good citizen owed his first duty to his government, he at once determined to enter the army. With

this end in view he went to Norwich, Vt., where he remained several months, under military instruction and drill; then in November, 1861, accepted the position of adjutant of the Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

Upon the death of Major Smith, in August, 1862, on the urgent recommendation of Colonel Putnam, Adjutant Henderson was commissioned major. In the bloody assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th of July, 1863, Major Henderson acted as aide-de-camp to Colonel Putnam, who in command of a brigade was killed at their head in that terrible charge, and in consequence of whose death Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott was promoted to colonel, and Major Henderson to be lieutenant-colonel, on the 22d of the same month. He subsequently served on the staff of General Seymour, and was provost marshal of Florida during the campaign which resulted in the disastrous battle of Olustee. In the spring of 1864, the Seventh Regiment was transferred to Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson led his command in the battle of Drury's Bluff, where his skill and gallantry elicited the highest commendations from the commanding general. He also commanded his regiment in the engagement at Deep Bottom, on the 16th of August, 1864, and received a mortal wound in the hip, which severed the principal artery, from which, despite all that surgical skill and attention could do, he died in a few hours. His body was embalmed and sent home in charge of Chaplain Emerson, and was buried on September 2, in Pine Hill Cemetery, in the City of Dover, amid the mourning of a large circle of relatives and friends. Thus perished, while in the faithful discharge of duty, another brave and talented officer, and a noble, earnest patriot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was a man of very superior ability and fine attainments, of inflexible morality, and stainless purity of life. In the army he discharged every duty with fidelity and patriotic devotion, which, with his

uniform cheerfulness and kindness, made him a favorite with all, of whatever rank or degree. In his death, glorious though it was, the city of his birth, his State, his regiment, and the nation, met with a sad loss. The historian of the Seventh Regiment served in the capacity of sergeant-major while Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was adjutant of the regiment from its arrival at Fort Jefferson, Fla., until his promotion as major, and being very closely connected with the duties of the adjutant's office during that time, a period of nine months, and being constantly under the personal supervision and in immediate contact with Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson in the performance of the duties of that office, he can bear testimony that, for gentlemanly qualities, habits of the strictest morality, cheerfulness of manner and temperament, and kindness of heart, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was never excelled.

COL. AUGUSTUS W. ROLLINS.

Col. Augustus W. Rollins, son of Augustus and Abiah Rollins, a direct descendant of Judge Ichabod Rollins, the first judge of probate under the State government of New Hampshire, and of James Rawlins, who emigrated to America in 1632, and settled in that part of Dover called Newington in 1644; he was born in that part of Somersworth now called Rollinsford, on the old homestead, on April 27, 1831.

He attended the schools of his native town, and also attended Gilmanton Academy in 1850 and 1851; in 1852, he took a thorough course in Comer's Commercial College, at Boston, Mass. In 1853, he went to Illinois, where he was for a few years engaged as civil engineer on the Alton & Terre Haute railroad, and was afterwards engaged as civil engineer on the Dover & Winnepesaukee railroad. In 1859, he commenced business in Dover as a merchant, and continued at this occupation until the fall

of 1861, when he assisted in organizing a company in Dover, entering the service as captain of Company F, Seventh N. H. Volunteers; was promoted to major July 23, 1863; and to lieutenant-colonel September 30, 1864.

He participated in the bloody assaults upon Fort Wagner, in the disastrous battle of Olustee, Fla., Deep Run, New Market Heights, and October 7, 1864, at the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., where he had his horse shot from under him. In falling, the colonel was injured severely. The horse was known as "Old Gray," and the colonel was at that moment near the right of the regiment, but a few feet from the writer of this, the historian, and the shots of the rebels were telling fast for a few moments along the whole line. He was with his regiment in front of Petersburg, and on the various expeditions out beyond the Darbytown Road. At the storming of Fort Fisher he was in command of his regiment, and for gallantry at that place was brevetted colonel of United States Volunteers.

At the close of the war he was mustered out with his regiment; for a number of years was colonel of one of the State militia regiments, and was a member of the State legislature in 1869. He died of congestion of the lungs, February 16, 1870, at the age of thirty-nine years, on the old homestead where he was born, leaving three sisters who were living on the farm in 1893, and one brother, Hon. S. W. Rollins, of Meredith, N. H., who was judge of probate for Belknap County, at the time this was written.

Colonel Rollins was a genial, kind hearted man; brave, generous, and kind in all his relations, strong in his attachments, and devoted to his friends. He entered the service in good health with an iron constitution, and came out of it broken down in health, and with his constitution completely shattered. He survived his army service less than five years, and died lamented and mourned by a large circle of friends.

MAJ. DANIEL SMITH.

Maj. Daniel Smith was a son of Winthrop Smith, Esq., of Durham, Strafford County, N. H. He was born at that place on the 27th of January, 1823. After graduating from the public schools of his native town, he attended, for several terms, the academies at Greenland and Pittsfield. In early life he adopted the business of land surveyor, which, to him, proved eminently successful. In 1850, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New Hampshire militia; and besides, filled many positions of honor and trust in his native town. In 1854, he removed to Dover, and from 1855 to 1860 he was a deputy sheriff for Strafford County, city marshal of Dover for three years, and a representative from that city to the popular branch of the New Hampshire legislature in 1860 and 1861. For his character as a man, and for the many desirable qualities he possessed for the position, he was appointed and commissioned major of the Seventh Regiment, on the 15th of October, 1861. He went with his regiment to New York city, thence to Fort Jefferson, Fla., where he served ably and acceptably as provost marshal, until the regiment moved to Beaufort, S. C., where he was seized with fever; he was permitted to go home on a leave of absence, arriving at his home in a very feeble condition, and died on the 26th of August, 1862, leaving a widow and four children. As a citizen, Major Smith was highly respected and discharged all official and public duties with intelligence and fidelity. While in the army, his promptness, valor, and uniform cheerfulness and kindness to the officers and men won for him the confidence, respect, and affection of all with whom he became associated.

MAJ. JEREMIAH S. DURGIN.

Jeremiah Smith Durgin, son of John and Susan Durgin, was born in Canterbury, N. H., December 19, 1810. He was married, November 28, 1838, to Caroline Farnum, and followed the trade of carpenter and joiner until 1841, and resided in West Concord, N. H. He then moved to Springfield, N. H., and engaged in the hotel business at the old Stickney stand, this being in the olden time when traveling was almost wholly performed by stages; in 1844, he removed to Andover Centre, N. H., and kept the Moulton stand, a well known tavern in those days, remaining there a few years, when he leased the old Kearsarge House, a noted hostelry at Potter Place, N. H. While residing at this place the New Hampshire Northern railroad was constructed, which wholly destroyed the old-time stage traffic. In 1851, he removed to Fisherville (now Penacook), N. H., where he leased the Washington House, of which he was landlord nearly all of the time until his enlistment in the Seventh New Hampshire, and during a portion of the time held the position of deputy sheriff, and was for a time one of the town officers.

He early showed a love for military training, and was commissioned as major of the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire militia, as early as 1839; at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he at once began to assist in raising troops for the service: and in the fall of that year was largely instrumental in raising Company E, of the Seventh New Hampshire; was commissioned captain of that company November 12, 1861; was detailed as provost marshal at St. Augustine, Fla., during the time the Seventh was stationed at that post. He followed the fortunes of the regiment, serving with distinction, and was very popular with the company he commanded. Captain Durgin was promoted to major September 30, 1864, and when the regiment was ordered to North Carolina, he was

left in charge of the convalescent camp in Virginia, and reported to his regiment soon after the taking of Fort Fisher; was mustered out with the other officers of the regiment, July 20, 1865, and returned to his home in Fisherville (now Penacook), N. H.; but the exposure incident to his army life caused disabilities which completely wrecked his health and increased in severity each year, until January 19, 1867, when he died very suddenly of apoplexy. He had three sons in the service, two in the Second New Hampshire, and one in the Eighteenth N. H. Volunteers.

Major Durgin was a man of fine physique, affable and kind; beloved by both officers and men. He would pay strict attention to a complaint from an enlisted man and would do his utmost to correct any mistake whereby any soldier would in the least be wronged. When captain of Company E, he always took the best of care of his men, and carefully saw that his company received their rations and clothing as the Army Regulations provided; and he exerted a sort of fatherly care over Company E, which the men never forgot, and which the survivors of that company and other members of the regiment will always remember.

SURG. W. W. BROWN.

Surg. William Whittier Brown was born in Vershire, Vt., in 1805, and after attending the schools in his native town, he continued his studies at the academies of Bradford and Randolph, Vt., and in 1825 he was a pupil in the academy at Hudson, N. Y. In 1827 and 1828, he taught school in the State of New York; at the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine with John Poole, M. D., at Bradford, Vt. He attended lectures at Hanover, N. H., and graduated from the New Hampshire Medical Institution in 1830. He at once went into prac-

tice at Poplin (now Fremont), in this State, and remained there until 1835, when he removed to Chester, N. H., where he remained ten years, enjoying the confidence of the people, and having an extensive practice.

Desiring to supplement his early advantages by further study and observation of the practice of others, he went to New York in 1843, attended a course of lectures, and diligently followed the best clinical teachers through the hospitals. His fifteen years' practice had disclosed to him his deficiencies, and he labored zealously to remove them: he finally returned to New Hampshire with his mind well stored with new ideas and all the recent improvements in surgery and practice. He now, in 1846, removed to Manchester, N. H., and soon had an extensive business, many of his old patrons in Chester and the neighboring towns having gone to the city before him, and many more still insisting that he should be their reliance in distress. To meet these demands of his old friends he was obliged to start very early in the morning in order to be back in season for his day's work in the city. Very few men could have endured those long journeys in all weathers as he did, uncomplainingly even in advanced life.

He was in California one year, including portions of 1849 and 1850, and brought home quite a handsome sum of money, accumulated by medical practice there, which he invested in real estate in Manchester, N. H., erecting the brick block on Elm street, known as Brown's block.

In 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of N. H. Volunteers, and served until July 22, 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He contracted malarial fever which was followed by chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of which he never recovered. He also received an injury which resulted in a severe case of hernia, incurred on a forced march, while in Florida, in February, 1864, for which he might

readily have obtained a pension, but he never applied. He was genial, kind-hearted, and seemed like a father to the younger members of the regiment, in cases of sickness when they were brought to the hospital and placed in his charge; he exercised that kindly, fatherly care towards them that endeared him to every soldier, and the best monument he could have is the kindly regards and the high esteem in which his memory is held by every surviving comrade of the Seventh New Hampshire; and the mention of his name at any gathering of the members of the regiment will at once touch a most tender and sympathetic chord. His rank, which was that of major on the regimental staff, did not place him beyond the reach of any member of the regiment. He was very easily approached; was affable and gentle in his manner, and gave the same consideration and attention to a private soldier that he would to a general officer. At the time of his appointment as surgeon, at the formation of the regiment, he appointed, with the approval of Colonel Putnam, his son Willie as hospital steward, who remained in the service until the discharge of the three years' men. Another son, Charles L., was sergeant-major of the Fourth New Hampshire, was promoted to second lieutenant, and died in the service, June 3, 1863.

After returning home from the service Doctor Brown was appointed pension examining surgeon, which position he soon after resigned as it consumed too much of the time which he desired to devote to his regular practice; and the remuneration for such services paid by the government at that time was wholly inadequate for the amount of work to be performed.

He was made a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836. As a physician and surgeon he was eminently successful. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity; a member of the Congregational Church; and

was post surgeon of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., at the time of his death. He had received the honorary degree of A. M., from Dartmouth College, as a merited compliment to his professional ability, patriotism, business capacity, and personal worth.

He died January 6, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years, from pneumonia, leaving a widow, the sole survivor of the family, but who is now deceased.

SURG. SYLVANUS BUNTON.

Surg. Sylvanus Bunton was born in Allenstown, N. H., March 8, 1812, and was the son of Andrew and Lavinia (Holden) Bunton. His family was of Scotch-Irish derivation, and was undoubtedly represented among the stalwart defenders, in the early times, of Londonderry, N. H. The grandfather of Dr. Bunton enlisted as a soldier early in the Revolutionary War; was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of White Plains, in 1776. Doctor Bunton's mother was the daughter of David Holden, who served as a first sergeant during the French and Indian War, before the Revolution, and who settled in Townsend, Mass., but afterwards removed to Hollis, N. H.

Doctor Bunton acquired his early education in the common schools of Goffstown, N. H., and at the age of seventeen went to Quincy, Mass., and learned the trade of stone-mason, and during his apprenticeship taught in district schools in winter. About this time a severe attack of typhoid fever prostrated him so that he was obliged to abandon the hard manual labor incumbent upon the stone-mason's trade, and in the fall of 1833 he attended Pembroke Academy for the purpose of preparing himself for college. In 1836, he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1840. Impaired health at that time necessitated a change of climate, and in 1841 he went to Georgetown, D. C., and

for several years was a teacher in select classical schools at Georgetown, D. C., Elkridge Landing, and Queen Anne, Anne Arundel County, Md. While at the latter place he commenced the study of medicine, attending lectures at the Washington University, of Baltimore. Here he graduated and was elected a resident physician to their hospital, fulfilling these duties for more than a year.

Returning to New Hampshire in 1846, he was married on December 17th of that year to Clara E. Conant, of Hollis, N. H., and located in Manchester, N. H., where he established a large practice, and also held many of the responsible offices of the city until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. While residing in Manchester he became connected with the State militia, and as early as 1848 was commissioned as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, with the rank of major, which position he held for two years.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion his patriotism led him to volunteer his services to the national cause; he was commissioned by Governor Berry, July 29, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the Second N. H. Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant, and at once started for the front; but on reaching Washington he was detained by the surgeon-general and was put on duty at the Mount Pleasant General Hospital, where he remained for several months, caring for the wounded from the battlefields of Antietam and South Mountain. In December, 1862, he finally joined his regiment near Fredericksburg, and was closely identified with the active service of the Second New Hampshire, until June, 1864. After the battle of Gettysburg he remained at that place for a number of weeks on detached hospital duty, finally rejoining his regiment at Point Lookout, Md., where a large prison camp for Confederate prisoners of war had been established. To Doctor Bunton was assigned the organization of the

medical department of this prison camp, and for several months he was its surgeon-in-chief. A small-pox epidemic of a virulent form broke out about this time among the prisoners, and by reason of his previous experience, especially with that disease while in Baltimore, Doctor Bunton was relieved from duty at the prison camp and placed in charge of the small-pox hospital, where he continued until the ravages of the disease had ceased.

In May, 1864, he rejoined his regiment in Virginia, participating with them in the battle of Cold Harbor, and upon the expiration of the three years' term of the regiment he was mustered out of service and returned to New Hampshire. He was immediately appointed by Governor Gilmore as assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire, June 24, 1864, and upon the resignation of Surgeon William W. Brown, he was promoted to surgeon with the rank of major, to date from August 24, 1864. He was with the regiment during the remainder of its service, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, July 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.

Upon returning North after the war, he located in Hollis, N. H., where he resided for about two years, and then removed to Mont Vernon, N. H., where he continued in active practice of his profession until failing health and disability, occasioned by his army service, compelled him to retire. His wife died at Mont Vernon in 1873, and he was subsequently married, in 1874, to Miss Sarah Jane Trevitt, of that town, who survives him. His death occurred August 13, 1884. A son also survives him, Henry S. Bunton, who served as hospital steward of the Seventh New Hampshire during the latter part of its service, and now resides at Hyde Park, Mass.

Doctor Bunton was a man of humane and benevolent disposition, which qualities were peculiarly marked in his conscientious discharge of his duties during his army serv-

ice. Every member of the Seventh New Hampshire will remember the kind and fatherly devotion shown by him in administering to their wants, and his self-sacrifice and kindness shown in behalf of the sick and wounded will never be forgotten. To them he invariably displayed the utmost devotion.

While at Point Lookout, Md., he was highly respected and beloved by the Confederate prisoners who came under his care, and for years after the war, and, in fact, during the remainder of his life, he was in constant receipt of letters from different parts of the South expressive of the affection and regard in which he was held by those whom he had befriended in a professional way, and whom he had so kindly cared for in sickness, while they were prisoners of war. He was a man of sincere religious convictions and of unquestioned integrity. Indeed, the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best may be fully expressed in the words, "He was a true, Christian gentleman."

ASST. SURG. HENRY BOYNTON.

Asst. Surg. Henry Boynton was born in Pepperell, Mass., December 2, 1823, and received his early education in the schools of that town, and fitted for college at Pepperell Academy and at Black River Academy, in Ludlow, Vt. He received his college education at Williams College and at Dartmouth, and after graduating with honors commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Nehemiah Cutler, of Pepperell, and Dr. B. R. Palmer, president of the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., where he graduated in 1852.

His first year after graduation was passed in the West, where he was engaged in lecturing before teachers' institutes and other institutions of learning, and finally settled down to the practice of medicine in Hollis, N. H., in 1854,

and remained there till 1859, after which he traveled extensively through the South, spending six months in the State of Texas during the years 1860 and 1861, just previous to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and he was there when General Twiggs surrendered the United States forces under his command to the Texas authorities. Returning home a few days before Sumter was fired upon by the rebels, he aided and assisted in the first war meeting or gathering held in Nashua, N. H., and did much to forward the recruitment of the different organizations which at that time were being formed. He was offered and accepted a commission as assistant surgeon in the Seventh Regiment N. H. Volunteers, and entered upon that service in September, 1861, and was with the regiment constantly, without ever having had a day's leave of absence till late in the autumn of 1863. His health becoming much impaired he resigned his commission, and was discharged for disability January 24, 1864.

During his entire service, Doctor Boynton was a universal favorite of the men, and he performed the duties incumbent upon him in a kindly manner, and the inmates of the hospitals and sick and wounded men of our regiment will always remember the devotion and kindness shown by him in his attendance upon them, catering in every way possible for their comfort; it was Doctor Boynton who was selected to go to Bird Key, Fla., with our small-pox patients while we were at Fort Jefferson, a very unpleasant and dangerous detail, which he kindly took upon himself to perform; again at St. Augustine we well remember him starting and teaching a singing school, and quite a number of the men from Company H were members of the school. While at St. Augustine his horse was captured by guerrillas under the rebel Captain Dickinson, at the time Lieutenant Cate and Samuel Ridell, one of our sutlers, were taken prisoners. This was quite a loss for the doctor, and he felt very badly about it at the time.

After the war he settled in Woodstock, Vt., and began the practice of medicine, and has followed his profession to the present time, being very successful as a physician and having a large practice. He is widely known as a lecturer, and is quite popular among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has frequent calls for lectures. His residence at the present time is Woodstock, N. H.

JOHN H. HORSFALL.

John H. Horsfall, of Company H, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, Eng., July 21, 1842, and received his education in private and academic schools, but owing to the death of his father he was compelled to leave his studies before finishing the courses contemplated by him, and hoping to meet with greater success in his business life he came to the United States in 1861; during that year he joined the United States forces at Buffalo, N. Y., enlisting in the Twenty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, a two years' regiment, and serving the unexpired term of that regiment; he saw much active service in the Army of the Potomac, to which his regiment belonged, and although acting as regimental secretary he performed duty in the line, and won recognition for gallantry in the seven days' operations before Richmond, Va., which led to his recommendation for a commission. He was, however, mustered out of service with his regiment, in New York city, in July, 1863. In October of that year, he again enlisted and was assigned to Company H, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, being mustered into service October 15, 1863, and joined the regiment at Morris Island, S. C., and was on detached service much of the time until December 1, 1864, when he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant.

Lieutenant Horsfall remained with the regiment until its muster out of service, July 20, 1865, and was post adjutant of Wilmington, N. C., and of Goldsboro, N. C.,

and for a time was acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade to which his regiment was attached. He was brevetted captain for gallantry at the storming of Fort Fisher. During the campaign in North Carolina, and during the period of reconstruction from the time the so called Confederacy collapsed until the muster-out of the regiment, Captain Horsfall had severe and arduous duty to perform, which caused him at times to have a corps of clerks and orderlies busily engaged in the distribution to refugees, contrabands, prisoners, and thousands of destitute people, their daily rations, which duty required much tact and executive ability.

After the war Captain Horsfall visited for a brief period his friends in England, and upon his return settled in New York city, following the occupation of interior decorator, and at once joined the National Guard of the State of New York: enlisting as a private in 1866, in the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., he was promoted to second lieutenant, and resigned from that regiment to accept a position as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment: was promoted captain, and became major of this regiment, which position he held nearly five years, resigning in October, 1881.

CAPT. JONATHAN F. COTTON.

Capt. Jonathan Folsom Cotton was born in Ellsworth, N. H., March 10, 1819. He was the son of Samuel and Mary Folsom Cotton. While the captain was a small child his parents removed to Dover, N. H., where he attended school, and while yet a young man he went to Lowell, Mass., where he was employed as a clerk in a store for five years. He married Clara Tuttle, from Strafford, N. H., by whom he had one daughter. Returning from Lowell, he opened a store in Dover, and was in business in that city for some years: when the war broke

out he began recruiting for the army, having in the mean time disposed of his store. He recruited a company for the Seventh Regiment, which was the first company mustered into that organization, and he was commissioned captain of Company A, October 29, 1861, and was the ranking captain of the regiment, and served with distinction until his ill health obliged him to resign his commission, which he did February 3, 1864. After leaving the service he removed to Concord, N. H., and was employed by J. H. Pearson & Co., but later went into business for himself, which he successfully conducted until his place of business was burned a few months previous to his death. His wife died in 1877.

Captain Cotton married Mrs. Elizabeth N. Stevens, of Lakeport, N. H., November 27, 1879, by whom he is survived. His death occurred December 14, 1887, and was quite sudden. It was caused from heart disease and a complication of diseases incident to the service, and three years later his daughter passed away.

By those comrades who were best acquainted with Captain Cotton, his death was most keenly felt. He will be sadly missed by his associates of the Seventh N. H. Veteran Association, by the members of which he was loved, honored, and respected, among whom he was ever a leader in all enterprises pertaining to the benefit of the association. He served a period as president of the regimental association. When a building for headquarters was contemplated by the survivors of the Seventh Regiment, Captain Cotton was elected president of the building committee, which office he filled acceptably until his death. None labored harder or more earnestly, or contributed time or money more cheerfully, for the ultimate success of our enterprise.

For some years Captain Cotton had been the surviving senior officer in his regiment, in fact since the death of the late Gen. Joseph C. Abbott. It was a noticeable fact that

he had attended every reunion of our organization since the war, and with pride he had preserved, and wore in their respective order, all the badges of the different years of these reunions. There were no original members of the Seventh who did not know him, and to know him was to love and respect him. Always ready for duty, a strict disciplinarian, a kind-hearted, generous commander—the regret of every soldier under his command was apparent when circumstances, over which he had no control, compelled him to sever his connection with the company and regiment of his choice.

On duty we remember his kindly admonitions, his impartial manner in the performance of his duties; his constant watchfulness over the affairs and details of his company; and above all, in intercourse with his men his conversation was always that of a Christian gentleman. His pleasant smile and hearty grip of welcome we shall have no more, but his memory we will ever cherish, and until the last comrade fails to attend our annual reunions, the name of Capt. J. F. Cotton will not be forgotten. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2. G. A. R., Concord, N. H. His funeral was largely attended at the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, in that city, where he was a constant attendant. His widow resides in Concord, N. H.

CAPT. ORLANDO LAWRENCE.

Capt. Orlando Lawrence was born at Clarendon, Vt., August 15, 1832, and came of Revolutionary stock, being the grandson of Nicholas Lawrence, who enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in 1778, at the age of fourteen years, and served until peace was declared in 1783.

The education of Captain Lawrence was only such as was furnished by the district schools of his native town, which were considered very good for the times. He was

taught to work upon a farm, but at the age of twenty he went to Nashua, N. H., where he worked in mechanical shops for a few years, when the restlessness of the times and his desire to see other parts of the country led him to enlist in the Regular Army, and he was selected for the First U. S. Cavalry, then forming, which was commanded by Col. Edwin V. Sumner. By good conduct and strict attention to duty, he was soon promoted to first sergeant of Troop A, of that regiment. His term of enlistment for five years, in the Regular Army, was no light or easy service, as at that time the Indians were almost always on the war path. He took part in four campaigns against the savages, which included a large number of engagements. He had one year of almost constant service in Kansas, during the border ruffian days; his regiment being one of those ordered there by the War Department, at the solicitation of the governor, for the purpose of suppressing disturbances in that territory.

Captain Lawrence had many exciting adventures during this year's service, among which was the capturing of John Brown, of Kansas and Harper's Ferry fame, and also the Free Soil governor.

At the expiration of his enlistment he received his discharge at Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Reservation, Ark., April 10, 1860, and returned to his home in Nashua, N. H. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly enlisted in Company F, First Regiment N. H. Volunteers, commanded by Captain Augustus Edgerly; was mustered in as first sergeant, serving in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term of three months' service.

Returning to Nashua, N. H., he soon received authority to recruit a company, which he did successfully, and with himself as captain, the company was mustered into service the following November, as Company B, Seventh

N. H. Volunteers. He served with his regiment at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Beaufort, S. C., and resigned while stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., in October, 1862.

For a short time afterwards he served as volunteer aid on the staff of General Brannon, and during that time took part in the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

Upon returning North he soon obtained work in the repair department of the Pacific Corporation, at Lawrence, Mass., where he is still employed.

He was married to Mrs. Alma J. Clarke, of Milford, N. H., November 27, 1861. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the N. H. Veterans' Association, also of the First and Seventh Regiment Veteran Associations, and is a past president of the latter organization.

CAPT. JAMES M. CHASE.

Capt. James Morse Chase was born in Hopkinton, N. H., December 7, 1829. He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1888, of typhoid pneumonia, and a lung trouble which had existed since his service, and from which he suffered during the war. His father was Rev. Moses B. Chase, a cousin of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and was at that time located in Hopkinton as rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and was afterwards a chaplain in the United States navy and resided in Cambridge, Mass. His mother was Sarah Curtis Joynes, of Accomac County, eastern shore of Virginia. He was the third of a family of six children, of whom two sisters residing in Cambridge, Mass., survived him. His early education was conducted at Hopkinton, N. H., Academy, and upon his father's removal to Cambridge, Mass., he was transferred to the Hopkins Classical School, which at that time (1844) was in charge of E. B. Whitman, Esq.

Captain Chase entered Harvard University in 1846, and graduated with honors in 1850, receiving besides a special certificate for proficiency in Greek. He was for a time engaged as a private tutor, and in 1853 received from his alma mater the degree of A. M., became a student in the law office of Daniel Webster, graduated at the Harvard Law School, subsequently, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, August 20, 1856.

He established himself in the practice of law at No. 6 Court street, Boston, and at the breaking out of the war was in partnership with Edward Banfield, who was afterwards solicitor of the treasury, under the firm name of Chase & Banfield, and he was for several years previous to the war a member of the city council of Cambridge, Mass., and clerk of that body.

October 30, 1861, he was married to Sarah Hall Tyler, daughter of Dr. Cyril C. Tyler, a noted physician of Hopkinton, N. H., and a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of Connecticut.

In the fall of 1861, Captain Chase began recruiting for the Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service, November 6, 1861, as captain of Company D, being the third captain in rank, and his company being the color company of the regiment and occupying the position of right centre, or fifth company in line. He was honorably mustered out of service December 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, at Chapin's Farm, Va. He was in nearly every engagement in which his regiment took part, although suffering much from illness during a portion of his service.

After leaving the service he resided in Philadelphia, where he was engaged as tutor and teacher. He was a member of the Harvard Alumni Association of Philadelphia, and of the University Club, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity. A widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him. The widow now resides in Philadelphia.

Captain Chase was a kind-hearted, genial gentleman, correct in his deportment, and beloved by his brother officers, and always bore himself with the dignity becoming his rank and station. He was brave as the bravest, always foremost at the front, and always ready for duty, and had the utmost confidence of his men. Having been one of the first men enlisted in Company D, we had ample opportunity to know him well, and our duties bringing us continually under his supervision during the three years of his service, we can speak of him from personal knowledge. We well remember our first acquaintance with him, and how by his manly yet dignified bearing and kindly affable manner he won our confidence, and we shall always remember the precise manner in which he performed his duties, allowing no mistakes in his drill and official business, and equal to any emergency; not excitable, quick of perception, giving character and tone to the service by good habits morally, and by the blending of able, soldierly qualities with those of scholarly attainments. He could as easily and ably have filled the position of brigadier-general as that of captain.

At the battle of Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863, we remember him handling his company in a splendid manner, looking after the smallest detail, and again on the march up through Florida, and at the battle of Olustee we touched elbows going into the charge and at the close we came out together, and we noticed how well he held his company in line after the troops had broken; again out on the New Market road, Va., he was in charge of the picket line, and a heavy charge was made by the enemy just at night, driving in our pickets, and we noticed particularly that Captain Chase was about the last one in, and saved his men from capture. At the battle of Laurel Hill, October 7, 1864, he held his company in its place in line against one of the heaviest field charges we ever saw.

To the men of old Company D he was ever a steadfast friend, and the few members of that company that survive him will miss him, for he had always a kindly interest for their welfare. We shall ever cherish his memory while yet one of his comrades survive, and we will fondly hope that one by one, as our camp-fires burn out and the phantom relief guard silently beckons us to "fall in" to report for muster "over the river," that we may surely recognize the guiding spirit of our late captain and commander, and that old-time touch of elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder. Bravest of the brave, generous and kind-hearted, Capt. James Morse Chase, forever farewell.

CAPT. NATHAN M. AMES.

Capt. Nathan M. Ames was the only son of William Ames, Esq., and Lydia (Merrill) Ames, and was born in Hollis, N. H., June 27, 1827. Captain Ames settled in Hollis as a farmer, and continued in that occupation until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. Naturally vigorous and active, he manifested great energy in all enterprises he undertook, and was ever earnestly engaged in the promotion of the agricultural interests of his native town. At the age of eighteen he held a position on the staff of the brigade with which he was connected in the State militia, and in 1860 he was one of the organizers of a militia company in Hollis, at that time known as the Hollis Phalanx, of which he was made first lieutenant. This company attended the annual muster and parade of that year, which was held at Nashua, and won great praise for its soldierly appearance and discipline, and many of the members of the Phalanx formed the nucleus of the organization that afterwards enlisted from the town of Hollis in the civil war that followed.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Captain Ames at once began the labor of recruiting a company for the service.

His original purpose was to have his company mustered into the Fifth Regiment, but the ranks of that organization being full before the enlistment of his company was completed, he concluded to have it mustered into the Seventh Regiment, which was accordingly done in the fall of 1861. He was with his regiment during most of its period of service till the return of the three years' men. In 1863, he was for a short time provost marshal at Fernandina, Fla., and, in the summer of 1864, he was appointed chief of ambulance in the Tenth Army Corps, then near Bermuda Hundred, Va. While filling this position he was assigned to a place on the staff of Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, who then commanded the Tenth Corps.

At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to New Hampshire with that portion of his company which had not re-enlisted, and at once resumed his former occupation on his farm in Hollis. In 1870, he removed to Vineland, N. J., where he purchased a farm, and engaged in the cultivation of fruits for the Philadelphia market. Although he made this change of residence for the reason that from his experience of army life in the South he believed the climate of New Jersey better adapted to his health than that of New Hampshire, yet early in 1872 he was attacked with consumption, in a bronchial form, of which he died September 5 of that year, at the age of 45. The disease of which he died was directly incident to his army life, and was the result finally of malarial poisoning and chronic diarrhoea and a resulting weakness of the lungs.

Captain Ames was married, June 20, 1848, to Miss Asenath Hardy of Hollis, by whom he had three children, who survived him at his decease, but the widow and one son are all that now remain of his family. The son resides at Vineland, N. J., and Mrs. Ames has for a number of years resided, in Douglasville, Ga., with relatives.

The captain was kind and affectionate, and was held in high esteem by the men of his company and the officers and men of the regiment, and at all times, whatever his position, he was ever ready to do his duty conscientiously, faithfully, and promptly.

CAPT. WARREN E. F. BROWN.

Capt. Warren E. F. Brown was born in Lowell, Mass., February 26, 1831, and was the son of Eliphalet and Sally Barnard Brown. His boyhood days were nearly all passed in Lowell, where he attended the public schools, and shortly before becoming of age he entered one of the many large machine shops for which that city is famous, and serving an apprenticeship learned the trade of a machinist, and was considered an expert in the business. Desiring to see something of the world he enlisted in the United States navy, serving four years before the mast; he then again enlisted in the navy and was appointed second assistant engineer, which position he filled for three years. He finally came to Manchester, N. H., worked at his trade as a machinist, and was so engaged when the war broke out. His love for the old flag was such that he could not stand quietly by inactive while one of the largest rebellions of modern history was threatening the welfare of the country; therefore, with others, he commenced recruiting a company for the Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and was quite successful, and at the formation of the company he was commissioned as captain, and mustered into service December 11, 1861.

Captain Brown was a good officer, and his former service in the navy tended to make him a rigid disciplinarian, and yet he was very particular to see that his men got everything that the regulations allowed, and he carefully looked after the comfort of his men. In the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, Captain Brown bravely led

his company, and fell on the parapet of the earthworks, at the post of honor. He had six brothers who also served in different regiments during the war.

CAPT. JOSEPH FRESCHL.

Capt. Joseph Freschl was born in Prague, Austria, where he spent his early boyhood days, and where at an early age he learned the trade of wool-sorter, at which occupation he was an expert, and which he followed during the greater part of his life. While yet quite young he was educated in the profession of arms under the auspices of the Austrian government, and served a period under strict discipline in the armies of that country. In 1840, he came to America and settled in Lowell, Mass., where he at once found lucrative employment as a wool-sorter, for ten years. He was, during a portion of that time, a member of the Lowell Phalanx, a military organization of much renown, where his knowledge derived from his military education served to promote him to the position of sergeant, while the late Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler occupied the position of lieutenant in the same organization. In 1850, he removed to Manchester, N. H., where he continued in the occupation of wool-sorter on the Manchester Mills Corporation, and by a strict attention to business, for which he was always noted, he was promoted to the position of second-hand, which position he held for many years.

Soon after the breaking out of the war of 1861, Captain Freschl was engaged to drill various military companies in the vicinity of Manchester, among others the Bedford Light Infantry, and afterwards began recruiting a company for the Fifth N. H. Volunteers, which regiment was then being raised for service, and whose headquarters were at Concord, N. H.; but when authority was given to the late Gen. Joseph C. Abbott to raise the Seventh Regiment,

he, knowing the military worth of such men as Captain Freschl, at once persuaded him to accept the position of captain, and he very shortly recruited a company for that regiment and was mustered as captain of Company I, in the fall of 1861; his after record shows conclusively that the confidence was not misplaced. He always enjoyed the utmost confidence and respect of his superior and inferior officers, and of his men; and the humblest private in his company received the consideration and attention which only a kind-hearted and beloved gentleman could bestow: the surviving members of his company will never forget his fatherly care for their every comfort. Although a strict disciplinarian, he had a genial manner of enforcing order that gained for him the greatest love and respect of everyone with whom he came in contact. Not only the men of his own company, but those of other companies, learned to love the genial captain; to be detailed on duty or placed under command of Captain Freschl was a long looked for satisfaction.

All through the memorable siege of Charleston, S. C., and while on Morris Island, the writer of this, who was then a sergeant in the same regiment, can revert with the fondest recollections to the many happy hours spent on duty with Captain Freschl, and the friendship thus formed was sacredly kept, and only broken by the sudden demise of the captain; and we feel proud to know, by personal observation, that no braver officer ever left New Hampshire. In the trenches on Morris Island, S. C., and in the Virginia campaign, in the Army of the James, until his discharge for disability contracted in the service, in July, 1864, Captain Freschl was always found where the bullets flew the thickest, and always with his "boys" at the front.

After the war he took a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was always an attentive member. He also interested himself largely in the success of

the Seventh Regiment Association, of which he, for a time, served as president; and was one of the most earnest workers on the building committee of that regiment at the time of the erection of their headquarters building at The Weirs, N. H., and took a lively interest in every reunion.

He served two years as commander of the Manchester War Veterans and brought the company to a high standard.

In perpetuation of the memory of this brave comrade, Capt. Joseph Freschl Post, No. 94, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., bears his honorable name.

The captain died very suddenly on Saturday, January 25, 1890, at the age of sixty-nine years, of heart disease, survived by a widow and one daughter, who reside in Manchester, N. H. His death was sincerely mourned by his many friends throughout the State, in the Grand Army of the Republic, and by his comrades who served with him during the war, who will sadly miss him at their gatherings.

He was buried in the beautiful churchyard adjoining the old church in West Manchester, near his home. In the church elaborate funeral services were held, the solemn rites of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an honored member, and the beautiful ceremonies of the Grand Army of the Republic, were fittingly performed: and the casket, containing all that was mortal of our beloved captain, was borne by loving hands to its last resting place in the beautiful churchyard overlooking the valley of the Merrimack; and as the last echo of the volleys from the firing party died away in the distance, we felt that the last sad rite had been performed, giving our beloved hero a soldier's farewell.

Dear, beloved captain, brother, and comrade, with the saddest hearts, we bid you farewell.

CAPT. JEROME B. HOUSE.

Capt. Jerome B. House, of Company C, was born in Stanstead, Canada, January 3, 1823. His father died previous to, and his mother soon after, his birth; his home being, from that time until he attained the age of thirteen years, with an uncle. He then went to Hill, N. H., and served an apprenticeship with a wheelwright, learning the trade thoroughly. At the age of twenty-one he married and removed to Alexandria, N. H., and went into business for himself. He afterwards moved to Bristol, N. H., and later to Amesbury, Mass.; from there he removed to Lebanon, N. H., where he was residing at the breaking out of the rebellion, and at once determined to enter the service of the United States, quickly responding to "Father Abraham for three hundred thousand more." In September, 1861, he was authorized to raise a company of men for the Seventh New Hampshire, at once opened a recruiting office in the town of Lebanon, and soon succeeded in enlisting a large number of men, and went into camp at the rendezvous at Manchester, N. H., with sixty-one men; a few days later Jesse E. George, of Plaistow, with forty men, joined, and the company was at once organized, House waiving the right to the captaincy in favor of Jesse E. George, accepting the first lieutenantcy in order to secure as good places as possible for those who had early enlisted with him, in this act displaying his nobility of character.

He was mustered into the service of the United States as first lieutenant of Company C, November 6, 1861, and the following April, while the regiment was stationed at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Captain George resigned his commission, and Lieutenant House was promoted to the captaincy, to date from April 29, 1862; he was constantly on duty with his company, and when the regiment was ordered to Morris Island, S. C., and the first assault was

made upon Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863, Captain House had his company well up to the front, supporting the pickets, covering the retreat, and rejoined the regiment without the loss of a man.

On the morning of July 18, 1863, all orders and movements of troops seemed ominous of coming conflict. At nine o'clock the line was formed on the beach, and all through the day the boom of heavy guns from the navy and land batteries was continuous. Late in the afternoon a movement of troops was commenced and the Seventh New Hampshire was moved up to the line of fire and ordered to lie down. Captain House was in his position on the right of his company, with First Sergt. Ferdinand Davis immediately in his rear.

The First Brigade had assaulted and was badly broken, when the Second Brigade, led by the Seventh New Hampshire, was ordered up, and as the men arose in their places and the officers were steadying the lines, Captain House was struck in the hip and fell. The line was ordered forward at once, leaving Captain House where he fell, who, after creeping as long as possible on his hands and one knee towards the rear, was picked up by the stretcher corps and taken to his quarters, where the wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found, and was never located until death had relieved the brave captain from his sufferings, and then an examination disclosed it firmly wedged into the hip joint.

From Morris Island he was taken to Hilton Head, and from there to his home in Lebanon, N. H. He was conveyed all the way on his journey in a chair, no other position being bearable by the patient, and for eight weeks he was confined to that chair day and night after his arrival home, and until his death, which occurred October 7, 1863.

Thus the Seventh Regiment lost a brave and efficient officer, beloved and mourned by the officers and men of the regiment, and especially was he endeared to the mem-

bers of his own company, C; while his family mourn a loving husband and a doting father. His integrity of character and his noble patriotism were never questioned, and the Christian principles, to which he always strictly adhered, sustained him in his severe and painful suffering, as day by day his family noticed him surely, yet slowly, passing away.

CAPT. GRANVILLE P. MASON.

Capt. Granville P. Mason was born in Loudon, Merrimack County, N. H., and at the age of eighteen years went to Methuen, Mass., where he was engaged for several years in one of the cotton mills at that place; he afterwards worked in Manchester for a time, when he again removed to Methuen and then again to Manchester, where he was employed when the war broke out. In the fall of 1861, he left his occupation at cotton manufacturing and at once went to recruiting for the Seventh Regiment; he was mustered as first lieutenant of Company A, October 29, 1861, and was the first one of his rank mustered. November 1, 1862, he was promoted to be captain of Company B.

While the regiment was at St. Augustine, Fla., and while out on patrol with only three men of his company, on the Jacksonville road, he encountered a squad of Dickinson's men, but seeing an officer, they supposed that nearly a company must be near; as the chaparral was so thick, the rebels had no means of finding out the number, and at once retreated, and the captain and his three men beat a hasty retreat by dodging and keeping in the chaparral and thick bushes out of sight, so both parties really retreated, each one fearing an ambush and superior numbers. The captain and his men got safely back to our lines, and sometime afterwards a deserter came in and in referring to the incident the deserter said that the rebels had

fifteen men on the scouting expedition that day, and thought they were close to a large force of Federals, when really there were only four men in their immediate front.

When the regiment went to Fernandina, Fla., Captain Mason was sent with Company B about five miles into the country on picket duty. Just before going to Folly Island, S. C., he was taken sick, and upon the recommendation of Surgeon Brown was sent North, returning to the regiment about August 1, 1863. He was constantly on duty with the regiment during the remainder of the siege of Morris Island and the siege of Fort Sumter, and led his company at the battle of Olustee, Fla., and was one of the officers sent home with the re-enlisted veterans under Major Rollins; upon his return with the re-enlisted men to the front he found the regiment in Virginia, and the exposure being more severe than ever his health broke entirely down, rendering him wholly unfit for military duty, and upon the recommendation of the surgeon he resigned his commission on account of sickness, and was mustered out, to date October 31, 1864.

Captain Mason was one of the best of officers, and was loved by the men and officers of the regiment. He was a good disciplinarian, and took the utmost pride in having his company rated, in drill, appearance, and deportment, one of the best in the regiment.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. KNOWLTON.

Capt. William C. Knowlton was born in Concord, N. H., October 8, 1822. He was the son of Nathaniel and Ruth B. Knowlton. His mother was a daughter of Winthrop Sargent, Esq., a prominent farmer of Dunbarton, N. H. Captain Knowlton was a grandson of Robert Knowlton, who enlisted as a gunsmith in the War of the Revolution, and remained in that service for seven years.

In his early days he was a member of a military band, and from that time until the commencement of the war he was connected in some way with the militia, and held various offices up to the grade of captain, and was very active in military affairs in the State up to 1860. He was one of the first to help organize the battalion of Amoskeag Veterans, and for some years belonged to that noted organization. For many years he was connected with the Manchester Fire Department, in the old "hand-tub" times; he was employed as a drill master, and in that capacity was not excelled in those days. For efficient services as drill master he was at one time presented with a handsome and costly sword.

Previous to the breaking out of the war he was very active in the organization of the Lincoln Guards, which organization was afterwards the Abbott Guards, of which he was captain. This company enlisted in the Second New Hampshire, and was Company I, of that regiment. A second company was recruited and enlisted in the Third New Hampshire, and was known as Company A, of that regiment. A third company of the Abbott Guards was then recruited, and formed the nucleus of Company D, Seventh New Hampshire. In this last company Captain Knowlton was commissioned as first lieutenant, and was mustered into service, to date from November 6, 1861.

For many years before the war he had worked as a millwright, which trade with that of pattern maker he had learned when a young man; being naturally a fine mechanic, he was frequently placed on details where mechanical or engineering skill was required. He performed himself and superintended some very important and difficult work during his service with the Seventh. At one time at Fort Jefferson, Fla., he was detailed in the engineer's department to place in position some large new condensing boilers, also some very large guns, all of

which work he performed in a creditable manner, being very highly complimented for his efficiency.

Soon after the disastrous assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., he was promoted to be captain of Company C, to date from October 26, 1863, and he was honorably discharged from the service, to date from January 1, 1864.

After his return home from the army Captain Knowlton resumed his trade of millwright and pattern maker, and has resided in the City of Manchester, and is now residing there.

CAPT. JOSEPH E. CLIFFORD.

Capt. Joseph Eastman Clifford was born in Loudon, N. H., June 14, 1838. He was the son of Joseph and Jane M. Clifford, and the only boy in a family of eight children. Of the seven sisters only two survive. Anna E., widow of Rev. E. H. Blanchard, and Hannah, widow of G. H. Read, both of whom reside in Bloomington, Ill. His father was a prosperous farmer in Loudon. Captain Clifford acquired his education in the schools of his native town, and at Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Conn.

When the news came flashing over the wires of the disastrous defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, in July, 1861, he at once decided to enter the army. It was several days before he had courage to make known his decision to his aged parents, and when he did they would not listen to his going, but finally gave their consent.

He at once opened a recruiting office at Gilmanton Iron Works, in Belknap County, and after raising a company he went into camp with his men at Manchester, with the other companies of the Seventh. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company G, largely composed of men from Pittsfield and adjoining towns. From the fall

of 1861, until the regiment landed on Folly Island to take part in the capture of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, his time was largely occupied in various camp duties, such as drilling his men in the manual of arms, bayonet exercise, marching, etc. After the regiment reached the front, much of its time was spent on picket duty. As second lieutenant of the company he naturally became its drill master, and took great pride in the soldierly bearing of his men, which later proved of the greatest importance, not only to the men, but to himself, as it thoroughly familiarized them with regimental and brigade movements.

He took command of his company July 19, the morning after the bloody charge on Fort Wagner, in which his captain was wounded and taken prisoner, and died the next day. The first lieutenant was also severely wounded and the regiment lost heavily in men as well as officers. In fact, it suffered a greater loss in officers killed and mortally wounded than any regiment in any one engagement of the war. As commander of his company under such trying circumstances he naturally felt keenly the responsibility of his position, being left without a commissioned officer, and only one sergeant and a corporal. He set himself at once to put the company into fighting trim as it was somewhat demoralized after suffering such a severe loss in the charge. Lieutenant Clifford soon gained the respect and confidence not only of the men but of the officers of the regiment, and was looked upon as one of the most efficient officers. He was often detailed by the colonel for special duty requiring the highest type of courage and dash. He was ever solicitous as to the comfort and safety of his men, giving every detail his personal care and attention. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant, Colonel Abbott saying to him at the time that he would like to make him captain but could not on account of the objection

which would be raised by those who ranked him. In a short time, a vacancy having occurred, Colonel Abbott called him to his tent and handed him a commission as captain of Company C.

The regiment soon moved to join Seymour's expedition for the purpose of gaining possession of Florida. Captain Clifford was severely wounded at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, in one of the worst managed battles of the war. After the slaughter, wounded, and surrounded by his dead and dying men, he denounced, in the most emphatic language, the blunders of those responsible for the murder of his men. This resulted, later, in his being dismissed from the service without trial.

He was removed to Beaufort, S. C., with the wounded, and when able to travel, went home. When he learned that his regiment had been ordered to report to General Butler at Fortress Monroe, to ascend the James River, he became restive, and against medical advice persisted in joining his regiment, which he did the night before Butler was driven from his position in front of Richmond. Although his wound had not healed, he refused to go to the hospital. On account of exposure to dampness he took a severe cold and contracted malarial fever, which refused to yield to treatment. In this condition, although excused from all duty, he took command of his company October 7, when the rebels under General Anderson endeavored to turn the right flank of the Army of the James by surprising General Kautz's cavalry division, which held the Union right. In this battle Captain Clifford's brigade received the credit of being instrumental in saving the Army of the James. In this engagement, the commander of his regiment mentioned particularly Captain Clifford's coolness and bravery in the hottest of the fight. This was the last time he commanded his company in battle, as soon after, owing to a disagreement with his colonel, he

left the service. The facts and his record for three years were reported to headquarters, and in less than ten days he received an honorable discharge with pay.

Captain Clifford has many testimonials, signed by officers of the regiment, complimenting him on his soldierly actions and bearing, and evidencing the high esteem in which he was held both by the officers and men of the regiment.

He was for many years one of the leading business men of Concord, N. H. The past few years he has resided in Washington, D. C.

CAPT. CHARLES A. LAWRENCE.

Capt. Charles A. Lawrence was born in New Ipswich, N. H., August 3, 1828, and was the grandson of Nicholas Lawrence, who served in the Revolutionary Army, enlisting at the age of fourteen years, in 1778, and serving until peace was declared, in 1783. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Clarendon, Vt., where he resided until he reached the age of twenty years. His education was such as could be obtained by attending the district school winters, but it was supplemented by careful reading and study, throughout his life, of standard works, thus gaining for him a wider knowledge and education than is often obtained by one outside the higher institutions of learning.

At the age of twenty he left home, going to Nashua, N. H., where he found work in the various manufacturing establishments of that city, until the breaking out of the rebellion called him to arms. He was married, July 1, 1852, to Miss Mary F. Patterson, of Merrimack, N. H., and the firing on Sumter found him with a wife and three small children dependent upon him. From the first, and unlike most of his neighbors, he believed the war would be of several years' duration, and, feeling that it was his

duty to do his part, he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company B, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and was mustered into service with that company the following November, as a sergeant. He served with his company and regiment until August, 1862, when he was detailed for duty in the ordnance department, under Captain Mordicai of the Regular Army, and served there until promoted to second lieutenant of Company D, July 19, 1863. November 2, 1864, he was promoted to be captain of Company G; he served with this company until the close of the war, and was discharged with the regiment at Concord, N. H.

He took part in the various battles in which the regiment was engaged, and was wounded three times, first at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, in the thigh; again in front of Bermuda Hundred, June 18, 1864, by a Minie ball in the leg; and a third time, September 15, 1864, at Petersburg, by a severe shell wound in the left wrist.

After the war he returned to Nashua, N. H., and with the exception of a short time he engaged in the business of a photographer until the fall of 1878, when he removed his business to Lawrence, Mass., and there continued until his death, August 8, 1894. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, and of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and was president of the latter for the year 1893.

CAPT. JOHN A. COBURN.

Capt. John A. Coburn was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 24, 1838, and was the son of John Coburn and Abbie Goldsmith (Chamberlain) Coburn; when about three years old his mother died and the family then removed to Hollis, N. H., where his father followed the occupation of farming; the captain remained upon the farm, attending the district school during the winter months and assisting

his father during the remainder of the year, until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when his patriotism caused him to promptly enlist, he being one of the first to enroll themselves in Company H, which was in the fall of that year recruited largely in the town of Hollis, N. H., by Capt. Nathan M. Ames. He enlisted as a private, but was mustered into the United States service as a sergeant, December 14, 1861; he was afterwards promoted to first sergeant, and re-enlisted February 28, 1864, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, October 28, 1864, and to captain of Company E, December 12, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment, July 20, 1865. He was in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., where his company lost heavily. He was in all the engagements in which his company participated. He was in command of Company E at the assault upon Fort Fisher, and the morning following the capture of Fort Buchanan he was detailed to take the names, rank, and residence of all the Confederate officers captured the night before.

Soon after his muster out of service he again went South in company with Captain Whipple, of Company K, and remained there about two years, engaged in cotton planting at Darlington, S. C. He then came to Hollis, N. H., where he has since been engaged in lumbering and farming, residing with his father, who is at the time of writing this sketch ninety-five years of age.

Captain Coburn was one of the best men in the regiment, and took the greatest pride in performing his duty to the satisfaction of his superiors and impartially to his inferiors, and he was loved and respected by the officers and men. He was gentlemanly in his deportment, generous and kind to those with whom he came in contact, prompt and efficient on duty, and always ready to perform his duty wherever assigned.

In the battles before Richmond, on the north side of the James River, Captain Coburn was recommended to the governor of New Hampshire for promotion for meritorious conduct in the field, and received honorable mention.

CAPT. PAUL WHIPPLE.

Capt. Paul Whipple was born in New Boston, N. H., April 30, 1840, and was the son of John and Philantha (Reed) Whipple; his father being a native of New Boston, and his mother a native of Barre, Vt. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, working on his father's farm during his vacations.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted under the first call for troops, and served faithfully in the First Regiment of N. H. Volunteers; soon after being mustered out of service in that regiment he again enlisted in Company K, Seventh New Hampshire, under Capt. W. E. F. Brown, and his former experience in the three months' service made him a valuable acquisition to the regiment; he was finally promoted to sergeant for good conduct and a strict attention to duty, and shortly afterwards was promoted to first sergeant. When a portion of the men of the regiment re-enlisted, Captain Whipple was one of the first to place his name on the enlistment papers. October 28, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company A; December 12, of the same year, he was promoted to captain of Company I, and later was transferred to Company K, in which company he served until his muster out with the regiment, July 20, 1865. Captain Whipple was a good soldier, giving his strictest attention to duty, and made one of the bravest and best of officers, cheerfully facing any danger where duty called. He was wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863, and at Darbytown Road, Va., October 13, 1864.

He was a favorite with the men of his company, and with the men of the regiment, and wherever Captain Whipple was ordered to go his men were always eager to follow.

After his muster out of service he returned to the South and settled in Darlington, S. C., where he now resides, and where he has successfully followed the occupation of planter, having under fine cultivation a large plantation. He is extensively engaged in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and has lately given much attention to graded cattle.

CAPT. GROVENOR A. CURTICE.

Capt. Grovenor A. Curtice, of Company D, was born in Lempster, N. H., March 31, 1842. He received his education in the district schools and in Henniker and Hopkinton Academies, and taught school winters and worked on a farm summers a portion of the time until twenty years of age, when he determined to enlist. August 14, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer recruit, and was mustered into service in Company D, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, the 21st of the same month; from that time he participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, being wounded at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. At the battle of Fort Fisher he captured a rebel captain of a North Carolina regiment, and received the surrender of his sword. He was promoted to sergeant, first sergeant, and to captain, and came home in command of the company in which he first enlisted.

Since the war, Captain Curtice has resided in Contoocook, and has frequently held public office, having been clerk and treasurer of his town, served a long time as post-master, and represented his town in the general court; he served as State Senator of his district, and was also a member of the Executive Council. Since 1867, he has been a merchant in Contoocook, N. H., where he now resides.

He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a past president of the Seventh N. H. Veteran Association, of which organization he has been one of the leading members.

He served his country faithfully and was one of our most patriotic soldiers.

CAPT. GEORGE ROBERTS.

Capt. George Roberts was born in North Berwick, Me., November 25, 1823, and was the son of John Roberts and Julia A. (Cook) Roberts, who were at that time residing on a farm in that town; when Captain Roberts had grown to quite a lad his father sold the farm and went with his family to Great Falls (now Somersworth), N. H., to reside. Here the captain found employment as a mule spinner in a factory, which occupation he followed until about fourteen years of age, when his father removed to the city of Dover, N. H., where the captain learned the trade of painter, which occupation he industriously followed until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service, November 7, 1861, as a sergeant of Company F, and was promoted to second lieutenant, June 4, 1863, but was not mustered into that grade until November 17, 1863, although he acted in that capacity during the intervening time.

At the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, he was severely wounded and captured: he was paroled after a year's imprisonment, and was finally exchanged and mustered out of service as second lieutenant, March 12, 1865. During his captivity he was promoted to captain of Company F, to date from December 22, 1864, but his long period of imprisonment had so undermined his health that he was unable to perform further duty in the field, and on that account preferred to be mustered out of service.

Captain Roberts, being one of the original sergeants of the regiment, was well and favorably known to the officers and men, and was a favorite among them.

After his muster out of service he resided in Berwick, Me., and died there of paralysis, December 20, 1891. A widow survives him, and in 1895 was residing in Berwick.

LIEUT. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Samuel Williams, of Company C, Seventh New Hampshire, was born in the town of Canaan, N. H., May 18, 1820, and was the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Longfellow) Williams, his mother being a direct descendant of William Longfellow, of Byfield, Mass., a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War.

His early life was spent on a farm, and his early education was received in a small district school with a few terms at Canaan Union Academy. He taught in the district schools of Canaan and adjoining towns several terms, and when about twenty-five years of age he went to Utica, Miss., and taught school there for about two years. Returning home he married Miss Ursula Day, of Canaan, in 1848, and settled down on the old homestead. In 1857, he sold his farm and removed to Enfield, N. H., and again resumed the occupation of teaching and farming for a few years; in March, 1861, he was elected chairman of the board of selectmen of Enfield, which position he acceptably filled until the fall of 1861, when he resigned that office and enlisted as a private in Company C, of the Seventh New Hampshire; at the formation of the company he was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant, to date from November 15, 1861, and April 29, 1862, he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant of the same company.

The severe service and debilitating climate of Florida and South Carolina, where the regiment had so far been stationed, brought on a severe heart difficulty, which after-

wards caused his death, and on July 23, 1862, his health became so much impaired that he resigned his commission and returned home. In 1865, partially recovering his health, he entered the firm of Dodge, Davis & Williams, at Enfield, N. H., and engaged in the manufacture of flannels and hosiery, in the old "Shaker Mills" of that place, where he continued until 1873, when he retired from active business life.

In 1870, he represented the town of Enfield in the legislature, and, in 1871 and 1872, again served as chairman of the board of selectmen. He died of heart disease February 4, 1878, at the age of fifty-seven years and nine months, and left surviving a widow and five children.

LIEUT. JOHN H. WORCESTER.

Lieut. John H. Worcester, son of John N. and Sarah Holden Worcester, was born in Hollis, January 18, 1839. In his boyhood he attended the schools of his native town, and afterwards received a good academic education. Before the rebellion he had been a law student at the law school, at Cambridge, Mass., and at the commencement of the civil war was nearly ready to engage in the practice of his chosen profession, with flattering prospects of success. But when the nation summoned its young men to its defense, his love of country and stern sense of duty, found from him a prompt response. Early in the fall of 1861, he enlisted as a private in the company from Hollis, under Capt. N. M. Ames, which was afterwards mustered into the service as Company H, Seventh Regiment N. H. Volunteers. Upon the organization of the company he was chosen second lieutenant. In June, 1862, upon the resignation of First Lieut. Alvah H. Potter, Lieutenant Worcester was promoted to his place, and was constantly in the service with his regiment in Florida and South Carolina until his decease at Hilton Head, S. C., July 26, 1863, at the age of twenty-six years and six months.

During the assault upon Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., on the evening of July 18, 1863, after having succeeded, at the head of his men, in reaching the top of the fort, and while cheering them on he fell severely wounded in the left leg, so that when the order to retreat was given he was unable to leave the field. After having remained all night upon the battle ground he was taken prisoner in the morning, and was at once carried into Charleston where his leg was amputated; on the 25th he was returned under a flag of truce, was sent to Hilton Head, and there transferred to a vessel with other wounded men to be sent north; but the following night gangrene set in, and before morning he breathed his last. When he found that he could not live he calmly resigned himself to his fate, and said to a wounded comrade lying beside him: "Give my love to my men, and say to them that I shall be with them no more, and tell my friends at home all you know of me." His remains were taken to Hilton Head and buried with military honors, but were afterwards disinterred, taken to Hollis, and buried in the family cemetery.

In a tribute to his memory, on the occasion of his funeral at Hollis, the Rev. Dr. P. D. Day, who had a son, Sergeant H. M. H. Day, in the same company, said of him: "Lieutenant Worcester was just the man the country wanted. Firm in his convictions, active and forcible, he was a right arm of strength in her service. Nature had fitted him for a popular and successful officer. His form was large and commanding. He had a happy faculty of mingling with his men, freely and socially, yet maintaining complete command over them—a command not common in the army, that of respect and love. He endeavored to make the most of his men by increasing their virtues. His counsel and example were always against the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, gambling, and other vices, and he had the faculty of urging his views upon others without giving offense."

Dr. Henry Boynton, one of the regimental assistant surgeons, wrote of him: "No officer in the regiment was before Lieutenant Worcester in promise. He was a general favorite with both officers and men, and none whose lot it was to fall in the discharge of duty on that fatal night of July 18, 1863, were more universally lamented."

Lieutenant Potter, in an obituary notice of Lieutenant Worcester, said: "In the discharge of every duty he was faithful and persevering. No effort was too great to be made by him if he could in the least benefit the condition of a private soldier or serve a friend. Such honesty, fidelity, and kindness, won the respect and esteem of the whole command. His unexceptionable character, strictly temperate habits, and unwavering principles will ever make his memory dear to those who were his comrades, and his name will be cherished as long as a remnant of his company shall survive." The "John H. Worcester" Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed largely of his surviving comrades in the war in and about Hollis, was so named upon its organization from an affectionate and respectful regard for his memory.

LIEUT. CHARLES H. FARLEY.

Lieut. Charles H. Farley, son of Deacon Leonard W. and Clarissa (Butterfield) Farley, was born in Hollis, N. H., July 31, 1835, and died at Lake City, Fla., February 24, 1864, aged twenty-eight years and six months. Calmly weighing the consequences, and acting from a deep sense of duty, he was among the first of the young men at Hollis to enlist in the service of his country. Early in the fall of 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in Company H, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and at the organization of Company H he was appointed first sergeant. June 30, 1862, he was promoted to second

lieutenant, and to first lieutenant August 6, 1863. He faithfully served with his regiment in Florida and South Carolina through the years 1862 and 1863, and until mortally wounded at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864. Lieutenant Farley was one of the gallant band who fought their way into Fort Wagner on the night of July 18, 1863, wading the ditch and scaling the parapet under a raking fire of the enemy, and he stood by the side of the brave and lamented Colonel Putnam when he fell, fighting the enemy hand to hand with his revolver. He was twice struck with bullets, one passing through his clothes without serious injury to himself, and the other warding off by a testament in his pocket, which undoubtedly saved his life. He remained on Fort Wagner till the fall of Colonel Putnam, when the retreat was ordered.

The battle of Olustee commenced on the afternoon of February 20, 1864, and Lieutenant Farley, of Company H, was wounded in the first onset. He was first wounded in the leg, and sank down at the foot of a pine tree and tried to stop the bleeding with his handkerchief. As our troops were soon driven from that part of the field, some of the men in his company, H, offered to assist him to the rear as our lines fell back, but he told them to never mind him, and that was the last they saw of him living. He was then left between the fires on the battlefield, and was afterwards wounded in the back, was captured and taken to Lake City, about twenty miles distant, where he was found the next day, with other wounded in a Confederate hospital, by two ladies who were formerly from New Hampshire, but were at that time teaching school in Florida. They got permission to have him carried to their home, where they did all in their power for his comfort, and no effort was spared to save his life; their efforts were unavailing, and four days later he died. The ladies who had been so kind to him took charge of his burial, with the assistance

of the mayor of the city, and after the interment sent letters through the lines to his father, who resided in Hollis, N. H., stating all the circumstances. After the war closed his father sent them the necessary funds with which to have the body disinterred and forwarded to Hollis, where it arrived in April, 1866.

Appropriate funeral services were held on the 16th of the same month, attended by the surviving comrades of Company H, under Capt. N. M. Ames. A very touching address was delivered on the occasion by Rev. P. B. Day, then pastor of the Congregational Church of that town.

In the tribute to his memory, Rev. Mr. Day said: "At the age of sixteen years Lieutenant Farley made a public profession of religion, and united with the Baptist Church in Hollis, and ever after, till his death, lived a consistent Christian life. He never fell into any of the vices so common in the camp; never resorted to the gaming table, to the intoxicating cup, nor to the fumes of the poisonous weed. As an officer he was a universal favorite. The soldiers knew him so well that for him to indicate his wishes was authority for them to act. He never threatened, censured harshly, nor spoke defiantly. His courage was never doubted, and no one ever saw him agitated, hurried, or in the least disconcerted on the eve of battle. He was calm, self-possessed, and trustful in that Providence in which he had been taught to believe, and which was a cardinal point in his religious faith."

The remains were then interred near those of brave Lieutenant Worcester, of the same company, who died from wounds received at Fort Wagner.

Lientenant Farley was one of the best officers in the regiment; generous, modest, and discreet, loved by the men with whom he served, morally correct, and always a Christian gentleman. In giving orders he was very modest, and at one time, when the regiment was at St.

Helena Island, S. C., Lieutenant Farley was officer of the day, and in making his rounds noticed some rubbish which he *suggested* to the sergeant in charge of the police detail, should be removed. Colonel Abbott, then in command of the regiment, in some way heard of it and at once sent for Lieutenant Farley. Drawing himself up in the most pompous military manner imaginable, the colonel said: "Lieutenant Farley, you are not to *suggest* anything: but as officer of the day you *order* it."

LIEUT. WILLIAM F. SPALDING.

Lieut. William F. Spalding was born at Pepperell, Mass., in 1842, and was left an orphan at an early age. He was the eldest of ten children, the names of his parents being Eli and Harriet Spalding.

After the death of his father, young Spalding was taken in charge by his grandfather, Alpheus Eastman, with whom he lived in the town of Hollis, N. H., for several years. He attended the district school, graduated from the high school in that town, and afterwards pursued his studies for a while at Appleton Academy, N. H.

After leaving the academy he was employed in a grocery store at Nashua, N. H., and while employed there he enlisted as a private in Company H, Seventh N. H. Volunteers. His qualities as a soldier were almost immediately recognized by his being appointed second sergeant upon its organization and muster into service, upon the promotion of First Sergt. Charles H. Farley to a second lieutenancy, June 30, 1862. Sergeant Spalding was promoted to first sergeant, and immediately after the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company C, to date from July 18, 1863. the date of the assault: from that date until his muster out of service, he was almost constantly in command of a company. While a first sergeant he commanded his company, H,

which was posted at the "Swamp Angel" on the night that celebrated battery opened fire upon the City of Charleston.

Lieutenant Spalding was one of those good, noble New Hampshire boys who never shirked duty, was always at the front, and present for duty with his company, performing duty at times when he could have been excused for illness. He was a good disciplinarian, kind to his men, dealing squarely and impartially with all, always gentlemanly in his deportment, and one of the best officers ever commissioned in the Seventh New Hampshire. He was a fine musician, and with others in Company H was always ready to render a selection or a song, which made many of the hours seem brighter during the monotonous routine of garrison duty; the writer of this can remember well how pleasant it seemed and how quickly the hours passed during many of the nights, when the regiment was ordered into Fort Wagner for a night's duty, and the members of Company H, lead by Lieutenant Spalding, entertained us with some of those fine old army songs we knew so well.

Lieutenant Spalding was mustered out of service at the expiration of the original term of the regiment, and at once settled in Massachusetts, and for many years has been a resident of Malden, where he now resides, and where he has filled many official positions of a public nature, having served with credit in both branches of the city government: is a past commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, is a past grand in the I. O. O. F., a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has passed through the different grades in the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., and is now colonel of the Second Regiment of that Order, in the Department of Massachusetts.

He takes a great interest in the Seventh Regiment Association, is always present at their meetings, and is popular with the members.

LIEUT. FERDINAND DAVIS.

Lieut. Ferdinand Davis was born in Cushing, Me., February 8, 1840, and was the son of George and Catherine Davis. Of a family of seven children, an older brother, Prof. R. C. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and himself are the only ones surviving. He attended school in his native town until about eleven years of age, and then attended schools in Framingham, Mass., and New Hampton, N. H. In 1858, he went to Lebanon, N. H., to learn the carpenter's trade, and was following that occupation when the War of the Rebellion broke out; he enlisted with Captain House, September 21, 1861, and went into camp at Manchester, N. H., in October of the same year, and at the organization of Company C he was mustered as a sergeant.

He was constantly with his company until the regiment was stationed at Beaufort, S. C., when he was detailed on recruiting service and was ordered to New Hampshire; he again returned to the regiment at St. Augustine, Fla., in April, 1863, and while absent on recruiting service was promoted to first sergeant of Company C. He was on duty with his company, supporting the picket line, when the first assault was made on Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863, and was in the second assault, which occurred July 18, 1863, at the time Captain House was mortally wounded and Lieutenants Cate and Lane were killed. He reached the fort and remained there until the order was passed along to retire. He was the first to demand the surrender of a Confederate officer on the very highest part of the great bomb-proof, this officer having approached the Union men for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were friends or foes, as it was too dark to distinguish anything more than form. At another time he was alone, apparently, in one of the great casemates of the fort, and could look directly into the entrance of the great bomb-proof where the enemy was protected, and could see them

come to the entrance and fire at the forms of our men who were on the top of the outer parapet. With a gun which had become in some way fouled so as not to be fired, the place seemed too close for comfort or execution. He then returned to the higher part of the fort or directly over one of the magazines, as he afterwards ascertained; he secured another gun and exchanged shots with the enemy, firing at the flash of his gun, which he continued to do until the order to retire was received.

Realizing that the assault was a failure, and the promised reinforcements not appearing, and also feeling sure that the enemy were about to execute some movement, he at once made his way among the piles of dead and wounded back to the ditch which was now waist deep with water: and then, with what remaining strength he possessed, struck out to again recross the line of the enemy's fire on his way back to camp which he finally reached.

He was in command of Company C for several weeks after this assault, as so many officers were killed and wounded that none could be assigned to the company.

He remained constantly on duty with his company, and October 27, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company D; the following February he went with his regiment to Florida, and was assigned to staff duty. During the engagement at Olustee, he was severely wounded in the leg, and after a few weeks in the hospital was granted a leave of absence home, and arrived in his native town on the day of election just in time to hobble to the polls on his crutches and cast his ballot.

After some three months at the North, he rejoined his regiment April 15, 1864, which had in the mean time been transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Virginia, forming a part of the Army of the James, and at the date mentioned was with the forces investing Drury's Bluff.

Early the next morning, and during the engagement, he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, commanding the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, and remained on staff duty as an aide-de-camp, or acting assistant adjutant-general, till his muster out of service, December 20, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was in all the subsequent engagements in which his brigade took part, and was recommended for gallantry by General Butler in his address to the Army of the James.

Returning to Lebanon, N. H., he took up the study of architecture, which he ultimately completed in New York. He served one term in the State legislature, representing the town of Lebanon; in 1889, he removed to Pomona, Cal., where he now resides, and resumed the practice of his profession.

LIEUT. GEORGE F. ROBIE.

Lieut. George Frank Robie was born in Candia, N. H., June 17, 1844, where his ancestors have lived since the settlement of the country in 1675. He was a descendant of a patriotic family. His forefathers served under General Stark at Bennington and other battles of the Revolutionary War. He was one of the first to answer the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to defend the capital, having enlisted in the Eighth Mass. Infantry for three months, that being the second regiment to march through Baltimore on their way to defend the capital. At the expiration of this term of service he returned to Manchester, where his parents resided, and assisted in enlisting Company D of the Seventh. He was appointed sergeant, and later first sergeant of his company. After serving two years he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer for three years. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Olustee, Fla., was especially honored for bravery in a reconnoissance

toward Richmond in the fall of 1864, and was awarded a medal of honor by congress. Upon the recommendation of his regimental commander he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company G, to date from October 28, 1864, and commanded Company B at the muster-out of the regiment.

He was a member of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., of Manchester, N. H. Withdrawing from that post later, he was a charter member of a post in Galveston, Tex., where he had resided most of the time since the war. He died June 5, 1891, at Galveston, Tex., of rheumatism contracted during his service.

LIEUT. ANDREW J. LANE.

Lieut. Andrew J. Lane was born in Haverhill, N. H., July 29, 1833. His parents were Albert and Hannah Lane. Lieutenant Lane learned the trade of machinist, and was at work at his trade in Lebanon, N. H., in 1861, when the civil war broke out; when it became evident that a protracted war was inevitable his patriotism and sense of duty prompted him at once to enlist with Captain House, his neighbor and friend, who had then just received authority to raise a company for the Seventh New Hampshire.

At home these two men had been friends and neighbors on the same street and members of the same church, and the military services of each seemed uncommonly linked and blended together, as they became officers in the same company: both fell in the same battle—one to find a nameless grave among the ocean-washed sands of Morris Island, the other to linger in great agony and pain for nearly three months, surrounded by his family, until relieved by death: and as comrades in the great army of the Union, the chasm which is supposed to exist between commissioned officers and enlisted men was well bridged by this former friendship.

Lieutenant Lane enlisted in Company C, October 20, 1861, went into camp with the company, and was mustered into the United States service as first sergeant; the following April, when Lieutenant House was promoted to captain, First Sergeant Lane was promoted to second lieutenant of Company C, to date from April 29, 1862, and his was one of the first promotions in the regiment.

In the second assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, Lieutenant Lane was second in command in Company C (the first lieutenant serving on the staff of the Second Brigade), and was in the line of file closers; owing to the noise and confusion of the moment when Captain House fell, and to the fact that the lieutenant was very busy in his place, he had not noticed the fall of the captain, and was only conscious of the fact when the first sergeant, Ferdinand Davis, passing quickly to the left, notified him he was in command. The order to move forward had been given, and Lieutenant Lane rushed to his place at the right of the company, waved his sword and shouted, "Come on, boys." The line swept forward like a wave into the very jaws of death. Lieutenant Lane, in whose footsteps closely followed First Sergeant Davis, never once turned his head, but at one time during that fearful march toward the fort, called back to Sergeant Davis, familiarly saying, "Where are you, Fred?" and upon receiving the reply, "Here I am," said, "Good for you. If I fall, take good care of the boys."

Across that plain, quivering with the concussions of heavy shells, the shrieking of flying missiles tearing through the lines and making great gaps in our ranks, the sickening thud of Minie balls as they snuffed out human lives—on through that withering fire of shot and shell and hissing lead, across the moat knee deep with water from the incoming tide, Lieutenant Lane kept his position on the right of Company C, and was seen to mount the slop-

ing parapet of Fort Wagner, stand for a moment in full view against the evening sky, and then disappear from sight. This was the last seen of the brave lieutenant, as far as there is any knowledge. His body was recognized the next day by one of his company, Stephen D. Smith, who was being borne into the fort with a shattered leg.

Comrade Smith says, "I was wounded and fell into the ditch or moat at the foot of the fort, and remained there until the next morning, when I was picked up by the enemy, with the other wounded, and carried on to the top of the fort, and in conveying me there they passed immediately over the body of Lieutenant Lane, which I at once recognized. The body was at the top of the slope of the parapet with its legs hanging over the slope. As the body was lying upon its back it was impossible for me to tell where he had been hit, but I did not see any blood upon his face or head; by the position of the body I am of the opinion that the lieutenant was instantly killed; and I believe that I was the last person, of those who knew him, who saw the body of our good and brave Lieutenant Lane, of Company C."

The assault proving a failure, the dead and wounded remained in the hands of the enemy, and Lieutenant Lane, with hundreds of others who fell in that assault, was buried by the Confederates in an unknown grave.

Lieutenant Lane was a Christian gentleman, a brave and efficient officer, and his loss was mourned by the surviving officers and men of the regiment.

His widow resides in Lebanon, N. H.

LIEUT. HENRY F. W. LITTLE.

Lieutenant Little was born in Manchester, N. H., June 27, 1842, and was the elder of two children. His father was Henry F. Little, a contractor and builder, who was one of the early settlers of Manchester, having removed

from Claremont, N. H., to Amoskeag, in 1836. - His mother was Mary W. (Fletcher) Little, a native of the town of Cornish, N. H., one of the oldest families of that town.

Lieutenant Little received his education in the public schools of his native city, attending the grammar and high schools, and, at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, was sticking type on the "Daily American," one of the dailies at that time published in that city, in which office, in the capacity of typo was Martin A. Haynes, who, after serving in the army, was later a member of congress from New Hampshire; the foreman at that time was O. C. Moore, who was afterwards a member of congress from that district, and the proprietor of the paper, Simeon D. Farnsworth, was, a little later on, a paymaster in the army, with the rank of major.

His first experience in military matters and drill began when quite young, first drilling with the fire engine companies and acting in the capacity of "torch boy," and when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency he assisted in the organization of the "Lincoln Guards," a company belonging to the State militia, and commanded by William C. Knowlton, who was afterwards an officer in the Seventh New Hampshire. The "Lincoln Guards" were soon changed to the "Abbott Guards," and named after Gen. J. C. Abbott, who was then adjutant-general of the State of New Hampshire; and in the fall of 1860, all companies of the State militia were ordered into an encampment at Nashua, N. H., and young Little's first station on guard duty was at the tent of Adj. Gen. J. C. Abbott, afterwards colonel of the Seventh. At this muster Lieutenant Little met many men who afterwards served in the Seventh Regiment, and he remembers particularly the Hollis Phalanx, of which Nathan M. Ames was first lieutenant, and who was afterwards captain of Company H,

of the Seventh; many of the men composing the Hollis Phalanx afterwards went into the service with Captain Ames.

When Gen. J. C. Abbott received permission to raise a regiment, Lieutenant Little at once enlisted and was sent out recruiting in Mason and Brookline; October 16, the company which was being organized by Captain Chase and Lieut. W. C. Knowlton, having some forty or fifty men at its rendezvous, was ordered into camp just north of the city, and was the first company on the ground, and commenced the encampment of the Seventh Regiment. He was at once selected by Captain Chase as company clerk, and all the original rolls and books of Company D are in his handwriting.

When Company D was mustered into the service November 6, 1861, he was mustered as a corporal, and was the first on the list; March 28, 1862, he was promoted to a sergeantcy, this being the first promotion of the kind in the regiment; April 27, 1862, he was detailed as acting sergeant-major, which place he filled for about nine months.

Eight days after the hard-fought battle of Olustee, Fla., he re-enlisted for another term of three years in Company D, of the Seventh Regiment, and was the first man in the company to re-enlist, eighteen men following him. After enjoying a thirty days' furlough he returned to the regiment with the veterans, and took an active part in everything that occurred. The regiment having been transferred to Virginia, the veterans upon returning from their furlough found themselves in the Army of the James.

He remained constantly on duty with the regiment during the summer of 1864, and at the battle of Laurel Hill, October 7, 1864, he was awarded a medal of honor for meritorious conduct, and was promoted to first lieutenant in the same order, dated October 11, 1864, from depart-

ment headquarters. He received a commission as second lieutenant of Company E, Seventh New Hampshire, to date from October 28, 1864. He had already been promoted to a first lieutenant of the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, to date from October 11, 1864, and January 1 was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, and remained in the service until the collapse of the Confederacy, receiving brevets of captain and major.

It was always Lieutenant Little's fortune to be with his company or regiment, whether on a skirmish line or in an assault; he was always on good terms with those around him, and among his best and life-long friends are those made during his army life.

After the war he settled in Manchester, N. H., and was prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic for some years; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic Fraternity, and served his city in the State legislature; for some years he has held the office of milk inspector, and for three years was captain of the Manchester War Veterans, an independent company composed of soldiers of the rebellion: for many years he has been secretary of the Seventh New Hampshire Veteran Association, and is the historian of that regiment.

HOSPITAL STEWARD WILLIAM G. BROWN.

William Gerrish Brown, son of Surgeon William W. Brown, was born August 17, 1841, in Chester, N. H.; when about five years old his father removed to Manchester, N. H., where William was educated in the public schools and afterwards spent two years at Phillips Exeter Academy, preparing for Dartmouth College. He left the academy at Exeter to enlist in the Seventh Regiment, in 1861, and was appointed hospital steward, to date from

December 14, 1861: he suffered much from impaired health during the last year of his service, but served out his enlistment and was discharged with the three years' men, December 22, 1864. He died on July 11, 1865.

SERGT. WILLIAM J. HARDING.

Sergt. William James Harding was born in Cleeve, Somerset, Eng., November 28, 1840, and was the son of William and Elizabeth M. Harding. He received his education in the public (or national) schools at and near his birthplace, by private tutors, by his father, and at Columbia College, New York, from the law school of which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., class of 1872. During his early schoolboy days he resided at the rural homes of his parents, his paternal grandparents, and at the home of a paternal uncle, until about sixteen years of age.

In 1863, he came to Montreal, Can., and from there came to Concord, N. H., where he at once enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, October 14, 1863, joining the regiment at Morris Island, S. C. He had previously served as a gunner in the First Gloucester Artillery Volunteers, Battery D, in England. He showed such proficiency on duty that, on May 30, 1864, he was promoted to corporal; December 22, 1864, he was promoted to sergeant; and March 7, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, of which regiment Robert M. Hall, formerly second lieutenant of Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, was colonel.

This promotion to a commission was on account of good conduct and proficiency in his duties. April 9, 1866, he was promoted to captain in the same regiment of colored troops, and was honorably discharged March 18, 1867.

Upon his muster out of service he took up his residence in New York city, where he entered upon the study of law. His military training had, however, created a fondness for tactics, and he again enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment New York State National Guards, July 14, 1867; he was promoted to adjutant of the same regiment October 7, 1869; to captain of the same regiment January 7, 1873; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel February 8, 1886; to assistant inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, January 25, 1892; and on January 1, 1895, he was retired from the office which he had held for three years, and was at the same time presented with the State Decoration (a gold medal), for twenty-five years' long and faithful service.

While in the Seventh New Hampshire, Colonel Harding was for a time on detached duty at corps headquarters, and after the capture of Richmond, Va., while in the colored troops, he served on the Mexican frontier with General Sheridan's Expeditionary Corps until his muster out of service, and for nearly a year he was acting assistant inspector-general and acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Division (Gen. Giles A. Smith), Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

He took part in all the engagements in which the Seventh participated, from the time he joined the regiment until the storming of Fort Fisher, at which time he was on detached duty.

While a member of the National Guard of New York, his thorough knowledge of tactics and organization gained for him many admiring friends; he was the author of, and compiled, a number of books relating to drill orders and other subjects of military importance, and on all military matters he was an acknowledged authority.

PLINY F. GAMMELL.

Pliny Fisk Gammell, son of Samuel and Achsah (Cur-
tice) Gammell, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Feb-
ruary 21, 1842, and that portion of his life up to the time
of his enlistment was spent on his father's farm. He re-
ceived his education from the district schools of his native
town.

In the fall of 1861, he determined to enter the service,
and on October 25 of that year enlisted as a private in
Company A, Seventh New Hampshire, and re-enlisted
February 27, 1864. He was wounded July 18, 1863, in
the second assault on Fort Wagner, on Morris Island,
S. C., and participated in all the engagements of his
regiment and company. He was promoted to corporal
December 17, 1864, and was discharged July 20, 1865,
with the regiment.

Since his return home he has followed the occupation of
machinist, and resides in Lowell, Mass.

JOHN R. SHERWIN.

John R. Sherwin, of Company B, enlisted September
24, 1861, was captured at Olustee, Fla., February 20,
1864, and was released December 30, 1864. He was dis-
charged April 17, 1865. The following is his account of
his prison life written by himself at the request of the his-
torian :

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21, 1895.

My Dear Comrade :

Your letter asking me to give a sketch of my prison ex-
perience, from capture to discharge, I received. But I
hardly know what to say, as it was about the same as that
of others. I was captured, with some twenty-five others of
our regiment, the next morning after the battle at Olustee,
and sent to Lake City. While there I tried my hand in
making my escape : in fact, I think I was the first one of the

regiment to try and escape, but it was no go at that time. I received a ball and chain attached to my left leg for my pains. Comrades Frank Cass, of Company B, and William Ramsey, of Company G, were served the same. I do not think that any of the boys ever complained of ill-treatment of the rebels that captured us: that was to come after, although I think I was fortunate in a number of cases. I was one of four cooks, while we were waiting for Andersonville to be built. In that way I got double rations, such as it was. We arrived at Andersonville about March 14; at that time there were only a few prisoners. A description of Andersonville is not required, as it is a well known place. I helped clean out the stream and plank over a small place, so we could wash; at that time I received double rations. You see I was always looking out for something to eat.

About the last of August or the first of September, I, with others, was sent to Savannah, and then to Charleston, S. C., where we were confined a short time on the race course. We were under fire of the guns of Morris Island. I never thought when we helped build the forts that I was ever to be shot at by them. But no one was ever hit while I was there. I think I was there two or three weeks, when we left for Florence, S. C.; but the prison was not completed. When I again tried my luck in escaping I was successful, but only to be recaptured in three days. I remember the date I was recaptured very well; it was the 25th of September, just three years to the day that I enlisted. I made my escape by crawling on my hands and knees by the guards, and was recaptured by an old man with dogs and a double barrel shot gun; he said he would get thirty dollars a piece—there were three of us—a good morning's work for him.

After I was back in prison, I began to think of something to eat, and how to get more than was allowed, and found that by belonging to two different squads I could draw two rations. I kept it up as long as I dared to; I saw a number of men tied up by the thumbs until they fainted, and made up my mind to go hungry awhile longer. In December they began to parole all sick, and those that had been in prison the longest. When the rebel

doctor asked me when I was captured, I told him it was at the charge of Fort Wagner. I think it was the only time telling a lie ever did me any good. I told the recruiting officer when I enlisted, I was eighteen years old, but was only sixteen, so you see I got in and out of the army by telling whoppers. Now, comrade, you can enlarge on this as much as you wish; surely there is material enough. Hoping you can make use of it, I will close. I should be pleased to have a short account of the meeting at reunion. My health remains about the same.

I was paroled at Charleston, December 17, discharged at Concord, April 19, having served three years, seven months, on one enlistment.

FIRST SERGT. GEORGE P. DOW.

First Sergt. George P. Dow, of Company C, was born in Atkinson, N. H., August 7, 1840, and was the son of Moses Dow, 2d, of Atkinson. His mother was Sally P. Hanson, of Haverhill, Mass. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district school during the winter months.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, his patriotism was at once aroused, and as soon as his affairs could be arranged, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, October 14, 1861; was promoted to sergeant in 1862; and to first sergeant in 1863. He was discharged, to date December 22, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

During his service he participated in the battle of Morris Island, the assault on Fort Wagner, the battle of Olustee, Fla., the battles of Chester Station, Va., Drury's Bluff, Hatch's Farm, Deep Run, Spring Hill, New Market Heights, Laurel Hill, Darbytown Road, and the several reconnoissances toward Richmond and all the minor engagements in which the Seventh participated. He received a congressional medal of honor for gallantry in the field.

For a time on Morris Island, S. C., he acted as color sergeant, and at Bermuda Hundred, Va., was detailed for a time as a sharpshooter. During his service he was slightly wounded three times, and proudly refers to the fact that he was never in the hospital a day.

After his return home from the service he purchased a farm in his native town of Atkinson. He soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became proprietor of a country store in Atkinson, making a specialty of groceries and general merchandise; he was soon after appointed postmaster, and has held this position for twenty-seven years, and still remains in the mercantile business. His farm is a model one, and he has spared no means to make it a beautiful home; it is known by the name of "Fair View."

STEPHEN D. SMITH.

Stephen D. Smith was born in the town of Langdon, County of Sullivan, N. H., May 29, 1833, and was the son of Elias and Matilda (Stiles) Smith; his occupation up to the time of his enlistment was that of a farmer. When the call to arms in 1861 was sounded, his patriotism, perhaps inherited from his father, who served in the War of 1812, prompted him to go to the defense of his country. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh New Hampshire, September 28, 1861, and served with his company faithfully until wounded in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., on the night of July 18, 1863; this resulted in the loss of his left leg, which was amputated near the hip joint. The following account of his being wounded and captured and afterwards paroled or exchanged, will be found quite interesting. He says:

"I was hit just as I was about to step down into the ditch in front of the fort, and while yet on the edge of the bank of the ditch. In falling, I landed at the bottom of

the ditch on my back, my left leg being under me and the left foot being up between my shoulders, the thigh being badly shattered by a grape shot, and the wound was bleeding fast. Having a piece of strong cord in my pocket, I very soon tied it tightly around my thigh above the wound, and the bleeding stopped. I don't think it was more than a minute before I had the cord tied around my thigh. The rebel surgeons afterwards said I would have bled to death in a very short time if I had not used the cord as I did. The dead and wounded lay so thick in the ditch that I was obliged to lie across a dead man all night long. The gun that raked that part of the ditch did fearful work, the dead and wounded being at this place three or four deep.

“As soon as it began to be light in the morning, the rebels mustered up courage enough to look over the fort and down into the ditch. They saw so many of us that they thought we were trying to play a Yankee trick upon them, and that we were there ready to nab or shoot them when they came out. They threatened to shoot us if we did not come up onto the fort and give ourselves up. It took a long time to convince them that we could not get out or harm them, and that every one they could see was dead or wounded. I expected every minute that they would fire on us, as they had so savagely threatened, but a few of us who were wounded and had strength enough to speak, told them that we should have got out of that place long before that if we could have done so, but that we were all wounded or dead, and that we considered ourselves their prisoners. They finally commenced to sneak down where we were, and at once began to rob us of our blankets, money, watches, and everything that they could get.

“As my position was a very uncomfortable one, I asked a rebel if he could not get some one to help him to carry me up onto the fort. He wanted to know what I would give him if he did it, and I told him I would give him a

dollar. He said he would do so if he could get someone to assist. He soon returned with another soldier, and as I took my wallet out to pay the man, he grabbed it and said they would take the whole. There were just four dollars in my wallet, together with some few trinkets that I thought more of than I did of the money. I was mad and felt like fighting them, but not being in good fighting trim they had everything their own way; they did have the decency to carry me up onto the fort, but in doing so let the broken and shattered leg drag along over the dead bodies which dotted the way. My wounded leg had by this time got very sore, and moving me gave me intense pain, and it really seemed as if I should die before they got me onto the fort.

“Here I was obliged to lie on the hot sand all day in the rays of a blazing sun, and words will not describe adequately the suffering endured that day. I would have given all the money in the world, had I possessed it, for just one drink of good cold water. The following night I was carried, with others, over to the City of Charleston, arriving there about midnight. My wounded limb was by this time so badly swollen that it seemed like taking my life to move me from the fort to the boat and from the boat to the wharf; from the wharf we were placed in an old dump cart and conveyed up to the building used for a hospital, which must have been a mile or more.

“The next day, Monday, the rebel surgeons amputated my leg close up to my body and placed me back on the floor with a little handful of straw under my head for a pillow. They did not even put so much as a piece of cloth for bandage upon the stump, and never dressed it while I was one of their guests. In less than twenty-four hours the stump was alive with maggots and remained so until the next Sunday, when I was exchanged. We had not been washed and cleaned, nor our wounds dressed

since our capture; consequently we were completely covered with vermin, maggots, dirt, and blood. The first food we received, or nourishment of any kind, was on Tuesday, the 21st of July, when an Irish woman came in with an apron full of small pieces of bread, a portion of it being made from flour and the rest from corn meal. She gave each of us a small piece, which was very dry eating, without water, tea, or coffee, to wash it down, but we were so hungry that we managed to get outside of the bread, which looked ever so much like pieces that had been gathered from some table where a more elaborate meal had been served, and those were the remnants. The next day, Wednesday, we received a small portion of corn coffee and a very small piece of meat: after this our bill of fare did not vary much until our exchange.

“On Sunday, the 27th, one hundred and five of us, who had been wounded, and as filthy and dirty looking men as it is possible to imagine, were taken down the harbor on a steamer, and were there exchanged for one hundred and five rebels who had been brought up from the hospital at Hilton Head; they were clad in clean white shirts and good clean clothes, showing a marked contrast in the appearance of the two bodies of men. After we were put onto the United States hospital boat we were cleaned up and felt like new beings in a new world. We were taken to McDougal General Hospital, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where, with good care and good nursing, a portion of us pulled through and recovered; but about a month after, the chaplain told us that sixty out of that one hundred and five in our lot, that were exchanged with us, had died.

“These one hundred and five were all badly wounded, and, having no care and the wounds not being dressed for so long a time, the men were very much weakened from the loss of blood, and those who were not blessed with strong constitutions could not rally.

“This was the way our Union prisoners were treated by rebels who professed Christianity and claimed to be enlightened.”

Comrade Smith had two brothers in Company C, Alonzo A. Smith, who was mustered out with the three year's men at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and James M. Smith, who was captured near Laurel Hill, Va., August 1, 1864, and died of starvation in Salisbury Prison, N. C.

SERGT. ROBERT O. FARRAND.

Sergt. Robert O. Farrand was born in Dunkinfield, England, and was a resident of Fisherville (now Penacook) at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and at the age of twenty-one enlisted, October 29, 1861, as a private in Company E, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, and was appointed corporal and mustered in as such when his company was mustered into the United States service, November 7, 1861. He was wounded July 18, 1863, in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.; was promoted to sergeant November 28, 1863; and was severely wounded and captured at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, his wound resulting in total blindness the moment it was received. Later he was paroled and exchanged, and was discharged from the service, to date June 23, 1865.

He will be more readily remembered by the original members of the regiment from the fact that with Sergt. Cyrus Bidwell, of the same company (they were both corporals at that time), he performed the duty of marker for the regiment on all drills, etc.

His prison experiences covered many months, and as related by him will be found quite interesting:

“On the morning of February 20, 1864, the forces under the command of General Seymour, which were stationed at Barbour's Plantation, Fla., of which my

regiment was a part, was ordered forward towards Lake City, about thirty miles away. Everything about the march for the first fifteen miles was as pleasant as could be desired, but what a change was to come over the spirit of our dreams. We halted for rest and to eat our lunch. Soon shots were heard on the picket line; every old soldier will know what this meant, and that some of us, who for more than two years had marched shoulder to shoulder would, before the setting of the sun on that day, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Many others would be maimed for life — who would it be? All hoped they would come out of the approaching conflict safe. It was a vain hope. Soon an orderly came riding at full speed from the front with orders for one battalion of the Seventh Conn. Volunteers, under Colonel Hawley, to march to the front on the double-quick. Shortly another order came for the whole force to move forward, and soon the battlefield of Olustee was reached. I do not intend to describe the battle, only to say my regiment entered the field left in front, and were marching by the flank; soon the order was given by Colonel Abbott to break into column of companies, followed shortly by an order to deploy on the eighth company. While executing this order, Acting Brigadier-General Hawley, of Connecticut, rode up to the rear of the regiment and ordered us to deploy on the second company, which so mixed the regiment up that it was obliged to go to the rear to reform. Soon after the regiment broke, the order was given by Colonel Abbott to cease firing. One soldier who was about to disobey the order attracted the attention of the writer, who turned his head to see if the soldier was going to fire and thus disobey orders. As I turned my head I saw Colonel Abbott and Colonel Hawley sitting on their horses talking together — that was the last I ever saw, for at that moment a buck-shot from the enemy struck me in the left temple,

passed back of both eyes, severing the optic nerve in both eyes, and lodged back of the right eye, where it still remains, totally destroying the sight of both eyes. I instantly became unconscious, in which condition I remained during the entire battle. When consciousness returned, I found myself lying on my face. The rebels were firing off the muskets they had found on the field. One of the shots from these muskets struck my knapsack on the right side, but didn't go through. Another struck the heel of my left boot, glanced up, and wounded me in the fleshy part of the thigh. As the firing ceased, I arose upon my knees, when I heard someone coming towards me. I hailed them, and asked them to take me to the hospital or to a fire, as I was cold, and was wounded, but could not tell how, as I felt no pain from my wound about the head, but was totally blind. He said there was no hospital near, so he would take me to a fire, which he did, and after making me as comfortable as he could he left me. Before he left me I ascertained that our forces had been defeated, and that I was a prisoner of war. He had been gone but a few minutes when I fainted from loss of blood. When I became conscious again I was not alone, several rebel soldiers were there; when they saw me move, they told me to take off my pants and give to them; that I declined to do, telling them that I was blind, and could not see to get any more. They said that if I did not take them off they would cut my throat and take them. I told them that I hoped they would not do that, as I hoped to have a good deal of use for my throat in the future; I told them the pants were not worth the trouble, as they were a very old pair. After examining them they went away, leaving me once more alone. How long I remained so I could not tell, probably one or two hours. When I heard some teams going by, I hailed them, but the first gave no heed to me; the second stopped and picked me up and carried

me to Olustee Station, about a mile and a half from the battlefield. I remember being lifted out of the wagon and walking about six feet, which was the last thing I remembered, for my wounds bled so that I again fainted away, and remained in that condition for three days. When I once more returned to consciousness, I found myself in a stable in Lake City, fifteen miles from Olustee, where I got out of a wagon. Some of my comrades were with me, but I knew but little of what was taking place around me.

• When I did recover sufficiently to realize my condition, I learned that a rebel surgeon had examined me, but said I was not wounded, and must have been blinded by the bursting of a shell, saying the powder must have burned my eyes. In searching for my wound, he not so much as washed the blood from my face, and of course my wounds had not been dressed at all up to this time. I now began to feel the need of a good wash, and as there was no way to get one in the stable, I asked one of the colored waiters if he knew where Elizabeth Gould lived; he said he did, and I asked him to take me to her home. She, with many others who were in Lake City, had lived in St. Augustine when the Seventh New Hampshire garrisoned that place; and as our regiment treated them kindly, they felt well disposed towards any of our regiment, and came to the hospital to see us — but to go back. The waiter started with me for Miss Gould's, but on the way saw Comrade Charles Danforth in a house, so took me in there. As we entered the house without knocking, Danforth and the lady met us, when Danforth asked me what was wanted. I told him where I was going, for what purpose, and we had come there by mistake. The lady invited me in, told the waiter to leave me there, she would see that I had the opportunity to wash and fix myself up. She took me into the dining-room, and after handing me a chair left me.

She soon returned with hot water, towels, soap, and sponge, and proceeded to wash the blood from my face. When she applied the hot water and the blood was removed, the wound opened, and she exclaimed, 'there is where you are wounded.' I immediately put my finger in the mouth of the wound to see how bad it was, and found that the ball that did the mischief must have been a buck-shot about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. I had not, up to this time, suffered any pain from the wound, neither did I at any future time. After I finished my toilet, she brought me some food, consisting of biscuit, johnny cake, butter, and tea. This was the first food I had any remembrance of eating since I was taken prisoner.

"After I had eaten, she took me into the sitting-room, spread a blanket on the floor in front of the fireplace, and remarked, as she left the room, that I could lie down and get some rest. I, with some other wounded soldiers, remained there that night. I found that the lady of the house was a Union woman and was doing all she could to help the boys in blue. I remained in Lake City several days longer, and my wound was not dressed up to this time by any surgeon, nor indeed at any future time, and I was obliged to take the entire care of it myself.

"About the 4th of March, I, with others, was sent to Tallahassee, the capital of the State. Here we had better quarters, being put into a church that had been used by colored people. We received kind treatment and the food was good, but coarse and scanty. To illustrate this, I bought five dollars' worth of food at a baker's, and though I had eaten breakfast only half an hour before, and then ate all the rebels would give me, I ate the whole five dollars' worth of baker's food, except one piece of gingerbread about four inches square, and my stomach did not feel any trouble by the extra food. Another time I paid two dollars and fifty cents for a meal which consisted of

two biscuits, two pieces of hoe-cake, two eggs, and several pieces of bacon about the size of a silver dollar. This was the cheapest meal I had while a prisoner. The money I bought this food with, I got by selling my gold pen with a silver holder for thirty-five dollars. I should have said before this that while lying unconscious on the battlefield, the rebels stole everything I had in my pockets except this pen, which they did not find, as it was in my vest pocket. They even took the shoes from my feet, so the rest of the time I had to go barefooted. As I have said, our quarters were much better than they were at Lake City, but our liberty was restricted. We were not allowed to go but a few rods from the building without permission, and even then a guard had to go with us. It was here that I heard that my brother Joseph was dead. I had heard that he was wounded, but did not know how badly. I felt sorry that I had not been able to see him, as I was but a short distance from where he died. As I said, I had to dress my wound myself: in order to get the matter out of the wound, I had to press on the eye. About a week after I arrived at Tallahassee, as I was engaged in dressing the wound, and while pressing on the eye, the ball of the eye burst, but it was three days before it entirely run out.

“The rebels now began to tell us that their government was building some nice hospitals at Americus, in Georgia, where we could be more comfortable than we were, and that we should have good beds to lie on. About a week later, they told us that the hospitals were all ready, and on the morning of Saturday, March 19, we bade adieu to Tallahassee, and with food enough to last us two days, we started for Georgia. Our first stop was at Chattahooche, which place we reached in the afternoon. We were put into an old arsenal and kept until Sunday night. Then we were put on board a steamboat and sent up the Chatta-

hooche River to Fort Gains Landing. After leaving the steamer, we had to climb one hundred and ten steps to reach the height of land, then go about four hundred feet to the depot, where we expected cars to take us to Americus. But no cars were there, so we had to wait. It was a drizzly, rainy day, and the weather was cold, so the guards built a fire and we managed to keep warm. My comrade had to help me from the landing to the depot. I was so weak I was obliged to lie on the platform nearly all day, going every little while to the fire to get warm. My stay at the fire was short, as I could not stand but a few minutes without fainting away. Our food lasted only till Sunday night, so that Monday morning we had no breakfast. The officer in charge of the guard went to Fort Gains to get us something to eat, but they refused to issue any rations for us, and it looked as though we would have to go hungry for a while. In the afternoon I heard someone speak of a house about a half-mile away, and I asked the officer if he would send a guard with some of the men to see if they could buy some corn bread. He consented, so I gave them ten dollars, all I had left from the sale of my pen. They were gone some time, but when they returned brought ten dollars' worth of corn-pones, which we divided among the prisoners. It was not more than half a meal for us, but much better than nothing.

“ In the evening, a box car was run down to the depot, into which we were put for safe keeping for the night. There were twenty-two of us. The car door was closed within two inches and securely fastened. The bottom of the car was covered to the depth of half an inch with wet mud, in which we were compelled to sit or lie as we thought best. In the morning, our car was attached to a train, and we started for our destination. The people all along the line seemed to be expecting us, for at every depot crowds were gathered to get a sight of the ‘Yanks.’

About noon we reached Americus. Here we found that the story of the hospital and nice beds was a lie, told to us for what purpose we did not know. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of this day, March 22, we reached Andersonville. After leaving the cars, we were marched to the stockade, about three quarters of a mile away, and, though we did not know it, what we had passed through was like paradise compared to what we afterwards suffered. Of the twenty-two men who entered Andersonville with me, only two, Charles Danforth, of Hopkinton, and myself, ever left it alive. England has never outlived the stigma of the 'Black hole of Calcutta,' and the Southern States will never outlive the stigma of Andersonville and other kindred prison pens.

"When we entered the stockade we were placed in different companies, to fill up the ranks depleted by death. I was very fortunate in being assigned to a company which already contained fifteen men from my regiment. This was very pleasant, for I felt that, although I was blind, I was among friends who would assist me as far as they were able. At this time there were only about six thousand prisoners in the stockade, but the number was afterwards increased to about thirty-five thousand. For convenience in issuing rations, the prisoners were divided into detachments of two hundred and seventy each; each detachment was divided into three companies of ninety each, and each company was divided into four squads. These detachments, companies, and squads, were each in charge of a man from their own ranks. The manner of distributing the rations I will now describe: They were brought into the stockade in two-horse wagons, and each commander of a detachment was given the rations for two hundred and seventy men; these rations were divided into three equal parts, and that there might be no cause for complaint, one man would turn and look the other way,

while the man in charge would place his hand on one of the three parts and ask, 'Whose is this?' The man who was facing the other way would say, 'Company A, B, or C.' Then the man who had charge of each company took its portion and divided it in the same way to the four squads, into which the company was divided. The man in charge of each squad would take its portion and cut it into as many pieces as he had men in his squad, and distribute them in the same way as before described, while the men would watch the operation with a hungry, anxious look upon their faces, as they realized the hopelessness of being able to satisfy their hunger with the small amount of food given them for a whole day, as it was not half enough for a single meal. Perhaps there would be no better time to tell of what our rations consisted than now. When I first entered Andersonville, the prison was in charge of a lieutenant of the army, and he allowed us one pint of meal per day. It was cob and corn ground together, and a piece of bacon about one inch square. About the twentieth of April, Wirtz took command of the stockade, and he at once reduced our daily allowance of food to two thirds of a pint of meal, and a very small piece of bacon. I wish to say here that the bacon was that which had been condemned as unfit for their soldiers, so it was sent to feed the prisoners with. Most of the time it was alive with maggots. The way of cooking the food was by taking the meat on a tin plate and setting the plate on a fire, then the maggots would crawl out and we could throw them away; then, after mixing the meal with water, fry it in cakes. Of course I could not do this, so my comrades would do it for me, for which I was truly thankful, for without this and other kind favors, the writer would not have lived to write this story. For some time after I entered the prison, the only water that we had to drink was from a brook which ran through the middle of the

stockade. This brook came through two rebel regimental camps, and all the slush and grease from their cook-houses was thrown into it, so that when we drank from it our mouths would feel and taste as if we had been eating fat meat. After a time they allowed us to dig wells, and many availed themselves of the privilege and got pure water.

“Sometime in June, during a severe rain-storm, a spring broke out near one side of the prison, and the men named it “Godsend Spring,” which indeed it was to all the prisoners confined there. Andersonville was a parallelogram in shape and contained twenty-five to thirty acres, but was afterwards enlarged by about twelve more. It was surrounded by a fence twenty feet high, made of square logs set two inches apart, the lower ends sunk into the ground about three feet, and the top ends pointed. The guards were outside this fence on the ground. The dead line was a fence two and a half feet high, made by driving posts into the ground a rod apart and nailing a two or three inch scantling on top. This was about twenty feet inside the stockade. The object of this dead line was to prevent the prisoners from digging the stockade down, as nearly every morning the guards would find from one to six posts and some of the prisoners gone. They were hunted with bloodhounds and almost always found and brought back: only one or two succeeded in reaching our Union lines, while one poor fellow who failed to climb a tree was almost torn to pieces by the bloodhounds. No blame can be attached to the rebels for building the dead line, but they were to blame for allowing the abuse of prisoners by the guards. The orders were for the guard to shoot any prisoners who crossed the dead line, and as a reward for so doing he was given thirty days’ furlough and the first commission vacant in his regiment, and as their story would be believed before ours, they did not wait for

a prisoner to cross the line before they shot him. I will give two examples; one was a poor sick man unable to eat the rations given him, and so weak that he could only crawl on his hands and knees, seeing a piece of hard-tack near the dead line which some new prisoner had shaken from his haversack, he tried to get it, but he was so weak that when he lifted his hand to pick it up, he tipped forward. The guard, who had been watching him closely, instantly fired, sending a ball through his head, for which the guard got his reward, both a furlough and a commission for killing a Yankee. The other was a case of a prisoner who stepped up to the dead line and rested his elbow on it for a moment, but seeing that the guard was going to shoot, he jumped back and stepped quickly to where some men were standing, but the guard fired at him and missed him, but he hit one of the others, breaking his leg, the ball glanced and killed a man who was asleep a few feet away. Other cases similar to these might be told, but these are enough to show the abuse of the dead line, and the way they were sustained by the officer in charge in wickedly shooting men without a cause. Most of the prisoners had shelters made of pine boughs, in which to sleep, and the floors were carpeted with pine needles. These were very comfortable and afforded a good deal of protection from the sun and rain. One was built for the writer of this, just large enough for two, and a member of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who had just come into the stockade, was allowed to share it with me on condition that he assist me in caring for myself. He did as he agreed to, and was a great help and comfort to me. The way the pine boughs were obtained was in the following manner: Four men from each company were sent out into the woods every morning to get wood with which to do cooking; as one of them could bring all the wood required, the others would bring pine boughs to build the

shelters. Owing to the lack of means to keep clean, the prisoners had become very filthy, and our clothing had become infested with vermin in the shape of body lice, and the morning hour was devoted to hunting and destroying these pests. It was a novel scene to see the men take off one garment after another, and hunt for these pests. Luckily, or unluckily, our wardrobe was very scant: my own consisted of about two thirds of a blouse, and two thirds of a pair of pants. I had neither shirt, stockings, shoes, or hat. The misery caused by these little pests cannot be described, but some idea may be formed from the fact that while it was more than three months after I left Andersonville before I reached home, yet my back, the entire length of the spine, was one complete sore from being bitten by those pests.

••Sometime in the latter part of May, Captain Wirtz built a cook-house and commenced issuing cooked rations to one half the prisoners and raw rations to the other half, so they got cooked and raw rations on alternate weeks. The cooked rations consisted of a piece of corn bread about one inch in thickness, two inches wide, and four inches long, with the usual piece of bacon. When it was my turn to draw raw rations, I would exchange with someone who had cooked rations, as it had become more difficult to get wood with which to do the cooking. Occasionally in place of the bread and bacon, we were given a pint of hasty pudding, at other times a pint of boiled rice: this rice was often wormy and you had to look closely in order to see which was a worm or kernel of rice: at other times they would give us a pint of cow peas cooked with the stems and leaves just as they were taken from the threshing floor: once I had these stems and leaves taken out from my portion, leaving about three tablespoonfuls of beans. These rations were given once in twenty-four hours. Should any prisoner escape during the night, the

rations were cut off from that half of the stockade to which he belonged for twenty-four hours. The prisoners were obliged to fall into line every morning and were counted by Captain Wirtz and his aids.

“Along in May, prisoners were brought in from New York regiments, consisting of bounty jumpers and the rougher element from that great city, who formed themselves into raiding parties; and whenever they saw any of the prisoners with money or watches, or anything which they desired, they would make a raid upon them in the night and forcibly take it from them. These acts of lawlessness were usually accompanied by more or less disturbance, which endangered the peace and safety of the rest of the prisoners, as orders had been issued by the general commanding the guard, that if any tumult occurred in the stockade, which did not immediately cease, the three batteries of artillery which commanded the stockade would open fire and shell it until every man was killed. In view of this danger, the better class of the prisoners went to Captain Wirtz and stated the cause of disturbance to him, and handed him a list of over one hundred names of those who had been disturbing the quiet of the prison, and asked him to arrest them and hold them outside the stockade while they themselves would form a court consisting of judge, jury, and lawyer, who would try the offenders. This he consented to do, and accordingly each one received a fair trial. About fifteen were sentenced to wear a ball and chain for three months; six were sentenced to be hung; the rest were allowed to return to the stockade with the understanding that if caught in any other scrapes they would be severely dealt with without any further trial.

“On July 10, requisition having been made for lumber with which to build sinks, Wirtz furnished the right kind of lumber as he knew the object for which it would be

used, and the prisoners immediately commenced the erection of a gallows. On the following morning, July 11, Wirtz brought the six prisoners who had been sentenced to be hung inside the stockade and delivered them up to the men who had formed the court which had tried and sentenced them. One of the prisoners broke away, saying that they shouldn't hang him, but by the time the others had been put upon the scaffold and the rope put about their necks, he was back and the rope around his neck also. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to say for themselves why they should not be hung; only one said anything, he declared his innocence of the crime for which he had been tried, but confessed to having committed murder sometime previous, so they concluded to hang him for that. After prayer by the chaplain, the spring was touched and the six guilty men received their just deserts. The rope of one broke, and he fell to the ground with the cry, 'For God's sake, save me, save me.' He was immediately seized, the drop put into place, and the rope tied and again swung off, this time successfully. From this time forward the stockade was as quiet as a Sabbath morning.

"Sometime in the early part of July, the surgeons appeared to become very solicitous for our welfare, and desired the prisoners to be vaccinated, as they feared small-pox would break out in the prison. A number of the prisoners consented; this was a fatal mistake, for when the virus began to work gangrene would get into the sore and eat the flesh from the muscles and veins and bone of the arm, necessitating the amputation of the arm, which would invariably be followed by death. Of all the cases of amputation which came under my observation, but one survived.

"During the months of June, July, and August, the death-rate reached its highest figures, averaging over one thousand per month. Those who died during the day

were brought to the gate and laid side by side, like sticks of cord wood ; those who died during the night remained where they were until morning, when they were brought and laid beside their fellows, when the dead cart would arrive and convey them to their burial place. Soon after the war ceased the government had a cemetery made at Andersonville, in which those who died in prison were buried, and men are constantly employed by the government to care for this cemetery. Flowers are grown upon the graves and the walks and everything about the cemetery are kept in perfect order, while from a flagstaff from sunrise to sunset the flag which these men loved so well in life, floats over their silent graves !

“ On the first of June, it commenced to rain, and rained every day for twenty-one days, and about this time three hundred prisoners were brought in who could find but little or no shelter, and were obliged to lie upon the wet ground nights ; in consequence of this, at the end of three months only thirty-four of the three hundred were left to tell the story of their suffering.

“ In the latter part of August, I began to be troubled with scurvy, which first showed itself in my gums, then in the cords of my legs, which began to swell and contract, my legs being bent back at the knees so that my heels almost touched my hips, and I was unable to take a single step.

“ About the first of September, the authorities began to remove the prisoners from Andersonville, as they thought General Sherman was going to come down there to liberate us. In the middle of September, orders were given to my detachment to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and that all persons who could not take care of themselves must be left behind in the hospital ; as I knew this was almost certain death, I determined to make every possible effort to get away with my detachment ; this seemed hopeless, as I could neither see nor take a single step. About

6 o'clock in the evening, a friend procured me some cold water with which I bathed my knees freely, rubbing the cords vigorously, which so relieved me that I was able to walk for half an hour. I then gave them another good bathing, and, after eating a few mouthfuls of food which I had left, I lay down for the night. The following morning as I had no breakfast to get, I gave my knees another good bathing and rubbing, and as I was on the point of again practicing, the order came for our detachment to fall in, which was very fortunate for me, as it found me in a good condition for marching. When the order was given to march, they told us to lock arms two by two; this gave me a guide and so enabled me to get by those who were inspecting us as we marched out, and I can assure you I was glad to bid adieu to that prison of horrors, Andersonville.

“When we arrived within one hundred yards of the depot, the column was halted, and as my limbs were pain- ing me I sat down upon the ground; this was a mistake, for my legs resumed their old position, and when the column moved I was unable to take a step. Two of my comrades said I should n't be left behind, and seizing me under each arm, helped me along, dragging one foot after the other on the ground; as we had to cross three railroad tracks, this was a very painful experience. I was placed in a box car with other prisoners, and soon the train started for Savannah, Ga., where we remained thirty-six hours, being kindly treated and well fed. We were then put aboard a freight train and sent to Charleston, S. C. On our arrival at that place, I was lifted from the car and placed upon the ground. Soon two of my comrades came running along and stopped to speak to me. I asked them where they were going; they said we were close to a river and they were going to take a bath, as they had been unable to do so for more than six months. As I expressed

a desire to enjoy the same blessing, they promised as soon as they had finished their bath to come and give me one also, which they did, much to my comfort and benefit.

“As they were taking me into the water, a rebel soldier (who had been a prisoner at the North and been exchanged) came along, and asked what was being done, and what was the matter with me. Upon being told, he handed them a towel and some soap, saying, ‘give him a good wash,’ and immediately went away. As they were bringing me out of the water, after my bath, the soldier returned, and gave me a pair of cotton pants and a shirt, saying they were much better than the rags which I had been wearing. After I was dressed, he gave me a ten-dollar bill, saying I would find a use for it before I got home. Of course I thanked him heartily for his kindness, and have always regretted I did not learn his name. My comrades then carried me and left me near the railroad track where they had found me. Soon I, with others who could not walk, was put into an open wagon, and driven through the city to the other side of it, where we were to remain for a while; when passing a bakery in the city, the same soldier who had befriended me came out with three loaves of bread, and throwing them into the wagon, said they were for the blind man. I got one of them, the other two were divided among the rest of the team.

“After I had been in Charleston a few days, I was taken sick with chronic diarrhœa, and I knew unless I could get help soon, I could n’t stand it but a short time; but fortunately for me, three or four days later I was admitted to a hospital, where I received good medical attendance, proper food, and had a good bed, and the greater part of the time during four days and nights, I enjoyed a restful sleep. In about two weeks I was so far recovered as to be able to walk. As fast as the prisoners got well at the hospital, they were sent to Florence or Columbia, S. C.

“ When I was nearly recovered, I asked the doctor if he was going to send me to the stockade as soon as I was able to go. He said he would be obliged to do so, as men were dying for want of care which could be given them in the hospital. I told him I should certainly die if I was again sent to the stockade, and it would be just as well for him to save my life as any, and a great deal better for me. I settled it in my own mind that if it could possibly be helped, I would not again go to the stockade.

“ When I was pronounced well, I was placed on full diet, and could get all the food I wanted: as we always knew a day or two before a squad was to leave, I would secrete a part of my food, and the night before a squad was to leave, I would eat so much as to make myself sick and unfit to be sent away. This I did at two different times, and the doctor understood my condition and told me not to do it any more, as he had decided to keep me as long as anyone stayed: and I remained in Charleston until I was exchanged.

“ On the morning of November 28, a messenger came from the provost marshal's office at Charleston, the messenger was a prisoner like myself, and he told me that we were going to be exchanged, and ambulances would arrive in about an hour to carry us to the city. This seemed too good to be true, but the ambulances came and took the worst cases and started for the city. At the provost marshal's office we were met with the intelligence that the Yankees had captured the railroad between that city and Savannah, and we must return to the hospital. This news was soon contradicted, however, and we started for the depot, and were put into box cars on a freight train and started for Savannah, where we were to be paroled: and although it was but ninety miles it took the train nineteen hours to reach the city. They were so afraid the Yankees would capture the train that they would stop every two or

three miles to telegraph to see if the road was clear. We left Charleston at 10 P. M., the 28th, and reached Savannah at 5 P. M., the 29th.

“On the morning of the 30th, we were taken on one of their steamers down the harbor and transferred to one of the United States vessels, and it would be hard to find a happier set of men than we were when we found ourselves once more under the protection of the stars and stripes.

“After we had been on board our vessel about one hour, they brought us each one hard-tack and a piece of fat pork about an inch square; this was the sweetest and best meal I think I ever enjoyed in my life. The vessel we were on carried us to Hilton Head, S. C., where we were transferred to the steamer ‘George Leary,’ which had been fitted up for our use to convey us to Annapolis, Md., where we arrived December 4. Here we received new clothing and the best of care, and were paid our back ration and clothing money.

“I remained at that place two weeks, and having received a furlough I went to Philadelphia, where I remained three days. I then started for New Hampshire, and arrived safely home at 4 o’clock in the afternoon of the 23d of December, just three years, one month, and twenty-four days from the time I enlisted. I shall not attempt to describe my feelings on reaching home, for it would be impossible to do so.

“For want of space I have omitted a great many particulars with regard to the horrors of Andersonville, as well as a great many other incidents of prison life which would no doubt have been interesting and instructive, but the foregoing narrative will suffice to give a faint idea of the sufferings endured by prisoners of war, while in the hands of the Confederate authorities.”

GEORGE WHITEFIELD ABBOTT.

George Whitefield Abbott, son of Nathaniel and Mary Fitts Abbott, was born at West Boscawen (now Webster), N. H., on March 13, 1837. His father was a farmer, he also remaining with him on the farm until he was nineteen years of age.

His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, serving in Colonel Peabody's regiment. Soon after his discharge from the service he took up wild forest land, making himself a farm and building a log house for a home. The same farm was the home of the subject of this sketch, although he does not remember the log house.

Finding farming too monotonous for his nature he obtained a position in a store in Boston, but returned to New Hampshire in 1861, entering the grocery business with his brother at Fisherville (now Penacook), but the following year he disposed of his part of the business to enter the service, enlisting in August, 1862, being assigned to Company E, Seventh N. H. Volunteers.

He followed the fortunes of his regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of Olustee, Fla., on February 20, 1864.

After remaining in hospital at Beaufort, S. C., until the following May, he rejoined his regiment at Yorktown, Va., just in season to go with them with the Butler expedition to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River.

At the close of the war in 1865, he returned to Penacook, N. H., and again entered the mercantile line, following that and manufacturing until the present time.

After several years of retail trade in both the dry goods and clothing business, in 1882, he, in company with Joseph E. Symonds, who was also a member of Company E, Seventh Regiment, formed a copartnership for the manufacture of tables, desks, bookcases, etc., which business

was rapidly developed until it demanded the employment of about forty men, and is to-day one of the largest of its kind in New England.

In addition to the duties of his own business, he is president of the Penacook Electric Light Company, a director in the New Hampshire Fruit Company, and also a director in both the Concord Street Railway and the First National Bank of Concord, N. H.

He was presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1892, and was representative from Ward 1 of Concord in the legislature of 1895 and 1896. He is also president of the Penacook Board of Trade at Ward 1, at the present time.

JOSEPH E. SYMONDS.

Joseph E. Symonds, Company E, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, was born December 8, 1840. He spent his youth on a farm until 1860, when he entered the employ of Charles Turner, at Clinton Village (Antrim), where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Fisherville (now Penacook). He enlisted in August of that year with Sergt. Robert Burt, to recruit Company E; was discharged July, 1865, and returned to Fisherville. Removed to Concord in 1868. Commenced the manufacture of extension tables in 1873; formed copartnership with Mr. George W. Abbott in 1882, and removed the business to Penacook, where it was burned out in 1888. The firm purchased the shop near the depot, which they occupy at the present time.

CORP. JOHN W. HAYDEN.

Corp. John W. Hayden, son of Samuel and Harriet (Needham) Hayden, was born June 12, 1838, at Hollis, N. H. He was educated in the district and high schools

in Hollis. Lived on the homestead during his minority, then spent one year in Massachusetts. After returning to New Hampshire he taught school successfully.

Soon after the war broke out he left his school, and enlisted October 21, 1861, in Capt. N. M. Ames's company; entered Camp Hale, Manchester, November 5; was mustered into service November 12, 1861; appointed corporal November 14, 1861. While in Manchester he was ordered on detective service, looking after deserters, and performed his duties very acceptably to the regimental officers. He went with his regiment when it was ordered South, and was quartered with the company in the White Street barracks in New York city. Having volunteered to relieve a sick comrade, his last duty was performed at the door of the White Street barracks, where he acted as sergeant of the guard. After being relieved he went directly to the regimental hospital, where he died of typhoid pneumonia February 8, 1862. His body was returned to Hollis and buried in the family lot.

SERGT. DANIEL W. HAYDEN.

Sergt. Daniel W. Hayden was the third of the four sons of Samuel and Harriet (Needham) Hayden, and the youngest of the three who served in the war. He was born in Hollis, June 1, 1840. His boyhood was spent on the farm. His education was received in the district and high schools of his native town, supplemented by a course in civil engineering. Enlisted at Hollis, October 21, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Hale, Manchester, November 12, 1861; appointed corporal December 15, 1862. At the occupation of Morris Island, Corporal Hayden was the first man posted at the extreme front by Lieutenant Worcester, and with Curtis, of Company A, Merrill and Lovering, of Company H, and sixteen others, held the line against the heavy force of skirmishers sent by the enemy to dislodge them.

At the assault on Wagner, July 18, 1863, he received his first wound, while on the parapet. Was ordered to the hospital at Folly Island, and later to hospital No. 12, at Beaufort, S. C. Returned to his regiment September 5, and was in his company at the capture of forts Wagner and Gregg, September 7, 1863.

Corporal Hayden, always a worker, rendered efficient service in rebuilding batteries and moving and mounting heavy guns. He was promoted to sergeant February 3, 1864. In the Florida campaign he was with the company and was one of the volunteers under Lieutenant Farley to lead the night advance from Jacksonville on Camp Finnegan. Was with the regiment at Olustee, where he received a bad wound on the left side of his head at the close of the battle. Having been assisted off the field by comrades, he traveled on foot to Barber's Station, thirteen miles, in the night, and came into camp at 3 A. M. crazy from the effects of his wound. Went to Jacksonville, where his head was examined and the skull was found to be badly fractured. The broken bone was removed from his head while he was on board the steamer "Cosmopolitan." Then he went to the hospital at Hilton Head. Discharged for wounds received in battle, April 28, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Since the war Sergeant Hayden has been engaged in the lumber business in his native town to a large extent. He is the senior member of the firm of Hayden Brothers, who own a large tract of timber land and two mills driven by water-power: also manufacture kegs and barrels for the Boston and Western markets. Their business is such, that, with one exception, they pay the largest tax in their town, and have interests in several other places also.

Mr. Hayden is highly esteemed by his townsmen, and has just closed his third year successfully as one of the selectmen of the town.

SERGT. GEORGE A. BURGE.

Sergt. George A. Burge, of Company H, was born in Hollis, N. H., March 5, 1843, and was educated in the schools of the town of Hollis; out of school hours he was busily engaged on his father's farm, until October, 1861, when he enlisted in the company then being recruited at Hollis, N. H., by Capt. N. M. Ames, and was mustered into service December 14, 1861. In August, 1862, he was promoted to corporal, and in December, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant. He took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which his company participated, and he has a record of never having been in a hospital a day during his enlistment, except to take care of some sick comrade. He was one of the first picket guards placed at the "Swamp Angel," and at one time got lost in a picket boat in the extensive marshes between Fort Johnson and Morris Island, and was obliged to wait until the appearance of daylight in order to get the bearings correctly, that he might get back to Morris Island safely.

After the war Sergeant Burge went to South Carolina, where for two years he was engaged in raising cotton, and afterwards lived on the homestead farm in Hollis for three or four years, and was engaged in the lumber business; then, for some ten years, he was the principal merchant in Hollis, and for ten years postmaster. For twelve years he was clerk and town treasurer, and served as selectman. He then engaged in the carriage business in Nashua, N. H., and followed the business of an auctioneer for about five years; since then has been engaged in the sale stable business in Boston, where he is now engaged, but he resides in Nashua, N. H.

He did not re-enlist, but was mustered out of service December 22, 1864, with those of the regiment who did not veteranize.

SERGT. WINSLOW J. SPALDING.

Sergt. Winslow J. Spalding, of Company H, enlisted October 14, 1861, as private, and was appointed corporal; he was promoted to sergeant August 25, 1864, and was discharged December 27, 1864.

He was wounded and taken prisoner on the parapet at Fort Wagner, Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863, and was exchanged and rejoined his company, January 3, 1864.

“The people of the North know comparatively little of the sufferings of our soldiers in the Confederate prisons during the late war. A few lines from the experience of one who came through by the skin of his teeth, as it were, may not be amiss.

“For the sake of the matter to be told, I hope to be pardoned the frequent use of the first personal pronoun.

“On the night of the 18th of July, 1863, it was my misfortune to fall into the hands of the Confederates as a prisoner of war. On the morning of the 19th, I and my comrades in affliction were ushered into Charleston jail. We remained there three days, when we were packed into cattle cars and pushed on to Columbia, S. C.; there we were locked in the state prison for two months. Our living consisted of corn meal which had been wet up without salt and dried on the top of an old stove; this we had twice during the day. Not being very chicken-hearted, we did not thrive on dough.

“The Confederates did not allow us to see their newspapers, but, as good luck would have it, a true Union woman lived next door to the jail, and in the evening, when all was quiet, she would read the news aloud for our benefit. This lasted about a week, when it was reported to the Confederate headquarters, by one of the prison guards, and we were cut off from our evening readings. But soon one of my comrades, of course he was a Yankee,

said, keep quiet, boys, and we will soon have a paper and read it ourselves. When it began to grow dark he tied a large nail to a string and threw it through the grated window into the Union lady's yard. In a few moments he had a bite, hauled in his line, and dangling from the nail was the 'Charleston Mercury.' After that we went fishing every night, and always with success.

"On the 22d of September, we were sent to Richmond, Va. We passed through the capital of North Carolina and Petersburg, Va., and reached the City of Richmond on the evening of the 26th. We were marched to the Libby Prison, and, strange to say, they quite forgot to give us anything to eat or drink. But we didn't mind it much, as we were told that we would be paroled and sent to our lines in the morning.

"But, alas! to-morrow and to-morrow crept on, until six more weary months passed in durance vile, which opened up to us all the horrors of death in life.

"On the 27th, we were searched, and robbed of money, blankets, haversacks, and canteens. Yes, and more. If a poor fellow happened to have a good pair of shoes, they would kindly relieve him of them.

"A watch which I took from a dying comrade of my company on Fort Wagner was passed back to me. After pleading with and telling the Confederate that it was a request of the dying man that I should send it to his father, I was able to retain it until I reached home, and delivered it to the father, a Mr. Berry, of Hudson, N. H., though many times starvation pressed me hard to exchange it for the eighty loaves of bread it would have brought.

"After the search they marched us over to Belle Island, minus blankets, and some without coat or shoes. Soon the nights began to grow cool with cold rain-storms. For nearly two months we were without shelter of any kind, and were obliged to lie down in the mud at night, not even

a board to keep us out of the wet. There were about ten thousand on the island as prisoners, and from ten to fifteen would die every night from starvation and exposure. Our rations were hardly enough to sustain life. Eight ounces of bread and two ounces of meat per day served for our two meals. The bread was made without salt, and none was allowed for the meat. Sometimes we were treated to a miserable liquid which was called soup, so full of minute bugs that it could only be swallowed through the closed teeth. Woe unto the poor fellow who had lost a tooth, for he was likely to get more bugs than soup.

“The meat was soon discontinued, and we had for a time only raw sweet potatoes, with no means for cooking them. The men were driven to strange extremities; starvation made many of them worse than beasts. A fat little dog belonging to a Confederate officer by some mischance strayed into the enclosure and was literally torn to pieces and the meat eaten raw. So we dragged along, till typhoid fever and pneumonia took me prisoner. I was sent over to Richmond and put into a building very similar to the Libby Prison. In this building there were about five hundred patients, and patient indeed they were; poor, helpless, uncared for fellows.

“During the month of January, one hundred and ten of this number died, and the average mortality through February was twelve per day. None of the bedding was changed during the three months I lay there. It is easy to imagine how long a very sick person would live under such treatment. The number captured and taken to Richmond with me, belonging to the Seventh New Hampshire, was fourteen; only four lived to get back to the Union lines. The food given to the sick was the same as the prisoners had on Belle Island. Those sick with fevers had nothing to nourish them but a small piece of corn bread and cold water twice a day. Over fifty were

brought to the building I was confined in, with frozen feet, and they would live until their feet dropped off up to their ankles, when, if the Confederate doctors had attended them in a proper manner, there might have been a chance for some of the poor fellows.

"Some curious experiments were tried, by those who were sufficiently daring, to get to the Union lines, and often with success. One fellow, who was acting as nurse, told the men if they would put him into a blanket and carry him to the dead house, which was outside of the guard, and nail him carelessly in a coffin, he would take care of what followed. Accordingly the thing was done, and the next morning the old darkey started with his load of dead for a burial place outside of the city. When they were a safe distance out the nurse gave the coffin lid a kick. The darkey gave one frightful yell and fled toward Richmond, while the dead man went on his way rejoicing.

"On the 21st of March, 1864, I was paroled, and when I reached the Union lines and saw "Old Glory" once more, a happier boy never lived than Winslow J. Spalding."

He now resides at Roslindale, Mass.

SERGT. OTIS A. MERRILL.

Sergt. Otis Addison Merrill, the eldest son of Benjamin A. and Mary J. (Winn) Merrill, was born in Hudson, N. H., August 22, 1844, and is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, an emigrant from England, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1634.

His early life before the war was spent on his father's farm. His education was obtained at the district schools of his native town. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he felt that it was his duty to serve his country, and enlisted August 14, 1862, as a private in Com-

pany H, Seventh N. H. Volunteers, joining the regiment at St. Augustine, Fla., September 17, 1862. He was in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment participated with the single exception of the second assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. He was an eye-witness of the assault from his post of duty as a guard. He was detailed during the siege of Morris Island, S. C., as a sharpshooter, under Capt. Richard Ela, of the Third N. H. Volunteers. He was awarded a Gillmore medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Charleston, on Morris Island, S. C., which was not presented him until June 19, 1864. He was promoted to corporal, to date from August 25, 1864, and was soon after detailed as one of the color guards, in which capacity he served until his promotion to sergeant, January 26, 1865. At Wilmington, N. C., he was detailed by General Hawley to take charge of four hundred colored people on board a transport and report to General Gillmore at Hilton Head, S. C.

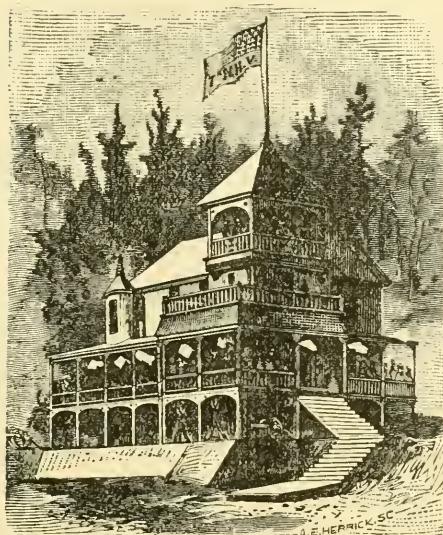
During his last month's duty at Wilmington he acted as first sergeant of the provost guard, which was composed of a detail of one hundred and twenty-five men from General Abbott's brigade. He was hit by rebel bullets four times, but was not hurt severely enough to be reported on the list of wounded. He left the regiment June 25, 1865, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, and received a final discharge at Concord, N. H., July 7, 1865.

After his return home he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Haverhill, Mass., at the same time taking up the study of architecture. He moved to Lowell, Mass., in 1869, and followed his trade until 1873, when he gave all his time to the study and practice of architecture, and was for a short time in partnership with Charles S. Eaton; in 1883, the firm of Merrill & Cutler was formed and

has continued in business to the present time. Among the public buildings designed by this firm are the Concord High School building, Concord, N. H.; the Young Men's Christian Association building, New Bedford, Mass.; the Town Hall, Wilton, N. H.; the First Congregational Church, Odd Fellows' building, Central Fire Station, Old Ladies' Home, the Lowell Armory, and the new City Hall, all of Lowell, Mass. He now resides in Lowell, Mass.

SAMUEL A. SIMONDS.

Samuel A. Simonds was born in Princeton, Mass., and at the time of his enlistment was thirty-eight years of age. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he resided in the town of Dunbarton, N. H., and when the Seventh New Hampshire was being recruited he determined to go to the front in the defense of his country and flag; therefore he enlisted as a private in Company K, on the second day of November, 1861, under Capt. Warren E. F. Brown, and after serving nearly his whole enlistment was killed at the battle of Laurel Hill (New Market Road), Va., October 7, 1864.



HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH N. H. VET-
ERAN ASSOCIATION, WEIRS, N. H.

THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the veterans of the Seventh New Hampshire was at Manchester, N. H., in August, 1875, but no steps toward an organization were made until August, 1878, when a meeting was called at Weirs, N. H., and the organization of the Seventh New Hampshire Veteran Association was perfected, and a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a regimental historian (H. F. W. Little) were chosen. At that time but few were present, but an effort was made to have the surviving comrades take an interest in the matter of these reunions, and in August, 1879, another meeting was held

at the same place, a State Veterans' Association having been formed which invited all regimental associations to hold their reunions at Weirs, the State having made an appropriation for buildings or barracks, and the Concord & Montreal Railroad Company having appropriated land for the purpose. In August, 1880, fifty-seven comrades of the Seventh Regiment reported present, and the association became an assured success, increasing in numbers each year. A list, as far as could be ascertained, of all survivors of the Seventh New Hampshire was made, and a record of the deaths which occurred was kept, as was also a record of each meeting, which was to occur during the last full week in August, or the first week in September, of each year.

In August, 1884, a special meeting was called to select a lot of land and see what steps could be taken to erect a headquarters building, which should be the home of the comrades of the Seventh when attending these reunions, and a committee was appointed, to be called a "Building Committee," consisting of Comrades James M. Seavey, of Meredith, George W. Abbott, of Penacook, Otis A. Merrill, of Lowell, and H. F. W. Little, of Manchester; Comrade J. F. Cotton, who was then president of the association, was afterwards added, and by virtue of his office was placed at the head of the committee.

Steps were at once taken to raise the necessary funds, and at the reunion of 1885, a building had been erected, which, although not wholly completed, had cost \$1,293.74. Between three and four hundred dollars more was afterwards laid out in improvements and in completing the building, and the Seventh has to-day one of the prettiest and most convenient buildings upon the grounds. The plans for the building were designed by Comrade Otis A. Merrill, one of the building committee. The building is most pleasantly located on the shores of the beautiful Lake

Winnepesaukee, and from its broad piazzas a beautiful view of the lake and its numerous islands is obtained, while towering hills and mountains are seen in the background.

Thus the permanent location of the Seventh New Hampshire Veteran Association has been assured, while any comrades survive.

The officers of the association for the present year (1896) are:

President — Granville P. Mason.

Vice-President — Francis White.

Secretary and Historian — H. F. W. Little.

Treasurer — Darius Merrill.

Trustees — Otis A. Merrill, D. W. Hayden, and George W. Abbott.

Sergeant-at-Arms — William F. Spalding.

Delegate to the N. H. Veterans' Association — William E. Dow.

COMPLETE ROSTER
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT
NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Each man was a volunteer, appointed or enlisted for three years, unless otherwise stated.

- Abbott, Charles. Co. K; b. Canada; age 25; res. Haverhill, cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 5, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Abbott, Charles H. Co. E; b. London; age 19; res. London; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Manchester; app. Sergt. May 19, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad. London.
- Abbott, Daniel E. Co. E; b. Concord; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Boscawen; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Oct. 31, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Abbott, Francis A. Co. K; b. Tuftonborough; age 36; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Dover.
- Abbott, George W. Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 25; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad. Penacook.
- Abbott, Ivory. Co. I; b. Ossipee; age 23; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Ossipee; killed Aug. 27, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Abbott, Jacob M. Co. G; age 19; res. Ossipee; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 11, '62; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; app. Sergt. May 26, '61; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died Feb. 18, '65, Ossipee.
- Abbott, Joseph C. F. and S.; b. Concord; age 36; res. Manchester; app. Lt. Col. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61; app. Col. July 22, '63; must. out July 20, '65. Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. V., for gallant services at the capture of Ft. Fisher, N. C., to date from Jan. 15, '65. Died Oct. 8, '81, Wilmington, N. C.
- Abbott, Oliver B. Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 21; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. Died July 11, '65, Fisherville (now Penacook).
- Abbott, Orm. Co. H; age 36; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, wds. July 26, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.

- Abodie, Alexander**, *alias* Louis Dufour. Co. B; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 27; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped Mar. 20, '65, Charleston, S. C.; disch. to date May 10, '65. P. O. ad., Dalton, Mass.
- Adam, John**. Co. K; substitute; b. Prussia; age 21; res. Portland, Me., cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Adams, Charles A.** Co. C; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 30; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 1, '62; must. in Jan. 1, '62, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Salem; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Epping.
- Adams, Charles B.** Co. B; b. Gloucester, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Nov., '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. June 17, '64, Ft. of Rocks, Va.
- Adams, Isaac E.** Co. G; substitute; b. Boston, Mass.; age 36; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 19, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Adams, James P.** Co. B; b. Weare; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 25, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Adams, John**. Co. A; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 28; cred. Benton; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Oct. 28, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Adsit, John W.** Co. K; b. Saratoga, N. Y.; age 44; res. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 8, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Aiken, James**. Co. B; b. Londonderry; age 45; res. Litchfield; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 25, '62. Died Aug. 12, '67, Litchfield.
- Aims, Clement F.** S. Co. C; substitute; b. New York city; age 20; res. New York city, cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; 1 Lt. Dec. 22, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Russell, Kan.
- Ainsworth, George**. Co. C; substitute; b. Maine; age 23; res. Gardiner, Me., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 29, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Alden, Zenas P.** Co. C; b. Lebanon; age 23; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 28, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Reg't., page 100. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Allen, George**. Co. G; age 39; res. Alton; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 5, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 15, '62, New York city.
- Allen, Isaac**. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 24; cred. Barrington; enl. Sept. 30, '64; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Allen, John**. Co. D; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 32; res. Liverpool, Eng., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. Dec., '64, Beaufort, S. C.
- Allen, Samuel**. Co. K; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 22; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Warren; enl. Nov. 3, '63; must. in Nov. 3, '63, as Priv.; des. May 7, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Allen, William**. Co. K; substitute; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 22; res. Albany, N. Y., cred. Wilton; enl. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; confined at Andersonville, Ga., eight months; escaped; disch. to date Feb. 18, '65. Died Apr. 20, '90, Washington, D. C.

- Almond, Mark. Co. K; b. England; age 19; cred. Bow; enl. Nov. 17, '63; must. in Nov. 17, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date July 9, '65.
- Alsop, Robert. Co. F; b. England; age 41; res. Rollinsford; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Ames, Fisher. Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 44; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 3, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Aug. 14, '93, Penacook.
- Ames, Nathan M. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 34; res. Hollis; app. Captain Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Sept. 5, '72, Vineland, N. J.
- Ames. See Almus.
- Anderson, George R. Co. K; substitute; b. Canada; age 24; res. Canada, cred. Danbury; enl. Nov. 2, '63; must. in Nov. 2, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Anderson, John. Co. G; b. Ireland; age 27; res. New York city, cred. Whitefield; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. May, '64; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Anderson, William. Co. D; substitute; b. Illinois; age 25; res. Wilnot, Ill., cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 24, '63; must. in Oct. 24, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; des. Sept. 4, '64, while on furlough.
- Andrews, James D. Co. D; b. Great Falls; age 44; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 19, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Annis, Mark C. Unas'd; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 42; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Applebee, Simeon. Co. C; b. North Berwick, Me.; age 29; res. Milton; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Corp. Nov. 28, '63. Died, dis. Feb. 7, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. II.
- Appleton, James. Co. A; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 37; cred. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Archambault, Zephrian. Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 29; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 11, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Arlin, Charles E. Co. H; b. Barrington; age 18; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Barrington.
- Arlin, True W. Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 19; res. Canterbury; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt.; 2 Lt. July 21, '63; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Mar. 25, '64, Beaufort, S. C.
- Ash, Lewis. Co. D; b. Canada; age 32; res. Deerfield; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Manchester; des. May 18, '64, while on furlough. P. O. ad., Burke, Vt.
- Atkinson, Henry A. Co. H; b. Eaton; age 26; res. Eaton; enl. Dec. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 21, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., East Madison.
- Atkinson, Ira. Co. H; b. Eaton; age 23; res. Eaton; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Wakefield, Mass.
- Austin, Abijah C. Co. C; b. Draut, Mass.; age 43; res. Sandown; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.

- Austin, Jacob K. Co. F; b. Dover; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Austin, John W. Co. B; b. Salem; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, Jan. 1, '62; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Austin, Mark J. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Dec. 26, '82, Nashua.
- Austin, William H. H. Co. D; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 21; res. Sandown; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died Jan. 14, '62, Manchester.
- Averill, Joseph K. Co. G; substitute; b. Peru, N. Y.; age 45; res. Cambridge, Mass., cred. Enfield; enl. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 4, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Babb, Daniel W. Co. F; b. Barrington; age 23; res. Barrington; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 12, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Babb, Henry H. Co. K; b. Barrington; age 20; res. Barrington; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 26, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Babb, James. Co. G; substitute; b. Naples, Italy; age 28; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 7, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Badger, Horace W. Co. A; b. West Fairlee, Vt.; age 25; enl. Sept. 23, '61, at Manchester; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 22, '62, New York city.
- Bailey, Charles E. Co. B; b. Salem; age 23; res. Salem, cred. Salem; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Jan. 3, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Baker, Henry W. Co. E; b. London; age 37; res. Boscawen; enl. Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as 2 Lt.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Baker, John C. Co. K; b. Dover; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Baker, Patrick. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Hollis; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Balch, Charles G. Co. C; b. Lebanon; age 18; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; drowned July 26, '62, near Beaufort, S. C.
- Baldwin, Benjamin P. Co. K; b. Antrim; age 23; res. Antrim; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Clinton, Iowa.
- Ball, Henry. Co. A; b. Concord, Vt.; age 23; enl. Oct. 2, '61, at Lancaster; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '62; Sergt. May 23, '64; wd. Aug. 29, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- Ball, Henry. Co. H; b. Cambridge, Mass.; age 19; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed June 26, '62, by accidental discharge of his own musket, Beaufort, S. C.
- Ballard, James M. Co. C; b. Watertown, Mass.; age 42; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 1, '63, Beaufort, S. C. Died Mar. 25, '63, Plaistow.
- Bancroft, William C. Co. E; b. Londonderry; age 18; res. Londonderry, cred. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 14, '63; must. in Dec. 14, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Londonderry.

- Banks, Joseph.** Co. H; substitute; b. Maine; age 33; res. Vinal Haven, Me., cred. Brookfield; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., West Harpswell, Me.
- Baril, Ovide.** Co. D; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Barker, David G.** Co. A; b. Hillsborough; age 22; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Sept. 8, '88, Hillsborough.
- Barnes, Charles S.** Co. B; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. June 8, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Barnes, Frederick H.** Co. E; b. Henniker; age 18; res. Henniker; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. by civil authority Dec. 11, '61, Manchester. P. O. ad., Henniker. See 11 N. H. V.
- Barnes, Thompson.** Co. D; enl. Oct. 15, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '61, Manchester.
- Barnett, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 27; cred. Sunapee; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Barney, Horace.** Co. B; b. Bridgewater; age 29; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Barrett, Patrick.** Co. D; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 24; res. New York city, cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Bartemus, George H.** Co. H; b. Boston, Mass.; age 20; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Bartlett, Charles C.** Co. C; b. Cornish; age 32; enl. Sept. 30, '61, at Cornish; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Bartlett, David.** Co. B; b. West Newbury, Mass.; age 40; res. Salem; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64. Died, dis. June 3, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Bartlett, Edwin F.** Co. H; b. Concord; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 10, '62, Manchester.
- Bartlett, John.** Co. C; substitute; b. England; age 20; res. Liverpool, Eng., cred. Bethlehem; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Barton, William M.** Co. C; b. Raymond, Me.; age 39; enl. Aug. 15, '62, at Concord; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. Sept. 7, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Bassett, William J.** Co. C; b. Cambridgeport, Mass.; age 18; res. Derry; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 15, '61; reduced to ranks Dec. 13, '61; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Babylon, N. Y. See 1 N. H. V.
- Batchelder, Charles L.** Co. I; b. Concord; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Mar. 24, '66, Manchester. See 4 N. H. V. and State Service.
- Batchelder, Henry S.** Co. I; b. Concord; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Dec. 14, '61; reduced to ranks Mar. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

- Batchelder, James G.** Co. B; age 21; res. Windham; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 14, '62, Manchester.
- Batine, Theodore.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Alton; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Battles, Henry W.** Co. A; b. Manchester; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. July 26, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Battles, Hiram S.** Co. K; b. Brandon, Vt.; age 25; res. Bennington; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 1, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Baurhyse, Alfred.** *alias* Augustus F. Wright. Co. I; substitute; b. New York; age 30; res. Albany, N. Y., cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. May 1, '64, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Baxter, Adam.** Co. D; b. New York city; age 18; res. Brookline; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 11, '62, Manchester.
- Baxter, Henry.** Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Landaff; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Beaman, Charles F.** Co. A; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 20, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Beaman, Eri B.** Co. A; b. Princeton, —; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 31, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Oct. 27, '90, Laconia.
- Bean, Ezra.** Co. C; b. New Hampshire; age 19; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 27, '64; must. in Dec. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Bean, George C.** Co. A; drafted; b. Sandwich; age 42; res. Orford, cred. Orford; drafted Sept. 16, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. Died May 10, '70, Orford.
- Bean, George W.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Dec. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 12, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Brentwood; app. Sergt. Dec. 22, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Beaton, Charles C.** Co. G; substitute; b. Lancaster; age 25; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 5 N. II. V.
- Bedell, Ivory.** Unas'd; b. Sauford, Me.; age 24; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Bennett, Alfred N.** Co. B; b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as 1 Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Co. D, Nov. 1, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Bennett, William.** Co. D; b. Rhode Island; age 19; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; killed Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.
- Benson, Henry.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Lisbon; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Apr. 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.

- Benton, Horace.** Co. K; b. Bradford; age 23; res. Bradford; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis-
Sept. 15, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Bere, Charles O.** Co. I; b. France; age 26; res. Troy, N. Y., cred. Daubury; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.;
capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. June 6, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Berry, Andrew J.** Co. H; b. Hudson; age 21; res. Hudson, cred. Hudson; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.;
killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Berry, George W.** Co. D; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 25; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.;
app. Corp. Mar. 28, '62; disch. Jan. 25, '61, Beaufort, S. C.
- Berry, William S.** Co. G; b. Sandown; age 10; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab.
June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. Died Jan. 19, '81, Chichester.
- Bickford, Charles Joseph.** Co. F; b. Alton; age 23; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app.
1 Sergt. Nov. 21, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; capt'd. Oct. 1, '61, near Richmond, Va.; released Feb. 28, '65;
disch. May 31, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass. See I N. H. V.
- Bidwell, Cyrus B.** Co. E; b. Whitefield; age 19; res. Roseawen; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt.
Jan. 9, '61; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Eureka, Nev.
- Bidwell, George F.** Co. E; b. Littleton; age 17; res. Goffstown, cred. Goffstown; enl. Aug. 17, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63,
as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. Died Sept. 22, '78, Goffstown.
- Bills, John P.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 19; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft.
Wagner, S. C.
- Bills, Otis.** Co. B; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. to date
Dec. 22, '61. P. O. ad., Amherst.
- Birnie, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 28; cred. Tamworth; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as Priv.;
must. out July 20, '65.
- Birt, Harmon.** Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 35; res. Hopkinton; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; disch.
disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Hemiker.
- Birt.** See Burt and Burt.
- Bixby, Avery.** Co. I; b. Framestown; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app.
Sergt.; Prin. Musc. July 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Sept. 25, '71, Manchester.
- Bixby, Byron.** Co. A; b. Washington; age 19; res. Bradford; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov.
22, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. Nashua; app. Sergt.; killed Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.
- Bixby, Mansel.** Co. A; b. Washington; age 21; res. Bradford; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18,
'63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 25, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Bixby, Newell R.** Co. I; b. Framestown; age 19; res. Manchester, cred. Manchester; enl. Apr. 27, '63; must. in Apr. 27, '63,
as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. June 5, '65, Concord. Died Jan. 18, '90, Manchester.
- Blake, Aaron H.** Co. F; age 25; res. Holliston, Mass.; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft.
Wagner, S. C.

- Blake, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 24; cred. Bath; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 7, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Blanchard, Franklin F.** Co. K; b. New Jersey; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 16, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Blanchett, Joseph.** Co. D; b. Quebec, Can.; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Mar. 9, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; exch.; joined company June 9, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; des. May 18, '64, while on furlough.
- Bluer, Thomas.** Co. I; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canada, cred. Danville; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. June 1, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; gd. from mis. June 10, '64; des. Oct. 18, '64, from Gen. Hosp., White Hall, Pa.
- Boland, John.** Co. K; substitute; b. Ireland; age 31; res. New York city, cred. Lyme; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; app. Sergt; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; tr. to hosp., Concord, Nov. 16, '61, as Priv. N. F. A. G. O.
- Bolte, Frederick.** Co. H; substitute; b. Prussia; age 29; res. New York city, cred. Sanbornton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Botham, Sanford.** Co. G; substitute; b. Windsor, Conn.; age 21; res. Hardwick, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; killed Sept. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Bottomly, William W., alias William Walker.** Co. A; substitute; b. Yorkshire, Eng.; age 37; cred. Keene; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; mis. Sept. 27, '64, near Petersburg, Va. N. F. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Chicago, Ill.
- Boucher, Thomas.** Co. A; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 19; cred. Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Anaconda, Mont.
- Bowen, Thomas.** Co. F; substitute; b. Ireland; age 43; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Cornish; enl. Oct. 13, '63; must. in Oct. 13, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died June 18, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Bowles, Martin M.** Co. C; b. Landaff; age 21; res. Wilmington, Mass.; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 4, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped; joined company Nov. 13, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Boyce, John G.** Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 40; res. Litchfield; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Dec. 18, '73, Londonderry.
- Boyce, William M.** Co. D; b. Londonderry; age "43"; res. Londonderry; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 7, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Boyle, Hugh.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Campton; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 24, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. ad., San Antonio, Tex.
- Boynton, Henry.** F. and S.; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 35; res. Woodstock, Vt.; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; resigned Jan. 24, '64. P. O. ad., Woodstock, Vt.
- Boynton, John F.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 22; res. Hollis; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp. Jan. 26, '65; Sergt. June 13, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Leominster, Mass.
- Bradbury, John W.** Co. G; b. Gilford; age 42; enl. Sept. 21, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 1, '64, St. Augustine, Fla.

- Bradford, Francis I. Co. F; b. Fayetteville, Vt.; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. Dec. 30, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Brady, Matthew. Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 28, '64; must. in Oct. 28, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 25, '65, des. Feb. 2, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Brafford, John. Co. B; b. Chester, N. Y.; age 27; cred. Allenstown; enl. Dec. 17, '63; must. in Dec. 17, '63, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent on detached service since Nov. 7, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Brandon, Philip. Co. A; b. Brandon, Vt.; age 41; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Brano, Frank. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; res. Canada, cred. Hebron; enl. Oct. 22, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released; failing to return to his command became a deserter. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Millington, P. Q.
- Brewster, Charles. Unas'd; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 23; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 11, '64; must. in Nov. 11, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Brick, John. Co. A; substitute; b. Waterloo, Can.; age 25; cred. New Ipswich; enl. Sept. 27, '64, must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Brickett, Charles H. Co. E; b. Londonderry; age 18; res. Londonderry; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., San Bernardino, Cal.
- Brickett, James K. Co. E; b. Chester; age 44; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 25, '62, on board steamer "Delaware," off Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Bridges, Charles A. Co. G; b. Levant, Me.; age 18; res. Gilmanston; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 11, '62; reduced to ranks Aug. 14, '63; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; app. Corp. May 26, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Merrimac, Mass.
- Bridges, George A. Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 22; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. May 19, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Supposed identical with George A. Bridges, Co. D, 1 N. H. V.
- Brock, John. Co. G; b. Pittsfield; age 26; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. May, '64; Sergt. Feb. 8, '65; reported on m. o. roll as absent on furlough since June 10, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O. Died Aug. 31, '76, Pittsfield.
- Brooks, Charles H. Co. K; b. Bennington; age 19; res. New Boston; enl. Dec. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 25, '62, Boston, Mass.
- Brown, Aldin. Co. B; b. Amesbury, Mass.; age 28; res. Danville; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 24, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Phillipsburg, N. J. See 18 N. H. V.
- Brown, Andrew H. Co. A; b. Barrington; age 30; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Strafford. See 1 N. H. V. and V. R. C.
- Brown, Calvin. Co. I; b. Ossipee; age 40; res. Ossipee; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Dec. 26, '61; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 1 Sergt. Nov. 30, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; app. 2 Lt. Co. G, Oct. 28, '64; 1 Lt. Co. H, Dec. 13, '64; tr. to Co. I; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Wolfeborough.

- Brown, Charles.** Co. A; substitute; b. Birmingham, Eng.; age 21; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Brown, Charles.** Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 20; res. Lowell, Mass., cred. Northwood; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Brown, Charles.** Co. II; b. Germany; age 29; cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Brown, Charles A.** Co. E; b. Epsom; age 18; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 26, '62, New York city.
- Brown, Charles H.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 29; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 10, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 28, '64, New York city. Died Apr. 17, '65, Dover.
- Brown, Charles O.** Co. C; b. Boston, Mass.; age 44; res. Boston, Mass.; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Brown, Hazelton.** Co. K; substitute; b. Nottingham; age 32; res. Conway, cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 17, '64, New York city.
- Brown, Isaac.** Co. B; b. Sweden; age 25; cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Brown, John.** Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 39; res. Ossipee; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Sergt.; disch. Dec. 25, '62, to accept promotion; no record of his having received a commission. See 6 N. H. V.
- Brown, John B.** Co. D; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Dec. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Brown, John B.** Co. K; b. Fryeburg, Me.; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Santa Cruz, Cal.
- Brown, Jonathan F.** Co. K; b. Raymond; age 32; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 27, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Nov. 6, '62, New York city.
- Brown, Lewis.** Co. B; b. Newton; age 22; res. Newton, cred. Newton; enl. Dec. 3, '63; must. in Dec. 3, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Brown, Matthew H.** Co. II; b. Barrington; age 18; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Barrington; app. Corp. June 13, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Feb. 28, '88, Northwood.
- Brown, Moses T.** Co. C; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 32; res. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 25, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Lebanon.
- Brown, Nathaniel C.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 27; res. Kingston; enl. Sept. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Kingston.
- Brown, Patrick.** Co. I; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; tr. to 117 Co., 2 Batt'l, V. R. C., July 31, '64; disch. Nov. 26, '64, Providence, R. I. Died July 8, '86, Lawrence, Mass.

- Brown, Peter. Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Oct. 28, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 29, '65.
- Brown, Peter. Co. E; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 35; cred. Sandown; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Brown, Robert A. Co. E; b. East Concord; age 40; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 22, '64. White Hall, Va. tm. ex. Died Dec. 1, '87. London. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. See 1 N. H. V.
- Brown, Samuel A. Co. G; b. Seabrook; age 12; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 10, '61, tm. ex. Died May 15, '88, Lacumia.
- Brown, Stephen, Jr. Co. B; b. Raymond; age 24; res. Newton; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 8, '61; must. out Dec. 27, '65, Newton.
- Brown, Thomas. Co. G; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 19; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 8, '61; must. in Sept. 8, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Brown, Thomas H. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; enl. Oct. 18, '61, at Greenland; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Oct. 7, '62, Beantort, S. C.
- Brown, Thomas J. Co. E; b. Epson; age 19; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Sept. 13, '63; 1 Sergt. Nov. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64. Died, dis. June 12, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Brown, Warren E. F. Co. K; age 30; res. Manchester; app. Capt. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Brown, William. Co. A; substitute; b. New York city; age 21; cred. North Hampton; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 21, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '61, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Brown, William. Co. A; substitute; b. Sweden; age 24; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 16, '61, as Priv.; des.; appch.; must. out July 29, '65.
- Brown, William. Co. C; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 26; res. St. John, N. B., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; des. Jan. 6, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Brown, William G. Co. I; b. Chester; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Dec. 11, '61; disch. disab. Dec. 1, '64, Laurel Hill, Va. Died July 11, '65.
- Brown, William G. Co. K; b. Wells, Me.; age 39; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Brown, William W. F. and S.; b. Vershire, Vt.; age 57; res. Manchester; app. Surg. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; resigned July 22, '64. Died Jan. 6, '74, Manchester.
- Bruce, Elisha A. Co. C; b. Lempster; age 26; res. Lempster; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 18, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Nov. 6, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., St. Augustine, Fla.
- Bruce, Timothy W. Co. C; b. Lempster; age 30; res. Lempster; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., East Lempster.

- Bryant, Perley B. Co. I; b. Durham; age 23; res. Dover; app. 2 Lt. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Buber, John, Jr. Co. B; substitute; b. Maine; age 21; res. Arostook, Me., cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date Dec. 1, '64. P. O. ad., Ft. Fairfield, Me.
- Buchanan, Thomas. Co. A; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 19; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 14, '64; must. in Nov. 14, '64, as Priv.; des. July 8, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Buck, Bernard. Co. K; substitute; b. Germany; age 24; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 7, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Buck, Ebenezer. Co. C; b. Bradford, Mass.; age "44"; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Buell, Horace P. Co. K; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Muse. Nov. 19, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Bugge, Andreas. Co. H; substitute; b. Denmark; age 24; res. Copenhagen, Den., cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. July 20, '65.
- Buiderman, Richard M. Co. G; substitute; b. Saxony, Ger.; age 20; res. New York city, cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. May 10, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Bulley, Charles. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 24; cred. Sandown; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 4, '65, Manchester.
- Bullock, David S. Co. C; b. Orange; age 32; res. Hanover; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 15, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Bunce, Charles C. Co. K; b. England; age 22; res. Dover, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Jan. 4, '64; must. in Jan. 4, '64, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.; disch. Aug. 9, '65, to date July 20, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Dover. See 15 N. H. V.
- Bunce, George. Co. K; b. England; age 44; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Sept. 13, '80, Dover.
- Bunton, Henry S. Co. A; b. Manchester; age 17; res. Manchester, cred. Manchester; enl. Dec. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Dec. 26, '64, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Dec. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Hyde Park, Mass.
- Bunton, Sylvanus. F. and S.; b. Allenstown; age 52; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. June 24, '64; must. in July 21, '64; app. Surg. Aug. 24, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Aug. 13, '84, Mont Vernon. See 2 N. H. V.
- Burdeen, Russell. Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 31; res. Canterbury; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Oct. 10, '84, Canterbury.
- Burge, Charles H. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 20; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Topeka, Kan.
- Burge, George A. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 25, '62; Sergt. Dec. 9, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Burk, Leander. Co. A; b. Canada; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.

- Burke, David.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Peterborough; enl. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass.
- Burke, Henry.** Co. A; b. Canada; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. Manchester; des. May 20, '64, while on furlough in N. H.
- Burke, John J.** Co. E; b. Ireland; age 33; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 11, '64; app. Wagoner; must. out July 20, '65. Died Feb. 18, '88, Concord.
- Burke, Theodore.** Co. I; b. Canada; age 18; res. Canada, cred. Danville; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. July 18, '65, New York city. P. O. ad., Warren.
- Burles, Charles.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Mason; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Burlingham, George A.** Co. A; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 23; res. Auburn, Mass., cred. Lyne; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy July 1, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; appreh. and returned to duty, July 9, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Norwich, Conn.
- Burns, Daniel.** Co. D; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 20; res. New Brunswick, cred. Wakefield; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. to date Oct. 12, '64. P. O. ad., Calais, Me.
- Burns, Patrick.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 14, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Burns, Thomas.** Co. C; substitute; b. New York; age 22; res. Spencerport, N. Y., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Mar. 9, '65; disch. to date Apr. 22, '65. P. O. ad., Yeddo, Ind.
- Burrell, John F.** Co. C; age 29; enl. Oct. 11, '61, at Bufield; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 2 Battl. V. R. C., May 7, '64; not assigned to company; disch. Nov. 7, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va., tm. ex.
- Burt, Robert.** Co. E; b. Scotland; age 31; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Lt. Aug. 23, '63; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. Dec. 28, '64, tm. ex. Died June 9, '88, San Jose, Cal. See Birt and Burt.
- Burt, Leonard W.** Co. G; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 37; res. Brunswick, Vt., cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va. Died, wds. Oct. 15, '64.
- Burt, Henry J.** Co. I; b. Antrim; age 19; res. Bennington; enl. Dec. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 13, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp.; Sergt. Apr. 9, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Bennington.
- Burt, Orlando G.** Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 20; res. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 14, '62; wd. Sept. 27, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hillsborough. See Birt and Burt.
- Burt, Thomas.** Co. I; substitute; b. London, Eng.; age 22; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; app. Com. Sergt. June 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Bushby, Nathaniel H.** Co. C; age 32; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Apr. 30, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Busher, Alonzo A.** Co. D; b. Saxonville, Mass.; age 19; res. Chester; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt. Mar. 9, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; exch. June 9, '63; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.

- Buswell, Thomas A. Co. K; b. Antrim; age 28; res. Antrim; enl. Feb. 4, '63; must. in Feb. 4, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. June 3, '63, Fernandina, Fla.
- Butler, Edward P. Co. K; b. Sanford, Me.; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 1, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; exch. Dec., '64; disch. Mar. 2, '65, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Cohasset, Mass.
- Butler, James. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 19; cred. Wentworth; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Butler, John. Co. A; substitute; b. Peckskill, N. Y.; age 24; cred. Tanworth; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Butler, Patrick. Co. D; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 22; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 26, '64; must. in Nov. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Butler, Walter. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Ogdensburg, N. Y., cred. Bethlehem; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 18, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Butterfield, George H. Co. K; b. Nashua; age 23; enl. Sept. 26, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Buttrick, Otis F. Co. I; b. Derry; age 28; res. Auburn; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 30, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Exeter.
- Buzzell, Andrew E. Co. H; b. Barrington; age 38; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nottingham.
- Buzzell, George E. Co. F; b. Dover; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Dec. 13, '64, Concord, tm. ex.
- Cable, David F. Co. A; b. Steubenville, Ohio; age 29; res. Steubenville, Ohio, cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 12, '63; must. in Nov. 12, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 15, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Cadey, William. Co. A; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cahill, James. Co. B; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cahill, Michael. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Cain, Bernard. Unas'd; b. Shipton, Eng.; age 19; cred. Newmarket; enl. Jan. 3, '65; must. in Jan. 3, '65, as Priv.; disch. May 15, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Cain, Charles. Co. I; age 23; res. Manchester; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Capt. Co. F, July 24, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Calahan, William. Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Westport, Me., cred. Concord; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va. Died, wds. May 11, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Caldwell, Harland G. Co. D; age 24; enl. Sept. 11, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.

- Caldwell, James H. Co. D; b. Henniker; age 21; res. Henniker; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Dec. 28, '63. Died, dis. Nov. 21, '61, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Call, Luke. Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 34; res. Webster; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; disch. to date July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Warner.
- Callopy, William. Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 38; res. Troy, N. Y.; cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 26, '63; must. in Oct. 26, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cameron, John. Co. C; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., West Bay, Richmond County, C. B.
- Cameron, Joseph. Co. D; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Bethlehem; enl. Nov. 2, '63; must. in Nov. 2, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. Dec. '61, Beaufort, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Campbell, Albert. Co. B; age 18; res. Hudson; enl. Nov. 2, '61, as Priv.; disch. Jan. 7, '62, by civil authority.
- Campbell, Charles. Co. C; substitute; b. New York; age 23; res. Hartford, Conn., cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 19, '63; must. in Oct. 19, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Aug. 25, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Campbell, Donald. Co. E; b. Scotland; age 25; cred. Epping; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Campbell, William. Co. G; b. Maine; age 22; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Campo, Joseph. Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Pittsfield; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; a descriptive list of deserters dated Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass., Jan. 3, '65, reports him turned over to Maj. Clark as a deserter from a N. Y. regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Cappelli, Luigi. Co. F. See Antonia Cella.
- Card, Sylvester. Co. F; b. Dover; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Great Falls.
- Carlton, Hazen P. Co. H; b. Jackson; age 22; res. Jackson; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 3, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Sergt. Jan. 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lisbon.
- Carmichael, James H. Co. C; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Wear; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Mar., '65, *en route* to Concord.
- Carnes, John. Co. C; b. Boston, Mass.; age 38; res. Plaistow; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 3, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.
- Carpenter, Samuel. Co. F; b. Dover; age 26; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 6, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as Priv. Died about Oct. 1, '62, on board transport *en route* from Hilton Head, S. C., to New York.
- Carr, Edward. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 33; res. Portland, Me., cred. Gorham; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released May 10, '65; disch. July 22, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Portland, Me.
- Carr, Edwin L. Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 18; res. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Mar. 1, '65; disch. May 8, '65, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Hillsborough Bridge.

- Carr, Parker.** Co. A; b. Chester; age 44; res. Hooksett; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 78 Co., 2 Batt'l, V. R. C., May 5, '64; disch. Oct. 10, '64, Washington, D. C. Died Feb. 11, '69, Hooksett.
- Carroll, James.** Co. C; substitute; b. Canada; age 27; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 1, '64; must. in Nov. 1, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp.; reduced to ranks July 7, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Carron, Charles.** Co. G; substitute; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Hanover; enl. Oct. 24, '63; must. in Oct. 24, '63, as Priv.; app. capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 29, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Carter, Ezra.** Co. A; b. Fryeburg, Me.; age 43; res. Northumberland; enl. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Aug. 6, '62, *en route* from Beaufort, S. C., to New York city.
- Carter, John F.** Co. G; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 34; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; des. May 20, '64, while on furlough.
- Casey, Richard.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Concord. See 17 N. H. V.
- Cass, Franklin.** Co. B; b. Newton; age 24; cred. East Kingston; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Sept. 8, '62, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped; reached Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19, '64; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Cate, Nathaniel S.** Co. F; age 29; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Oct. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 29, '61, Manchester.
- Cate, Virgil H.** Co. A; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 21, '61, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as 2 Lt.; app. 1 Lt. Co. C, July 23, '62; capt'd. Jan. 9, '63, near St. Augustine, Fla.; excl.; joined company June 12, '63; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Caten, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Lunenburg, Mass.; age 19; res. Lunenburg, Mass., cred. Amherst; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Caulkins, Nathan.** Co. C; age 27; res. Lempster; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Cavanaugh, Thomas.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Mar. 1, '65; disch. June 12, '65, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., San Francisco, Cal.
- Caverly, Cyrus G.** Co. A; b. Dover; age 35; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died Nov. 25, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Caverly, Darius E.** Co. H; b. Alton; age 33; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 29, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Caverly, George W.** Co. H; b. Dover; age 30; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Aug. 26, '87, Greenland.
- Caverly, William B.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 37; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Cavino, Michael.** Co. F; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 4, '62, New York city.
- Cavis, Charles.** Co. G. See Charles Carrou.
- Cella, Andrew.** Co. E; b. Italy; age 25; cred. Walpole; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. t. r. A. G. O.

- Cella, Antonia**, *alias* Luigi Cappelli. Co. F; substitute; b. Genoa, Italy; age 23; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv. Died Mar. 15, '65, City Point, Va.
Chadwick, Charles E. Co. F; b. Dover; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died July 2, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Chadwick, James. Co. E; b. Lancashire, Eng.; age 28; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Musc.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Penacook.
Challis, Clark D. Co. B; b. Danville; age 36; res. Danville; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Newton Junction.
Chamberlain, George. Co. B; b. Vermont; age "44"; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. See V. R. C.
Chandler, Lucius H. Co. E; b. Hopkinton; age 34; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64. Died, dis. Apr. 19, '64, Hopkinton.
Chandler, Samuel. Co. E; b. Concord; age 34; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died May 7, '91, Penacook.
Chandler, William H. Co. H; age 28; enl. Dec. 9, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 28, '61, Manchester.
Chany, Ebenezer. Co. F; age 22; res. Wells, Me.; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 10, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
Chapin, Joseph E. Co. E; b. Dover; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. May 20, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died May 31, '74, Nat. Soldiers' Home, Va.
Chase, George M. Co. C; b. Cornish; age 28; res. Cornish; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 13, '61; Sergt. July 18, '62; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-joined regt. July 23, '63; app. 2 Lt. Co. K. to date July 20, '63; disch. Dec. 24, '64.
Chase, James H. Co. H; b. London; age 42; res. London; enl. Aug. 27, '62; must. in Sept. 8, '62, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 8, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
Chase, James M. Co. D; b. Hopkinton; age 31; res. Hopkinton; enl. Sept. 5, '61 as Priv.; app. Capt. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Capt.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. Dec. 30, '64. Died Mar. 14, '88, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chase, Joseph F. Co. I; b. Conway; age 20; res. Conway; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 5, '62, New York city; returned Nov. 11, '63; must. out July 20, '65.
Chase, William. Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Pellam; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Cheaney, Lyman K. Co. E; b. Bakersville, Vt.; age 44; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. at New York city. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Cheney, Lyman H. Co. D; b. Henniker; age 26; res. Henniker; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt Aug. 22, '63; disch. to date Dec. 22, '64, tm. ex. Died Mar. 21, '82, Americus, Ga.
Cheney, Samuel. Co. E; b. Londonderry; age 37; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis. Dec. 15, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.

- Cheepont, Levi. Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Hinsdale; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 14, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Cheeseman, John Henry. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 20; cred. Holderness; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Christopherson, Hans. Co. B; substitute; b. Sweden; age 26; res. New Haven, Conn., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. June 23, '64, from hosp., Beaufort, S. C.
- Churchill, Henry D. Co. A; substitute; b. St. John Isl., W. I.; age 19; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Cilley, Anthony. Co. D; b. Plymouth; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 22, '63; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; dishon. disch. July 10, '75, to date May 20, '64. P. O. ad, East Hebron.
- Cilley, Benjamin F. Co. I; b. Topsham, Vt.; age 35; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 21, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; disch. Dec. 13, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad, Dover.
- Clancy, John. Co. E. See John Glancy.
- Claridge, Ira. Co. F; b. Falmouth, Me.; age 45; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 3, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Clark, Augustine. Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Clark, Benjamin F. Co. A; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 35; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. Nov. 1, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. 1 Sergt.; wd. sev. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. disab. June 12, '65, Manchester. Died June 3, '90, Claremont.
- Clark, Charles A. Co. K; b. Peterborough; age 25; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Clark, Edward C. Co. C; b. Middlebury, Vt.; age 44; enl. Nov. 22, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 22, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. July 15, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Clark, Frank. Co. A; substitute; b. New York; age 24; cred. Franconia; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Clark, George. Co. B; age 34; res. Derry; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. accidentally June 25, '63; tr. to 10 Co., 2 Batt'l, I. C., Feb. 5, '64; to 2 Co., 2 Batt'l; disch. Nov. 22, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Clark, George A. Co. D; b. Laconia; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv.; app. Musc.; disch. disab. July 17, '62; re-enl. and must. in Dec. 3, '63; cred. Weare; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va. Died, wds. May 11, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va. See State Service.
- Clark, Grandison M. Co. C; b. Manchester; age 23; res. Londonderry; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. June 20, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Clark, James. Co. E; substitute; b. Dublin, Ir.; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Alexandria; enl. Oct. 16, '63; must. in Oct. 16, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Aug. 24, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Clark, John. Co. F; b. New York; age 21; cred. Eppingham; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.

- Clark, John W. Co. H; b. Barrington; age 18; cred. Brentwood; enl. Apr. 13, '64; must. in Apr. 13, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. June 29, '65, Smithville, N. C.
- Clark, Joseph. Co. E; substitute; b. New York; age 19; cred. Franconia; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; des. Sept. 20, '61, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Clark, Oliver M. Co. F; b. Acton, Me.; age 35; res. Dover; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61; resigned Aug. 22, '63. Died July 8, '67. See 1 N. H. V.
- Clark, Timothy L. Co. H; b. Stratford; age 41; res. Stratford; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Stratford.
- Clark, William, Jr. Co. F; b. Maine; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 168 Co., 2 Batt. 1. V. R. Co., Aug. 10, '61; disch. Jan. 10, '65, to date Dec. 22, '61, Concord.
- Cleaves, Jesse S. Co. D; age 21; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Supposed identical with Jesse S. Cleaves, U. S. Navy.
- Clement, Ezra. Co. I; b. Wear; age 42; res. Wear; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Apr. 2, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Clifford, Daniel. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Madbury; enl. Feb. 1, '65; must. in Feb. 1, '65, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Clifford, Hiram S. Co. C; b. Alexandria; age 31; res. Alexandria; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Musc.; app. Prin. Musc. Feb. 5, '62; reduced to Co. Musc. and assigned to Co. C, Nov. 9, '62; disch. disab. Apr. 7, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. See 2 Co., N. H. Art.
- Clifford, Joseph E. Co. G; b. London; age 21; res. London; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61; app. 1 Lt. July 23, '63; Capt. Co. C, Jan. 1, '64; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; disch. to date Oct. 29, '61. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C.
- Clifford, William A. Co. I; b. Wear; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; mrs. July 25, '61, near Petersburg, Va.; gd. from mrs. Jan. 1, '65; app. Wagoner; must. out July 20, '65. Supposed identical with William A. Clifford, State Service.
- Clion, Peon. Co. A; substitute; b. Manila, Luzon Isl.; age 21; cred. Charlestown; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Closey, Felix. Co. B; b. New York city; age 21; cred. Sutton; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Clough, Alonzo. Co. A; b. Bow; age 21; res. Bow; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Soldiers' Home, Milton.
- Clough, Harrison M. Co. A; b. Jericho, Vt.; age 36; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Clough, William E. Co. D; age 26; res. Fremont; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 12, '62, New York city.
- Cloutman, Henry. Co. A; substitute; b. Sweden; age 13; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.

- Cobb, James A.** Co. B; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. Feb. 15, '63; 2 Lt. Aug. 8, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Augusta, Ga. See 1 N. H. V.
- Coburn, John A.** Co. H; b. Charlestown, Mass.; age 22; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. 1 Lt. Oct. 28, '64; Capt. Co. F, Dec. 12, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Cochran, Joseph.** Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 32; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 17, '64; Sergt. July 7, '65; reduced to ranks July 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cochran, Thomas.** Co. F; b. New York city; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cochran, Thomas W.** Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Coffee, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Coffrin, William.** Co. K; b. Charlestown; age 21; res. Charlestown; enl. Dec. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 26, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp. Dec. 9, '64; Sergt. May 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Clarendon.
- Cogswell, Edward P.** Co. I; b. Henniker; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 11, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Cogswell, Joseph H.** Lt. Co. I; b. Henniker; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 4, '62, Manchester.
- Colbath, Charles A.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 31; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 1, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Strafford.
- Colbath, George W.** Co. G; b. Middleton; age 44; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 21, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Colbath, John S.** Co. G; b. Brookfield; age 19; res. New Durham; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. Dec. 13, '64, Concord, tin. ex. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Colburn, D. Webster.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 22; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Feb. 28, '62, Hollis.
- Colburn, Edward S.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 34; res. Hollis; enl. Jan. 13, '62; must. in Jan. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, '64; re-tr. to regt. Sept. 16, '64; disch. Jan. 21, '65, Laurel Hill, Va., tin. ex. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Colburn, Josiah.** Co. H; b. Milford; age 42; res. Hollis; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 20, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Nov. 16, '85, South Merrimack.
- Colby, Albert H.** Co. K; substitute; b. Providence, R. I.; age 21; res. Lancaster, cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Colby, Albert P.** Co. B; b. Danville; age 34; res. Londonderry; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 25, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Londonderry. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Colby, Benjamin W.** Co. D; age 42; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.

- Colby, Cyrus Porter. Co. B; b. Sandown; age 18; res. Danville; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. Feb. 6, '62, New York city. P. O. ad. Milford. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Colby, John. Co. B; b. Eaton; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '63, New York city.
- Colby, Moses F. Co. D; b. Salisbury, Mass.; age 22; res. Londonderry; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 17, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad. North Londonderry.
- Collins, James. Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 18; res. New York, cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par.; disch. Aug. 1, '65, Concord.
- Collins, Perley. Co. B; b. Danville; age 22; res. Danville; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; killed Sept. 2, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Conner, Lorenzo F. Co. E; b. Boscawon; age 26; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Conner, Parker D. Co. E; b. Hill; age 19; res. Hill; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died. dis. Dec. 26, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Connor, George W. Co. B; b. Hampstead; age 24; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad. Haverhill, Mass.
- Conway, James B. Co. F; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Wentworth; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 1, '61, Laurel Hill, Va.; appreh. Feb. 20, '65; reported on m. o. roll as in arrest since Mar. 1, '65, Wilmington, N. C. N. E. R. A. G. O.
- Cook, Benjamin F. Co. F; b. Somersworth; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; killed June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.
- Cook, George W. Co. A; b. Deerfield; age 18; res. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 1, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. Died Apr. 7, '66, Deerfield.
- Cook, George W. Co. F; b. Berwick, Me.; age 26; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- Coombs, John. Co. B; age 34; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 14, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Cooper, Charles. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 36; res. New York city, cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy June 1, '64.
- Copp, John. Co. C; b. Manchester; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Nov. 19, '64; exch. '64; disch. Feb. 17, '65, Concord, tin. ex. P. O. ad. Santa Cruz, Cal.
- Corcoran, James. Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 33; res. Troy, N. Y., cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Corliss, John S. Co. C; b. Alexandria; age 42; res. Alexandria; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.

- Corning, Samuel.** Co. B; age 21; res. New York city; enl. Feb. 11, '62; must. in Feb. 11, '62, as Priv.; des. Feb. 12, '62, New York city.
- Corson, George F.** Co. B; b. West Lebanon; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Feb. 15, '63; 1 Sergt. Jan. 8, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. sev. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; disch. May 28, '65. Died Sept. 24, '88, Cleveland, Ohio. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Corson, Oscar F.** Co. H; b. Barrington; age 24; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 3, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; app. Sergt. Dec. 28, '64; 1 Sergt. June 8, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Barrington.
- Cotter, James.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 35; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Cotton, Jonathan F.** Co. A; b. Ellsworth; age 42; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 27, '61, as Priv.; app. Capt. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Capt.; resigned Feb. 3, '64. Died Dec. 14, '87, Concord.
- Cousins, Charles E.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 31, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Couter, Louis.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Goshen; enl. Sept. 28, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; wd. Jan. 18, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Cox, Michael.** Co. K; substitute; b. Cork, Ir.; age 20; res. Weehawken, N. J., cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Apr. 29, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.
- Crane, Jotham.** Co. B; b. Fayette, Me.; age 44; res. Litchfield; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Fayette, Me.
- Cressey, Joseph P.** Co. D; age 43; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died, dis. Dec., '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Crooker, George E.** Co. A; b. Bow; age 26; res. Washington; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See 10 N. II. V.
- Cross, Andrew J.** Co. D; b. Rochester; age 33; cred. Madbury; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 17, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. Died Apr. 7, '72, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.
- Cross, Charles A.** Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; res. Pembroke, Mass., cred. Dalton; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; app. Corp. Feb. 1, '65; Sergt. June 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Crossan, George.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 1, '64; must. in Nov. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Crumbie, Robert.** Co. G; b. Scotland; age 43; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. Mar. 14, '63, David's Isl., N. Y. II. Died Apr. 9, '63, Manchester.
- Cul'keene, James.** Co. A; age 24; res. Washington; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Feb. 27, '64, Lake City, Fla.

- Cummings, Brinard.** Co. A; b. Albany, Me.; age 28; res. Andover, Mass.; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. Nov. 1, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; tr. to Co. E, 21 I. C., Nov. 30, '63; disch. Oct. 28, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. P. O. ad., Andover, Mass.
- Cummings, George.** Co. H; b. Pennsylvania; age 18; cred. Deering; enl. Nov. 17, '63; must. in Nov. 17, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 6, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Cummings, Leander H.** Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Hudson; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 6, '62; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 28, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Cummings, Mortimer T.** Co. B; b. Tyngsborough, Mass.; age 25; res. Tyngsborough, Mass.; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Wagoner; app. Corp. July 8, '64; Sergt.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Cunningham, Timothy.** Co. G; substitute; b. Galway, Ir.; age 22; res. Troy, N. Y., cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Cunningham, William.** Co. B; substitute; b. Dublin, Ir.; age 25; res. Philadelphia, Pa., cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Dec. 10, '64; reported on m. o. roll as absent sick, Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Currier, Charles H.** Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 40; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., West Concord.
- Currier, David B.** Co. B; b. Danville; age 36; res. Danville; enl. Sept. 21, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as 1 Lt.; resigned Apr. 28, '62. P. O. ad., Danville.
- Currier, John S.** Co. C; b. Unity; age 22; res. Lempsster; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Charleston; app. Sergt. Dec. 26, '64; 1 Sergt. June 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., East Sullivan.
- Currier, Moses F.** Co. C; b. Newton; age 32; res. Newton; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Newton.
- Curry, Jeremiah E.** Co. E; b. Holderness; age 33; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Lower Gilmanton.
- Curtice, Groevnor A.** Co. D; b. Lempsster; age 20; res. Hopkinton, cred. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Dec. 27, '64; 1 Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; Capt. to date Dec. 22, '64; must. as Capt. to date Jan. 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Contoocook.
- Curtis, Francis.** Co. K; b. France; age 39; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Curtis, Ned.** Unas'd; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 30; cred. Sunapee; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Oct. 4, '64, from cars, between Manchester and Lawrence, Mass.
- Curtis, Patrick.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Campton; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 2, '65, Federal Point, N. C. P. O. ad., Honolulu, Sandwich Isl.

- Daggett, Ebenezer.** Co. E; b. Attleborough, Mass.; age 29; res. Wrentham, Mass.; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks at his own request, Oct. 9, '62; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; excl. Died. wds. July 20, '63, on board steamer "Cosmopolitan."
- Daggett, James.** Unas'd; b. Madison, Me.; age 22; cred. North Hampton; enl. Dec. 3, '62; must. in as Priv.; des. Dec. 3, '62.
- Daley, Michael.** Co. C; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 21; res. St. John, N. B., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Daley, Thomas.** Co. C; substitute; b. Longford, Ir.; age 21; res. Troy, N. Y., cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olmsted, Fla.; escaped; disch. Aug. 4, '65, Concord.
- Dame, Henry S.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 20; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 10, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Dame, William R.** Co. I; b. Wakefield; age 42; res. Ossipee; enl. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Nov. 2, '81, Ossipee.
- Dana, Anthony.** Co. B; b. Moscow, Me.; age 44; res. Freedom; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 15, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Danforth, Charles B.** Co. D; b. Hopkinton; age 37; cred. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olmsted, Fla.; excl. May, '65; disch. July 20, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Chebanse, Ill.
- Danforth, Luther.** Co. F; substitute; b. Canada; age 37; res. Canada, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 19, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Darrah, Clinton A.** Co. A; b. Manchester; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 24, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Darrah, George W.** Co. K; b. Bedford; age 19; res. Merrimack; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 6, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Amherst; app. Sergt. June 30, '64; (disch. Oct. 18, '64, to accept promotion. Not again must. into service. P. O. ad., Reed's Ferry.
- Darrah, James W.** Co. I; b. Bedford; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 14, '62, Manchester.
- Darrah, Silas L.** Co. I; b. Bedford; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. Sept. 27, '64, Concord; appreh.; dishon. disch., Concord.
- Davenport, Charles L.** Co. A; b. Troy, N. Y.; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; dish. disch. Aug. 10, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Meredith. See 6 N. H. V.
- Davenport, John.** Co. H; substitute; b. Boston, Mass.; age 34; res. Boston, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lemper Hill, Va.; des. June 20, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Davidson, William.** Co. B; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 39; cred. Campton; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Davis, Calvin.** Co. G; drafted; b. Goffstown; age 23; res. Concord, cred. Concord; drafted Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Davis, Daniel.** Co. B; b. Sharon; age 32; res. Sharon; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.

- Davis, Daniel S.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 14, '62; must. in Jan. 11, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 7, '62. Beaufort, S. C. Supposed identical with Daniel S. Davis, Co. G, 10 N. H. A., and Co. D, 11 N. H. A.
- Davis, Ezra.** Co. B; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as 2 Lt.; app. 1 Lt. Apr. 29, '62; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; exch. Died, wds. July 30, '63, on board transport in New York harbor.
- Davis, Ferdinand.** Co. C; b. Cushing, Me.; age 21; res. Lebanon; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 15, '61; 1 Sergt. Oct. 16, '62; 1 Lt. Co. D, Oct. 27, '63; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. Feb. 8, '65, to date Dec. 22, '61, Concord. P. O. ad. La Verne, Cal.
- Davis, Frank.** Unad.; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 21; cred. Orange; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. E. R. A. G. O.
- Davis, Heber J.** Co. K; b. Hancock; age 19; res. Hancock; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Co. I, July 19, '63; 1 Lt. Co. B, Feb. 6, '64; wd. sev. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; sev. Oct. 27, '64, Darbytown Road, Va.; disch. wds. to date Mar. 27, '65. P. O. ad. San Francisco, Cal. See 1 N. H. A.
- Davis, Henry D.** Co. A; b. Manchester; Eng.; age 32; res. Chester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. May, '64; wd. sev. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va. Died, wds. Dec. 27, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Davis, Henry N.** Co. D; age 25; enl. Oct. 11, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 6, '62. Died July 20, '63, Alstead.
- Davis, Hiram F.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 18; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; des. June 16, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Davis, James R. C.** Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 26; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 23, '61; reduced to ranks Aug. 29, '63; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Dec. 16, '64; disch. Mar. 31, '65, to date Jan. 31, '65, Concord. P. O. ad. Ayer, Mass.
- Davis, Joseph.** Co. B; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 17, '61, Manchester.
- Davis, Mahlon E.** Co. C; b. Montpelier, Vt.; age 26; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 16, '62; disch. June 2, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.
- Davis, Randall A.** Co. B; b. Sharon; age 21; res. Sharon; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 28, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Davoose, James.** Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Hooksett; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Day, Henry M. H.** Co. H; b. Derry; age 20; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Grinnell, Iowa.
- Dealing, Albert M.** Co. F; age 25; enl. Sept. 27, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 3, '62, New York city.
- Dean, Joseph.** Co. I; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Swanton, Vt., cred. Hebron; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.

- Dearborn, John H.** Co. B; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
Dearborn, Wyman. Co. K; b. Hampton; age 23; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
Decatur, William. Co. F; b. New Durham; age 43; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 2 Batt'l, I. C., Feb. 5, '64; unas'd. Died, dis. Mar. 21, '64, New York city.
Delagors, Toleon. Co. A; substitute; b. Manila, Luzon Isl.; age 23; cred. Snnapee; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Feb. 14, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
Delbuons, Agsto. Co. E; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 23; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. May 2, '65.
Denison, Charles P. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 19; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Jan. 29, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. 2 Lt. Co. II, Oct. 28, '64; 1 Lt. Co. A, Dec. 13, '64; Capt. Dec. 22, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Kansas City, Mo.
Denyou, Michael. Co. D; b. Canada; age 27; res. Deerfield; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Deerfield.
DeRouen, Philip. Co. E; substitute; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Epping; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Detrick, John. Co. I; substitute; b. Denmark; age 33; res. New York city, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.
Dewey, George H. Co. C; b. Royalton, Vt.; age 18; enl. Oct. 10, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 2, '62, on board bark "Tycoon," near Tortugas, Fla.
Dacey, George W. Co. G; b. Jackson; age 19; res. Gilmanton; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 27, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Gilmanton; app. 1 Sergt. May 26, '64; 1 Lt. Dec. 22, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Leighton's Corners.
Dickey, Henry C. Co. D; b. Litchfield; age 18; res. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; app. Sergt.; 1 Sergt. May 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Oct., '74, Boston, Mass.
Dickey, Irvin T. Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 20; res. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Apr. 7, '64, Lake City, Fla.
Dicks, Allen. Co. K; b. New Brunswick; age 23; cred. Madbury; enl. Feb. 1, '65; must. in Feb. 1, '65, as Priv.; des. July 1, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
Diedrich, Frederick. Unas'd; b. Germany; age 27; cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as Priv.; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Dillingham, Erlon V. Co. E; b. Deerfield; age 23; res. Loudon; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Manchester; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Bradford.
Dismore, Charles O. Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 23; res. Londonderry; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Dixey, John E.** Co. I; b. Massachusetts; age 42; res. Sanbornton; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 30, '62. Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Mar. 19, '74. Sanbornton.
- Dodge, Amos.** Co. C; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 20; res. Northwood; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; died, dis. Feb. 11, '61, Morris Isl., S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Dodge, Caleb F.** Co. K; b. Beverly, Mass.; age 21; res. Holderness; enl. Oct. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Sept. 8, '63; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died July 20, '64, Andersonville, Ga. See 1 N. H. V.
- Dodge, Hazen G.** Co. I; b. Merrimack; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Lt. July 24, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Thornton's Ferry.
- Dodge, Nathaniel B.** Co. C; b. Barre, Vt.; age 22; res. Cornish; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 7, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. Died Aug. 3, '75, Westborough, Mass.
- Dodge, Newton C.** Co. C; b. Barre, Vt.; age 33; res. Cornish; enl. Dec. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 12, '62, David's Isl., N. Y. II. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Dodge, Thomas F.** Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Loudonderry; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. Londonderry; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; disch. Nov. 11, '61, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 18 N. H. V.
- Doherty, Peter.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 15; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died July 1, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Doherty.** See Dougherty.
- Donohue, James.** Co. D; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 21, '64; must. in Nov. 21, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dooley, William.** Co. H; b. Ireland; age 11; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Feb. 3, '91, Unity.
- Dooning, Terence.** Co. G; age 42; enl. Sept. 25, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 8, '62, New York city.
- Dore, Sylvester S.** Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 23; res. Ossipee; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. June 17, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Dore, Thomas L.** Co. G; b. Alton; age 12; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 18, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Dorr, James.** Co. K; substitute; b. New York city; age 21; res. Canada, cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '65, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Mar. 2, '65; returned to Annapolis, Md., from furlough, Apr. 17, '65, N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Dougherty, James.** Co. G; b. Scotland; age 37; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; app. Corp. May 2, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. Home, Togus, Me.
- Dougherty.** See Doherty.
- Douglass, Edward.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Milford; enl. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis.; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; par. Oct. 8, '64; des. Nov. 29, '64, Annapolis, Md.

- Dow, Charles A.** Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 22; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 1, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.
- Dow, George P.** Co. C; b. Atkinson; age 21; res. Atkinson; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 15, '61; Sergt. July 18, '62; 1 Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded medal of honor under resolution of Congress No. 43, approved July 12, '62, and section 6 of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, '63, for gallantry Oct., '64, in reconnaissance toward Richmond, Va. P. O. ad., Atkinson.
- Dow, John.** Co. C; b. Atkinson; age 44; res. Atkinson; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. Died Apr. 19, '84, Atkinson.
- Dow, Parker T.** Co. K; b. Sunapee; age 18; res. Goshen; enl. Dec. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 30, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Charlestown; app. Corp. July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Goshen.
- Dow, Timothy.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 40; res. Concord; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61; resigned Aug. 22, '63. Died Sept. 15, '63, Concord.
- Dow, William B.** Co. H; b. Sunapee; age 21; cred. Goshen; enl. Oct. 10, '62; must. in Oct. 10, '62, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Alstead.
- Dow, William E.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 18; res. Concord; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Downing, Samuel D.** Co. F; age 23; enl. Sept. 27, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Downs, Edward A.** Co. I; drafted; b. Cornish; age 23; res. Merrimack, cred. Merrimack; drafted Sept. 20, '63; must. in Sept. 20, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. May 25, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Downs, Frank F.** Co. A; b. Mercer, Me.; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Downs, George E.** Unas'd; b. Wakefield; age 18; cred. Tannworth; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 19, '64.
- Downs, Horace P.** Co. B; age 21; res. Epping; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 22, '61, Manchester.
- Drennan, Charles J.** Co. E; substitute; b. Montreal, Can.; age 19; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Farmington.
- Drew, Daniel.** Co. G; b. Madison; age 28; res. Madison; enl. Dec. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; tr. to I. C. Feb. 3, '64; unas'd; disch. July 21, '65, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Madison.
- Dubick, Joseph.** Co. D; substitute; b. Canada; age 35; res. East Douglass, Mass., cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Duckworth, William.** Co. E; b. England; age 43; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 4, '64, Hilton Head, S. C., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Dudley, Alonzo G.** Co. K; age 21; enl. Oct. 25, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; tr. to unas'd detachment, 2 Batt'l, V. R. C., May 22, '64; disch. Nov. 19, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va., tm. ex. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.

- Dudley, George W.** Co. F; age 26; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Supposed identical with George W. Dudley, State Service.
- Dudley, George W.** Co. K; b. Chesterfield; age 19; enl. Dec. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Sept. 12, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Marlborough; app. Sergt. June 30, '64; wd. sev. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va. Died, wds. Sept. 24, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Duffee, Charles.** Unas'd; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Claremont; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; rejected, prior unsoundness, Mar. 12, '64, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Duffe, Louis.** Co. E; b. France; age 22; cred. Newport; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; captd. May, '64, Virginia; escaped Feb. 18, '65; disch. June 5, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Duffy, William.** Co. E; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Orange; enl. Sept. 28, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Dufour, Louis.** Co. B. See Alexander Abadie.
- Dunbar, John P.** Co. H; b. Washington; age 18; res. Hopkinton; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Sept. 6, '62, as Priv.; tr. to 26 Co., 2 Batt'l, I. C., July 15, '63; to Co. G, 10 V. R. C.; disch. June 28, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Dunfield, William.** Co. A; b. New Brunswick, N. S.; age 44; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63, New York city.
- Dunham, Levi.** Co. I; b. New York; age 18; res. Altona, N. Y., cred. Whitefield; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Dunham, William H.** Co. F; b. Portsmouth; age 27; res. Dover, cred. Rochester; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; captd. May 12, '64; par.; des. Apr. 19, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Dunn, Frank.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 25; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died July 30, '84, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.
- Dupont, Frank.** Co. A; substitute; b. Hessen, Ger.; age 33; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Leupster Hill, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. Home, Togus, Me.
- Dupries, Charles.** Co. C; substitute; b. France; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; captd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died, dis. Dec. 18, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Durant, Alexander.** Co. K; age 43; res. Kingston; enl. Nov. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 5, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, '62; disch. disab. July 7, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Durckham, Oscar.** Co. I; substitute; b. Denmark, cred. Lynne; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Oct. 25, '64, near Chaffin's Farm, Va.
- Durfmere, Oscar.** Co. I. See Oscar Durckham.
- Durgin, David.** Co. I; b. Northwood; age 35; res. Northwood; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 29 Co., 2 Batt'l, V. R. C., May 18, '64; disch. Aug. 11, '64.
- Durgin, Jeremiah S.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 48; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Capt. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Capt.; dismissed to date Feb. 15, '64, for absence without proper authority; dismissal revoked Apr. 12, '64; app. Maj. Sept. 30, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Jan. 19, '67, Penacook.

- Durgin, J. Milton.** Co. F; b. Wilmington, Mass.; age 18; res. New Hampton; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 28, '63, on board steamer "Cosmopolitan."
- Durgin, John.** Co. G; b. Parsonsfield, Me.; age 25; res. Alton; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 2, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Dustin, Frank T.** Co. C; b. Canaan; age 26; res. Canaan; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 2 Batt'l. V. R. C., May 7, '64; unas'd; disch. Nov. 8, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va., tnl. ex. P. O. ad., Canaan.
- Dustin, Gilbert F.** Co. D; b. Hopkinton; age 26; res. Hopkinton; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Sergt. Nov. 6, '61; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Dwinnells, Charles H.** Co. B; substitute; b. Maine; age 18; res. Haverhill, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; killed June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.
- Dwinnells, James M.** Co. G; drafted; b. Hopkinton; age 31; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; drafted Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Contoocook.
- See State Service.
- Dwinnells, Warren P.** Co. H; b. Concord; age 23; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Hopkinton.
- Eastman, Edson A.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 27; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, to date Feb. 8, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Magnolia, Fla. See 18 N. H. V.
- Eastman, Thomas H.** Co. K; b. Canada; age 18; res. Charlestown; enl. Dec. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; capt'd. June 25, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; par. Nov. 19, '64; exch. Dec., '64. Died Dec. 20, '64, Annapolis, Md.
- Easton, Robert W.** Co. E; substitute; b. Yarmouth, Eng.; age 21; cred. Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Edgerly, Lewis E.** Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 32; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Edgerly, Shadrach A.** Co. G; b. New Durham; age 40; res. New Durham; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., New Durham.
- Edmonds, George.** Unas'd; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 25; cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 4, '63.
- Edwards, Charles.** Co. E; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Wentworth; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Eiff, William.** Co. I; substitute; b. Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; furloughed Oct. 30, '64, from 10 A. C. Base Hosp., Jones Landing, Va.; des. Nov. 15, '64.
- Elliott, Aaron.** Co. I; b. Dunbarton; age 18; res. Goffstown; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Apr. 24, '65, Andersonville, Ga.
- Elliott, Charles H.** Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 23; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Chichester.

- Elliot, George H.** Non-Com. Staff; b. Manchester; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Sergt. Maj.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Elliot, George W.** Co. E; b. Goffstown; age 19; res. Henniker; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Corp. Jan. 9, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. July 13, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Elliot, John S.** Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 57; res. Henniker; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Sept. 10, '88, Lisbon.
- Elliot, Warren P.** Co. I; b. Dunbarton; age 18; res. Goffstown; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 19, '63, at sea.
- Elliot, William.** Co. A; b. Richd., N. Y.; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 6, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 12, '65, Manchester.
- Elson, Frank.** Co. D; substitute; b. England; age 28; res. New York city, cred. Northfield; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Dec. 24, '64; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick at Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. C. O.
- Emerson, Albert A.** Co. D; b. Keene; age 23; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Sergt.; des. Jan. 31, '62, New York city; returned Aug. 18, '64; reduced to ranks Aug., '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. See 2 N. H. V.
- Emerson, George W.** Co. B; b. Brighton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Muse.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Emerson, Joseph C.** F. and S.; b. Canterbury; age 42; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); app. Chaplain Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; returned Jan. 14, '65; disch. Jan. 20, '65, tm. ex.; drowned Feb. 3, '77, St. John's river, Fla.
- Emerton, Ira.** Co. I; b. Groton; age 27; res. Dorchester; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 16, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Emerald, Wis.
- Emery, Charles.** Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 31; cred. Seabrook; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 8, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Emery, Frank.** Co. E; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 19; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 30, '64; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Emery, Leander.** Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 22; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Mar. 28, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Jan. 27, '65, Pt. of Rocks, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Antrim.
- Emery, Mark.** Co. I; b. Wear; age 19; res. Allenstown; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 4, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Emery, Nathaniel W.** Co. H; b. Kennebunk, Me.; age 38; res. Raymond; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Mar. 28, '62; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, wds. Aug. 12, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- English, John.** Co. E; substitute; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 7, '65, Concord.

- Erb, Cornelius.** Co. G; substitute; b. Belgium; age 25; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Vicksburg, Miss.
- Evans, Matthias.** Co. I; b. New York; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Winchester; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; returned Mar. 8, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Evans, Miron E.** Co. G; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 44; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, New York city.
- Farley, Benjamin L.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 30; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Wagoner; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died May 9, '81, Hollis.
- Farley, Charles H.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 26; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; 2 Lt. June 30, '62; 1 Lt. Aug. 6, '63; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Feb. 24, '64, Lake City, Fla.
- Farley, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Tamworth; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Farley, Joseph.** Co. A; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 22; res. Quebec, Can., cred. Mont Vernon; enl. Oct. 14, '63; must. in Oct. 14, '63, as Priv.; des. May 2, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.
- Farmer, William H.** Co. I; b. Amherst; age 25; res. Goffstown; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Farnsworth, Granville.** Co. C; age 18; enl. Nov. 29, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Apr. 6, '64; reduced to ranks at his own request, May 25, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Farnum, Calvin L.** Co. D; b. Bow; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. May 19, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. See V. R. C.
- Farrand, Joseph.** Co. E; b. England; age 22; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Mar. 8, '64, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Farrand, Robert O.** Co. E; b. Dukinfield, Eng.; age 21; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Nov. 28, '63; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Nov. 30, '64; became totally blind from wds.; disch. June 23, '65, Concord, tin. ex. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Farrell, Thomas.** Co. I; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec., '61; Sergt. May 18, '62; reduced to ranks Mar. 31, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. May 24, '64.
- Fausett, John.** Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 38; res. Grafton, Mass., cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Aug. 10, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Felch, George.** Co. H; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 34; res. Fairlee, Vt., cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Jan. 12, '65, Andersonville, Ga.
- Felker, Jonathan K.** Co. K; b. Barrington; age 33; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Fell, Frank.** Co. H; substitute; b. Germany; age 28; res. New York city, cred. Dalton; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Sept. 13, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Ferren, Bell.** Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 22; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 4, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. See V. R. C.

- Ferrin, Freeman.** Co. D; b. Concord; age 43; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 7, '61, New Market Road, Va. Died, wds., Oct. 13, '64.
- Ferrin, Moses.** Co. H; b. Belfast, Me.; age 43; res. Madison; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Tamworth; must. out July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Peabody, Mass.
- Ferring, Jesse C.** Co. I; b. Belfast, Me.; age 45; res. Madison; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 16, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks May 12, '62; disch. disab. Nov. 18, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Madison.
- Festland, Frederick C.** Co. I; b. Germany; age 21; res. New York city; cred. Winchester; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.
- Few, William.** Co. B; b. Downham, Cambridge County, Eng.; age 36; res. Amherst; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. July 29, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Fields, Frank.** Co. G; substitute; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Bath; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '61, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Fife, Henry M.** Co. K; b. Chichester; age 26; res. Deerfield, cred. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Sept. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. June 22, '65, Concord. Died Mar. 24, '81, Deerfield. See 10 N. H. V.
- Fifield, Harrison.** Co. B; age 14; res. Hudson; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city.
- Fifield, John.** Co. E; age 41; res. Loudon; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Fifield, John K.** Co. E; b. Bridgewater; age 21; res. Bridgewater; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. July 3, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Fifield, William.** Co. B; age 24; res. Hudson; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 5, '61, as Priv.; des. Aug. 6, '62, Nashua.
- Finnegan, James.** Co. I; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 1, '61, as Priv.; appl. Corp., June 28, '63; reduced to ranks at his own request; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Rochester.
- Finnes, Henry.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Prussia; age 28; cred. Goshen; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '61, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Finnigan, Hugh.** Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 31; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 28, '64; must. in Oct. 28, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. Military Home, Ohio.
- Fisher, George W.** Co. I; b. New London; age 24; res. Merrimack; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 29, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Boscawen.
- Fisher, John.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 33; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 29, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Fisher, Joseph.** Co. E; substitute; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Benton; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 29, '65.
- Fitzgerald, William.** Co. F; b. Derry, Ir.; age 22; cred. Newmarket; enl. Jan. 3, '65; must. in Jan. 3, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 29, '65.
- Flanders, John A.** Unas'd; b. Warner; age 30; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 13, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Webster.

- Flavin, Lawrence.** Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 36; res. Marlborough, Mass., cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. disab. June 27, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Fletcher, Charles H.** Co. H; b. Groton, Mass.; age 28; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 10, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Fletcher, Thomas.** Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Mason; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Floyd, Thomas.** Co. E. See Thomas Loyd.
- Flynn, James, alias John Hill.** Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 40; res. Cohoes, N. Y., cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 26, '63; must. in Oct. 26, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Flynn, Michael.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 33; enl. Dec. 6, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 5, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Flynn, Michael.** Unas'd; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Fogg, George H.** Co. K; drafted; b. Epping; age 25; res. Epping, cred. Epping; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Apr. 2, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Fogg, Leander W.** Co. K; b. Industry, Me.; age 23; res. Dover; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Capt. July 19, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Foley, Dennis.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Perth Amboy, N. J., cred. New Ipswich; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; des. Oct. 22, '64, from Mower Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Foley, James.** Co. C. See Dennis Foley.
- Foley, Owen.** Co. A; age 18; enl. Sept. 16, '61, at Manchester; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 30, '62, New York city.
- Follansbee, Jacob.** Co. D; b. Plumb Island, Mass.; age 26; res. Wear; enl. Dec. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 30, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Mar. 9, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; exch.; joined company June 9, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; disch. disab. Feb. 6, '65, Manchester. P. O. ad., Dracut, Mass.
- Ford, John.** Co. D; substitute; b. England; age 27; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Ford, Thomas.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 18; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Rollinsford; des. May 1, '64, while on furlough at Salmon Falls.
- Ford, William.** Co. K; drafted; b. Orange; age 34; res. Orange, cred. Orange; drafted Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. July 1, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va. Died Aug. 26, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Fortier, Edmund.** Co. D; b. Canada; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Foss, Albert.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 23; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Nov. 22, '63; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Strafford.
- Foss, Asa L.** Co. A; b. Barnstead; age 22; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.

- Foss, David H.** Co. F; b. Barrington; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. See 1 N. H. V.
- Foss, Drew.** Co. I; b. Gilmanton; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64, P. O. ad., Dover.
- Foss, Edward G.** Co. B; b. Nashua; age "21"; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Supposed identical with Edward Foss, U. S. Navy. See V. R. C.
- Foss, James.** Co. II; b. Strafford; age 18; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Nov. 26, '64; disch. Feb. 13, '65, to date Jan. 14, '65, Concord, nn. ex. P. O. ad., Strafford.
- Foss, Moses W.** Co. I; b. Wakefield; age 18; res. Dover; cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; wd. Aug. 27, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Wakefield.
- Foss, Richard.** Co. II; b. Strafford; age 44; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 11, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Foss, Thorwald.** Co. D; substitute; b. Denmark; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Fort Maginnis, Mont.
- Foss, William A.** Co. A; b. Barrington; age 29; res. Barrington; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. May, '62; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Strafford. See V. R. C.
- Foster, Henry H.** Co. K; b. Andrum; age 20; res. Andrum; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 8, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Foster, Jonas.** Co. E; substitute; b. Halifax, Eng.; age 44; res. Hopkinton (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Corp.; reduced to ranks June 5, '64; app. Sergt. Aug. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Fox, Nathaniel.** Co. C; substitute; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 34; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died, dis. Dec. 3, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Frank, August.** Co. E; substitute; b. Dresden, Ger.; age 34; res. New York city, cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Frank, Charles.** Co. B; substitute; b. France; age 24; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 11, '64; must. in Nov. 11, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Franklin, Samuel.** Co. C; b. Washington; age 24; res. Enfield; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64. Died, dis. June 12, '64, Pt. of Rocks, Va.
- Fransco, Joseph.** Co. B; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Grafton; enl. Oct. 25, '64; must. in Oct. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Frazor, William.** Co. I; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; res. Portland, Me., cred. Effingham; enl. July 19, '64; must. in July 19, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., New York.
- French, Burleigh F.** Co. II; b. Concord; age 20; res. Concord; enl. Dec. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 16, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Oct. 7, '64, New York city. P. O. ad., Templeton, Mass.
- French, Elihu T.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 28; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 11, '61, as Corp.; disch. disab. Nov. 21, '62, David's Isl., N. Y. I.

- French, James S.** Co. H; b. New Boston; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Dec. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 26, '64; app. Sergt. Dec. 22, '64; wd. Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.; app. 1 Sergt. Jan. 26, '65; 1 Lt. Mar. 7, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- French, Oscar F.** Co. E; b. Pittsfield; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; capt. Jan. 10, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; released; disch. to date Dec. 22, '64, Concord, tm. ex.
- Freschl, Joseph.** Co. I; b. Prague, Bohemia; age 40; res. Manchester; app. Capt. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; disch. disab. July 7, '64. Died Jan. 25, '90, Manchester.
- Frost, George W.** Co. I; b. Tamworth; age 31; res. Madison; enl. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Frost, Hiram B.** Co. A; b. Middleton; age 44; cred. Concord; enl. Oct. 1, '64; must. in Oct. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. See 4 N. H. V.
- Frost, William H.** Co. K; b. Industry, Me.; age 21; res. Industry, Me.; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; died, dis. July 20, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Fuller, George W.** Co. B; age 38; cred. Exeter; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 16, '62, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. May 26, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Fuller, Granville L.** Co. A; b. New Ipswich; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 20, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; reduced to ranks July 4, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Jan. 18, '69, Lowell, Mass.
- Fulton, John.** Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Perth Amboy, N. J., cred. Newbury; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick since June 9, '64, Hampton, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Furmon, Charles.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Goshen; enl. Sept. 30, '64; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Gaehom, Solari.** Co. E; b. Italy; age 22; cred. Walpole; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Gage, Hale.** Co. B; b. Lyndeborough; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. to date Feb. 1, '62.
- Gage, Josiah H.** Co. K; b. New Boston; age 18; res. New Boston; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp., '63; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. 1 Sergt.; 1 Lt. Dec. 22, '64; not must. as 1 Lt.; wd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C. Died, wds. Jan. 24, '65, *en route* to New York city.
- Gahagan, Patrick.** Co. E; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Apr. 28, '65; disch. June 7, '65, Concord.
- Gallden, George.** Co. G; substitute; b. France; age 20; cred. Lyndeborough; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. Died Jan. 2, '87, Montreal, Can.
- Gammell, Pliny F.** Co. A; b. Hillsborough; age 19; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp. Dec. 17, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.

- Gammon, John. Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 9, '65. Federal Point, N. C.
- Gannett, Albert W. Co. K; b. Tamworth; age 19; res. Somersworth; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63. Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Madison. See I N. II V.
- Garcia, Leonidas. Co. G; substitute; b. Peru; age 20; cred. Alton; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Gardner, Lorenzo P. Co. E; drafted; b. Bedford; age 33; res. Londonderry, cred. Londonderry; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Garfield, George. Co. A; b. Vermont; age 24; res. Stark; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, Dec. 31, '61; des. Jan. 6, '62. Manchester. Supposed identical with George Garfield, State Service.
- Garfield, Moses. Co. H; b. Langdon; age 38; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64. Died, dis. June 30, '65. Goldsborough, N. C.
- Garland, Freeman A. Co. E; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 22; res. Canterbury; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Dec. 16, '64. Varina, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Garland, Isaac. Co. D; b. Great Falls; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 2, '62; must. in Jan. 2, '62, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64. Olustee, Fla. Died Nov. 2, '64. Florence, S. C.
- Garland, John L. Co. H; b. Stratford; age 22; res. Stratford; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. Jan. 25, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Supposed identical with John L. Garland, State Service. P. O. ad., Stratford.
- George, Greenleaf C. Co. C; b. Hampstead; age 25; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62. Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Plaistow.
- George, Jesse E. Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 47; res. Plaistow; app. Capt. Nov. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61; resigned Apr. 28, '62. Died Feb. 12, '85. Plaistow.
- George, John. Co. D; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 13, '62. Manchester.
- George, Washington A. Co. E; b. Benton; age 34; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 1, '62. Beaufort, S. C.
- Gerrish, Mark L. Co. D; age 31; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62. Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Gibbs, John F. Co. K; age 29; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 12, '61. Manchester.
- Gilbert, Francis. Co. K; substitute; b. Canada; age 36; res. Montreal, Can., cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 5, '65. Concord.
- Gile, Henry J. Co. C; b. Northfield; age 24; res. Enfield; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63. Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Gile, William. Co. F; b. North Andover, Mass.; age 19; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 29, '64; must. in Dec. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., North Andover, Mass.
- Gile, William W. Co. A; b. Bow; age 18; res. Bow; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 3, '62. St. Augustine, Fla.

- Gill, Nicholas. Co. A; b. Washington, D. C.; age 26; cred. Manchester; enl. Dec. 17, '63; must. in Dec. 17, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. May 24, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va. Died July 31, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Gillmore, Thomas. Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 28; res. New York city, cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Gilman, George W. Co. E; b. Boston, Mass.; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 21, '61, as Priv.; disch. Feb. 6, '62, New York city; re-enl. and must. in May 1, '62; wd. and mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; returned; app. Corp. Aug. 1, '64; Sergt. Feb. 1, '65; disch. May 16, '65, Wilmington, N. C., tm. ex.
- Gitchell, Ezekiel. Co. E; b. Candia; age 41; res. Boscawen; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. Died Sept. 16, '81, Salisbury.
- Glancy, John. Co. E; b. Maine; age 19; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Mar. 6, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Glidden, Wesley. Co. I; b. Eaton; age 18; res. Madison; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad. Nat. Home, Wis.
- Glover, Edwin, *alias* Frank Grenough. Co. C; substitute; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; res. Lowell, Mass., cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; disch. disab. Sept. 11, '65, Montpelier, Vt. Died Sept. 22, '65, Brattleboro, Vt.
- Glover, Noah. Co. A; b. Ossipee; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 5, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Tilton.
- Gonredere, John. Co. I; substitute; b. France; age 20; res. France, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Gonzalez, Antoine. Co. H; substitute; b. Cadiz, Spain; age 28; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Gilford; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. July 21, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Goodrich, Samuel B. T. Co. B; b. South Reading, Mass.; age 23; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; disch. May 21, '65. P. O. ad., Methuen, Mass.
- Goodrich, Thomas. Co. F; b. Providence, R. I.; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 6, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Goodwin, Andrew. Co. E; b. Shapleigh, Me.; age 28; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 1, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Goodwin, Charles. Co. B. See George W. Jewell.
- Goodwin, Nathaniel C. Co. F; b. Gloucester, Mass.; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Gooley, James. Co. G; age 22; enl. Sept. 20, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died June 20, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Gooter, William. Co. H; substitute; b. Germany; age 29; cred. Campton; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Gordon, Charles H. Co. B; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; des. Mar. 10, '65, Wilmington, N. C.

- Gordon, Thomas. Co. B.; substitute; b. St. John's, N. F.; age 29; cred. Gilmauton; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 22, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 29, '65.
- Gorman, William E. Co. K.; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 29, '64, Olustee, Fla.; joined Confederate Army; re-capt'd. at Salisbury, N. C.; confined at Nashville, Tenn.; released July 6, '65, on taking oath of allegiance. N. F. A. G. O.
- Goudan, John. Co. I. See John Goudere.
- Gould, George W. Co. B.; age 18; res. Derry; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 9, '61; re-tr. to company Sept. 19, '61; disch. to date Dec. 22, '61, Concord, tin, ex.
- Gould, Luther. Co. B.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; par. Died. dis. Oct. 30, '63, Annapolis, Md.
- Gowing, Adams. Co. I.; b. Wilmington, Mass.; age 30; res. Goffstown; enl. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 30, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; cred. Manchester; app. Sergt.; disch. to date July 29, '65, P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. L. Battery.
- Grace, Richard. Co. G.; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Hill; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 22, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 8, '65; must. out July 29, '65.
- Grant, Charles. Co. D; b. Berwick, Me.; age 22; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Aug. 5, '61, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Grant, Charles E. Co. F; b. Dover; age 25; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv.; wd. May 11, '61, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Grant, Henry. Co. F; b. Dover; age 23; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 11, '61; app. Sergt. Jan. 2, '65; must. out July 29, '65. Died July 11, '81, Alton.
- Grant, John. Co. A; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 21; res. Gorham, cred. Gorham; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv. Died. dis. Jan. 5, '65, Virginia.
- Grant, Lucian H. Co. F; b. Dover; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 19, '61, Leunster Hill, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Dover. See 1 N. H. V.
- Graves, Frederic E. Co. A; b. Somerville, Mass.; age 19; res. Washington; enl. Sept. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 29, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Jan. 31, '64, Barbadoes, W. I.
- Gray, George. Co. E; b. Cornish, Me.; age 39; res. Wilmot; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died. dis. Sept. 24, '62, on floating hospital "Florence Nightingale," New York harbor.
- Gray. See Gray.
- Green, Augustus H. Co. I; b. Cambridge, Mass.; age 21; res. Roseawen; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; capt'd. Oct. 1, '61, near Richmond, Va. Died. dis. Feb. 6, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
- Green, David. Co. A; b. Hillsborough; age 21; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Green, Frank S. Co. I; b. New Braintree, Mass.; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 2, '62, New York city.
- Green, John. Co. H. See John H. Horsfall.

- Green, William. Co. C; b. Crown Point, N. Y.; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Jan. 4, '65; must. in Jan. 4, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Green, Willis. Co. K; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 20; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 1, '62, Manchester.
- Greene, Joseph. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Nelson; enl. Nov. 26, '64; must. in Nov. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Greenleaf, Arthur W. Co. D; b. Washington; age 23; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. May 8, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.
- Greenwood, Frank. Co. A; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Mar. 1, '65; disch. May 26, '65, Concord, tm. ex.
- Gregg, Joseph H. Co. I; b. Deering; age 32; res. Weare; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Gregg, Peter C. Co. A; b. Deering; age 42; res. Bradford; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 8, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Bradford.
- Gregory, Manuel. Co. G; substitute; b. Western Islands; age 23; cred. Landaff; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Grenough, Frank. Co. C. See Edwin Glover.
- Grey, Solomon S. Co. F; b. Sheffield, Vt.; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Grey, William H. Co. F; age 28; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; tr. to I. C. Feb. 6, '64; unas'd; re-enl. May 3, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Grey. See Gray.
- Griffin, David W. Co. B; b. Chelsea, Vt.; age 21; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 23, '63, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 1, '76, Brentwood.
- Griffin, Heber C. Co. D; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. Oct. 11, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Franklin. See 1 N. H. Art. and National Guards.
- Griffin, John F. Co. B; b. Danville; age 18; res. Plaistow; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 6, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Sandown.
- Griffin, Peter. Co. D; age 33; res. Hooksett; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; mis. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Grimston, Henry E. S. Co. A; age 20; res. Oxford, Mich.; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; and died there Jan. 7, '63.
- Guild, Royal E. Co. A; b. West Fairlee, Vt.; age 25; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Hopkinton.
- Gunnell, James. Co. I; substitute; b. Limerick, Ir.; age 26; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; deserted Apr. 28, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.

- Guppy, Langdon. Co. F; b. Wolfeborough; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died Apr. 21, '89, Nat. Home, Toga, Me.
 Gunguerlof, Henry. Co. E; b. France; age 22; res. Plymouth, cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died July 3, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
 Hadley, Rodney, Jr. Co. K; b. Bow; age 20; res. Golfstown; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 11, '61; Sergt. July 6, '63; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; May 14, '61, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Supposed identical with Rodney Hadley, Jr., State Service.
 Hale, Charles A. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 18; res. Hollis, cred. Hollis; enl. May 18, '63; must. in May 18, '63, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; May 10, '64, Lumpster Hill, Va.; June 16, '61, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; app. Corp. May 5, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Hollis.
 Hale, Oliver H. Co. B; age 50; enl. Oct. 1, '61, at Nashua; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Wagoner; must. out Dec. 27, '61.
 Haley, Thomas. Co. E; b. Ireland; age 28; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Ponacook); enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Mar. 3, '61.
 Hall, Aaron C. Unad; drafted; b. Exeter; age 33; res. Laconia, cred. Laconia; drafted Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 54 Mass. (colored) Inf. Nov. 4, '63; disch. Aug. 20, '65.
 Hall, Charles H. Co. A; b. Stratford; age 33; res. Barrington; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. Aug. 31, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Dover. See V. R. C.
 Hall, Charles H. Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 21; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 11, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
 Hall, Francis. Co. C; b. Three Rivers, Can.; age 38; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Concord.
 Hall, George. Co. K; b. Unity; age 21; res. Unity; enl. Dec. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; cred. Charlestown; wd. Oct. 17, '61, near Richmond, Va. Died, wds. Nov. 26, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
 Hall, Henry. Co. C; b. Raymond; age 18; cred. Atkinson; enl. Jan. 3, '65; must. in Jan. 3, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
 Hall, Henry. Co. K; b. Canada; age 44; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Dover. See Miscel. Organizations.
 Hall, Jacob B. Co. B; b. Salem; age 19; res. Atkinson; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See I. N. H. V.
 Hall, Moses W. Co. E; b. Canada; age 30; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Wagoner; must. out Dec. 27, '61.
 Hall, Rufus. Co. K; age 11; res. Manchester; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61, as Priv.; app. Musc.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
 Hall, William. Co. D; substitute; b. at sea; age 28; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; par.; reported at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., June 25, '65; disch. Aug. 4, '65, Concord.

- Halloran, Michael. Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Ham, Albert E. H. Co. G; b. New Durham; age 18; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Mar. 29, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Ham, Jonathan W. Co. A; b. Rochester; age 22; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 17, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Ham, Penuel C. Co. G; b. New Durham; age 38; res. New Durham; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Capt. July 22, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., New Durham.
- Hamilton, Francis. Co. D; b. Westborough, Me.; age 39; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 2, '62; must. in Jan. 2, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Springvale, Me.
- Hamilton, Jonah. Co. I; b. Cornish, Me.; age 44; res. Conway; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 12, '62, New York city. Died July 9, '88, Eaton.
- Hamlin, Frank. Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; des. Dec. 3, '64, Boston, Mass.
- Hammond, John W. Co. H; b. England; age 26; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. injury, July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Nat. Home, Togus, Me. See V. R. C.
- Hammond, Wentworth. Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 20; res. Tamworth; enl. Nov. 8, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 5, '63, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Union.
- Hampson, William. Co. C; substitute; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 25; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 1, '64; must. in Nov. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hannan, Henry. Co. B; substitute; b. Australia; age 20; cred. Bedford; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 16, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Hanscom, Oliver P. Co. A; b. Strafford; age 19; res. Barrington; enl. Dec. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 26, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Sept. 7, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Hanson, Charles W. Co. H; b. Barrington; age 18; res. Barrington; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. Jan. 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Hanson, George S. Non-Com. Staff; b. Somersworth; age 35; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Q. M. Sergt.; app. Q. M. Nov. 26, '62; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Ashland, Mass.
- Hanson, Harrison. Co. F; b. Dover; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. Apr. 30, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Dover. See 1 N. H. V.
- Harding, William J. Co. A; substitute; b. Bristol, Eng.; age 22; res. Montreal, Can., cred. Mont Vernon; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Dec. 22, '64; disch. Mar. 8, '65, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., New York city. See U. S. C. T.
- Hardy, William P. Co. C; b. Springfield; age 22; res. Springfield; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 25, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Harkins, John. Co. G; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 1, '64; must. in Oct. 1, '64, as Priv.; disch. July 5, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H.

- Harland, James.** Unas'd; substitute; b. England; age 27; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Harley, Howard.** Co. G; substitute; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 18; cred. Tarnworth; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Harmon, Samuel M.** Co. H; b. Eaton; age 33; res. Madison; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. Dec. 17, '64, Varina, Va., tun. ex. P. O. ad., Madison.
- Harriman, Benjamin F.** Co. K; b. Goffstown; enl. Nov. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Amoskeag. See 2 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- Harriman, Jesse E.** Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 37; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died. dis. Oct. 6, '64, Jones' Landing, Va.
- Harriman, John H.** Co. B; substitute; b. Conway; age 30; res. Albany, cred. Wolfeborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died. dis. Aug. 4, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Harris, Edward.** Unas'd; b. Massachusetts; age 24; cred. Grafton; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Harris, Hinckley D.** Co. D; b. Orford; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Mar. 4, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H. Died Mar. 7, '86, Pelham.
- Harris, Joseph K.** Co. C; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 21; res. Enfield; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 7, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped; joined company Oct. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Harris, Michael.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 42; enl. Dec. 6, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 24, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Harrison, Frank.** Co. A. See John Harrison.
- Harrison, Frank.** Co. H; substitute; b. Port Carbon, Pa.; age 20; res. Port Carbon, Pa., cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 6, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Harrison, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hartford, George.** Co. F; b. Brentwood; age 36; res. Dover; cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Harting, Louis.** Co. H; substitute; b. Germany; age 19; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 11, '64; must. in Nov. 11, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hatch, John.** Co. I; b. Malden, Mass.; age 39; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Hattan, James.** Co. E; b. England; age 21; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Sergt. May 19, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Plymouth, Mass.
- Haughey, John.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.

- Haughey, Patrick.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. May 20, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Nat. Soldiers' Home, Va.
- Haven, George W.** Co. E; age 32; res. Sunapee; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Oct. 9, '62; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died July 22, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Hawkins, William H.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Hawks, David K.** Co. A; b. Bradford; age 44; res. Bradford; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Aug. 27, '88, Warner.
- Hayden, Daniel W.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 21; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 5, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. Feb. 3, '64; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. wds. Apr. 28, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Hayden, Henry.** Co. H; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Gilnauton; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hayden, J. Newton.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 20; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Hayden, John W.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 23; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Feb. 8, '62, New York city.
- Hayes, Dennis.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Benton; enl. Oct. 1, '64; must. in Oct. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Hayes, Ivory.** Co. B; b. Sheffield, Vt.; age 35; res. Effingham; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 2, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Hayes, John O.** Co. I; b. Strafford; age 38; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 28, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Aug. 6, '78, Farmington.
- Hayes, Joseph H.** Co. A; b. Dover; age 22; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 22, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Strafford; des. May 20, '64, while on furlough. Supposed identical with Joseph H. Hayes, Co. B, 1 N. H. V.
- Hayes, Joshua B.** Co. D; b. Sheffield, Vt.; age 31; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. Nov., '64, while on furlough from hospital.
- Hayes, Michael.** Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Sanbornton; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Jan. 1, '65, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Hayes, William H.** Co. B; b. Sheffield, Vt.; age 33; res. Effingham; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 8, '64; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Somersworth; app. Wagoner; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hazen, Thornton.** Co. A; b. Groton, Mass.; age 40; res. Auburn; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 29, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Healey, Joseph H.** Co. C; b. Alexandria; age 19; res. Alexandria; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Wagoner; wd. sev. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Sept. 12, '64, Andersonville, Ga.

- Heaphy, William J., *alias* James Riley. Co. F: b. Cork County, Ir.; age 23; res. Boston, Mass.; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died July 27, '77, Bay View, Mass.
- Heath, Charles B. Co. A: b. Bridgewater; age 37; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab., Oct. 27, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Apr. 27, '86, Laconia.
- Heath, Henry A. Co. C: b. Bristol; age 18; res. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab., Sept. 29, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Haldsburg, Cal. See State Service.
- Heath, Thomas B. Co. H: b. Lowell, Mass.; age 18; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 23, '65; reduced to ranks May 3, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Heath, Thomas K. Co. A: b. Bridgewater; age 33; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 17, '62, on board bark "Tycoon," while *en route* to Dry Tortugas, Fla.
- Heine, William. Co. H: substitute: b. Germany; age 25; cred. Meredith; enl. Nov. 11, '64; must. in Nov. 11, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Helmer, Charles. Co. F: substitute: b. Vienna, Austria; age 23; res. New York city, cred. Tuftonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 16, '64, New York city.
- Hemenway, Albert. Co. I: b. Framingham, Mass.; age 28; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 2 Batt'l. V. R. C. May 18, '64; assigned to 29 Co.; re-enl. Aug. 10, '64; disch. to date June 30, '65.
- Hemenway, Benjamin S. Co. I: b. Framingham, Mass.; age 24; res. Dover, cred. Madbury; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 17, '62, as Priv.; tr. to I. C. Feb. 3, '64; unas'd; re-tr. to company; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Cohituate, Mass. See U. S. Navy.
- Hemmingway, Daniel C. Co. D: b. Limerick, Me.; age 38; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 13, '62; must. in Jan. 18, '62, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Somersworth; must. out July 20, '65. Died Nov. 24, '86, Great Falls.
- Henderson, Thomas A. F. and S.: b. Dover; age 28; res. Dover; app. Adjt. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 4, '61; app. Maj. Aug. 26, '62; Lt. Col. July 22, '63; wd. and died, wds. Aug. 16, '61, Deep Bottom, Va.
- Henneman, Michael. Co. G: substitute: b. Germany; age 24; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 29, '61; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hennessey, John. Co. I: b. Cork, Ir.; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Henry, George. Co. G: substitute: b. Canada; age 25; cred. Springfield; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Herbell, Christian N. Co. E: b. Germany; age 28; cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Herber, Cornell. Co. G. See Cornelius Erb.
- Herpin, Louis. Co. G: substitute: b. Vermont; age 21; cred. Franconia; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 11, '65, Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.; des. Apr. 25, '65.
- Heselton, Alvah W. Co. K: b. Auburn; age 18; res. Auburn; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.

- Hewes, Andrew J.** Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 27; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv.; disch. May 31, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Hibbard, Abel A.** Co. G; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Alton; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hill, Edward.** Co. K; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; capt'd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C.; released; disch. June 24, '65, Camp Chase, Ohio.
- Hill, John.** Co. D. See James Flynn.
- Hill, Moses C.** Co. F; b. Wells, Me.; age 25; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 28, '64; must. in Feb. 29, '64; disch. to date July 20, '65.
- Hill, Simon B.** Co. D; b. Milford; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 18, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., West Roxbury, Mass.
- Hill, William A.** Co. K; b. Derry; age 24; res. Derry; app. 2 Lt. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61; app. 1 Lt. July 20, '63; wd. sev. June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hugo, Col.
- Hills, Albert F.** Co. H; b. Westfield, Vt.; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Orlando, Fla.
- Hills, Alfred F.** Co. H; b. Westfield, Vt.; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Campbell, Cal.
- Hills, James A.** Co. K; b. Antrim; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Q. M. Sergt. Dec. 22, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hills, John C.** Co. H; b. Windham; age 30; res. Windham; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 13, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Hines, Albert.** Co. H; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Plainfield; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 27, '65, from McDougal Gen. Hosp., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
- Hines, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. New Jersey; age 24; res. Hudson, N. Y., cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; des. Feb. 18, '65, from Knight Gen. Hosp., New Haven, Conn.
- Hinkson, Daniel F.** Co. C; b. Canaan; age 18; res. Canaan; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 16, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Hobart, John.** Co. B; age 36; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Hobart, Jonathan.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 42; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 23, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Hobbs, Nathaniel P.** Co. K; b. Ossipee; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 3, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Hobin, John.** Co. A; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64. Died, dis. Nov. 12, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Hodgman, Edmond B.** Co. I; b. West Townsend, Mass.; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; disch. to date July 20, '65. See State Service.

- Hoff, Waldemar.** Co. F; substitute; b. Copenhagen, Den.; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 17, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Hogan, Richard.** Co. I; substitute; b. Troy, N. Y.; age 21; res. Randolph, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Hoit, Joseph S.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 23; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C.; re-tr. to company Sept. 10, '61; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died June 16, '73, Concord.
- Holt, Levi L.** Co. K; b. Dover; age 35; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 16, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Holt.** See Hoyt.
- Holmes, Bradford H.** Co. E; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Holmes, George W.** Co. D; age 28; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Oct. 24, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Holmes, James.** Co. B; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 1, '62, New York city.
- Holmes, Lucian O.** Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 18; res. Wilnot; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63, New York city. P. O. ad., Baraboo, Wis. See 2 Co., N. H. II. Art.
- Holmes, Myron G.** Co. E; b. Webster; age 31; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died Jan. 2, '62, Concord.
- Holmes, Stephen.** Co. I; b. Peterborough; age 42; res. Greenfield; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 28, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Peterborough.
- Holt, Joseph N.** Co. K; b. Dover; age 26; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Holt, Samuel W.** Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 45; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 25, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Hood, Frank P.** Co. H; b. Billerica, Mass.; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. Nov. 25, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Milford.
- Hooper, Charles.** Co. D; age 28; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as 2 Lt.; app. 1 Lt. Co. A, Nov. 1, '62; Capt. Feb. 6, '64; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Supposed identical with Charles Hooper, State Service.
- Horlor, Charles W.** Co. D; b. Rochester; age 24; res. Somersworth; enl. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. May 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Horn, William P., Jr.** Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 21; enl. Nov. 23, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 21, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. Supposed identical with William P. Horn, State Service.
- Horsfall, John H., alias John Green.** Co. H; substitute; b. England; age 21; res. Buffalo, N. Y., cred. New Boston; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; app. Adj't. Dec. 1, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Bvt. Capt., U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Ft. Fisher, N. C., to date from Mar. 13, '65. P. O. ad., New York city.
- Horsman, George.** Co. I; b. Massachusetts; age 42; res. Chelsea, Mass., cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.

- Houghton, Edward L.** Co. E; b. Thetford, Vt.; age 22; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; disch. disab. Oct. 8, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Warren.
- House, Jerome B.** Co. C; b. Stanstead, Can.; age 38; res. Lebanon; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; app. Capt. Apr. 29, '62; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Oct. 7, '63, Lebanon.
- Howard, George.** Co. G; substitute; b. New York; age 19; res. New York city, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis.; disch. June 9, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Howard, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. St. Louis, Mo.; age 24; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped Feb. 22, '65; paid Mar. 7, '65, Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Howard, James.** Unas'd; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Wentworth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Howard, James C.** Co. H; b. New York city; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Howarth, Peter.** Co. E; b. England; age 41; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. July 20, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Howe, Anderson.** Unas'd; b. Old Town, Me.; age 26; cred. Franklin; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Aug. 26, '62, as Priv.; paid 1 month's advance pay Oct. 13, '62. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Howe, Henry.** Co. F; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Brighton, N. Y., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; released Feb. 24, '65; disch. June 5, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Howe, Norman R.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 22; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Aug. 15, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Hoyt, Alonzo C.** Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 18; res. Hillsborough; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '61, Lemster Hill, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hillsborough Bridge.
- Hoyt, Frank K.** Co. H; b. Meredith; age 18; res. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Hoyt, George.** Co. A; b. Dover; age 21; res. Barrington; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Barrington.
- Hoyt, George A.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 27; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Sept. 13, '63; 1 Sergt. Aug. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Hoyt, George P.** Co. C; b. Lebanon; age 19; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 1, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Hoyt, James M.** Co. B; b. Amesbury, Mass.; age 44; res. Newton; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, Jan. 1, '62. Died, dis. Oct. 5, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Hoyt.** See Hoyt.
- Hughes, Patrick R.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 33; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. May 1, '64, Georgetown, Mass. Died Feb. 7, '85, Georgetown, Mass.

- Hughes, Samuel.** Co. I; b. England; age 21; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '64, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released; disch. Feb. 29, '65, to date July 20, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hughes, Thomas.** Co. A; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Newington; enl. Oct. 1, '64; must. in Oct. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Hugo, William.** Co. I; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hunkins, Moses A.** Co. D; b. Sanbornton; age 33; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 6 I. C., Feb. 1, '64; disch. Sept. 8, '64, Washington, D. C., to re-enl.; re-enl. Sept. 9, '64, for 1 yr., as Priv., Co. C, 6 V. R. C.; cred. Orford; disch. Dec. 10, '64, Johnson's Isl., Ohio, "tin. ex." P. O. ad., Windham Depot. See 2 N. H. V.
- Hunt, Horace W.** Co. B; b. Bath; age 29; res. Windham; cred. Windham; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Dec. 30, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Salem.
- Hunter, Henry.** Co. E; substitute; b. Delaware; age 25; res. Milford, Del., cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 1, '64; Sergt. Feb. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Hurd, Asa M.** Co. D; b. Acton, Me.; age 21; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Mar. 9, '63, near St. Augustine, Fla.; excl.; joined company June 9, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Milton; des. May 20, '64, while on furlough. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass.
- Hutchinson, George E.** Co. K; b. Antrim; age 18; res. Antrim; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Sergt.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass.
- Hutchinson, James R. W.** Co. E; b. Merrimack; age 20; res. Canterbury; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Hutchinson, John.** Co. K; b. Washington; age 40; res. Antrim; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Feb. 7, 78, Lowell, Kan.
- Hutchinson, William S.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 35; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 6, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Ingerson, Frederick.** Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 18; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Oct. 1, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
- Innis, Robert.** Co. F; b. Marblehead, Mass.; age 18; res. Stratham; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 12, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Jackman, George K.** Co. B; b. Chester; age 27; res. Danville; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 13, '62. Died, dis. Sept. 26, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Jackson, George W.** Co. A; b. Madbury; age 38; res. Barrington; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 31, '62, New York city. See V. R. C.
- Jackson, William H.** Co. G; b. Loudon; age 23; res. Chichester; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 27, '62; Sergt. Nov. 19, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. 1 Sergt. May 22, '65; disch. July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Penacook.

- Jacobs, Joseph A.** Co. G; b. Wilnot; age 32; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 23, '61; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 2 Lt. July 23, '63; disch. disab. Sept. 24, '64. P. O. ad., Pittsfield.
- James, Samuel P.** Co. E; b. Pittsfield; age 21; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. disab. Sept. 27, '64, Concord.
- Janson, Charles.** Co. E; b. Norway; age 21; cred. Claremont; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; des. June 30, '64, New York.
- Jaquith, George D.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 25; res. Hudson; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Jan. 7, '92, Hudson. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Jaquith, John G.** Co. H; b. Hollis; age 19; res. Hollis; enl. Mar. 14, '62; must. in Mar. 14, '62, as Priv.; disch. Apr. 21, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Jenness, George W.** Co. F; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 25; res. Nottingham; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; disch. July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Northwood.
- Jennings, Frederick.** Unas'd; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 25; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 12, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Jennings, Jonathan H.** Co. B; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 21; cred. Salem; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 12, '64; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Merrimac, Mass.
- Jepson, Henry.** Co. A; substitute; b. Vermont; age 23; res. Bennington, Vt., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.; disch. wds. July 1, '64, New York city.
- Jewell, George W., alias Charles Goodwin.** Co. B; substitute; b. Sebago, Me.; age 17; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; disch. to date Aug. 24, '65. P. O. ad., Sanford, Me.
- Jewett, Frank.** Co. D; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 16, '61, Manchester.
- Joane, Antoine.** Co. G; substitute; b. Mailla, Luzon Isl.; age 22; cred. Charlestown; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; drowned Apr. 24, '65, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Johnson, Albert.** Co. A; b. Somerset, N. Y.; age 22; cred. Wolfeborough; enl. Oct. 5, '64; must. in Oct. 5, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; returned Dec. 1, '64; disch. to date June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Ord, Neb.
- Johnson, Benjamin.** Co. D; b. Strafford; age 29; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Johnson, Charles K.** Co. B; b. Danville; age 28; res. Hampstead; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Sergt.; disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Concord. Died July 13, '68, Danville.
- Johnson, Daniel T.** Co. G; substitute; b. Vermont; age 42; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Mar. 5, '64, Beaufort, S. C.
- Johnson, Darius.** Co. D; b. Strafford; age 35; cred. Epping; enl. Sept. 12, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Epping.
- Johnson, Dennis.** Co. D; b. Strafford; age 37; cred. Epping; enl. Sept. 8, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 16, '65, Smithville, N. C.

- Johnson, Henry. Co. D; b. Southbury, Conn.; age 21; cred. Stratford; enl. Dec. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va. Died, wds. June 25, '64, Hampton, Va.
- Johnson, John. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; res. New York city; cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. May 3, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.
- Johnson, John. Co. G; substitute; b. Holland; age 23; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Johnson, Joseph. Co. A; substitute; b. Sweden; age 24; res. New York city; cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. Oct. '64, while on furlough. N. F. A. G. O.
- Johnson, Moses H. Co. D; b. Hemiker; age 12; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '63, Concord. Died Dec. 3, '94, Manchester.
- Johnson, Thomas. Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 20; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick. N. F. A. G. O.
- Johnson, William. Co. A; b. Niagara, Can.; age 25; cred. Alton; enl. Oct. 1, '64; must. in Oct. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Johnson, William. Co. E; substitute; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 22; res. Philadelphia, Pa.; cred. Hudson; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; exch. Apr. 27, '65; furloughed Mar. 19, '65. N. F. A. G. O.
- Jones, Calvin A. Co. D; b. Watertown, Me.; age 26; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Jones, Charles W. Co. I; b. Somersworth; age 21; res. Somersworth; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Jones, Daniel. Co. E; b. Boscewen (Fisherville, now Penacook); age 18; res. Boscewen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Jones, David E. Co. E; b. Warner; age 26; res. Boscewen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Jones, George W. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Campton; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Jan. 23, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Jones, Henry. Co. B; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 29; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; killed on picket Sept. 13, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Jones, Henry. Co. I; substitute; b. Boston, Mass.; age 24; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Washington; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Jones, Ivory. Co. I; b. Somersworth; age 24; res. Somersworth; age 24; res. Somersworth; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Great Falls.
- Jones, Jeremiah H. Co. F; b. Farmington; age 41; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 6, '62, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 13, '61; re-tr. to company Sept. 11, '64; disch. disab. June 8, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Northwood.
- Jones, Leonard. Co. H; b. Watertown, Me.; age 12; enl. Dec. 10, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 12, '62, New York city. Died Oct. 8, '76, Pittsfield.

- Jones, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 29; res. New York, cred. Hindson; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; mis. Sept. 27, '64, near Richmond, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Jones, William.** Co. E; substitute; b. London, Eng.; age 30; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par.; exch. Apr. 27, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Jones, William.** Co. I; b. England; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Grafton; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Jones, William W.** Co. G; age 33; enl. Oct. 7, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Jordan, James A.** Co. B; b. "Bridgton, N. H.;" age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 21, '62. Died Dec. 18, '80, East Boston, Mass.
- Jordan, Lewis.** Co. C; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 19; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; des. May 1, '64.
- Joyce, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Maine; age 28; res. Bangor, Me., cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Jual, Christian.** Co. A; b. Denmark; age 21; cred. Rochester; enl. Mar. 17, '65; must. in Mar. 17, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Judkins, Marcellus.** Co. C; age 21; res. Cornish; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 23, '61, Manchester.
- Kaille, Garton.** Co. H; substitute; b. France; age 29; cred. Nelson; enl. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as Priv.; des. July 1, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Kaiser, William.** Co. K; substitute; b. Vermont; age 21; cred. Keene; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Karen, James.** Co. A; substitute; b. Tyrone, Ir.; age 23; res. Providence, R. I., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Keenan, Peter.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64; drowned June 30, '65, Dover.
- Keith, Henry.** Co. A; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 26; res. Nova Scotia, cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Keith, Paris.** Co. G; substitute; b. Canada; age 44; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 30, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Keliher, Timothy.** Co. F; b. Killarney, Ir.; age 21; cred. Effingham; enl. Dec. 30, '64; must. in Dec. 30, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 6, '65; 1 Sergt. July 6, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Kelley, Alfred.** Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 29; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Plaistow.
- Kelley, Edward.** Co. B; substitute; b. St. Helena Island; age 19; res. New York city, cred. New Boston; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis.; des. Jan. 14, '65, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Kelley, George.** Unad.; substitute; b. Pictou, N. S.; age 23; cred. Newton; enl. Nov. 16, '64; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- Kelley, James.** Co. K; substitute; b. Eastport, Me.; age 22; res. Eastport, Me., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; disch. May 30, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Kelley, John.** Co. D; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 21, '64; must. in Nov. 21, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Kelley, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 31; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Kelley, Joseph.** Co. K; b. New Boston; age 26; res. Auburn; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. New Boston; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Auburn.
- Kelley, Michael.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Tamworth; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Kelley, Moses E.** Co. K; b. Moultonborough; age 31; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 17, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Kelley, Patrick.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 18; enl. Mar. 17, '62, at New York city; must. in Mar. 17, '62, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 18, '64; cred. Durham; des. May 1, '64, while on furlough at Salmon Falls.
- Kelly, George W.** Co. C; b. Plaistow; age 18; res. Plaistow; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Plaistow. Supposed identical with George W. Kelly, Co. I, 1 Mass. H. Art. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Kemp, Charles H.** Co. A; substitute; b. New York; age 31; res. New York city, cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 9, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Kenerson, Henry H.** Co. G; b. Bartlett; age 21; res. Tamworth; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 5, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Kenerson, Roswell M.** Co. I; b. Madison; age 37; res. Madison; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died, dis. Sept. 27, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Keniston, Samuel D.** Co. K; b. Denmark, Me.; age 28; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Nov. 14, '64; disch. Apr. 8, '65, Concord, tm. ex. See 1 N. H. V.
- Keniston.** See Kenniston.
- Kennison, Francis M.** Co. F; substitute; b. Manchester; age 18; res. Manchester, cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; wd. June 9, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. disab. May 12, '65, Manchester. P. O. ad., Maynard, Mass.
- Kennison, Horace S.** Co. D; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Kennison, John M.** Co. D; b. Somersworth; age 19; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp., Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Auburn, Me.
- Kenniston, Charles F.** Co. I; b. Ossipee; age 44; res. Tamworth; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 13, '62, Manchester.
- Kenniston, Franklin.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 39; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 26, '61; reduced to ranks; must. out Dec. 27, '64.

- Kenniston.** See Keniston.
- Kenny, William.** Co. K; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 21; cred. Deerfield; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. May 6, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Kent, George M. D.** Co. F; b. Brockville, Can.; age 18; cred. Rochester; enl. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Kidder, Frank.** Co. D; b. Manchester; age 22; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61 as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, Dec. 30, '61; disch. disab. June 6, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Kimball, Charles B.** Co. K; b. Wakefield; age 43; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 15, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Kimball, Edmund G.** Co. B; b. Bradford, Mass.; age 32; res. Salem; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 1, '61, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Kimball, Henry.** Co. E; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Kimball, James A.** Co. G; age 20; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 9, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Kimball, Oren.** Co. F; b. Keenebunk, Me.; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 6, '63; re-enl. Feb. 29, '64; must. in Mar. 24, '64; app. Sergt. Feb. 2, '65; reduced to ranks; disch. July 20, '65, with loss of bounty. P. O. ad., Newmarket. See 1 N. H. V.
- Kimball, Warren E.** Co. E; b. Derry; age 22; cred. Salem; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died July 19, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- King, Francis.** Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 4, '64; must. in Nov. 4, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- King, James.** Co. B; b. New Haven, Conn.; age 30; cred. Allentown; enl. Dec. 17, '63; must. in Dec. 17, '63, as Priv.; killed Aug. 25, '64, on picket near Petersburg, Va.
- King, James A.** Co. B; substitute; b. Jefferson; age 19; res. Jefferson, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 7, '63; must. in Oct. 7, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Nov. 6, '64, Florence, S. C.
- King, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Roscommon, Ir.; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Sandwich; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. May 2, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.
- King, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. New York; age 18; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 27, '65, Concord.
- Knowlton, William C.** Co. D; b. Concord; age 39; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 5, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as 1 Lt.; app. Capt. Co. C, Oct. 26, '63; disch. to date Jan. 1, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester. See State Service.
- Knox, Erastus.** Co. I; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 28; res. Lebanon, Me.; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died, dis. Sept. 24, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Knox, Joseph.** Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 28; res. Ossipee; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., West Ossipee.

- Koch, Frederick. Co. K; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 22, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Kortowski, Joseph. Co. F; substitute; b. Russia; age 30; res. Russia, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Aug. 16, '61, Deep Bottom, Va. N. E. R. A. G. O.
- LaClare, Peter. Co. K. See Peter LaClere.
- LaClere, Peter. Co. K; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Craffton; enl. Oct. 25, '64; must. in Oct. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Ladd, Joseph M. Co. H; b. Boscawen; age 19; res. Webster, cred. Salisbury; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. July 17, '65, Concord.
- Lafayette, Frank. Co. I; b. Canada; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 11, '62, Manchester.
- Lamos, James M. Co. D; b. Somersworth; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Dec. 1, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. Oct. 7, '61, New Market Road, Va.; app. Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad. Great Falls.
- Landress, John. Co. K; substitute; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Lane, Andrew J. Co. C; b. Haverhill; age 28; res. Lebanon; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Sergt.; 2 Lt. Apr. 29, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Lane, Charles E. Co. C; b. Haverhill; age 26; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Lane, William, alias Charles Smith. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Goshen; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 11, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad. Easton.
- Lange, Louis Amannias. Co. C; substitute; b. Saxony, Ger.; age 23; res. New York city, cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv. Died dis. Aug. 3, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. I.
- Langfield, William. Co. K; substitute; b. England; age 23; res. Portland, Me., cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 11, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, wds. July 5, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Langlan, Thomas. Co. D; b. Nova Scotia; age 23; res. Wear; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 13, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. June 2, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Boston, Mass.
- Langley, Orlando H. Co. A; b. Berry; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 7, '61, New Market Road, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Supposed identical with Orlando Langley, State Service.
- Langley, William, alias John Smith. Co. G; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Oluster, Fla. N. E. R. A. G. O.
- Langmaid, David. Co. C; b. Nottingham; age "41"; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 20, '62, New York city. P. O. ad. Plaistow. See V. R. C.
- Larabee, John S. Co. G; b. Unity, Me.; age 35; enl. Oct. 15, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 7, '63, New York city.

- Larmy, Turffield.** Co. I; b. Canada; age 19; res. Ellenburgh, N. Y., cred. Hanover; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Larness, John W.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 25; cred. Rye; enl. Nov. 28, '64; must. in Nov. 28, '64, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Dec. 3, '64, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Lary, Joseph.** Co. II; substitute; b. Milan; age 23; res. Milan, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; disch. May 17, '65, Concord.
- Lary.** See Leary.
- Laville, William.** Co. D; b. St. John, N. B.; age 19; cred. Atkinson; enl. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as Priv. Died, wds. Oct. 8, '64, near Jones' Landing, Va.
- Law, Thomas.** Co. F; b. England; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Dover. See 1 N. H. V.
- Lawrence, Charles A.** Co. B; b. New Ipswich; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Sergt.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 2 Lt. Co. D, July 19, '63; wd. June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Sept. 15, '64, Petersburg, Va.; app. Capt. Co. B, Nov. 2, '64; tr. to Co. G; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass.
- Lawrence, Edward F.** Co. B; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 6, '63; disch. disab. Oct. 12, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Wilton.
- Lawrence, George W.** Co. D; b. Holoken, N. J.; age 21; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Cleburne, Texas.
- Lawrence, Jabez F.** Co. II; b. Franklin, Mass.; age 44; res. Claremont; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Musc. Died, dis. Aug. 7, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Lawrence, Orlando.** Co. B; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 21, '61, as Priv.; app. Capt. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Capt.; resigned Oct. 27, '62. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- Lawson, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; res. Salem, Mass., cred. Bedford; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Onstee, Fla.; des. while on furlough. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Leamore, Henry.** Co. K; substitute; b. Germany; age 28; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 17, '64; must. in Nov. 17, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Leary, Thomas.** Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Hooksett; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Onstee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Leary.** See Lary.
- Leavitt, Henry B.** Co. G; b. Loudon; age 37; res. Pittsfield; app. Capt. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61; wd. and captd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 22, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- LeBlance, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Montreal, Can.; age 22; cred. New Durham; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Lee, George F.** Co. C; b. Royalton, Vt.; age 19; res. Enfield; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Léger, Pierre, alias John Murray.** Co. G; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.

- Lennehan, Peter.** Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Beuton; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 1, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
Lennox, John. Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 35; res. Montreal, Can., cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 26, '63; must. in Oct. 26, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olnstee, Fla.; des. Apr. 14, '64, Jacksonville, Fla.
Leroy, Charles. Co. K; substitute; b. France; age 28; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
Lewis, Alden. Co. A; b. Littleton; age 21; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Feb. 7, '89, Lancaster.
Lewis, Edmund D. Co. E; age 18; res. Hopkinton; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. Died, wds. July 31, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
Lewis, Joseph C. Co. H; b. Hopkinton; age 18; res. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Goshen.
Lewis, Warren. Co. H; b. Windsor, Vt.; age 41; res. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. Sept. 10, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Newport.
Libby, James H. Co. F; b. Dover; age 28; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61.
Litchfield, Augustus L. Co. F; b. Carmel, Me.; age 21; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Rollinsford; app. Sergt. Maj. June 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
Little, Henry F. W. Co. D; b. Manchester; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Mar. 28, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. 2 Lt. Co. E, Oct. 28, '64; disch. to date Dec. 31, '64, to accept promotion. Awarded medal of honor under resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, '62, and section 6 of act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, '63, for gallantry on the skirmish line Sept. '64, near Richmond, Va. P. O. ad., Manchester. See U. S. C. T.
Littlefield, Rufus C. Co. I; b. Kennebunk, Me.; age 39; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. July 1, '62, Manchester.
Littlefield, Samuel. Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Bath; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
Locke, Warren F. Co. D; b. Warren; age 23; res. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 1, '65; Sergt. May 1, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
Logue, George. Unas'd; b. New Hampshire; age 23; cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Long, Thomas. Unas'd; b. Rome, N. Y.; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Dec. 31, '63, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Longa, Carl. Co. K; substitute; b. Sweden; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; wd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C. Died, wds. Feb. 7, '65, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
Lopez, Pedro. Co. H; substitute; b. Spain; age 35; cred. Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; sent to regt. Apr. 14, '65, from Gen. Hosp., Ft. Monroe, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- Lord, Charles F.** Co. 1; b. Milton; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
Lougee, Orrin A. Co. G; b. Gilmanston; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Nov. 1, '64, Tallahassee, Fla.
Love, Charles. Co. 1; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 22; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. Apr. 28, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.; returned Apr. 4, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
Lovejoy, Francis. Co. H; b. Milford; age 26; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Co. H, Aug. 6, '63; disch. disab. Apr. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Ayer, Mass.
Lovering, Charles H. Co. H; b. Concord; age 25; res. Concord; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, wds. May 19, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Lovering, Jeremiah G. Co. K; b. Loudon; age 21; res. Gilmanston; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
Lowe, William. Co. G; substitute; b. Williamsburg, N. Y.; age 20; cred. New Durham; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Lowell, Henry G. Non-Com. Staff; b. Portland, Me.; age 45; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Com. Sergt.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. 2 Lt. Co. I, to date Feb. 6, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
Lown, John. Co. C; substitute; b. France; age 33; cred. Concord; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
Loyd, Thomas. Co. E; substitute; b. England; age 31; cred. Bennington; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Lucas, James S. Co. A; b. Thetford, Vt.; age 23; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
Lucy, John. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Mar. 23, '64, Richmond, Va.
Lund, John. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 23; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Hollis.
Lund, William. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, '64; re-tr. to company Sept. 16, '64; disch. to date Dec. 22, '64, Concord, tin. ex. Died Nov. 3, '91, Hollis.
Lyford, John C. Co. I; b. Pittsfield; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Dec. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Concord.
Lynch, James. Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Bath; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 7, '65, Concord.
Lynch, James. Unas'd; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Quebec, Can., cred. Stratham; enl. June 25, '64; must. in June 25, '64, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Lyon, Herman. Co. F; b. Germany; age 34; enl. Oct. 21, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 3, '63, Fernandina, Fla. See V. R. C.

- Lyons, Henry.** Co. C; substitute; b. Glasgow, Scot.; age 20; res. St. John, N. B.; cred. Francetown; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; app. Musc.; des. Dec. 1, '61, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Mack, Andrew.** Co. K; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 19; cred. Atkinson; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Sept. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp., July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Maddock, John.** Co. H; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 18; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Magoon, Nathan.** Co. H; b. Raymond; age 21; res. Raymond; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab., July 9, '62, New York city. Died May 18, '86.
- Maguire, Patrick H.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 29; res. Rollinsford; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; app. Corp., Jan. 2, '65; Sergt., May 19, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Rollinsford.
- Maher, John.** Co. E; b. Springfield, Mass.; age 18; res. Roscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; des. May 11, '61, while on furlough. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Maher, William.** Co. E; b. Springfield, Mass.; age 18; res. Roscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '61; app. Corp., June 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Maher.** See Mayer.
- Malcolm, Frederick.** Co. F; substitute; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Rye; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Mallin, Patrick.** Co. K; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; res. New York city; cred. Deering; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died Oct. 23, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Mann, Azro J.** Co. H; b. Claremont; age 25; res. Claremont; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; wd. Aug. 30, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; disch. wds. July 31, '61, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Claremont.
- Mann, Harrison G.** Co. C; b. Hanover; age 21; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. and capt'd. June 16, '61, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, dis. June 19, '61, Richmond, Va.
- Manning, Thomas.** Co. H; substitute; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; cred. New Durham; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 6, '61, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Mannion, James.** Unas'd; b. England; age 21; cred. New Hampton; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Aug. 26, '64, as Priv.; des. Sept. 18, '61.
- Manoni, Antonio.** Co. I; substitute; b. Bastia, Corsica; age 23; res. New York city; cred. Centre Harbor; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Feb. 15, '61; returned Apr. 8, '65; disch. to date July 20, '65.
- Manzi, Charles.** Co. E; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 30; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. July 6, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Marden, David B.** Co. G; b. Grafton; age 20; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp., Nov. 23, '61; reduced to ranks Oct. 11, '62; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Marden, Edward.** Co. G; b. Maidstone, Vt.; age 41; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; disch. to date July 20, '65. Died July 10, '92, Deerfield.

- Marden, Harvey.** Co. A; b. Epsom; age 20; res. Epsom; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 8, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Marion, Charles.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 38; cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv. N. F. A. G. O.
- Markey, John.** Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 35; res. Providence, R. I., cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 5, '65, Concord.
- Markham, John G.** Co. I; b. Warwick, R. I.; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. disab. July 6, '65, White Hall, Pa.
- Marks, Manuel.** Co. C; b. Fayal Island, Azores; age 22; cred. East Kingston; enl. Jan. 3, '65; must. in Jan. 3, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Marsh, David S.** Co. E; b. Franklin; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 6, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. by civil authority Nov. 15, '61, Manchester.
- Marsh, James L.** Co. G; b. Gilmanston; age 37; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Gilmanston; must. out July 20, '65. Died Feb. 7, '87, Pittsfield.
- Marsh, Thomas D.** Co. D; b. Milton; age 18; res. Milton; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Great Falls. See 18 N. H. V.
- Marshall, George E.** Co. H; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 21; res. Dunstable, Mass.; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 24, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Marshall, James W.** Co. B; b. Brentwood; age 22; res. Kingston; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 3, '63; Sergt. Jan. 8, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Brentwood; disch. disab. July 28, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va. P. O. ad., Malden, Mass.
- Martin, Charles.** Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 29; res. England, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; killed June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Martin, Daniel W.** Co. E; b. Bridgewater; age 27; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Leominster, Mass.
- Martin, Edwin.** Co. H; b. Weare; age 18; res. Claremont; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Martin, Harvey H.** Co. D; age 22; res. Weare; enl. Dec. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 25, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 14, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Martin, James.** Co. D; substitute; b. Edinburgh, Scot.; age 26; res. Toronto, Can., cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. F. A. G. O.
- Martin, Paul.** Co. H; substitute; b. Germany; age 29; res. New York city, cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; app. Corp. Oct. 29, '64; Sergt. July 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Martin, Thomas.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 45; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64. Died, dis. Dec. 18, '64, White Hall, Pa.
- Mason, Daniel W.** Co. K; age 29; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.

- Mason, David B.** Co. G; b. Chichester; age 22; res. Loudon; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 8, '63, New York city. Died May 28, '65, Northfield.
- Mason, Granville P.** Co. A; b. Loudon; age 37; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 10, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as 1 Lt.; app. Capt. Co. B, Nov. 1, '62; dismissed to date Feb. 15, '64, for absence without proper authority; dismissal revoked Apr. 12, '64; disch. Oct. 31, '64. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Mason, John W.** Co. F; b. Portsmouth; age 20; res. Tamworth; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 26, '63, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Mason, William.** Co. D; b. Boston, Mass.; age 37; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; res. enl. and must. in Mar. 14, '64; cred. Dover; wd. Oct. 14, '64, near Darbytown Road, Va.; app. Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Matthews, Edwin.** Co. B; b. England; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; gd. from des. Mar. 14, '65; des. June 20, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Maxfield, John G.** Co. E; b. Bradford; age 23; res. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 6, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See Miscel. Organizations.
- May, Edward.** Co. A; substitute; b. Norway; age 24; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- May, John.** Co. K; substitute; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Kensington; enl. Oct. 26, '64; must. in Oct. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Mayer, John.** Co. B; substitute; b. St. Petersburg, Russia; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Tuftonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Mayer.** See Maher.
- Maynard, Heman.** Co. C; b. Saratoga, N. Y.; age 27; res. Lebanon; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; disch. disab. Aug. 30, '64, New York city. Died Mar. 14, '72, Hampton, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- Mayo, Willard M.** Co. H; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 21; res. Dunstable, Mass.; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- McCabe, George F.** Co. A; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; Sergt. Maj. Mar. 12, '63; 2 Lt. Co. C, July 20, '63; Capt. Nov. 30, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Supposed identical with George F. McCabe, State Service.
- McCabe, Henry.** Co. D; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. East Kingston; enl. Nov. 16, '64; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Jan. 26, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- McCabe, James.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 21; res. Rollinsford; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 14, '62, Manchester.
- McCabe, Thomas.** Co. G; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks Feb. 18, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- McCaffrey, Philip.** Co. A; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 9, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. May 1, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.

- McCarty, Eugene.** Co. 1; b. Ireland; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. See 1 N. H. V.
- McCarty, James.** Co. 1; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; res. Philadelphia, Pa., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- McClintock, James M.** Co. E; b. Canterbury; age 45; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 2 Batt'l, V. R. C., May 19, '64; disch. Nov. 7, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va., tm. ex. Died Mar. 10, '84, Thornton.
- McClure, Alexander.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 28; res. New Haven, Conn., cred. Marlborough; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch., insanity, June 5, '65, Washington, D. C.
- McClure, Edward.** Co. D; b. Ireland; age 36; cred. Kingston; enl. Oct. 13, '64; must. in Oct. 13, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- McClure, Samuel O.** Co. B; b. Townshend, Vt.; age 22; res. Merrimack; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. Aug. 22, '64, New York city.
- McCobb, James W.** Co. H. See Thomas W. McCobb.
- McCobb, Thomas W.** Co. H; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Oct. 29, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- McDermott, James.** Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Hooksett; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- McDernit, John.** Co. D; substitute; b. Houlton, Me.; age 30; res. New York city, cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 10, '65, Woodstock, N. B.
- McDonald, Daniel D.** Co. B; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 23, '62, on board hospital ship, New York.
- McDonald, James.** Co. E; substitute; b. Scotland; age 28; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- McDonald, John.** Co. E; substitute; b. Scotland; age 31; cred. Frankestown; enl. Nov. 19, '64; must. in Nov. 19, '64, as Priv.; des. Dec. 29, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- McDonald, John.** Co. F; substitute; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 22; res. Charlottetown, P. E. I., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; des. Nov. 14, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- McDonald, John.** Co. K; substitute; b. Canada; age 27; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 18, '64; must. in Nov. 18, '64, as Priv.; capt'd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C.; escaped May 24, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- McDonald, Walter.** Co. G; b. Scotland; age 39; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Manchester; app. Corp. May 26, '64; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; disch. disab. Mar. 27, '65, Manchester. Died Mar. 23, '77, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.
- McDowell, Hugh.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McElroy, Bernard.** Co. A; b. Cambridgeport, Mass.; age 19; res. Brentwood; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; disch. to date July 20, '65. Died Jan. 3, '81, Boston, Mass.

- McElroy, Samuel.** Co. E; b. Londonderry, Ir.; age 25; res. Roseawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; released July, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- McFarland, David.** Co. I; b. Augusta, Me.; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Andersonville, Ga.; last seen on or about Aug. 31, '61, Andersonville, Ga., when he was very sick; supposed dead. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McGann, James.** Co. F; b. England; age 39; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 1, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
- McGowan, Edward.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Ireland, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; exch. Nov. or Dec., '61; des. Jan. 13, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- McGuinness, Patrick.** Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 6, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- McHenry, William.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 1, '61, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McHugh, Arthur.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Ogdensburg, N. Y., cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Oct. 18, '64, from St. Mary's Gen. Hosp., Rochester, N. Y.
- McIntosh, Neil.** Co. B; substitute; b. Scotland; age 26; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 24, '63; must. in Oct. 24, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McIntyre, John.** Co. B; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 18; res. Burleigh, —, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date Nov. 19, '61. P. O. ad., Anthony, R. I.
- McKeene, Merrill.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.
- McKenna, Michael.** Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Sandown; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 22, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- McKenna, Patrick.** Co. F; b. Ireland; age 10; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Prin. Muse. July 4, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Dover; reduced to Co. Muse., Co. F, Oct. 16, '61; app. Prin. Muse. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- McKey, William.** Co. D; substitute; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Peterborough; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 22, '61, as Priv.; des. Oct. 26, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- McKone, Michael.** Co. D; b. Ireland; age 38; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Dec. 7, '63, Richmond, Va.
- McLaren, David.** Co. C; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 26; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. Sept. 7, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died May 24, '83.
- McLaughlin, James.** Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 28; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Washington; enl. Oct. 13, '63; must. in Oct. 13, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy July 5, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- McLaughlin, John.** Co. D; b. Staley Bridge, Eng.; age 29; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 11, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., East Rochester.

- McMahon, Patrick.** Co. I; substitute; b. Dublin, Ir.; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Guilford; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McNamara, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 13, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- McPherson, Charles C.** Co. I; b. Bedford; age 28; res. Bedford; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Sergt.; mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- McPherson, Onslow F.** Co. I; b. Bedford; age 18; res. Bedford; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. May 2, '64, in New Hampshire. Died June 11, '88, Manchester.
- McSorley, James.** Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 3, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Mead, George F.** Unad; b. New Brunswick, N. J.; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; name appears on muster and descriptive roll dated Dec. 31, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Meader, Isaac.** Co. I; b. Alton; age 44; res. Conway; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city.
- Meader, John F.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 25; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 16, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Meader, Thomas F.** Co. F; b. Farmington; age 23; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Meehan, Thomas.** Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 38; res. New York city, cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. July 25, '64, while on furlough.
- Meek, Alexander McD.** Co. D; b. Dumbarton, Scot.; age 38; res. Sandown; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 57 Co., 1 Batt'l, I. C., July 28, '63; disch. Nov. 5, '64, Washington, D. C., as of Co. F, 10 V. R. C., tw. ex. P. O. ad., Spring Valley, Minn. See V. R. C.
- Meier, Charles.** Co. D; b. Schleswig, Ger.; age 21; cred. Sanborn; enl. Jan. 13, '65; must. in Jan. 13, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Meier.** See Meyer.
- Melville, John.** Co. E; substitute; b. New York; age 23; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; wd. Jan. 21, '65, near Ft. Fisher, N. C.; des. Mar. 16, '65.
- Melzeard, Thomas.** Co. G; age 37; enl. Dec. 6, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. May 11, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Merriam, Ira.** Co. K; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 18; cred. Grafton; enl. Oct. 27, '64; must. in Oct. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Merrill, Darius.** Co. D; b. Weare; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 31, '61, as Priv.; app. Q. M. Sergt. Mar. 12, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Merrill, Frederick G.** Co. I; b. Goffstown; age 31; res. Goffstown; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; disch. to date July 20, '65. Died 1871 or 1872, Goffstown.

- Merrill, John S. Co. A; b. Andover; age 22; res. Dorchester; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 29, '61; Sergt. Nov. 22, '63; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. Manchester; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick at Concord. N. E. R. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Dorchester.
- Merrill, Otis A. Co. H; b. Hudson; age 18; res. Hudson, cred. Hudson; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. Jan. 26, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Merritt, Sumner. Co. E; substitute; b. Ireland; age 43; cred. Bath; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. Died Aug. 13, '87, Framingham, Mass.
- Mertaus, Charles. Co. H; substitute; b. Belgium; age 42; cred. Hinsdale; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Meserve, James D. Co. B; b. Pittsfield; age 19; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Meserve, John L. Co. A; b. "Bartlett"; age "11"; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 25, '62, Beaufort, S. C. See V. R. C.
- Meyer, Carl. Co. A; substitute; b. Southampton, Eng.; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Gifford; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. See Meyer.
- Michel, Napoleon. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Orange; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Midwood, Charles. Co. F; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 27; res. Stratham, cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; capt. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; released; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., New Bedford, Mass.
- Miles, William H. Co. F; b. Massachusetts; age 38; enl. Oct. 15, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; reduced to ranks; wd. May 16, '61, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Miles, William H. Co. H; b. Madbury; age 20; res. Madbury, cred. Madbury; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; disch. May 11, '65, Wilmington, N. C. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass. See 3 N. H. A.
- Miller, Joseph. Co. I; substitute; b. Germany; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released; must. out July 20, '65.
- Miller, Levi. Co. A; b. Croydon; age 25; res. Stratford; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 22, '62; disch. disab. May 21, '64, Ft. Schnyder, N. Y. P. O. ad., Stratford.
- Miller, Richard H. Co. G; age 19; enl. Oct. 14, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 13, '62, Manchester.
- Miller, Robert. Co. C; b. Lyman; age 44; res. Lebanon; enl. Dec. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 25, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Wagoner; Sergt. Apr. 10, '65; disch. Aug. 21, '65, Concord. Died July 24, '71, Lebanon. Awarded

- "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Reg't., page 100.
- Miller, Roswell.** Co. D; substitute; b. Dalton; age 18; res. Littleton, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Apr. 6, '65; disch. July 8, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Miller, Thomas.** Co. A; substitute; b. Providence, R. I.; age 21; res. Providence, R. I., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; des. July 8, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Miller, Webster.** Co. F; b. Rollinsford; age 32; res. Rollinsford; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Miller, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. Lancaster, Pa.; age 27; res. New Bedford, Mass., cred. Deering; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Milliken, Charles A.** Unas'd; b. Rockingham, Vt.; age 19; cred. Charlestown; enl. Sept. 18, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. Supposed identical with Charles A. Milliken, Co. L, 1 N. E. Cav.
- Miner, Leonard N.** Co. C; b. Canaan; age 42; res. Enfield; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61, as Musc.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died June 21, '90, Enfield.
- Mitchell, Frank.** Co. K; substitute; b. Boston, Mass.; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Bedford; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Mitchell, John W.** Co. K; b. Manchester; age 29; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 4, '64, Laurel Hill, Va. Died Aug. 26, '65.
- Mitchell, Marvin.** Co. G; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; res. Grafton; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Grafton.
- Mix, John H.** Co. K; b. Dover; age 18; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 4, '62, Manchester.
- Moineau, Joseph.** Co. F; substitute; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Keene; enl. Nov. 26, '64; must. in Nov. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Monassey, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 28; res. Canada, cred. Keene; enl. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. May 8, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Monroe, Lewis.** Co. E; substitute; b. Maine; age 21; cred. Unity; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Moore, Alexander.** Unas'd; b. Portsmouth, Eng.; age 42; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv.; received 1 month's advance pay, Oct. 13, '62. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Moore, Charles.** Co. E; substitute; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Grantham; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 15, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Moore, Frank.** Co. D; substitute; b. New York city; age 23; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; enl. in Confederate Army Nov. 10, '64, at Millen, Ga. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Moore, George.** Co. E; b. Hogsburg, N. Y.; age 22; cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 10, '64; must. in Dec. 10, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 15, '65, Federal Point, N. C.

- Moore, Thomas. Co. G; substitute; b. England; age 23; res. Liverpool, Eng., cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Leupster Hill, Va.; tr. to N. H. Aug. 5, '64, from McDougal Gen. Hosp., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. N. E. r. A. G. O.
- Moore, William. Co. F; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 22; cred. Effingham; enl. Dec. 30, '64; must. in Dec. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Moore, William McLeod. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. July 3, '62; reduced to ranks Jan. 10, '63; app. Sergt. Maj. Nov. 23, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 22, '64; disch. disab. June 27, '64.
- Moran, Thomas. Co. F; b. St. John's, N. F.; age 19; cred. Dover; enl. Jan. 19, '65; must. in Jan. 19, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Morancy, Peter W. Co. F; b. Canada; age 31; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 20, '64; cred. Rollinsford; des. May 1, '64, while on furlough.
- Morley, John. Co. I; b. Framingham, Mass.; age 28; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 21, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 23, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died Mar. 29, '74, Salmon Falls.
- Morrill, Charles A. Co. E; b. Hopkinton; age 22; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Coutocook.
- Morrill, Edmund. Co. H; age 21; enl. Dec. 11, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 1, '62, New York city.
- Morrill, Joseph C. Co. H; b. Hopkinton; age 18; res. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; wd., Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds., July 29, '63, on steamer "Cosmopolitan," N. Y. H.
- Morrill, William W. Co. D; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Morris, John. Co. I; substitute; b. Westmeath, Ir.; age 22; res. Philadelphia, Pa., cred. Centre Harbor; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. July 5, '64, from hospital at New York city.
- Morris, John. Unad. See 9 N. H. V.
- Morrisett, Jerry. Co. B; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canada, cred. Hinsdale; enl. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as Priv.; des. Mar. 19, '65, while on furlough.
- Morrison, Daniel. Co. D; b. Hopkinton; age 25; res. Salisbury, cred. Salisbury; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Aug. 15, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Morrison, Edward. Co. E; b. Dunbarton; age 31; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 31, '62, Port Royal, S. C. Died Dec. 10, '62, Concord.
- Morrison, Franklin P. Co. C; b. Candia; age 22; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. Sept. 3, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died May 21, '65, Raymond.
- Morrison, Horatio G. Co. C; b. Candia; age 20; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 1, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. Died Nov. 30, '64, Raymond.
- Morse, Jacob L. Co. C; b. Derry; age 18; res. Atkinson; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 10, '62, Ft. Jackson, Fla.

- Morse, Samuel. Co. B; b. Hampstead; age 44; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61 as Priv.; disch. disab. to date Apr. 28, '62. P. O. ad., Hampstead.
- Moise, Thomas W. Co. B; b. Hampstead; age 24; res. Hampstead; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., East Hampstead.
- Moses, John P. Co. F; b. Barrington; age 35; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. Jan. 13, '63, David's Isl, N. Y. H.
- Mullen, Daniel. Co. H; substitute; b. Kingston, Can.; age 21; cred. Tanworth; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl, N. Y.
- Mullen, Thomas. Co. E; substitute; b. New Jersey; age 21; cred. Campton; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Jan. 22, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Mulligan, Michael. Co. I; b. Ireland; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 20, '62; capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; released Jan., '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Mulrey, Patrick. Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Barnstead; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Murphy, James. Co. I; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Rollinsford; enl. Dec. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 21, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; tr. to Co. D, 11 V. R. C., Apr. 17, '65; disch. Sept. 18, '65.
- Murphy, John. Unas'd; substitute; b. Waterford, Ir.; age 22; cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Murphy, John. Unas'd; b. New Brunswick; age 28; cred. Hanover; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 28, '64, Concord.
- Murphy, John. Unas'd; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 26; cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Murphy, Patrick. Co. A; substitute; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Canada, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 22, '64, Ft. Lookout, Md.
- Murphy, Thomas. Co. I; b. New Brunswick; age 21; res. Hanover, cred. Hanover; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Sept. 24, '64, Gen. Hosp., White Hall, Pa.
- Murray, Edward. Co. I; substitute; b. New York; age 23; res. New York, cred. Hudson; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. disab. June 23, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Murray, John. Co. D; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 21, '64; must. in Nov. 21, '64, as Priv.; wd. sev. Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.; disch. disab. Sept. 5, '65, Worcester, Mass.
- Murray, John. Co. G. See Pierre Léger.
- Mye, Joseph. Co. G; substitute; b. Bologna, Italy; age 27; res. New York city, cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Aug. 28, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.
- Myers, Carl. Unas'd; b. Antwerp, Belgium; age 36; cred. Dover; enl. Jan. 30, '65; must. in Jan. 30, '65, as Priv.; borne on roll dated Feb. 11, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Myers, John. Co. E; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 21; cred. Gilford; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.

- Nall, Stephen.** Co. G; age 18; enl. Oct. 1, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 13, '62, Manchester.
- Nathans, Thomas.** Co. G; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Nelson, Everett W.** Co. H; b. Winthrop, Me.; age 31; res. Clarendon; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 24, '63, Charleston, S. C. See State Service.
- Nevens, Charles.** Co. C; age 18; res. Cornish; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died after July 30, '63. N. F. R. A. G. O.
- Newell, Charles.** Co. B; b. Derry; age 24; res. Salem; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; exch. Jan. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Salem.
- Nicholas, William.** Co. B; substitute; b. Essex, Eng.; age 28; res. Williamsburg, N. Y., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Mar. 1, '65. Died. dis. Mar. 18, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Nichols, Alfred H.** Co. B; age 18; res. Peterborough; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died. dis. Oct. 15, '64, Florence, S. C.
- Nichols, David.** Co. B; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 33; res. Danville; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. disab. to date July 29, '64. Died Oct. 21, '93, Plaistow.
- Nichols, Michael.** Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nelson; enl. Nov. 26, '64; must. in Nov. 26, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Nicholson, Murdock.** Co. G; substitute; b. Inverness-shire, Scot.; age 23; res. Prince Edward's Island, cred. Sandwich; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Nolan, Richard.** Co. E; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed July 15, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Norton, Calvin.** Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 15, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Norton, Charles A.** Co. K; b. Bangor, Me.; age 21; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Dec. 6, '64; must. in Dec. 6, '64, as Priv.; disch. Apr. 28, '65, Manchester.
- Norton, Daniel W.** Co. I; b. Raymond; age 18; res. Raymond; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. New York city. N. F. R. A. G. O. See 10 N. H. V.
- Norton, John.** Co. C; substitute; b. New York city; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Gilford; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Apr. '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Norton, Nathan.** Co. K; b. Raymond; age 43; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Raymond.
- Norwood, Edward.** Co. A; substitute; b. New York; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Hanover; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Noyes, Gilman.** Co. C; b. Atkinson; age 22; res. Atkinson; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. Nov. 9, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va. Died July 31, '89, Atkinson. See 1 N. H. V.

- Noyes, James F. Co. E; b. Boscawen; age 25; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64. Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Brookfield, Mass.
- Nute, John W. Co. I; b. Rochester; age 31; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 28, '63; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released. Died, Dec. 3, '64, on board steamer "Baltic."
- Nutter, George E. Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 29; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Farmington.
- Oberer, Charles. Co. I. See Charles O. Bere.
- O'Brien, Daniel. Co. F; age 19; enl. Nov. 5, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- O'Brien, Daniel. Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Landaff; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. July 14, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- O'Brien, James. Co. C; substitute; b. Dublin, Ir.; age 23; res. New York city, cred. Amherst; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. Feb. 12, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- O'Brien, John. Co. D; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 21, '64; must. in Nov. 21, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- O'Day, Patrick. Co. G; b. Ireland; age 25; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Olin, Charles. Co. I; b. Guilford, Vt.; age 44; res. Moultonborough; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 18, '63, New York city.
- Oliver, Henry. Co. I; b. Vermont; age 22; res. Bedford; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 15, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Olson, Frederick. Co. A; substitute; b. New York; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Lyme; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; killed Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.
- Ordonez, Miguel. Co. H; substitute; b. Ecuador; age 21; cred. Alton; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; disch. wds. June 27, '65, Manchester.
- Ordway, Charles H. Co. H; b. Concord; age 18; res. Bow; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. Nov. 6, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H. Died Apr. 25, '92, Concord.
- Ordway, Daniel L. Co. I; b. Goffstown; age 19; res. Dunbarton; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Osborn, Henry. Co. K; substitute; b. England; age 29; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; app. Corp. May 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Osgood, John A. Co. G; substitute; b. Dover; age 18; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 14, '64; must. in Nov. 14, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- O'Sullivan, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 23; cred. Meredith; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; des. Apr. 19, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.

- Otis, John C. Co. F.; b. Stratford; age 45; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent with leave since June 11, '65, Dover. N. E. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Great Falls.
- Otis, Mansel. Co. A.; b. Dering; age 19; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; 1 Sergt. Nov. 26, '63; 2 Lt. Jan. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Ozuley, Stephen. Co. I; substitute; b. Genoa, Italy; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy July 6, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Page, George W. Co. B; b. Litchfield; age 29; res. Litchfield; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 8, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Nashua; app. Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; 1 Lt. Jan. 1, '65; not must.; must. out July 20, '65, as Sergt. Died Nov. 21, '73, Litchfield.
- Page, John. Co. C; b. Grafton; age 18; res. Bridgewater; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Apr. 7, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See 1 N. H. V.
- Page, Joseph L. Co. F; b. Lee; age 32; enl. Oct. 1, '61, at Dover; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 19, '62, Beaufort, S. C. See V. R. C.
- Page, Levi L. Co. C; b. Bristol; age 22; res. Bridgewater; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 21, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Paige, Hiel B. Co. K; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Palmer, Calvin J. Co. H; b. New Hampshire; age 28; res. Carroll, cred. Unity; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date Oct. 31, '64. P. O. ad., Whitefield.
- Palmer, George A. Co. K; b. Merrimack; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Palmer, George W. Co. F; b. Durham; age 30; res. Durham; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Wagoner; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Durham.
- Palmer, Henry S. Co. F; b. Durham; age 29; res. Durham; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt.; disch. Dec. 27, '64, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Durham.
- Parker, Charles. Co. I; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 31; cred. Franconia; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Parker, Edwin V. Co. C; b. Canada; age 18; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. E. Jan. 1, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Hanover; app. Musc.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Stratford, Vt.
- Parker, George. Co. D; b. Westbrook, Me.; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Portsmouth. Died, dis. Nov. 22, '64, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Reg't., page 100.
- Paschal, Edward. Co. E; b. Canada; age 20; res. New York, cred. Hanover; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 12, '64, Andersonville, Ga.

- Patten, James G.** Unas'd; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Hillsborough, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 11, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Patterson, John H.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Patton, James M.** Co. G; substitute; b. North Danvers, Mass.; age 21; res. Salem, Mass., cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Paul, Charles H.** Co. K; b. Sanford, Me.; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, Jan. 1, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Muse.; Sergt. Apr. 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Hastings, Neb.
- Pearson, Oliver S.** Co. F; b. Stratham; age 20; res. Stratham; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 3, '63, Columbia, S. C.
- Peaslee, George W.** Co. A; b. Sutton; age 26; res. Washington; enl. Sept. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Wellesley, Mass. See 14 N. H. V.
- Peasley, Nathaniel.** Co. I; b. Weare; age 36; res. Weare; enl. Dec. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 13, '61, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, '64; re-tr. to company Sept. 13, '64; disch. to date Dec. 22, '64, Concord, tm. ex.
- Peavey, Daniel.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 44; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Peck, Joel E.** Co. B; substitute; b. New York; age 19; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Sept., '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Peckham, James M.** Co. F; b. Newmarket; age 22; res. Rollinsford; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 13, '64; re-tr. to company Sept. 14, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.
- Perkins, Henry A.** Co. H; b. Tamworth; age 19; res. Albany; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. June 7, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Perkins, James.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 14, '64, Base Hosp., 10 A. C., Va.
- Perkins, John N.** Co. H; b. Tamworth; age 20; res. Tamworth; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 10, '62; wd. and mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; gr'd. from mis. Aug. 23, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Tamworth.
- Perkins, Martin V. B.** Co. F; b. Middleton; age 25; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. Nov. 14, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. P. O. ad., Dover. See 1 N. H. V.
- Perkins, Samuel.** Co. I; b. Middleton; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, '62; disch. disab. June 6, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., South Berwick, Me. See 1 N. H. V.
- Pero, Charles.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Cuba; age 18; cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 16, '63, Concord.

- Perry, George T. F. and S.; b. Warwick, R. I.; age 25; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 18, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Natick, R. I.
- Pervier, Andrew J. Co. A; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 27; cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Nov. 5, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Peterson, Erik. Co. B; b. Sweden; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Pettee, Richard R. Co. F; b. Conway; age 33; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Jan. 13, '63, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Pettengill, Daniel. Co. C; b. Concord; age 18; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., East Concord.
- Pettingill, Ephraim. Co. E; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 21, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 22, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Philbrick, Preston. Co. A; b. Buckfield, Me.; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. 1 Sergt.; disch. disab. Nov. 24, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Died Dec. 2, '62, Manchester.
- Philip, John. Co. E; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Newport; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis. Dec., '64. Died, dis. Dec. 14, '64, Annapolis, Md.
- Phillips, John. Co. G; substitute; b. Cavan, Ir.; age 21; res. New Haven, Conn., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Apr. 6, '65; disch. June 28, '65, Concord.
- Phillips, Pascal. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Lisbon; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Pickering, Christopher C. Co. K; b. Barnstead; age 23; res. Barnstead; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Newport, Me. See 15 N. H. V.
- Pickering, Ephraim C. Co. F; b. Newington; age 20; res. Greenfield; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 25, '63, Columbia, S. C.
- Pickering, Levi. Co. K; b. Barnstead; age 32; res. Barnstead; enl. Dec. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Gilmanton.
- Pierce, Charles A. Co. H; age 21; enl. Nov. 22, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 31, '62, New York city.
- Pierpont, William H. Co. D; b. Livermore, Me.; age 24; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 24, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Pinkham, Charles L. Co. G; b. New Durham; age 20; res. Alton; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 24, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Pinkham, Cyrus G. Co. G; b. Farmington; age 18; enl. Oct. 21, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 13, '62, Manchester; appreh. Aug. 5, '63; must. out July 20, '65. Died Oct. 20, '90, Rochester.
- Pinkham, Henry A. Co. F; b. New Hampshire; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 13, '64, New York city. Supposed identical with Henry A. Pinkham, State Service. See V. R. C.

- Pitman, Noah T.** Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 27; res. Barnstead; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 23, '61; reduced to ranks Oct. 11, '62, at his own request; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Strafford Blue Hills.
- Place, James G. K.** Co. F; b. Barnstead; age 39; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 11, '63; must. in Dec. 11, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 5, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Place, John W.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died Sept. 26, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Place, Smith C.** Co. G; b. Northwood; age 44; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 117 Co., 2 Batt'l, 1. C., Feb. 3, '64; disch. disab. Aug. 5, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Died Mar. 5, '90, Gilmanton Iron Works.
- Pocat, Francis.** Co. G; substitute; b. France; age 27; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 1, '64; must. in Nov. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Poole, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 16, '64; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; Sergt. May 22, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Poor, Eri, Jr.** Co. A; b. Hooksett; age 35; res. Hooksett; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 22, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Sergt. Jan. 16, '65; 1 Lt. Mar. 1, '65; declined appointment; app. 1 Sergt. July 7, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Hooksett.
- Porter, William.** Co. G; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 22; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Jan. 1, '65, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Potter, Alvah K.** Co. H; b. Concord; age 21; res. Concord; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61; resigned June 30, '62. P. O. ad., Lockport, N. Y. See 18 N. H. V.
- Potter, Harrison.** Co. K; substitute; b. Maine; age 43; res. Maine, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 22, '65, Concord.
- Powers, Joseph A.** Co. A; b. Bolton, Mass.; age 19; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- Powers, Lewis A.** Co. A; b. Bolton, Mass.; age 23; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 7, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Powers, Robert J.** Co. A; b. Hillsborough; age 18; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; des. Oct., '64, New York. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass.
- Powers, Thomas.** Unas'd; b. New York city; age 19; cred. Deering; enl. Nov. 17, '63; must. in Nov. 17, '63, as Priv.; des. Dec. 5, '63, New York city.
- Pratt, Benjamin R.** Co. B; b. Oxford, Me.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Feb. 15, '62; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. May 21, '64, New York city.
- Premo, Alfred.** Co. D; substitute; b. New York; age 19; res. Summit, N. Y., cred. Lyme; enl. Oct. 26, '63; must. in Oct. 26, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lemper Hill, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Prescott, Benjamin.** Co. F; b. Durham; age 25; res. Durham; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Wolfeborough.

- Prescott, Frederick W.** Co. C; b. Bristol; age 18; res. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Dec. 6, '64; disch. Mar. 28, '65, to date Jan. 15, '65, Concord, N. H. ex. P. O. ad., Evansville, Ind. See 1 N. H. V.
- Prescott, Horace M.** Co. C; b. Bristol; age 21; res. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 15, '61; reduced to ranks July 4, '62, at his own request; convicted of forgery by G. C. M.; escaped from guard house and deserted Dec. 13, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.; appreh. June 3, '63, New York city; delivered June 4, '63, at Governor's Isl., N. Y. H. N. f. r. A. G. O. See 1 N. H. V.
- Prescott, Thomas C.** Co. K; b. Hampton Falls; age 26; res. Sandown; enl. Jan. 3, '62; must. in Jan. 3, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Brockton, Mass.
- Price, John.** Co. E; b. England; age 44; res. Bosawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 24, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Price, Stephen H.** Co. H; b. Boston, Mass.; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Corp.; reduced to ranks Nov. 1, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Prichard, Dexter.** Co. E; b. Bosawen; age 22; res. Bosawen; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Proben, Auguste.** Co. B; substitute; b. France; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 21, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Putnam, George W.** Co. D; b. Canada; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 14, '64; des. May 18, '64, while on furlough.
- Putnam, Haldimand S.** F. and S.; b. Cornish; age 25; res. Cornish; app. Col. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 15, '61; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Pyer, Charles G.** Co. D; b. Brownington, Vt.; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. to date May 18, '64.
- Quimby, John, Jr.** Co. K; b. Manchester; age 18; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Hooksett; app. Corp. Aug., '64; Sergt.; 1 Sergt. July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Dorchester.
- Rahn, Henry.** Co. K; b. Switzerland; age 22; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 22, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 15, '65, Wilmington, N. C. P. O. ad., St. Helena, Cal.
- Rainey, George H.** Co. K; b. Wentworth; age 22; res. Weare; enl. Feb. 6, '62; must. in Feb. 6, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Ramsay, William.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 38; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 2, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Rand, Edwin D.** Co. F; b. Rye; age 18; res. Rye; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. Nov. 29, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Sergt. Maj. Aug. 1, '64; Capt. Co. B, Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., New Castle.

- Rand, John A.** Co. F; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Rye; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. May 30, '64; Sergt. Oct. 5, '64; 1 Lt. Dec. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Portsmouth.
- Rand, John T.** Co. K; b. Dover; age 31; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Died, dis. Aug. 19, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Rand, William E.** Co. I; substitute; b. Farmington; age 18; cred. Strafford; enl. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Randall, Franklin W.** Co. G; b. New Durham; age 18; res. New Durham; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 27, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Sergt. May 26, '64; disch. disab. July 7, '65, Newark, N. J. Died Aug. 5, '65, New Durham. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100.
- Ranokee, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Germany; age 34; res. New York city, cred. Alstead; enl. Oct. 16, '63; must. in Oct. 16, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 20, '65.
- Rattell, Thomas.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 27; res. Montreal, Can., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; tr. to 31 Co., 2 Battl. V. R. Co., May 18, '64; disch. disab. Aug. 22, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Raymond, Liberty G.** Co. E; b. Concord; age 21; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Raymond, William H.** Co. H; b. Vermont; age 28; enl. Dec. 13, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Died Feb. 7, '86, Togus, Me.
- Read, Frank.** Co. H; b. Massachusetts; age 30; cred. Unity; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; wd. and mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Read.** See Reed and Reid.
- Reagan, Thomas.** Co. G; b. Limerick, Ir.; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See V. R. Co.
- Rector, Jacob.** Co. G; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 20; cred. Gilmanton; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Redmund, Patrick.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Dunbarton; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; enl. in 10 Tenn. Inf., Confederate service, at Andersonville, Ga.; re-capt. Dec. 28, '64, Egypt Station, Miss.; enl. Mar. 17, '65, and must. in Mar. 22, '65, as Priv. in Co. B, 5 Inf., U. S. V.; des. Aug. 30, '65, Clay Centre, Kan.
- Reed, Charles.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Dorchester; enl. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Reed, John.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Rindge; enl. Oct. 2, '63; must. in Oct. 2, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl. N. Y.; appreh.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Reed, John.** Co. D; b. Nova Scotia; age 23; res. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Died, dis. Oct. 21, '62, Beaufort, S. C.

- Reed, Samuel P. Co. E; b. Danbury; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 10, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; killed Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.
- Reed, Selwin S. Co. E; b. Danbury; age 18; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Sept. 13, '63. Died, dis. Sept. 28, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Reed, William. Co. E; substitute; b. London, Eng.; age 32; res. New York city, cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. and mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Reed. See Reid and Reid.
- Reid, James. Co. A; substitute; b. Scotland; age 24; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick, Ft. Monroe, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Relation, Joseph C. Co. II; b. Berkshire, Vt.; age 24; res. Hopkinton; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; wd. Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 6, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
- Renolds, Henry S. Co. C; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; des. Dec. 31, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Reynolds, Albee B. Co. G; age 18; enl. Sept. 26, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; des. Mar. 23, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; appreh. Mar. 23, '63; disch. to date Dec. 22, '61, Concord, tm. ex.
- Reynolds, Thomas. Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 28, '64; must. in Oct. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass.
- Rich, George. Co. II; b. Saugus, Mass.; age 19; res. Lynn, Mass., cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 11, '63; must. in Dec. 11, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Richards, Charles D. Co. C; b. Atkinson; age 38; res. Atkinson; enl. Dec. 6, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. July 18, '62; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Richards, William E. Co. C; b. Hopkinton, Mass.; age 18; res. Groton; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 6, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Hersey, Mich. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- Richards, William E. Co. C; b. Monmouth, Eng.; age 43; res. Groton; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 16, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Richie, Charles. Co. G; substitute; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 26, '64; must. in Oct. 26, '64, as Priv.; wd. ser., Wilmington, N. C.; disch. June 30, '65, New York city.
- Ricker, Isaac E. Co. F; age 25; res. Rochester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 30, '61, Manchester.
- Ricker, Jeremiah R. Co. I; b. Rochester; age 35; res. Farmington; enl. Nov. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Apr. 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Rideout, Charles G. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Francetown; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Wagoner Apr., '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Oct. 31, '89, Milford.
- Riley, Andy. Co. C; substitute; b. New York; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Riley, James. Co. F. See William J. Heaphy.

- Riley, John. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; disch. July 20, '65.
- Riley, Michael. Co. G; b. Ireland; age 32; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; wd. and captd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; released. Died, wds. Aug. 9, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
- Riley, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 33; cred. Rye; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Riley, William. Co. B; b. Maine; age 24; res. Portland, Me., cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Rines, Alvah O. Co. G; b. Alton; age 33; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Ferdinandia, Fla. P. O. ad., New Durham. See 18 N. H. V.
- Ripley, David K. Co. C; b. Plymouth, Mass.; age 44; res. Cornish; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 9, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Ripley, George H. Co. F; b. Londonderry; age 34; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 19, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Ripley, Lewis. Co. K; b. Windham; age 26; res. Windham; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks Sept. 8, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Malden, Mass.
- Ripley, Winford L. Co. E; b. Londonderry; age 18; res. Henniker; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Sergt. Dec. 27, '64; 1 Sergt. May 19, '65; disch. July 20, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. Died June 23, '70, Henniker.
- Ritter, Albion L. Co. A; b. Strafford, Vt.; age 18; res. Washington; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Fitchburg, Mass.
- Roach, William S. Co. E; b. Bath, Me.; age 35; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Newmarket.
- Robbins, Henry T. Co. K; b. Claremont; age 25; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Manchester; app. Corp. July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Roberts, Cyrus E. Co. D; b. Raymond; age 18; res. Chester; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Chester. See 11 N. H. V.
- Roberts, Frank D. Co. C; age 37; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. accidentally Sept., '64, near Petersburg, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Roberts, George. Co. F; b. North Berwick, Me.; age 37; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. June 4, '63; wd. and captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par.; app. Capt. Dec. 22, '64; not must.; disch. Mar. 12, '65, as 2 Lt. Died Dec. 20, '91, Berwick, Me.
- Roberts, John. Co. F; b. Somersworth; age 28; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 24, '63, St. Helena Isl., S. C.
- Robertson, Orrin. Co. H; b. Eaton; age 25; res. Albany; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Mar. 28, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. wds. Sept. 1, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Conway.

- Robie, George Frank.** Co. D; b. Candia; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. Dec. 28, '61; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '61; app. 1 Lt. Co. G; Oct. 28, '64; tr. to Co. D; to Co. B, May 22, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Awarded medal of honor June 8, '83, under resolution of Congress, No. 13, approved July 12, '62, and section 6 of act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, '63, for bravery, '61, Richmond, Va. P. O. ad., Galveston, Texas.
- Robie.** See Roby.
- Robinson, Augustus W.** Co. A; b. Eaton; age 39; res. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 5, '61, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Deerfield.
- Robinson, Elbridge G.** Co. F; b. Wolfeborough; age 44; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 6, '62, New York city. Died Dec. 29, '62, Dover.
- Robinson, Frank B.** Co. H; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 18; res. London; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 10, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
- Robinson, George A.** Co. B; b. Stratham; age 41; cred. Brentwood; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 17, '62, as Priv.; tr. to 26 Co., 2 Batt'l, 1 Co. Sept. 1, '63; to Co. G, 10 V. R. C.; disch. June 28, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Robinson, James.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 27, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 8, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Robinson, Willard.** Co. I; b. Eaton; age 18; res. Albany; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 13, '62; Sergt. May 25, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Conway.
- Roby, Joseph.** Co. G; b. Canada; age 43; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Feb. 28, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Roby.** See Robie.
- Rochester, Robert.** Co. C; substitute; b. England; age 21; res. Boston, Eng.; cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 26, '64; Sergt. Feb. 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Rockwell, James.** Co. A; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 22; res. St. John, N. B.; cred. Upper Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Rogers, Albert.** Co. G; b. New Durham; age 22; res. Gilmanston; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Gilmanston. Died, dis. Nov. 19, '61, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H. Supposed identical with Albert Rogers, State Service.
- Rogers, Lorenzo A.** Co. K; b. Greenfield; age 18; cred. Hampton; enl. Jan. 22, '63; must. in Jan. 22, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 21, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Rogers, Thomas.** Co. G; b. New Durham; age 23; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Apr. 21, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Rolf, Stephen.** Co. D; age 34; res. Litchfield; enl. Dec. 1, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. July 27, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Rollins, Augustus W.** Co. F; b. Somersworth; age 29; res. Rollinsford; app. Capt. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61; app. Maj. July 23, '63; 1 Lt. Col. Sept. 30, '61; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. Bvt. Col., U. S. A., to date Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Ft. Fisher, N. C. Died Feb. 16, '70.

- Rollins, Solomon.** Co. G.; b. Alton; age 22; res. New Durham; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 5, '61, as Priv.; des. Mar. 23, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; appreh. Mar. 23, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Farmington. See 2 N. H. V.
- Ross, James.** Co. H.; age 44; enl. Nov. 6, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 14, '61, Manchester.
- Ross, James.** Co. D; substitute; b. Sweden; age 30; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Rochester; enl. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; des. Dec., '64, Beaufort, S. C.
- Roulston, Samuel R.** Unas'd. b. Ireland; age 22; res. Quebec, Can., cred. Stratham; enl. June 25, '64; must. in June 25, '64, as Priv.; name appears on muster and descriptive roll dated July 6, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Rowe, Alfred.** Co. K; age 29; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 11, '61; reduced to ranks May 8, '62; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Rowe, Andrew J.** Co. K; b. Bradford, Vt.; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Rowe, John F.** Co. A; b. Barrington; age 28; res. Barrington; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 6, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Rowe, Joseph F.** Co. D; b. New Hampshire; age 18; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 4, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Rowe, Stephen.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 34; res. Dover; enl. Feb. 10, '62; must. in Feb. 10, '62, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 2, '64, Beaufort, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Rowe, Washington.** Co. I; b. Barrington; age 43; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Rowell, Charles A.** Co. I; b. Norwich, Vt.; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Rowell, Charles D.** Co. E; b. Hooksett; age 36; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Peacock), cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '62; Sergt. Dec. 27, '64; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Rudolph, Frederick.** Co. G; substitute; b. Germany; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. and mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Russell, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; des. Mar. 12, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Russell, John.** Co. H; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Russell, Warren I.** Co. D; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Ryan, James.** Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Sandown; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Ryans, Jeremiah.** Co. C; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 23; res. Fredericton, N. B. cred. Wakefield; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Feb. 23, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ryng, Thomas.** Co. K; b. Dublin, Ir.; age 18; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp. May 5, '65; Sergt. July 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65.

- Sabine, William. Co. G; drafted; b. Randolph; age 30; res. Lisbon, cred. Lisbon; drafted Oct. 31, '63; must. in Oct. 31, '63, as Priv.; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va. Died, wds. Oct. 8, '64, 10 A. C. Hosp., Va.
- Sabtee, John. Co. I; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 18; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 30, '64; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; des. May 17, '65, Wilmington, N. C.; appreh.; dishon. disch. June 21, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Sanborn, John. Unas'd; b. St. Paul, Minn.; age 24; res. Stratham, cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Sanborn, Harrison. Co. D; b. Chester; age 18; res. Chester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Feb. 16, '62, New York city.
- Sanborn, William F. Co. D; b. Deerfield; age 18; res. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, Dec. 31, '61; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. June 22, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Sanders, Ivory O. Co. A; b. Northwood; age 25; res. Deerfield; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 15, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Sanford, Charles. Unas'd; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 20; cred. Hampton; enl. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Sept. 17, '64, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Sanford, Wilmot. Co. I; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 19; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 13, '65, Norfolk, Va.
- Sargent, Charles G. Co. D; age 18; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. by civil authority Dec. 25, '61, Manchester.
- Sargent, Charles S. Co. E; b. Vermont; age 26; res. Canterbury; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 17, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Sargent, Ebenezer. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Monroe; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent sick since Nov. 8, '64, Corps Hosp., Laurel Hill, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Sargent, Ives G. Co. D; b. Adrian, Mich.; age 18; res. Sandown; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. Dec. 20, '64, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Bedford, Mass.
- Sargent, Samuel P. Co. F; b. Salem; age 34; res. Exeter; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 6, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp.; Sergt. Dec. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. P. O. ad., Hampton.
- Sargent, William A. Co. G; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 19, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Sassoni, John. Co. C; b. Austria; age 23; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 17, '64; must. in Nov. 17, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Savage, Cyrus. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 23; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Feb. 15, '62, New York city.
- Sawtell, Edmund M. Co. G; b. Canada; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, wds. Mar. 25, '64.

- Sawyer, Thomas J.** Co. E; b. Gorham, Me.; age 32; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. accidentally June 20, '63; disch. disab. Oct. 29, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Scanlin, Edwin.** Co. I; b. Springfield, Mass.; age "18"; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; wd. accidentally Nov. 27, '62; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Schellenberg, Anton.** Co. I; b. Saxony, Ger.; age 40; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. May 9, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Scherdin, John.** Co. A; b. Sweden; age 24; cred. Alton; enl. Oct. 3, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. Military Home, Kan.
- Schluter, Henry.** Co. K; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Schmidt, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. Bremen, Ger.; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Farmington; enl. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as Priv.; disch. May 3, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Schorn, Reinhold.** Co. K; substitute; b. Prussia; age 22; res. New York city, cred. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 30, '64; disch. June 30, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Scott, John.** Co. F; representative recruit; b. Utica, N. Y.; age 21; cred. Francestown; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Apr. 9, '65; Sergt. June 6, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Scott, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Wilton; enl. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Priv.; killed May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.
- Scott, William.** Co. C; b. New York city; age 18; res. Cornish; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. Sept. 7, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died, wds. Oct. 5, '63, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. II.
- Scribner, Thomas J.** Co. C; b. Enfield; age 44; res. Lebanon; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 15, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Franklin.
- Searles, Jefferson R.** Co. E; b. Pelham; age 24; res. Webster (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died July 5, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Sears, Charles.** Co. A; substitute; b. Smithville, Can.; age 26; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; exch. Feb. 26, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died July 5, '93, Boston, Mass.
- Seavey, James M.** Co. F; b. New Hampton; age 26; res. Meredith; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Dover; app. Com. Sergt. Apr. 12, '64; 1 Lt. Co. A, May 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Senter, Samuel.** Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 34; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. to date Nov. 16, '61. P. O. ad., Sandown.
- Serrais, Oscar.** Unas'd; substitute; b. France; age 19; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Serustier, Henry.** Co. E; b. New York; age 29; cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va. Died, dis. July 20, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. II.

- Severance, Willard C.** Co. H; b. New Hampshire; age 19; res. Claremont, cred. Claremont; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 2, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Seward, Charles P.** Co. H; b. Strafford; age 19; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; killed Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.
- Seydler, Alexander.** Co. K; b. Germany; age 27; cred. Newmarket; enl. Dec. 22, '64; must. in Dec. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Seymour, Charles.** Co. E; b. St. Nicholas, Can.; age 18; res. Hemiker; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. P. O. ad., Montpelier, Vt. See 18 N. H. V.
- Seymour, Lewis.** Co. E; b. Canada; age 28; res. Hemiker; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; disch. July 20, '65, Concord.
- Shannon, Frank W.** Co. C; b. Hampstead; age 24; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Plaistow.
- Shattuck, Warren.** Co. D; b. Groton, Mass.; age 44; res. Brookline; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Shaw, Dennis.** Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 36; res. Canada, cred. Antrim; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; killed May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.
- Shaw, William.** Co. F; b. Dover; age 19; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; killed at Battery Gregg, Oct. 8, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Shedd, Calvin.** Co. C; b. Tewksbury, Mass.; age 35; res. Enfield; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 15, '61; 1 Sergt. July 4, '62; 2 Lt. Co. A, July 23, '62; disch. disab. Dec. 31, '63. Died June 11, '91, Tewksbury, Mass.
- Sheehan, William.** Co. A; substitute; b. Cork, Ir.; age 27; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Milton; enl. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Aug. 9, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Shemenway, Alfred B.** Co. B; substitute; b. Oxford, Mass.; age 21; res. Auburn, Mass., cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. May 14, '64; unas'd; disch. disab. Nov. 5, '64, Depot Camp, D. C.
- Sherer, Charles G.** Co. D; b. Deering; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Sherwin, John R.** Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Dec. 30, '64; disch. Apr. 17, '65, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.
- Sherwood, Henry.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Shoughra, Timothy.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 40; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 27, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Sias, Leroy.** Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 18; res. Ossipee; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. May, '64; Sergt. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Silloway, Benjamin W.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 36; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; re-

- enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. sev. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Newton Junction.
- Silloway, John.** Co. B; b. Kingston; age 40; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 22, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Silver, Charles B.** Co. G; substitute; b. "Broomfield, N. Y.;" age 41; res. "Broomfield, Vt.," cred. Sanbornton; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Silver, John O.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 28, '64; must. in Nov. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Simington, Thomas H.** Co. B; b. Andover, Mass.; age 30; res. Haverhill, Mass.; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. May 1, '63; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 16, '64; cred. Derry; capt'd. July, '64; exch. Dec., '64; reduced to ranks Feb. 14, '65; must. out July 20, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Simonds, Samuel A.** Co. K; b. Princeton, Mass.; age 38; res. Dunbarton; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; killed Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.
- Simonds.** See Symonds.
- Simpson, James.** Co. G; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Haverhill, cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Sinclair, John L.** Co. F; age 19; res. Stratham; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Sinclair, Peter.** Co. B; substitute; b. Kilkenny, Ir.; age 29; res. "St. Johns, N. L.," cred. Wakefield; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Sinclair, Robert.** Co. H; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Dover; enl. Dec. 13, '64; must. in Dec. 13, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 9, '65, near Wilmington, N. C.
- Sjohohn, George.** Co. B; b. Sweden; age 20; res. Sunapee, cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Oct. 26, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Skilton, Asa D.** Co. I; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 26; cred. New Hampton; enl. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Slavin, Frank.** Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Hebron; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Sleeper, Frederick W.** Co. C; b. Cambridgeport, Mass.; age 19; res. Plaistow; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 16, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Atkinson; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Wakefield, Mass.
- Sleeper, Gideon C.** Co. C; b. Alexandria; age 34; res. Alexandria; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped Dec. 28, '64; disch. to date July 20, '65, tm. ex.
- Slider, John H.** Co. G; b. Holderness; age 27; res. Durham; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., North Chesterville, Me.

- Small, William F.** Co. B; substitute; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 22; res. Halifax, N. S.; cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. May 10, '64 Lempster Hill, Va. Died, dis. Mar. 8, '65, while on furlough from De Camp Gen. Hosp., N. Y. H.
- Smallcorn, Henry M.** Co. I; b. Barrington; age 24; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 6, '62, New York city.
- Smart, William H., Jr.** F. and S.; b. Hopkinton; age 28; res. Clarendon; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 27, '62; disch. disab. Nov. 24, '62. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Smith, Alonzo A.** Co. C; b. Langdon; age 30; res. Hanover; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Enfield.
- Smith, Alpha C.** Co. E; b. Henniker; age 26; res. Henniker; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; disch. disab. Dec. 24, '64, White Hall, Pa., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Meredith.
- Smith, Charles.** Co. B. See William Lane.
- Smith, Charles.** Co. C; substitute; b. Maryland; age 25; cred. Lebanon; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; des. Feb. 24, '65, Webster Gen. Hosp., Manchester.
- Smith, Charles W.** Co. F; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Dec. 13, '64, Concord, tm. ex. Died Oct. 13, '93, Dover.
- Smith, Daniel.** F. and S.; b. Durham; age 39; res. Dover; app. Maj. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61. Died, dis. Aug. 26, '62, Dover.
- Smith, David D.** Co. K; b. South Orrington, Me.; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 21, '64, Varina, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Smith, Freeman H.** Co. H; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 16; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See 1 and 15 N. H. V. and Miscel. Organizations.
- Smith, George.** Co. K; b. Beekmantown, N. Y.; age 27; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Smith, George E.** Co. D; b. Dover; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 9, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Smith, George F.** Co. F; b. Newmarket; age 24; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Brookfield.
- Smith, Henry.** Co. H; b. Germany; age 32; cred. Andover; enl. Nov. 17, '63; must. in Nov. 17, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 23, '64, while on furlough from White Hall Gen. Hosp., White Hall, Pa.
- Smith, Henry.** Unas'd; b. Manchester; age 21; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 24, '62; must. in Sept. 24, '62, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Oct. 14, '62, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Smith, Henry, 1st.** Co. C; substitute; b. New York; age 35; res. New York city, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, Henry, 2d.** Co. C; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Hinsdale; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll as absent sick since June 16, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- Smith, James.** Co. G; age 38; enl. Oct. 9, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Apr. 22, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Smith, James.** Co. H; b. Pennsylvania; age 25; res. Philadelphia, Pa., cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Smith, James.** Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Concord; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Dec. 3, '64, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Smith, James F.** Co. G; b. Rochester; age 38; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 2, '63, Concord. Died Aug. 4, '80, Alton.
- Smith, James M.** Co. C; b. Lebanon; age 18; res. Hanover; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died, dis. Jan. 24, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
- Smith, John.** Co. B; b. Scotland; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Haverhill; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Smith, John.** Co. C; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 24; cred. Atkinson; enl. Jan. 3, '65; must. in Jan. 3, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, John.** Co. D; b. England; age 21; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, John.** Co. E; substitute; b. Woodstock, N. B.; age 24; res. Woodstock, N. B., cred. Upper Gilmanston; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par.; disch. July 20, '65.
- Smith, John.** Co. F; substitute; b. Louisiana; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. and mis. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; gd. from mis.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent in confinement since Sept. 21, '64, Chattanooga, Tenn. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Smith, John.** Co. G; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 21; res. Bath, cred. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, John.** Co. G. See William Langley.
- Smith, John.** Co. H; b. Valparaiso, Chili; age 27; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 8, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Smith, John.** Co. K; substitute; b. Germany; age 30; res. Albany, N. Y., cred. Holderness; enl. Oct. 29, '63; must. in Oct. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died May 24, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Smith, John H.** Co. I; b. Dover; age 18; res. Strafford; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, '64; re-tr. to company Sept. 13, '64; disch. Dec. 22, '64, Laurel Hill, Va., tml. ex. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Smith, Joseph.** Co. B; substitute; b. Swanton, Vt.; age 23; res. Swanton, Vt., cred. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 23, '63; must. in Oct. 23, '63, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Smith, Mark A.** Co. I; substitute; b. Maine; age 19; cred. Alton; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv. Died, dis. July 24, '65, on hospital transport "Ben Deford."

- Smith, Page R. Co. D ; b. Milford ; age 44 ; res. Chester ; enl. Sept. 27, '61 ; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 21, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Smith, Richard. Co. H ; b. St. John, N. B. ; age 20 ; cred. Portsmouth ; enl. Sept. 7, '64 ; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Priv. ; app. Corp. May 5, '65 ; reduced to ranks June 1, '65 ; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, Samuel R. Co. I ; b. Strafford ; age 21 ; res. Newfield, Me., cred. Dover ; enl. Dec. 11, '63 ; must. in Dec. 11, '63, as Priv. ; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Nov. 1, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Smith, Stephen D. Co. C ; b. Langdon ; age 28 ; res. Hanover ; enl. Sept. 28, '61 ; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. ; wd. sev. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. ; exch. July 27, '63 ; disch. disab. Apr. 13, '64, New York city. P. O. ad., Hanover.
- Smith, Thomas. Co. C ; substitute ; b. Ireland ; age 28 ; cred. Rumney ; enl. Dec. 2, '64 ; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as Priv. ; des. to the enemy Jan. 23, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Smith, Thomas. Co. I ; substitute ; b. Tipperary, Ir. ; age 23 ; res. Roxbury, Mass., cred. Meredith ; enl. Sept. 29, '63 ; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv. ; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Smith, Timothy A. Co. D ; b. Rochester ; age 25 ; res. Chester ; enl. Oct. 7, '61 ; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 11, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Smith, William. Co. I ; substitute ; b. Vermont ; age 30 ; cred. Manchester ; enl. Oct. 26, '64 ; must. in Oct. 26, '64, as Priv. ; must. out July 20, '65.
- Smith, William. Unas'd ; substitute ; b. Canada ; age 22 ; cred. Gilford ; enl. Sept. 29, '63 ; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv. ; reported on roll dated Nov. 6, '63, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Snell, Albert F. Co. K ; b. Dover ; age 19 ; res. Dover ; enl. Oct. 21, '61 ; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. ; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63 ; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.
- Snell, Seth. Co. F ; b. Roxbury, Mass. ; age 24 ; res. Dover ; enl. Oct. 28, '61 ; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. ; must. out Dec. 27, '64. See 18 N. H. V.
- Solare, James. Co. E. See Solari Gaehon.
- Spalding, Rufus. Co. B ; b. Houlton, Me. ; age 23 ; cred. Kensington ; enl. Aug. 13, '62 ; must. in Sept. 17, '62, as Priv. ; tr. to I. C. July 16, '63 ; assigned to Co. G, 10 I. C. ; disch. July 29, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Spalding, William F. Co. H ; b. Pepperell, Mass. ; age 20 ; res. Hollis ; enl. Sept. 27, '61 ; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Sergt. ; app. 1 Sergt. Oct. 9, '62 ; 1 Lt. Co. C, July 18, '63 ; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Malden, Mass.
- Spalding, Winslow J. Co. H ; b. Hollis ; age 18 ; res. Hollis ; enl. Oct. 14, '61 ; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv. ; app. Corp. Oct. 10, '62 ; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. ; exch. ; joined company Jan. 3, '64 ; app. Sergt. Aug. 25, '64 ; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Roslindale, Mass.
- Sparling, Jesse. Co. H ; b. Unity ; age 44 ; res. Claremont ; enl. Oct. 17, '61 ; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. ; disch. disab. June 6, '62, New York city.
- Sparling. See Spurling.
- Spear, Robert. Co. I ; b. New Brunswick ; age 44 ; res. Manchester ; enl. Oct. 24, '61 ; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. ; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Spencer, Uel. Co. C ; b. Hanover ; age 21 ; res. Hanover ; enl. Oct. 14, '61 ; must. in Nov. 15, '61, as Priv. ; wd. sev. Sept. 7, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. ; disch. disab. Feb. 2, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Hanover.

- Spiller, James F. Co. I; substitute; b. Sherbrooke, Can.; age 20; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, wds. Mar. 13, '65, Baltimore, Md.
- Spinney, Alphonzo L. Co. F; b. Eliot, Me.; age 21; res. Eliot, Me.; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 14, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Sprague, Charles F. Co. C; age 29; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 25, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Sprague, Chester M. Co. H; b. Clarendon; age 18; res. Clarendon, cred. Clarendon; enl. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; Sergt. Dec. 28, '64; wd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C.; disch. July 17, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Spurling, Charles P. Co. G; b. Pittsfield; age 23; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; par. Nov. 1, '64; disch. Feb. 9, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Epsom.
- Spurling. See Sparling.
- Stackpole, Charles H. Co. K; b. Dover; age 19; res. Dover, cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. Corp.; disch. wds. May 9, '65, Manchester. P. O. ad., Exeter.
- Stackpole, George. Co. F; age 25; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Muse.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Stackpole, Josiah. Co. K; b. Dover; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 4, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Aug. 24, '62; Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; 1 Sergt. May 20, '64; disch. Dec. 13, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Stark, Edward H. Co. C; b. Lyme; age 18; res. Lyme; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Stark, John M. Co. K; b. Manchester; age 31; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. Died Jan. 1, '85, Nat. Home, Togus, Me. See 2 N. H. V.
- Staw, John. Co. I; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Mason; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. to the enemy Oct. 28, '64, near Chadlin's Farm, Va.
- Stearns, Benjamin C. Co. H; b. Cornish; age 32; res. Cornish; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died Aug. 18, '65, Cornish.
- Stearns, Simeon R. Co. K; b. Goffstown; age 19; res. Goffstown; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Stearns. See Stearns.
- Steltenkamp, John D. Co. D; b. Hanover, Ger.; age 42; cred. Rochester; enl. Mar. 17, '65; must. in Mar. 17, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Stern, Paul. Co. E; b. Germany; age 32; cred. Bristol; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as Priv.; des. Apr. 12, '64, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Sterns, Charles. Co. H; b. Plainfield; age 37; res. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 17, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Sterns. See Stearns.

- Stevens, Abial. Co. E; b. Concord; age 38; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 1, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Stevens, Alexander S. Co. E; b. Biddleford, Me.; age 37; res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as 1 Sergt.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Stevens, Charles. Co. E; b. Concord; age 21; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. Feb. 24, '65, Manchester. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Stevens, Charles F. Co. A; b. Francesstown; age 25; res. Francesstown; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Died, dis. Aug. 30, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Stevens, Daniel. Co. B; b. Plaistow; age 26; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; Oct. 7, '61, New Market Road, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died Oct. 2, '88, Kingston.
- Stevens, David. Co. H; b. London; age 11; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. See 16 N. H. V.
- Stevens, George F. Co. B; b. Londonderry; age 18; res. Derry; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. Aug. 19, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; disch. disab. Dec. 29, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
- Stevens, George W. F. Co. D; b. Great Falls; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Dec. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 23, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Stevens, Henry. Co. E; b. London; age 34; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Stevens, James A. Co. B; b. Londonderry; age 26; cred. Windham; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, dis. Jan. 15, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Stevens, Jacob F. Co. B; b. Plaistow; age 22; res. Plaistow; enl. Nov. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 22, '61, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Plaistow.
- Stevens, William. Co. H; b. Concord; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, '64; re-tr. to company Oct. 1, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., East Concord.
- Stevenson, William. Co. I; substitute; b. Scotland; age 26; cred. Alton; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- St. Francis, John. Co. D; b. Canada; age 20; res. East Kingston; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Stickney, Solon. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Hinsdale; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Stiles, Tobias. Co. A; b. Strafford; age 32; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Stimpson, William. Co. H; b. Durham; age 18; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 6, '62, Manchester.
- St. Joanny, Jules. Co. I; substitute; b. France; age 23; cred. Danbury; enl. Nov. 19, '64; must. in Nov. 19, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.

- Stockbridge, Charles H.** Co. D; b. Dover, age 34; res. Deerfield; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Musc. Died, dis. Sept. 24, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Stone, James G.** Co. K; b. Lancaster; age 19; res. Windham; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Oct. 1, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; disch. disab. Apr. 28, '64, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Stone, Joseph.** Co. D; b. Cap Sante, Can.; age 29; res. Deerfield; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. June 2, '64, Jacksonville, Fla. P. O. ad., Deerfield.
- Stone, Judson.** Co. A; age 25; res. Manchester; enl. Jan. 8, '62; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died Feb. 17, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Stoumeier, Frederick.** Co. I; substitute; b. Austria; age 25; cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Stowell, William J.** Co. G; age 43; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 17, '62, Tortugas, Fla.
- Sturtevant, Elwin.** Co. I; b. Columbia; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 14, '61; Sergt. Apr. 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. 1 Sergt. Apr. 9, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Nov. 19, '77, Manchester. Supposed identical with Elwin Sturtevant, U. S. Navy.
- Sullivan, Dennis.** Co. K; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. New Castle; enl. Sept. 21, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; drowned Mar. 25, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Sullivan, Eugene.** Co. F; age 27; enl. Oct. 2, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Dec. 20, '61, Manchester.
- Sulverius, Arthur.** Co. I; b. Paris, France; age 30; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Stratham; enl. July 7, '64; must. in July 7, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Sumberman, Gurgan.** Co. G; substitute; b. Hanover, Ger.; age 23; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. sev. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died Sept. 19, '64, Charleston, S. C.
- Summers, Henry H.** Co. H; b. Norfolk, Va.; age 36; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. July 24, '63, to accept commission as 2 Lt., 5 N. H. V.; no record of issue of commission in 5 N. H. V. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Summers, Patrick.** Co. 1; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 29; res. Aroostook, Me., cred. Centre Harbor; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; disch. to date Oct. 31, '64. P. O. ad., Limestone, Me.
- Swain, Charles.** Co. D; b. Lincoln, Me.; age 18; res. Bristol, Me.; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Aug. 27, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Sweat, Henry S.** Co. F; age 23; enl. Oct. 9, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Sweetser, Albert.** Co. C; b. Sanbornton; age 38; res. Plaistow; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died May 4, '73, Sanbornton.
- Sweetser, George.** Co. B; b. Deering; age 22; res. Deering; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 12, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Symmes, Daniel.** Co. G; b. Medford, Mass.; age 43; res. Auburn; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63, New York city.

- Symonds, Joseph E. Co. E; b. Hancock; age 21; cred. Boscawen; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Tash, William H. Co. G; b. New Durham; age 25; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 23, '61; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. Sergt. May 26, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Dec. 5, '74, New Durham.
- Tasker, Daniel P. Co. H; b. London; age 14; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Ferdinand, Fla. P. O. ad., London.
- Tasker, Edward L. Co. C; b. Cornish; age 26; res. Lebanon; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 9, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Tasker, Joseph P. Co. B; b. London; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; tr. to I. C. July 16, '63; assigned to Co. F, 10 I. C.; disch. Oct. 10, '64, Baltimore, Md., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Contoocook.
- Tate, James F. Co. D; b. Somersworth; age 29; res. Somersworth; enl. Dec. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 30, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May, '64; wd. sev. June 18, '61, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died June 29, '90, Great Falls.
- Tatro, Edward. Co. G; age 19; res. Weare; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 25, '62, Tortugas, Fla.
- Taylor, Allen C. Co. B; b. Derry; age 21; res. Derry; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, '63; wd. May 10, '64, Lemper Hill, Va.; app. Sergt. June 8, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Peabody, Mass.
- Taylor, Charles G. Co. K; b. Franconia; age 24; res. Whitefield; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 27, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Lisbon.
- Taylor, Franklin A. Co. B; b. Derry; age 17; res. Derry; enl. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 15, '63. Died, dis. Feb. 17, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Taylor, George W. Co. B; b. Derry; age 24; res. Salem; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Apr. 29, '62; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 1 Lt. Aug. 7, '63; killed Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. See 1 N. H. V.
- Taylor, Willis I. Co. B; b. Derry; age 18; res. Derry; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 15, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Teel, Joseph H. Co. E; b. Wilnot; age 19; res. Wilnot; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Nov. 1, '62; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 19, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Tenney, Edwin J. Co. D; b. New Boston; age 18; res. Weare; enl. Dec. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 13, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Weare. See V. R. C.
- Terrell, William M. Co. I; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 32; cred. Pittsfield; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thatcher, David R. Co. K; age 26; enl. Oct. 19, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 13, '62, New York city.
- Thayer, Edward L. Co. C; b. Boston, Mass.; age 38; res. Enfield; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 26, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 30, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Enfield.
- Thayer, William F. Co. F; b. Dover; age 31; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as 1 Sergt.; reduced to ranks Oct. 8, '62; app. Sergt. Dec. 1, '62; 2 Lt. June 4, '63; disch. disab. Oct. 23, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. See 1 N. H. H. Art.

- Therrien, Eusebie. Co. I; substitute; b. France; age 26; res. Canada, cred. Orange; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 17, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Thomas, Edward. Co. H; substitute; b. Scotland; age 19; cred. New Durham; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 6, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Thomas, Henry. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thomas, James. Co. K; substitute; b. Scotland; age 38; res. New York, cred. Hudson; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. July 25, '64, Grant Gen. Hosp., Willet's Point, N. Y.
- Thomas, Joseph. Co. I; substitute; b. Western Islands; age 23; cred. Landaff; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thomas, Lewis. Co. A; b. Ryegate, Vt.; age 23; enl. Oct. 2, '61, at Lancaster; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Thomas, Robert. Co. K; substitute; b. Belfast, Ir.; age 29; cred. Montlamborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thompson, Charles H. Co. I; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 22; res. New York, cred. Mason; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; dishon. disch. to date Nov. 11, '64.
- Thompson, George. Co. A; substitute; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 32; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Gilford; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; killed June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.
- Thompson, George W. Co. F; b. Barrington; age 24; res. Barrington; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 28, '63, and died, wds. July 29, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Thompson, James. Co. K; substitute; b. New York; age 28; res. Montreal, Can., cred. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 23, '63; must. in Oct. 23, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; des. to the enemy June 25, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Thompson, John M. Co. E; b. Lebanon; age 18; res. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. to date Jan. 11, '63, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. See U. S. C. T. and Miscel. Organizations.
- Thompson, Samuel R. B. Co. I; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 22; res. Hooksett, cred. Hooksett; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Thompson, Thomas. Unad; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 32; cred. Lisbon; enl. Sept. 29, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Thompson, William. Co. C; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; cred. Upper Gilmanston; enl. Jan. 9, '65; must. in Jan. 9, '65, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thompson, William. Co. G; substitute; b. England; age 24; cred. Clarksville; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Thompson, William. Co. I; substitute; b. Derbyshire, Eng.; age 26; res. New York city, cred. Laconia; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Aug. 30, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Thompson, William R. Co. A; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 19; res. Hooksett; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 22, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Manchester; des. May 20, '64, while on furlough.

- Thorn, Francis B. Co. I; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 28; cred. Deerfield; enl. Nov. 25, '64; must. in Nov. 25, '64, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll as in confinement at Div. Provost Guard, since Dec. 18, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Tibbetts, Edwin W. Co. D; substitute; b. Massachusetts; age 40; res. Worcester, Mass., cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 28, '63; must. in Oct. 28, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 10, '64, Lempsster Hill, Va.; disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester.
- Tibbetts, Paul. Co. G; b. Pittsfield; age 44; res. Barnstead; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, New York city.
- Tift, George P. Co. A; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Tift, Robert. Co. A; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Tilton, Daniel P. Co. G; b. Pittsfield; age 21; res. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 23, '61; reduced to ranks June 12, '62; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. July 27, '64, Andersonville, Ga. Supposed identical with Daniel P. Tilton, State Service.
- Tilton, Horace F. Co. C; b. Bradford, Vt.; age 35; res. Enfield; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Oct. 27, '62, on steamer "Delaware."
- Tilton, William. Co. C; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 26; res. Hanover; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 26, '61; Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded medal of honor, under resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, '62, and section 6 of act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, '63, for gallant conduct in the field. P. O. ad., Enfield.
- Towle, David W. Co. B; b. Raymond; age 21; res. Raymond; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; exch. July 23, '63. Died, wds. Aug. 3, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Travett, Samuel. Co. A; substitute; b. Canada; age 25; res. New York city, cred. Lebaun; enl. Oct. 26, '63; must. in Oct. 26, '63, as Priv.; wd. accidentally Jan. 23, '64. Died, wds. Jan. 26, '64, St. Helena Isl., S. C.
- Tregan, John. Co. I; substitute; b. Lyons, France; age 23; res. New York city, cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; des. Aug. 30, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Trombly, Joseph. Co. D; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Northwood; enl. Nov. 16, '64; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Detroit, Mich.
- Trudell, Charles. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Benton; enl. Nov. 3, '64; must. in Nov. 3, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- True, Joseph S. Co. G; b. London; age 32; res. London; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., London.
- Truell, Nathaniel L. Co. H; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 23; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 14, '61; reduced to ranks Feb. 3, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., South Merrimack.
- Tucker, Isaiah. Unad'd; b. Kingston; age 31; res. Kingston; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Newton Junction. See I. N. H. H. Art.
- Tucker, John. Co. D; substitute; b. New York; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Orford; enl. Oct. 30, '63; must. in Oct. 30, '63, as Priv.; disch. June 7, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.

- Tucker, William.** Co. K; b. Alexandria; age 27; res. Alexandria; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61, as Priv.; killed on picket June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Tulley, Charles.** Co. B; b. New York city; age 21; cred. Sutton; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as Priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 20, '65, as absent on detached service. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Tulley, Francis.** Co. H; substitute; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Frauconia; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; disch. Feb. 8, '66, Concord.
- Tuttle, Elijah.** Co. G; b. Barrington; age 39; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Barrington; must. out July 20, '65. Died Mar. 3, '77, Strafford.
- Tuttle, George.** Co. D; b. Barnstead; age 44; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, Dec. 30, '61; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Ferdinand, Fla. Died Oct. 19, '77, Pittsfield.
- Tuttle, John H.** Co. A; b. Barrington; age 19; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. July 17, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Tuttle, Joseph W.** Co. A; b. Barrington; age 18; res. Strafford; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. Corp. June 1, '64; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Tuttle, Stephen S.** Co. A; b. Strafford; age 18; res. Strafford; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 19, '62, Manchester.
- Tyron, Charles E.** Co. I; substitute; b. London, Eng.; age 21; cred. Rye; enl. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; gd. from des.; reported on m. o. roll as in confinement since Nov. 28, '64, New York. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Upham, Wilmot J.** Co. F; b. Eliot, Me.; age 18; res. Rollinsford; enl. Dec. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 28, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 29, '63; wd. Oct. 27, '64, Darbytown Road, Va. Died, wds. Nov. 21, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Upton, Onville.** Co. D; b. Hopkinton; age 18; res. Hopkinton; enl. Oct. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 2, '63; wd. May 10, '64, Lempster Hill, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Vandyke, Peter.** Co. A; substitute; b. Hanover, Ger.; age 25; res. Portland, Me., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Vernon, John.** Co. D; substitute; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Frauconia; enl. Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Verville, Alfred.** Co. I; b. Canada; age 21; res. New Boston; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; des. Jan. 10, '62, Manchester.
- Vincent, George.** Co. B; b. Marblehead, Mass.; age 42; res. Danville; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Corp.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Vogel, Clements.** Co. H; substitute; b. Baden, Ger.; age 34; res. New York city, cred. Moultonborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; des. Feb. 16, '64, Barber's Station, Fla.
- Von Martini, George.** Co. H; substitute; b. Bavaria, Ger.; age 35; res. New York city, cred. Wolfeborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; disch. disab. May 12, '64, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Vose, Thomas S.** Co. I; b. Bedford; age 27; res. Bedford; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.

- Wade, Joseph W. Co. A ; b. Portsmouth ; age 18 ; enl. Oct. 15, '61 ; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as Priv. ; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61 ; cred. Barrington ; app. Musc. ; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wadleigh, George A. P. Co. B ; b. Exeter ; age 21 ; cred. Kensington ; enl. Sept. 15, '62 ; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as Priv. ; disch. June 26, '65. Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Kensington.
- Wadleigh, William E. Co. C ; b. Concord ; age 19 ; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord ; enl. Aug. 21, '62 ; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv. ; app. Corp. ; disch. May 15, '65. Wilmington, N. C. Died July 24, '74. Concord.
- Wagner, John. Co. H ; substitute ; b. Saratoga, N. Y. ; age 21 ; res. New York city, cred. Laconia ; enl. Sept. 29, '63 ; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv. ; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64. Ohstee, Fla. Died, dis. Aug. 15, '64. Andersonville, Ga.
- Walch, John. Co. F ; b. Montreal, Can. ; age 32 ; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Portsmouth ; enl. Dec. 29, '63 ; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv. ; des. July 4, '64. Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Walch. See Walsh and Weleh.
- Waldron, John L. Co. I ; b. Dorchester ; age 31 ; res. Dorchester ; enl. Oct. 16, '61 ; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 16, '62. Beaufort, S. C.
- Walker, Andrew. Co. H ; b. New Boston ; age 44 ; res. Claremont ; enl. Sept. 30, '61 ; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. ; disch. disab. Sept. 25, '62. Concord. Died Apr. 1, '87.
- Walker, Charles. Co. E ; age 26 ; res. Island Pond, Vt. ; enl. Nov. 4, '61 ; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. ; des. Nov. 22, '61, Manchester.
- Walker, David. Co. I ; b. England ; age 40 ; res. Manchester ; enl. Dec. 11, '61 ; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. ; des. Jan. 14, '62, Manchester. P. O. ad., Salisbury.
- Walker, George H. Co. I ; b. Royalton, Vt. ; age 18 ; res. Claremont ; enl. Sept. 30, '61 ; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv. ; wd. Feb. 20, '64. Ohstee, Fla. ; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Painesville, Ohio.
- Walker, Martin S. Unad ; substitute ; b. Massachusetts ; age 19 ; cred. Bethlehem ; enl. Sept. 29, '61 ; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Walker, William. Co. A. See William W. Bottomly.
- Walker, William L. Co. B ; b. Hudson ; age 22 ; res. Hudson ; enl. Oct. 1, '61 ; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv. ; app. Sergt. Aug. 1, '64 ; must. out Dec. 27, '64. See 1 N. H. V.
- Walker, William W. Co. G ; b. Barnstead ; age 23 ; res. Pittsfield ; enl. Sept. 19, '61 ; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Sergt. ; app. 1 Sergt. Nov., '63 ; 1 Lt. Jan. 1, '64 ; Capt. Co. I, Oct. 28, '64 ; declined ; must. out Dec. 27, '64, as 1 Lt. P. O. ad., Pittsfield.
- Wallace, Charles B. Co. E ; b. Bristol ; age 31 ; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook) ; enl. Oct. 28, '61 ; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. ; app. Corp. Oct. 9, '62 ; Sergt. Nov. 28, '63 ; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64 ; wd. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. ; app. 1 Lt. Dec. 22, '64 ; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Wallace, Edward. Co. G ; b. Ireland ; age 19 ; res. Manchester ; enl. Sept. 24, '61 ; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv. ; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Wallace, Patrick. Co. G ; b. Ireland ; age 25 ; res. Manchester ; enl. Sept. 21, '61 ; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 11, '62. Beaufort, S. C.

- Wallace, William.** Co. II; substitute; b. Edinburgh, Scot.; age 22; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Tufionborough; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; des. Nov. 8, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; gd. from des.; des. May 6, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- Wallington, Alvah C.** Co. D; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 28; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 9, '63, Boston, Mass. See Miscel. Organizations.
- Wallington, Giles.** Co. D; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 1, '62.
- Walsh, Patrick.** Co. D; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; mis. Oct. 25, '64, Richmond, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass.
- Walsh.** See Welch and Welch.
- Walton, John.** Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Auburn; enl. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Ward, Rufus.** Co. H; b. Candia; age 44; res. Candia; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Mar. 3, '69, Candia.
- Ward, Silas H.** Co. II; b. Eaton; age 36; res. Madison; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. wds. Sept. 1, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. Died Mar. 25, '75, Madison.
- Warde, Harvey.** Co. A; b. Bradford; age 23; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Warden, William.** Co. I; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 23; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 25, '64; must. in Oct. 25, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Warren, Edwin F.** Co. K; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 23; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 28, '63; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; app. Sergt.; disch. disab. June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Camden, N. J.
- Warren, James E.** Co. B; b. Rochester; age 28; res. Rochester; enl. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died July 9, '74, Rochester.
- Warren, Loammi B.** Co. B; b. Vermont; age 21; res. Rochester; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 10, '62; returned Nov. 7, '62; disch. disab. Dec. 3, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Died Jan. 4, '64, Fremont.
- Wason, Robert.** Co. D; b. Chester; age 24; res. Chester; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv. Died Jan. 23, '62 New York city.
- Waterman, George.** Unas'd; b. Pelham; age 23; cred. Sullivan; enl. Dec. 19, '62, as Priv.; appears on muster and descriptive roll of recruits forwarded, dated Jan. 9, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Watkins, Orin.** Co. II; b. Townshend, Vt.; age 38; res. Cornish; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; des. May 1, '64, while on furlough.
- Watson, Charles.** Co. E; b. Michigan; age 24; res. Plymouth, cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 23, '64; must. in Dec. 23, '64, as Priv.; capt'd. May 18, '64; exch. Dec., '64; furloughed Dec. 18, '64, to Jan. 16, '65, from Gen. Hosp., No. 1, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to report at Camp Parole, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Watson, Joseph.** Co. A; age 23; res. Deerfield; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; killed June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.

- Watts, Thomas. Co. C; age 25; res. Hanover; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Weaver, George. Co. I; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 11, '61; Sergt. Nov. 30, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died Oct. 12, '84, San Francisco, Cal. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. See 1 N. H. V.
- Weaver, James. Co. I; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 28; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died Nov. 7, '64, Florence, S. C.
- Webber, Henry G. F. and S.; b. Charlestown; app. Adj't. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Nov. 7, '62; dis-
missed Nov. 12, '61. Died Apr. 12, '73, Cincinnati, Ohio. See State Service.
- Webster, David O. Co. K; b. Manchester; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 30, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Webster, Osmand P. Co. B; age 25; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61. Died Dec. 6, '81, Kingston.
- Webster, Samuel. Co. F; b. Sandwich; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 2, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. Oct. 8, '62; disch. Oct. 9, '63, to accept promotion. See 1 Inf. and 2 Co., H. Art., N. H. V.
- Welch, Charles H. Co. F; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 22; res. South Berwick, Me.; enl. Oct. 31, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died, July 19, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Welch, James. Co. F; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 18; enl. Oct. 22, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died, dis. Aug. 5, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Welch, James A. Co. F; b. Eliot, Me.; age 18; enl. Oct. 22, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '61.
- Welch, Michael. Co. I; b. Dover; age 25; cred. New Castle; enl. Sept. 6, '61; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
See Welch and Walsh.
- Wells, Alfred. Co. F; substitute; b. Canada; age 41; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wells, Clinton P. Co. D; b. Goffstown; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; par. Apr. 6, '65; disch. June 15, '65, Annapolis, Md. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch 3 Regt., page 100. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Wendell, Daniel A. F. and S.; b. Dover; age 24; res. Dover; app. Asst. Surg. May 5, '64; not must. Died Mar. 27, '71, Dover. See 1 N. H. V.
- Wentworth, Alonzo. Co. F; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 29; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Wentworth, Charles. Co. K; b. Dover; age 30; res. Dover; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. P. O. ad., Dover.

- Wentworth, Ephraim. Co. F; b. Alton; age 21; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp. Apr. 30, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Dover.
- Wentworth, Ezekiel. Co. K; b. Dover; age 33; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died June 12, '89, Togus, Me.
- Wentworth, Frank G. Co. F; b. Rollinsford; age 26; res. Rollinsford; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61; resigned June 3, '63. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- Wentworth, John. Co. E; b. Wells, Me.; age 20; res. Wells, Me., cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Priv.; des. June 21, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Wentworth, Joseph H. Co. D; b. Berwick, Me.; age 33; res. Somersworth; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; cred. Dover; entered Webster Gen. Hosp., Manchester, May 4, '65; sent June 27, '65, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Wentworth, Lorenzo D. Co. H; b. Jackson; age 20; res. Jackson; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 13, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Wentworth, Theodore S. Co. D; b. Somersworth; age 20; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Corp.; capt'd. Mar. 9, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.; exch.; joined company June 9, '63; reduced to ranks; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Dec. 12, '81, Great Falls.
- Wentworth, Thomas B. Co. G; age 30; res. Alton; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 21, '62, Tortugas, Fla.
- Wentworth, William. Co. F; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 33; cred. Stratham; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Wentworth, William F. Co. E; b. Wells, Me.; age 18; res. Wells, Me., cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- West, Frank E. Co. E; b. Bradford; age 19; res. Bradford; enl. Dec. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 5, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 6, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- West, Jacob W. Co. G; b. Chichester; age 28; res. Chichester; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 23, '61; 1 Sergt. Feb. 16, '63; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. Aug. 5, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.
- West, John. Co. C; b. Poplin, now Fremont; age 42; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Chester.
- Wetherill, William G. Co. E; age 27; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks Oct. 13, '62; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Whelton, William. Co. G; age 33; enl. Oct. 1, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Aug. 20, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Whicher, Charles C. Co. I; b. Wentworth; age 20; res. Dorchester; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 28, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Sergt.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., West Rumney.
- Whidden, George M. Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 29; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Salem; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as Priv.; wd. May 14, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, wds. June 25, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H.

- Whidden, Luther. Co. G; b. Loudon; age 18; res. Loudon; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Whipple, Clark B. Co. K; b. New Boston; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Corp.; reduced to ranks at his own request June 19, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '61. P. O. ad., Dorrington, Neb.
- Whipple, Paul. Co. K; b. New Boston; age 21; res. New Boston; enl. Nov. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Dec. '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. 1 Lt. Co. A, Oct. 28, '64; Capt. Co. 1, Dec. 12, '64; tr. to Co. K, Feb. 3, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Rivendale, S. C. See State Service.
- Whitcomb, Henry H. Co. E; b. Warner; age 21; res. Warner; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 25, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Henniker. See State Service.
- White, Francis. Co. K; b. Washington; age 21; res. Antrim; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as 1 Sergt.; app. 1 Lt. Co. F, Aug. 23, '63; disch. Dec. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Roxbury, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- White, Horace J. Co. A; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- White, John. Co. G; b. Ireland; age 40; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 25, '64; cred. Portsmouth; wd. Oct. 7, '64, New Market Road, Va.; must. out July 20, '65. Died Apr. 12, '92, Portsmouth.
- White, John. Unas'd; b. Maryland; age 23; cred. Plymouth; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as Priv.; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- White, Joseph W. Co. A; b. Antrim; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- White, Peter. Co. D; substitute; b. France; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Hooksett; enl. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; joined Confederate Army and re-capt'd. at Salisbury, N. C.; confined at Nashville, Tenn.; released July, '65, on taking oath of allegiance. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Whitehead, John. Co. 1; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Whitehouse, Jesse A. Co. K; b. Dover; age 45; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 21, '62, Manchester. See 1 N. H. V. and Strafford Guards.
- Whittier, George W. Co. B; b. Danville; age 21; res. Hampstead; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as Priv.; wd. sev. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; disch. disab. Aug. 20, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Newton Junction.
- Whittier, Joseph C. Co. D; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 25; cred. Springfield; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Whittier, Robert. Co. C; b. Newton; age 44; res. Newton; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 25, '64; wd. Sept. 8, '64, near Petersburg, Va. Died, wds. Jan. 4, '65, Hampton, Va.
- Wiggin, Daniel. Co. F; age 17; enl. Oct. 18, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Wiggin, J. Hiram. Co. G; age 18; enl. Sept. 20, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 23, '61, as Musc.; des. Oct. 31, '62, New York city.

- Wiggin, James M. Co. F; b. Stratham; age 28; res. Stratham; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. Nov. 17, '64, Varina, Va., tin. ex. P. O. ad., Nat. Military Home, Kansas.
- Wilbur, Henry. Co. H; substitute; b. New York; age 23; res. Canada, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; des. June 7, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; gd. from des. Dec. 18, '64; des. Jan. 25, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Wilcox, John M. Co. G; b. Highgate, Vt.; age 38; res. Dorchester; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 17, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Wilder, Augustus W. Co. A; b. Wendell, Mass.; age 23; res. Holderness; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 18, '64; re-tr. Sept. 15, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. See 1 N. H. V.
- Wilder, Joseph H. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 20; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 31, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Marshall, Texas. See 1 N. H. II. Art.
- Wiley, Edward J. Co. K; b. Frankestown; age "44"; enl. Sept. 19, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Beaufort, S. C. See 12 and 16 N. H. V.
- Willard, Charles. Co. F; substitute; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Weare; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. June 6, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Willard, William. Co. F; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 29, '64; must. in Nov. 29, '64, as Priv.; des. Jan. 23, '65, Federal Point, N. C.
- Willey, Alfred S. Co. G; b. New Durham; age 44; res. New Durham; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Sept. 23, '80, New Durham.
- Willey, George W. Co. F; b. Barnstead; age 24; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 19, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64. Died, dis. Apr. 18, '65, Dover. See State Service.
- Willey, Hazen W. Co. G; b. Pittsfield; age 34; res. Pittsfield; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; wd. and capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died, wds. July 22, '63, Charleston, S. C. See State Service.
- Willey, James. Co. K; b. Durham; age 32; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- Willey. See Willy.
- Williams, Benjamin. Unas'd; b. England; age 24; cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 19, '63; must. in Dec. 19, '63, as Priv.; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Williams, George. Co. A; b. England; age 28; cred. Kingston; enl. Nov. 16, '64; must. in Nov. 16, '64, as Priv.; des. Mar. 19, '65, while on furlough.
- Williams, George. Co. D; representative recruit; b. Canada; age 42; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. while on furlough. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Williams, James. Co. A; substitute; b. Australia; age 21; res. Australia, cred. Manchester; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped; joined company May 10, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Williams, James. Unas'd; b. New York; age 25; cred. Deering; enl. Nov. 17, '63; must. in Nov. 17, '63, as Priv.; des. Dec. 5, '63, New York city; appreh.; sentenced to be shot to death; sentence mitigated to confinement at hard labor for 5 yrs., at Norfolk, Va.; confined Apr. 2, '65; released Dec. 8, '65; left Dept. of Virginia Dec. 9, '65, to report to chief mustering officer of New Hampshire. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- Williams, John.** Co. F; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 25; cred. Gilmanton; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Williams, John.** Co. F; substitute; b. England; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 24, '63; must. in Oct. 24, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla. Died June 15, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Williams, John.** Co. C; substitute; b. Johnsonville, Ohio; age 24; res. New York, cred. Wilton; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. Sept. 8, '64, Petersburg, Va.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Williams, John, 1st.** Co. D; substitute; b. Plymouth, Eng.; age 31; cred. Jackson; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Williams, John, 2d.** Co. D; substitute; b. Portugal; age 25; cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Williams, John D.** Co. B; substitute; b. New York city, age 25; res. New York city, cred. Goffstown; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Williams, Samuel.** Co. C; b. Canaan; age 41; res. Enfield; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 15, '61; app. 1 Lt. Apr. 29, '62; resigned July 23, '62. Died Feb. 4, '78, Enfield.
- Williams, Thomas.** Co. K; substitute; b. Cardiff, Wales; age 25; res. St. John, N. B., cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped; joined company May 24, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Williamson, George.** Co. D; substitute; b. Scotland; age 34; cred. Piermont; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Williamson, James.** Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Grafton; enl. Oct. 27, '64; must. in Oct. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Willy, Daniel S.** Co. K; b. Danville; age 31; res. Danville; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, '62; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city.
- Willy.** See Willey.
- Wilmarth, Thomas.** Co. F; substitute; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Dover; enl. Oct. 27, '64; must. in Oct. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wilson, Augustus L.** Co. F; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 23; cred. Sutton; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll as absent sick since Mar. 13, '65, Concord. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Wilson, Charles.** Co. D; substitute; b. England; age 22; cred. Jaffrey; enl. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 23, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Wilson, George.** Co. D; substitute; b. Kingston, Can.; age 30; cred. Tamworth; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Wilson, James.** Co. B; substitute; b. England; age 30; res. New York city, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 24, '63; must. in Oct. 24, '63, as Priv.; app. Musc.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wilson, James.** Co. H; substitute; b. Buffalo, N. Y.; age 31; res. New York city, cred. Meredith; enl. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as Priv.; killed Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.

- Wilson, John. Co. F; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Dover; enl. Nov. 21, '64; must. in Nov. 21, '64, as Priv.; reported on n. o. roll as absent in arrest since May 5, '65, Wilmington, N. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Wilson, John, 1st. Co. A; substitute; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 28; cred. 2 District; enl. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy June 1, '64, near Bernuda Hundred, Va.
- Wilson, John, 1st. Co. D; substitute; b. New Brunswick; age 26; cred. Washington; enl. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as Priv.; des. Oct. 20, '64, Laurel Hill, Va.
- Wilson, John, 2d. Co. A; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 21; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Wilton; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; des. to the enemy May 2, '64, Gloucester Point, Va.
- Wilson, John, 2d. Co. D; substitute; b. England; age 32; cred. Hancock; enl. Sept. 22, '64; must. in Sept. 22, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 11, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Wilson, John M. Co. E; substitute; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Franconia; enl. Sept. 27, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wilson, Moses S. F. and S.; b. Salisbury; age 27; res. Salisbury; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 12, '63; must. in Jan. 12, '63; res. signed June 17, '64. Died Feb. 26, '73, Griggsville, Ill.
- Wilson, Thomas. Co. A; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 19; cred. Wakefield; enl. Oct. 4, '64; must. in Oct. 4, '64, as Priv.; des. Nov. 12, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Wilson, Thomas. Co. B; substitute; b. Lancaster, Eng.; age 38; cred. Sullivan; enl. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as Priv.; capt'd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; exch. Apr. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wilson, William G. Co. C; b. Topsnam, Vt.; age 39; res. Kingston; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Newton Junction.
- Winn, Morris. Co. B; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Winn. See Wynn.
- Wimough, Joseph. Co. F. See Joseph Moineau.
- Witham, Jacob. Co. A; b. Nottingham; age 44; res. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Deerfield.
- Wolf, Jacob. Co. F; substitute; b. Poland; age 23; cred. Landaff; enl. Nov. 18, '64; must. in Nov. 18, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wood, Almos N. Co. D; b. Wenre; age 18; res. Weare; enl. Dec. 24, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 7, '62, Port Royal, S. C.
- Wood, Charles. Co. I; b. Providence, R. I.; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 19, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 14, '61; Sergt. Dec. 28, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Wood, Samuel A. Co. D; age 18; res. Stoddard; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; mis. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Woodburn, George. Co. B; b. England; age 21; res. New York city, cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.

- Woodbury, Augustus E. Co. H.; b. Pointet, Vt.; age 18; res. Claremont, cred. Claremont; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died dis. June 23, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Woodbury, Charles F. H. Co. A.; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 28; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 20, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. P. O. ad., Warner. See V. R. C.
- Woodbury, George C. Co. B.; b. Bradford, Mass.; age 20; res. Snapec; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. Kingston; must. out July 20, '62.
- Woodman, George H. Co. D.; age 20; enl. Oct. 10, '61, at Manchester; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; des. Nov. 7, '61, Manchester.
- Woodman, Levi T. Co. H.; b. Kingston; age 41; res. Danville; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '61; cred. New London; must. out July 20, '63. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Woods on, Frethee S. Co. F.; age 38; enl. Oct. 15, '61, at Rollinsford; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv.; des. Feb. 3, '62, New York city.
- Woodward, Lyman E. Co. K.; substitute; b. New Hampshire; age 18; res. Littleton, cred. Littleton; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; wd. and capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla. Died Apr. 29, '61, Andersonville, Ga.
- Wooley, Matthew. Co. F.; b. England; age 39; res. Bosawon (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Priv. Died dis. June 21, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Worcester, Charles H. Co. H.; b. Hollis; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 11, '61; Sergt. Oct. 9, '63; wd. Oct. 1, '61, near Richmond, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Worcester, John H. Co. H.; b. Hollis; age 22; res. Hollis; app. 2 Lt. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61; app. 1 Lt. June 30, '62; wd. sev. and capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; released. Died, wds. July 26, '63, on board steamer "Cosmopolitan," off Port Royal, S. C.
- Worcester, William. Co. H.; b. Hollis; age 21; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Worster, Albert. Co. I.; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 22; res. Lebanon, Me.; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Priv.; capt. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died dis. Feb. 4, '61, Richmond, Va.
- Wright, Andrew P. Co. C.; b. Lebanon; age 18; res. Cornish; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; killed Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.
- Wright, Augustus F. Co. I. See Alfred Baurlyte.
- Wright, Ezra S. Co. H.; b. Hollis; age 33; res. Brookline; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Hollis.
- Wright, Nathaniel H. Co. H.; b. Hollis; age 32; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Nov. 27, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Wright, William. Co. G.; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canada, cred. Haverhill; enl. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; escaped from Andersonville, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn.; reported for duty Apr. 9, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Wynn, William G. Co. E.; substitute; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 22; res. Philadelphia, Pa., cred. Weare; enl. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Priv.; wd. Feb. 20, '61, Olustee, Fla.; disch. to date July 20, '65.

- Wynn. See Winn.
 Xavier, Bouchan. Co. F; substitute; b. France; age 21; cred. Holderness; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
 Yeaton, John. Co. C; substitute; b. St. Andrews, N. B.; age 29; cred. New Hampton; enl. Nov. 22, '64; must. in Nov. 22, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
 York, George. Co. F; b. Brookfield; age 27; res. Dover; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; killed on picket June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
 York, James G. Co. F; b. Dover; age 20; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Nov. 24, '63; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Tilton. See 1 N. H. V.
 York, Josiah. Co. K; b. Meredith; age 37; res. Dover; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as Priv. Died, dis. Sept. 18, '64, Dover.
 Young, Andrew H. F. and S.; b. Barrington; age 34; res. Dover; app. Q. M. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Oct. 22, '61; disch. Jan. 30, '63, to accept promotion. See Miscel. Organizations.
 Young, John R. Co. I; b. England; age 19; res. Bedford; enl. Jan. 4, '62; must. in Jan. 4, '62, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
 Young, Truman C. Co. G; b. Croydon; age 18; res. Washington; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 8, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; confined at Charleston, S. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Younger, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. Nova Scotia; age 30; cred. Concord; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. Feb. 3, '65; Sergt. June 11, '65; must. out July 20, '65.

SUMMARY.

SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Original members	officers, 38; enlisted men, 941; total.	982
Recruits	" 5 " 774 "	779
" gained by transfer	" " " 1 "	1
Total strength		1,762
Killed or died of wounds, original members	officers, 15; enlisted men, 91; total, 106	
" " recruits	" " 46 "	46
Total killed or died of wounds		152
Died of disease, original members	officers, 1; enlisted men, 161; total, 162	
" " recruits	" " 41 "	41
Accidentally killed, original members	" " 1 "	1
Died from accidental wound, recruits	" " 1 "	1
Drowned, original members	" " 1 "	1
" recruits	" " 2 "	2
Died cause unknown, original members	" " 14 "	14
" " recruits	" " 24 "	24
Total deaths		246
		398

Mustered out, or disch. to date Dec. 27, '64, original members		officers, 11; enlisted men, 151; total, 162	
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 13
"	" " " " " July 20, '65, original members	"	" 98
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 240
Discharged on other dates, original members		"	" 307
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 134
Dishonorably discharged, original members		"	" 2
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 2
Lost by transfer, original members		officers, 1	" 19
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 8
Deserted, original members		"	" 57
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 180
Captured and not finally accounted for, original members		"	" 2
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 3
Others		"	" 9
"	" " " " " recruits	"	" 77
			1,762

Died in Confederate prisons, previously accounted for, original members, 39; recruits, 41; total, 80.
 Officers appointed, but not mustered, 1.
 Re-enlisted: Original members, 168; recruits, 15; total, 183.
 Of the recruits 295 were volunteers, 475 substitutes, 9 drafted; total, 779.
 One volunteer recruit was gained by transfer.

Killed, or died of wounds, original members,	106 = 10.8 per cent.
“ “ “ recruits,	46 = 5.9 “ “
“ “ “ regiment,	152 = 8.6 “ “
Died of disease, original members,	162 = 16.5 “ “
“ “ recruits,	41 = 5.3 “ “
“ “ regiment,	203 = 11.5 “ “
Total deaths from all causes, original members,	284 = 28.9 “ “
“ “ “ recruits,	114 = 14.6 “ “
“ “ “ regiment,	398 = 22.6 “ “

SUMMARY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

PLACE OF BIRTH.

United States: Original mem., 765; recruits, 297; total, 1,062	Australia: 2	Original members, —; recruits, 2; total, 2	Belgium 3	Belgium 3
Ireland " 41	118	—	—	—
Canada " 19	96	—	—	—
England " 21	68	—	—	—
Germany " 2	39	—	—	—
New Brunswick " 1	29	—	—	—
Nova Scotia " 4	24	—	—	—
Scotland " 5	20	—	—	—
France " 2	18	—	—	—
Sweden " —	10	—	—	—
Italy " —	6	—	—	—
Switzerland " —	6	—	—	—
Denmark " —	6	—	—	—
Prince Edw'd's Isl. " 1	4	—	—	—
Austria " 1	3	—	—	—
Philippine Islands " —	3	—	—	—
Russia " —	2	—	—	—
Newfoundland " —	2	—	—	—
Western Islands " —	2	—	—	—
Spain " —	2	—	—	—
Portugal " —	5	—	—	—
Unknown " —	120	—	—	—
				1,762





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